

WATERWORKS



New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.

April 1998

WOW !! What A Conference!

Informative Sessions on All the Latest Issues!

Congressman Sherwood Boehlert!

THE Colgate Thirteen Singers!

Networking with other Lake Associations!

(by Polly Renckens)

Undecided about attending this year's NYSFOLA Conference???? Read on! Attendees can look forward to a weekend packed with valuable sessions to help your lake organization better understand the latest technologies for controlling nuisance plants, current legislative efforts on the 200 ft. no-wake zone bill, an overview of how Geographic Information System can work for your lake, an introduction to the Citizens' Pollution Control Program (training will follow), an overview of the Agricultural Environmental Management initiative with case studies and much more! Bill Harman, Dean Long and myself have fleshed out the program (see insert) and hope you will take some time to study it **NOW** so that you can make the best use of your valuable time when you arrive at the Conference. Because of the concurrent sessions and scheduled training sessions, we recommend that at least two persons from each lake association attend the conference.

In addition to great programming we have tried to make the conference more "user friendly". Last year was our first time at the White Eagle Conference Center, and there was a bit of confusion because there are actually two separate facilities- the Grove and the Appley Conference Facility. The Grove (see map) has accommodations, dining and small room capability so we will use that for the Friday evening program and breakfast on Saturday and Sunday. The Appley Conference Facility (see map) - a 20 minute walk or 5 minute drive from the Grove, will be used for our larger conference proceedings on Saturday. Some changes from last year include Friday evening registration at the Grove, for both the conference and your accommodations! **All Friday evening activities will take place at the Grove.** The Tepee will be open for refreshments prior to the Friday evening dinner and also following the evening discussion. Saturday morning conference registration will shift to the Appley Conference Facility where all of the day's activities will be held. Poster presentations, the silent auction (**please try to bring something for this popular event**), the commercial exhibits, conference proceedings and our meals, (all delicious), will be held at the Appley Facility. We have scheduled extra time this year for the Annual Meeting which will be followed by a Wine and Cheese Party, courtesy of SePRO, and the Silent Auction! Then it's a buffet dinner with featured speaker Congressman Sherwood Boehlert. And to round out the evening we will have the Colgate 13 back by popular demand - if you missed them last year be sure to register for dinner, and the great entertainment they provide!! Then it's back to the Grove where our accommodations are provided. The Tepee will be open to us for refreshments and a chance to relax and network! Arrangements for Sunday are yet to be completed but we are hoping for an Ecumenical Church Service after breakfast at the Grove. Look for our sailboat signage and happy conferencing!

Please note- Congressman Boehlert commitment is pending, due to possible other obligations.



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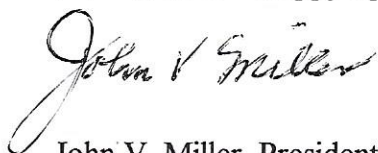
from the **President**

As the new season approaches, our well qualified conference committee has put the "finishing touches" on a well-rounded program. The agenda certainly offers something for everyone - from nuisance aquatic plant remediation, to watershed planning, to the latest developments on watercraft control. (see conference insert). I would urge all lake organizations to be represented, so their delegates can actively participate and bring back the latest practical information to their associations.

Another new Federation initiative that will be presented at the conference is the Citizens Voluntary Pollution Control Program (CVPCP). This new program which targets non-point pollution from septic systems will be administered by NYSFOLA and funded for our pilot lake organizations.

Based on the initial response from our recent program announcement, Citizens pollution surveys promise to become an important factor in intelligent lake management. As charter lake organizations will be selected to pilot the program by the middle of April, I would suggest that interested lake representatives contact our office as soon as possible.

I hope to see you at our conference at the beginning of May. In the meantime - Happy Spring!



John V. Miller, President

If you are in need of Conference Registration forms please contact the office. We will send out forms at your request.

Points of view expressed and products advertised or mentioned 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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WATERWORKS-

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Finger Lakes Boating Museum

Its official!!! After a year of paperwork, phone calls, more paperwork and anxious waiting the Finger Lakes Boating Museum (FLBM) received its Provisional Charter from the New York State Department of Education as of December 19, 1997, and we'd like to take this opportunity to share this information with you.

FLBM's mission is to research, document and disseminate Information on boating and to research, collect, preserve and interpret objects relative to boats and boating history which is found within the Finger Lakes region.

The Museum has already received donations of a handful of boats of local interest and is in the process of preparing a "survey" of local boatbuilders and their families, to preserve this precious history. FLBM is also anxious to preserve "factory" signage, construction tools, molds and artifacts, hardware, "script", flags, pennants, brochures, literature and photos of boats under construction and in use, especially on Finger Lakes waters. Contact the Museum if you are aware of any such objects that may be available.

FLBM is currently trying to find a physical home for the Museum. There are several possibilities locally, but the search is not necessarily limited to the Penn Yan vicinity. Since, like most grassroots startups FLBM has champagne tastes (and needs) and a beer pocketbook (light beer, at that), so any large, structurally sound structure will be considered, especially if out-of-pocket cost can be minimized.

It would seem that the various lake preservation associations in New York State would encompass individuals interested in FLBM's goals, and we appreciate this opportunity to reach them. If you know of boats built in the Finger Lakes region or have artifacts or information that you feel would be within our area of Interest we would greatly appreciate hearing from you. We are not only interested in adding items to our collection, but are also attempting to document as many examples of boats and pieces of boating history generated in the Finger Lakes.

If you are interested in seeing some examples of Finger Lakes boats and boating, plan to attend the Finger Lakes Historic Boats Show on June 6 & 7, 1998, in Penn Yan. Anyone with a boat built in the Finger Lakes (no matter the condition) or artifacts, history or information on boating or boatbuilding in the Finger Lakes is invited to join the fun in Penn Yan. This is part of Yates County's 175th Anniversary Celebration, the history of which is very closely tied to commercial uses and development of the lakes.

If you would like a copy of the inaugural Issue of FLBM's newsletter, the "Copper Nail", for your reference, please contact the Museum and information will be sent to you.

CONTACT;	Terrie Sautter	Dick Lent	Dave Hopkins
	315-536-7981 days	315-536-2484	315-536-2561

Finger Lakes Boating Museum

P.O. Box 676

Penn Yan, NY14527

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 :-

folia@cecomet.net

or check-out the NYSFOLA homepage at:-

http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/nys_lakes

Lake Restoration and the Clean Water State Revolving Fund

by Kathlyn Macri, Environmental Project Manager, NYS Environmental Facilities Corporation

Are you battling pollution in your lake? If you are considering or have already completed a construction project designed to improve water quality, you can save money through the Clean Water State Revolving Fund (CWSRF). The CWSRF provides low interest loans to municipalities for water pollution control projects.

In the CWSRF regulations, municipalities are defined as any county, city, town, village, district, corporation, county or town improvement district, Indian reservation within New York State, any public benefit corporation or public authority or agency of New York State. This definition also includes lake improvement or lake protection and rehabilitation districts and sewer districts.

For loan applicants, there are a number of considerations to think about, such as bond counsels, approved engineering reports and applications. Initially you might think a CWSRF loan is not worth it for your lake restoration program. But the savings can be significant. On its own, a larger lake restoration project could be a good candidate for CWSRF financing. A lake restoration project could also be carried out in connection with other projects such as constructed wetlands designed for stormwater treatment. Many CWSRF loan applications are submitted for multiple projects.

Water Body Restoration

Restoration projects may be developed for lakes, ponds, wetlands, streams, and estuaries to tackle sedimentation, aquatic weed growth, or other problems. Below is a list of types of lake restoration techniques which may be eligible for CWSRF financing. For further information on the individual techniques, refer to "Diet for a Small Lake: A New Yorker's Guide to Lake Management," by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and the New York State Federation of Lake Associations (NYSFOLA).

- ♦ artificial circulation;
- ♦ bottom barriers;
- ♦ creation of ponds or wetlands along streams for groundwater recharge;
- ♦ dewatering or draining the water body during construction;
- ♦ dredging, dewatering and disposal of sediments as well as testing of sediments related to proper disposal;
- ♦ erosion control and control of sediment discharges during construction;
- ♦ grading, installation of stormwater and sediment control practices;
- ♦ mechanical harvesting and rotovating;
- ♦ and propagation of appropriate aquatic vegetation.

(Continued next page)

Common Sense is not so Common!!

Other Types of CWSRF Projects

Restoring a lake is important but, like the adage says, an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure. Is uncontrolled stormwater runoff adding sediment or pollutants to the lake? Are failing septic systems contributing to the problem? Stormwater management facilities and point source facilities may be needed to prevent water quality problems.

The following are lists of stormwater management facilities and point source projects eligible for CWSRF funding. Various nonpoint source projects and certain estuary restoration projects are also eligible.

Stormwater Management Facilities

- Infiltration basins, trenches and pits;
- Water quality inlets (oil and grit separators for sediment or hydrocarbon removal);
- Detention basins and sediment traps;
- Conveyance system storage;
- Constructed wetlands and similar treatment systems;
- Flow regulators;
- Street sweepers and catch basin vacuum trucks;
- Porous pavements;
- Roof runoff control systems;
- Permanent vegetative cover and re-establishment of riparian vegetation;
- Streambank and shoreline erosion protection; and
- Filter strips and forest buffers.

Point Source Projects

- New, expanded or rehabilitated wastewater treatment plants;
- Sludge treatment and disposal facilities;
- Collector, trunk and interceptor sewers;
- Sewer rehabilitation and infiltration/inflow correction;
- Municipally-owned sewers and treatment capacity for industrial wastewater;
- Combined sewer overflow (CSO) abatement;
- Stormwater pollution abatement;
- Water treatment plant filter backwash & sludge treatment;
- Septage handling & marine vessel pump out/treatment facilities; and
- Publicly owned water conservation/re-use devices or systems.

The New York State Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) administers the CWSRF in conjunction with the DEC. Please contact EFC for more information on CWSRF financing and how we can help you apply. For more information, contact the Division of Program Management, NYS EFC, 50 Wolf Road, Room 502, Albany, NY 12205-2603 or call the EFC toll free number at (800) 882-9721 within New York State or (518) 457-3833.

"WATERWORKS" would appreciate information on your Lake Association. I plan to have a page set aside each issue for a different Association. Let's make your's next! Forward your write-up to the office by mail, fax, E-mail or pony express, but start now. Pictures can be included.

Thank you, Editor

Failure is an event, not a person !!



Ask Dr. Lake

In this issue, Dr. Lake discusses some of the health aspects of lake management.

Dr. Lake, My lake association collects samples from our lake for coliform bacteria. I know that these samples have something to do with whether the lake is safe to swim in. Can you tell me more?

If a lake association is interested in checking for possible sewage contamination in the lake, water samples are collected and sent to a New York State certified lab for coliform analysis.

Are coliform bacteria bad?

Coliform bacteria are what is known as an indicator organism. This class of bacteria are extremely common in the large intestines (or colon, hence the term coli-form) of warm-blooded animals. For the most part, coliform bacteria are not disease-causing in humans and do not pose any health danger. However, the presence of coliform bacteria can indicate the presence of other pathogenic (disease-causing) bacteria and viruses.

How do you test for coliform bacteria?

The analytical test involves collecting a water sample, usually from either a swimming area or water supply. The sample must remain sterile, because it is very easy to contaminate a coliform sample after it has been collected. The sample is taken to the laboratory and is mixed with a growth medium that has special nutrients to encourage the growth of coliforms. The sample is incubated from one to three days and the number of bacterial colonies that grow are counted.

Why is the coliform test a good indicator?

The number of coliform bacteria excreted in feces by just one person each day is about 10^{12} . This is a one followed by 12 zeroes, a pretty big number. With the current requirement of having no more than 1 coliform colony per 100 milliliters of drinking water, one gallon of untreated sewage would have to be diluted by 100 million gallons of water just to meet the standard! Coliforms are easy to grow in the lab and die off rather quickly in lake water. The latter attribute makes them a good indicator of recent sources of sewage pollution.

Are there different types of coliform tests?

Yes. The first type is the **total coliform** test. This test is not as specific for human wastes as the **fecal coliform** test. There is also the **fecal streptococci** test. You can also culture specific types of pathogenic viruses and bacteria directly, but this is very expensive and only a few microbiological laboratories can conduct these tests. Often Dr. Lake gets phone calls asking about the "chloroform" bacteria test. Dr. Lake has a good sense of humor (usually), but chloroform is a medical anesthetic agent, even though it does sound like the word coliform. Coliforms are also found in cow manure, but they are not "cowliforms" (except to the cows).

If a coliform test from my lake exceeds the New York State standards, should I worry?

The occurrence at your lake of one high coliform sample now and then should not be a cause for alarm. If the standards are regularly exceeded at a particular location, some form of immediate trackdown should be undertaken, preferably under the supervision of local health officials. The coliform test is not perfect. The level of coliform bacteria can fluctuate from hour to hour, and is influenced by weather conditions, water temperature, water currents and the natural die-off of the coliforms. Coliforms may also enter your lake via fecal matter excreted by other animals, such as dogs, cats, waterfowl and cows. Certain labs are capable of conducting tests that can pinpoint the type of animal that excreted the coliforms, but these tests are usually not needed.

You talked about coliforms in swimming areas. Should I be concerned with a high coliform count in my tap water?

Yes. One high count would be enough for Dr. Lake to suspect that something is really wrong with his water supply. An **immediate** investigation of your well and water system should be undertaken by qualified professionals, before the water should be used for potable uses.

So, human sewage is not the only source of coliforms?

Right, coliforms tend to be high in urban storm drains, since dog, (and to a small extent cat, bird and squirrel) feces can contaminate runoff. Your best weapon against this pollution is the "pooper scooper". Dog doo is not only unsightly, it can be a source of interference in the coliform test. Cow manure can be a source of coliforms, as can waste material from herring gulls, ducks and Canada geese. Don't feed the ducks, since their waste products can also make interpretation of the coliform tests difficult.

How can I prevent contamination of my lake with bacteria and viruses?

The effluent of sewage treatment plants is highly treated and disinfected, usually with chlorine, to kill bacteria and viruses. On-site wastewater (septic) systems use the natural purification capacity of the soil to remove coliforms and other pathogens found in human wastes. If your septic system is not designed or working properly, untreated wastewater will enter the lake. Keep your septic system in good working order. John Miller of NYSFOLA has authored a guide for lake associations on how to maintain septic systems. I highly recommend that you obtain this guide from NYSFOLA.

So that's the poop on coliforms. For more information on the material covered in this article, contact NYSFOLA or NYSDEC Lake Services Section at518-457-0731

Please take notice that the E-Mail address for the **NEW YORK STATE FEDERATION of LAKE ASSOCIATIONS** has changed. Due to the local phone company now in the internet world our address has changed. Please correct any

Bookmarks or other address notes to: **fol@cecomet.net**

This does not affect the homepage address!

Littoral Zone—News from Around the State

New York State Takes a Watershed Approach to Water Pollution Control

Environmental advocates have brought lawsuits in about half the states, including New York, demanding that regulators enforce an often-overlooked provision of the Clean Water Act. This provision forces examination of the impacts of both point source and nonpoint source pollution, and bases enforcement on these cumulative impacts.

The pollution limits to be imposed are called *total maximum daily loads (TMDLs)*. A total maximum daily load for a specific pollutant involves a qualitative assessment of water quality problems in a given watershed and identifies those sources contributing to pollution. It specifies how much each pollutant needs to be reduced to meet water quality standards, and allocates pollution control responsibilities among all sources of pollution.

Under the law, the states identify specific waterbodies where problems exist and make the regulatory decisions subject to EPA approval. Recently, plaintiffs in New York State are demanding that TMDLs be developed to protect the upstate reservoirs that supply water to New York City. Environmental groups, such as the Natural Resources Defense Council (NRDC), assert that the current State efforts do not satisfy the full demands of the law. In Federal Court in Manhattan, plaintiffs are demanding that the EPA force New York State to set pollution limits in upstate watersheds at levels strict enough to protect New York city's drinking water. Plaintiffs are also demanding that citizens groups be allowed to participate in setting pollution limits. New York State has developed a list of waterbodies that have some use impairment and may require TMDLs. In addition to work on the New York City Watershed, the State is presently developing TMDLs for Long Island Sound, Lake Champlain and Onondaga Lake.

Weevil Feeds on Evil Weeds

Enviroscience, an Ohio-based company, has signed a licensing agreement with Middlebury College in Vermont to breed, market and introduce (stock) aquatic weevils, *Euhrychiopsis lecontei*, for the control of Eurasian watermilfoil, according to a press release issued by Middlebury College in February 1998. Dr. Sallie Sheldon, an associate Professor of Biology at Middlebury College spent more than eight years researching and developing the Middfoil® process of breeding this tiny, native water beetle and then intentionally introducing it into the waterbody where milfoil is present.

Enviroscience will be attending the Federation of Lakes Annual Conference and will present information about the potential of the aquatic weevil for controlling Eurasian Watermilfoil this spring. Information packets describing the Middfoil® process are also available from the company.

DEC is in the process of researching any potential regulations that would cover the introduction of these species for nuisance aquatic plant control.

Lake George Village Denied Filtration Avoidance

According to the *Glens Falls Post Star*, February 27, 1998, the New York State Department of Health has denied the Village of Lake George's request for a filtration avoidance. The avoidance would have granted the Village an exemption from building a \$5 million water filtration plant, as required under the Federal Safe Drinking Water Act. The village's water district came under scrutiny about six years ago when Federal regulations were adopted requiring that all surface water sources undergo filtration before distribution.

In Lake George a line that draws water from the lake floor serves the Village's 1,600 water customers. The water has only been treated with chlorination.

There are very stringent requirements that raw water must meet in order to qualify for a filtration avoidance. After a six-month testing period, the Village missed meeting this standard by a single test. Although there has never been any outbreaks of illness related to the Village's water supply, the Department of Health ruled that Lake George failed to meet bacteria standards for raw water and the "60-day time of travel" rule.

Even though the Village's chlorination process renders most bacteria harmless, filtration is necessary to eliminate those organisms that chlorination alone cannot combat, specifically *giardia* & *cryptosporidium*. The Village is working with the Department of Health to develop a timetable for building a filtration plant. The Village has also applied for financial aid through the Clean Water/Clean Air Act, but presently has not heard whether it is approved.

CSLAPenings

by- Scott Kishbaugh

The 1997 CSLAP sampling season has become but a faint memory entwined with recollections of gentle summer breezes, squinting behind very cool shades, dripping ice cream and the serenity of lakeside naps. And while winter depression has been delayed by moderate temperatures (at least here at CSLAP Central) and the promises of an early spring, perhaps a few reminders of a good year passed and a few plans for a good year ahead may help to ease the inevitably arduous trek through post-winter solstice.

- + 1997 constituted the largest CSLAP participation on record, with more than 90 lakes and at least 275 volunteers participating in water quality monitoring at lakes throughout New York State, including more than 25 lakes never monitored before. This, at a time when lake monitoring throughout the state and country has been steadily decreasing in the face of limited sampling resources.
- + The first ever group training session was held at the 1997 NYSFOLA Annual Conference on Lake Moraine, amidst cold rain and shivering winds. While we would like to fine-tune the process to better explain all parts of the program (and of course to get better weather), the overall success of the training session will prompt us to do it all over again in 1998. For all CSLAP participants interested in a refresher training session, look for more information about the 1998 training session in this issue of Waterworks.
- + The NYSDEC Lake Services Section recently developed a booklet about invasive aquatic plants, focusing on the five major exotic weeds that are or may soon be problematic for many NYS and CSLAP lakes. The Lakes Section and NYSFOLA are also starting to work with Cornell University to develop guides and analytical tools for the collection of host plants and identification of aquatic weevils and moths, herbivorous insects that can naturally reduce the populations of invasive weeds such as Eurasian Watermilfoil. This coalition has also joined with the Coalition of Lakes Against Milfoil to try to secure funding for a statewide aquatic plant management program. We are working with NYSFOLA to determine the best method for distributing these tools to lake residents and NYSFOLA members, and we look forward to the near future availability of these tools to greatly expand our understanding of aquatic plant communities and potential control strategies in CSLAP lakes.
- + The 1998 Great All-American Secchi Dip-in, tentatively scheduled for the end of June through early July, continues to grow as the largest international volunteer monitoring event. CSLAP volunteers continue to be among the most active participants, and each Volunteer will receive information about the 1998 Dip-In as soon as possible. For those CSLAP volunteers in the Delaware River basin, we have also started working with the Delaware River Basin Commission to participate in the 1998 Delaware River Water Snapshot, scheduled for April 17-26, I will pass along more information about this event in the coming weeks.
- + CSLAP is looking to expand again in 1998, as part of our long-standing goal to include all interested NYSFOLA lake associations in CSLAP. While we haven't yet determined the number of new participants, it is anticipated that most of the lakes on the waiting list as of December 31, 1997 will be included in the 1998 CSLAP. Lake associations not yet on the waiting list will not be eligible for CSLAP until 1999. Stay tuned for more information.
- + Last, and definitely not least, your diligent CSLAP staff are poring over the 1997 data and making great headway on the 1997 CSLAP Annual Report. At the risk of great personal embarrassment, I can boldly claim that the individual lake summaries will be completed by the time of the 1998 NYSFOLA conference.

As the weather gets better and state budget resolution gets closer, we will be in contact with all CSLAP participants regarding the details of the 1998 CSLAP. Until then, we encourage all questions and suggestions about CSLAP to be directed to Scott Kishbaugh at 518-457-0734 (email- sakishba@gw.dec.state.ny.us), Betsy Hohenstein at 518-457-3345 (email- bxhohens@gw.dec.state.ny.us), or Don Keppel at 1-800-796-FOLA (email- fola@cecomet.net).

Ideas not put into practice, are merely dreams!

NYSFOLA ANNUAL CONFERENCE

White Eagle Conference Center, Hamilton, NY

May 1-3, 1998

**Plan now to attend the 15th Annual Conference of the
New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.**

The program schedule and map are enclosed. Previous mailings have included registration forms. The following items are for your attention to help make this conference more enjoyable for all.

NEWSLETTER CONTEST!!

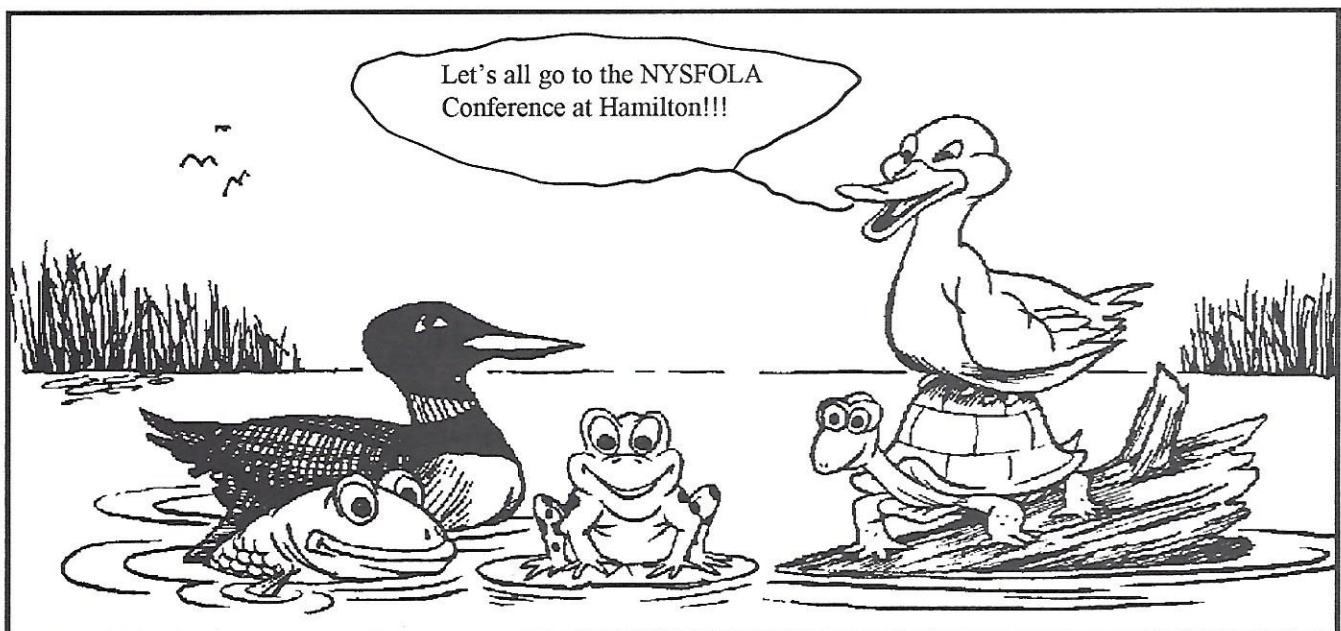
Again this year we will be having a newsletter contest. If you have not already mailed your entry to the NYSFOLA office, be sure to do so immediately. Please mark the envelope or newsletter noting that it is an entrant to the contest. Newsletters will also be accepted at the conference.

LAKE STEWARD!!

Does your lake have a person that stands out over the rest as the steward of the lake. A short description (100 words or less) of this person's activities and achievements can give recognition to this qualified individual. Please forward all entries to the office or bring to the conference.

SILENT AUCTION!!

A silent auction will be held on Saturday May 2. Please send items to the Federation office or bring to the conference. The auction last year was well received and also fun. Contact local merchants and request donations for a non-profit organization. Explain that we are an environmental organization and the monies received will be used to further study and improve our lakes and streams.



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 \$3.00 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 \$3.00 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 \$3.00 s&h

"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!*

1998 Membership Dues-

(computed on calendar year)

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-FOLA

E-mail— fola@cecomet.net

NYSFOLA

2701 Shadyside Rd. PO Box 342

Findley Lake, NY 14736

Calendar of Events

Cornell Cooperative Extension to hold Pond and Lake Management Conference:- Thursday, April 16, 1998 at Hotel Thayer, West Point. Cornell University experts, Dr. Rebecca Schneider and Robert Johnson will share effective strategies for managing the ecology of the water's edge as well as managing aquatic vegetation. For information contact Cornell Cooperative Extension of Putnam County at 914-278-6738.

SAREP Sportfishing Camp;- Camp is for youths ages 8-16. To be held June 12-14, 1998 at Jefferson County 4-H Camp Wabasso. For information contact Joe Hulbert at 315-846-5927

15th Annual Conference of NYSFOLA;- May 1-3, 1998 at White Eagle Conference Center, Hamilton, NY. Contact NYSFOLA at 1-800-796-FOLA, e-mail fola@cecomet.net

Massachusetts Congress of Lake & Pond Associations, Inc.. Annual Meeting, Saturday, April 4, 1998 Sutton, Mass.. Contact COLAP at 508-429-5085 or 800-845-2769.

Applications of Wetland Science in New York State: Thursday & Friday April 9 - 10, 1998, Empire State Plaza, Albany NY. For registration information contact Sally Daly, 518-456-5170.

National Conference on Lake Management Programs. April 22-24, 1998 at Ramada Congress Hotel, Chicago, Illinois. For information contact Robert Kirschner 312-454-0401, ext. 303.

The Fifth Annual New England Lakes and New England Regional Volunteer Monitoring Conference. University of New Hampshire, Durham, New Hampshire, June 26-28, 1998 for information contact Jeff Schloss at 603-862-3848.

WATERWORKS

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