

## Don't Lose to Loosestrife

Debra Eberts and Fred L. Nibling, jr.  
U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, Denver, Colorado

*Purple Loosestrife invasion is a good example of how we've hurt ourselves- unwittingly, but hurtful, nonetheless. An attractive plant, Purple Loosestrife was eagerly sought out and embraced by home gardeners. Now, throughout America, we are attempting to control this tenacious, over-bearing plant which threatens our native vegetation and the health of our wildlife.*

Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) is a nonnative wetland weed that has become a familiar sight to many NALMS members in northern states. This invasive plant has expanded its range substantially in the past few decades, and shows no signs of slowing its spread. Since loosestrife is almost impossible to eliminate once it has become established, we should be on the lookout for it in our areas and take prompt action if it is detected.

Purple loosestrife is an emergent perennial which produces attractive magenta-colored flower spikes on plants that grow from a few to twelve feet tall. In one growing season, a mature plant is capable of generating several million seeds, which are about the size of finely ground black pepper. Seeds are transported by water, wind, humans, waterfowl and wildlife. This prodigious seed production is responsible for most of loosestrife's rapid spread. In addition, its tolerance of a wide range of conditions and lack of natural population controls assure its survival.

The spread of loosestrife has been a result of a combination of accidental and intentional introductions. It was introduced into northeastern harbors when European ships dumped seed-contaminated ballasts. Immigrants included it in herbal gardens, and it was recommended for planting as a pollen source for bees. Its beauty, vigor and long blooming season soon made it an ornamental favorite, as well. Thus, it was being planted and spread intentionally, as well as migrating through canal systems and wetlands on its own.

Water storage and delivery systems appear to be ideal habitat for purple loosestrife. Impact of the weed on water system operations is major and formidable to manage. The plant grows along the water line in the same habitats as cattails, common reed and reed canary grass. An ironic result is the displacement of these difficult to manage weeds by one of even greater tenacity. Waterways may become restricted and even closed, and ditchbank strength and integrity may be damaged as a result of dense weed growth. Seeds and plant fragments are often carried downstream by water currents to become rooted and established in new sites. Vehicles and machinery working in growing areas may become contaminated with seeds and spread them to new locations.

continued on page 4

**NYSFOLA's 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.**



## from the President

After a couple of years working day and night for NYSFOLA, our President is on a vacation to his cabin in the Adirondacks. He will be with us again in the January issue.

From the Editor:

Most of our members that have been associated with NYSFOLA for a period of time have come to know Tracey Clothier. Tracey has been with us since the beginning in 1983 and now I have to report that her daughter was in a very serious accident recently.

We all offer our prayers for a quick and full recovery from this untimely circumstance.

**INTERNET:** Our homepage is now <[www.nysfola.org](http://www.nysfola.org)> and we have been updating periodically. The membership list is correct as of August 15 and we added **Sites of Interest** and the **Volunteer Pollution Control** icons recently. Just beginning to place next years conference information, and this will be updated as soon as the **Theme** is chosen. Please change all your bookmarks as the old site will soon be dropped.

## In Memoriam

Dr. Regg Soracco

Dr. Regg Soracco passed away unexpectedly on October 9, 1998. Regg was Co-Chairman of our Scientific Advisory Board as well as associated with the Rensselaer Institute of Limnology. He had been very active with Dean Long on the planning of our annual conferences in previous years. He also was working with the Queechey Lake Association as the scientist on the Watershed Management Planning Project.

Our deepest sympathy is extended to all of his family members. NYSFOLA is indebted to Regg and he will be missed by all members that had the privilege to come in contact with him. His interaction, enthusiasm and idealism will definitely be missed by the organization and its' members.

*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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## **New law passed requiring safety course and license for PWC operators In New York State**

There is mixed reaction in New York State over state legislation that will require all personal watercraft (PWC) and all specialty-prop craft operators to be licensed through a safety course. This legislation was passed and signed into law by Governor George Pataki this past summer. "Although personal watercraft make up less than seven percent of all registered vessels in the state, they are responsible for 30 percent of all accidents," said Governor Pataki as he signed the legislation in early July. The governor and many others in state government feel that the evidence is overwhelming that inexperience and a lack of education are the main causes of personal watercraft accidents. The new law will require operators 19 years old and under to have taken the safety course by the year 2000. Those 23 years old and under by 2001, 27 years old and under in 2002, 31 years old and younger in 2003, and all operators will need a license in 2004.

The feedback from member lakes to NYSFOLA has been overwhelmingly positive. Most view this law as a bold move by the state to address the problems of boating safety. As one director of NYSFOLA pointed out, however, 70 percent of watercraft accidents do not involve personal watercraft and that most accidents occur near shore and docks. The consensus feeling in NYSFOLA is that while the new boating safety course is an outstanding first step toward making the waterways of the state safer, the need for a law establishing a 200 foot 5 miles per hour zone on all state waters is still critically needed to insure the highest level of boater safety. With the explosion of boat ownership over the past decade, many states are enacting laws similar to the New York State safe boating course requirement. Some states have gone as far as restricting the size and kinds of boats allowed on various bodies of water. Several have adopted statewide "No Wake" 5mph-200-foot laws.

The "No Wake" 5mph-200 foot laws that are in effect in New York on individual lakes, have been very successful. Conesus Lake, one of the state's busiest lakes, located in Livingston County has had the 200-foot law for several years. This year there has only been one PWC accident and six minor boating accidents, which is a reduction from previous years. Most of the other boating accidents occurred at night. Lack of lights or alcohol played a part in several accidents. The slower speeds near shore will reduce boating accidents.

It is the hope of NYSFOLA that the 200-foot-5mph law is enacted by the legislature and signed into law by the governor to include all the state's bodies of water and to include all boats other than those picking up or dropping off water skiers. This legislation has strong support from many diver's organizations around the state. NYSFOLA, along with several other statewide organizations, has worked hard to get the message across as to the importance and benefits of the 200-foot law. Hopefully, the legislature and the governor will again act boldly and pass this important law to help make New York State a leader in boater safety.

**Due to the long previous Internet address for NYSFOLA there has been a change. Now we can be reached simply at- [www.nysfola.org](http://www.nysfola.org)**

**Please change all your bookmarks to this address. If you use the old one it will direct you to the new, but this will only be on line for a short while.**

**Our E-mail is still the same- [fola@cecomet.net](mailto:fola@cecomet.net)**



## Purple Loosestrife

continued from page 1

Wetlands and wetland management are dramatically affected by the presence of purple loosestrife. A common tool for managing wetland productivity is the use of drawdowns to promote nutrient cycling; loosestrife invades these exposed, moist soils rapidly. Droughts and drawdowns at lakes and reservoirs provide similar colonizing opportunities.

Wetlands with large areas of purple loosestrife have very little wildlife. The variety of organisms, or species diversity, is an important indicator of wetland health, and loosestrife grows to the exclusion of all beneficial vegetation. Wildlife must leave when loosestrife crowds out their native food plants or destroys their breeding habitat. There is no significant habitat value of purple loosestrife to natural fauna except, perhaps, as a pollen source for bees. The growth of tall, domineering stands poses an impenetrable barrier to wildlife and recreation. Infestations may be so dense as to prevent passage to water by young broods of ground-nesting ducks.

Control of purple loosestrife is difficult once a population has become established. The most effective current control options include manual pulling/digging and herbicides. Due to the perennial rootstock and abundant seed reserves, both methods require additional treatment in subsequent years.

Digging is an effective means of control for populations of less than 100 plants, or where herbicides may not be used. When digging, you should be sure to remove all the rootstock to avoid regeneration, and remove all plant fragments to an area where they cannot re-root. You should also avoid trampling the surrounding desirable vegetation, and clean your boots and tools to avoid spreading seed to other areas.

In areas of larger infestations where use of herbicides is permitted, an integrated treatment is often the most successful. The mature plants are sprayed at mid-bloom with an aquatic formulation of glyphosate, and germinating seedlings are sprayed the following spring with an approved formulation of 2,4-D. Glyphosate is a non-selective herbicide and will kill all plants it contacts, so care should be taken to avoid overspray onto desirable vegetation.

A major reason for purple loosestrife expansion in North America is the apparent lack of effective natural predators and diseases. Biological control using insect predators from its native European range is a future control method currently being investigated. Three insects have been approved for field testing, by a special government technical advisory group and the U.S. Department of Agriculture- Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (USDA-APHIS). This new technology is currently in early stages of field development, and operational biological control methods may not be available for at least five years.

One of the most effective controls against purple loosestrife is public awareness. Many of its introductions to new areas are escapes from ornamental plantings; no one should plant *Lythrum salicaria* or any *Lythrum* cultivars, which are widely sold in greenhouses. Cross-breeding with these cultivars may be responsible for helping *L. salicaria* adapt to climates and conditions where it was once thought it could not grow. It has now been seen as far south as North Carolina, Arkansas and Texas, and there is some concern about it adapting to drier sites as well.

Look for these purple flower spikes late in the summer. If you see them, remember that aggressive and immediate action is necessary. Once this weed has become established, there is currently no reasonable expenditure of money or effort that can control it.

This article in part is from NALMS Lakeline magazine June 1993 issue. Due to space, pictures were edited. Thanks to the authors.



## NYSFOLA SILENT AUCTION BARGAINS ENJOYED INTO THE FALL!

by Nancy Mueller

For many NYSFOLA members, the annual conference in May is a time to greet old friends and to make new acquaintances. This is a special time, to learn, share, and be a real part of the organization.

The last two conferences have featured a special event -the NYSFOLA Silent Auction. This has been a lot of fun for conference attendees who bid on everything from "lake safe" fertilizer to maple syrup.

And while the memories of May have faded for many of you, the bargains (and some overbids) have only recently been savored by those of us lucky enough to earn the title of "high bidder."

My family reports an absolutely wonderful mini-vacation at Schaefer's Cedar Grove on Black Lake in northern New York. Long-time Board member Margaret Schaefer and her husband Bill have recently turned the proprietorship over to their son, but a Gift Certificate donated to the Silent Auction was a very special treat. It was fun to be on Black Lake. It is a real gem. As a land-locked Central New Yorker (who grew up Champlain), I miss spending days on the water. Thanks much to Marge and Bill for their dedication to NYSFOLA and a generous donation.

This is not just a thank-you article, however, it is meant to motivate all conference attendees to bring something to the conference next spring! Do you do cross-stitch, paint, have a business? Does your lake have a particularly cozy sweatshirt or fund raising cookbook? Bring it to the Silent Auction table. NYSFOLA earns funds for great projects, and everyone has a terrific time.



*The Mueller family enjoying the rewards of high bid on a weekend vacation at Cedar Grove Camps.*

**Contact area businesses etc.. Ask for donations to auction off next May at our Conference.  
If we plan now and work hard this could be the best Auction yet!!**

"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





## Ask Dr. Lake

**Editors Note-** Dr. Lake is away tending to some young ponds (and other pondiatric duties), so Physicians Assistant Lake will answer readers questions in this issue.

*Dear Dr. Lake-*

*I've been submerged for the last year pulling nuisance plants from my lake, and I was buoyed in the hope there are some new developments in the War on Weeds?*

**G.G.W. Rosenbloom, Lake Luster, NY**

Dear G.G.W.

While you were busy pulling weeds, a number of new or improved tools have emerged to fight submerged plants. Perhaps the most exciting of these is the availability of biological control agents specific to controlling Eurasian watermilfoil. As you may recall from a Dr. Lake column before your submergence, there are at least three herbivorous insects that have already or could soon reduce the populations of Eurasian water milfoil in some New York State lakes. Two of these, *Cricotopus myriophylli* (a milfoil midge) and *Acentria ephemerella* (the caterpillar of an aquatic moth) have not yet been harnessed for non-experimental stocking, although continuing research by Bob Johnson at Cornell on the moth holds promise for future directed use of these organisms. However, *Euhrychiopsis lecontei* (the milfoil weevil) has been commercially reared by an Ohio company, and has been stocked in two NYS lakes in 1998. Although it is too early to gauge whether these stockings have been successful, and which lakes might be the best candidates for these introductions, data from other states look encouraging. Since these organisms are native to many NYS lakes, any introductions serve to augment existing populations, thereby reducing the risks of these treatments. Stay tuned to Waterworks and FOLA conferences for updates!

While most of the recent attention in the world of weed control has turned to herbivorous insects, other weed management tools such as herbicides and grass carp have been utilized by an increasing number of lake communities, and lake associations, managers, and other professionals are beginning to develop a better understanding of these tools. For example, required dosage rates for Sonar, an aquatic herbicide often used to control Eurasian watermilfoil, have decreased as more data suggests selective control often increases with decreasing chemical concentrations in the lake, and that the thermal profile of the lake can be utilized to reduce chemical loading rates and ultimately costs for the affected lake residents. Grass carp stocking rates are also being altered in response to more information about how these fish interact with the dynamic lake environment over a variety of conditions. Even the no-action alternative is becoming more viable, as natural lake controls such as these herbivorous insects may result in milfoil crashes for even the more conservative or financially impoverished lake communities.

continued next page

***If it is bright and sunny after two cold and rainy days-  
It's probably Monday!!***



*.. so can we expect these weed problems to eventually disappear from our lakes?*

**G.G.W., again**

Dear G.G.W. again,

...oh, if it were only so simple....While the development of these lake management tools will prove to be quite helpful in reducing some of the problems associated with nuisance weeds, they're not quite the magic pill that the Good Doctor would love to pull out of his hat.....er, medicine bag.

There are many reasons for this. First, while these tools are encouraging for dealing with Eurasian watermilfoil problems, some of the tools are less effective at dealing with other nuisance weeds, such as water chestnut or curly-leafed pondweed.

Second, too little vegetation in the lake can be worse than too much, especially if you are a fish. For lakes with essentially no native or non-targeted plant growth, removing Eurasian watermilfoil might attract Olympic swimmers to your lake but might also effectively remove the fish and other wildlife so critical to the proper functioning of the lake. While many of these newer weed management tools are being developed or modified to protect non-targeted weeds, target plants such as Eurasian watermilfoil might be the first plants to return to a lake in the absence of beneficial native plant growth.

Third, other exotic plants are likely to come into New York State sooner rather than later. For example, hydrilla, an invasive plant that has devastated many waterways in Florida and other southern states, has been identified in New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania. It is also certainly in New York (though not yet identified in any lake), and it remains to be seen whether conditions in this state and environment may be suitable for explosive growth. *Cabomba caroliniana* (fanwort), a recognized NYS nuisance plant species once thought to be confined to Long Island, has in recent years been observed in other northern NYS lakes, and some lakes might have the required friendly setting to foster expansive growth.

Finally, and most importantly, while weed introduction, colonization, and expansion are caused by more factors than we understand, the root causes of the problem (excessive nutrient and sediment loading, disturbance of bottom sediments, introduction of fragments through boats and trailers, etc.) have not been adequately addressed at most lakes. For these and many other reasons, such as a severe shortage of funds to pay for these management strategies, the problem ain't goin away.

*...so are you saying that I should stick my head back under the water, since there is no end in sight?*

**G.G.W., one more time...**

Dear G.G.W. one more time,

While I can certainly attest to the peaceful solitude afforded to divers and other lake floaters, I don't think it is necessary to avoid what you might see as a desperate situation. As these and other lake management tools become more refined, as lake residents continue to turn their attention from the lake to the lake watershed, as weed control funding sources eventually become available to more lake residents, and as lake ecosystems attain an equilibrium, if dynamic, balance, weed problems are more likely to move from the forefront of local concerns to one of the multitude of smaller issues facing lake communities. And while this might be somewhat discouraging to the lake community already struggling with these smaller issues, it is perhaps an acceptable concession to a large and complex problem of adapting residents needs and ideals to a small part of the quietly raging natural world.



# History of the New York State Federation of Lakes Associations, Inc.

## By Mark Randall

In 1983, lake residents were having typical lake problems. Boat population was increasing beyond existing plans. Water quality was a problem facing practically all lakes with little information on methods to combat the threat of weeds, pollution and boating violations.

The New York Department of Environmental Conservation was in existence but was limited in its ability to assist in handling our lakes' problems. The DEC administration wanted to help but lacked a structure to develop programs to work on problems the lakes faced.

Very few lakes were organized to direct any cooperative action to preserve the lakes. The Lake George Association through Tracy Clothier and Mrs. Mary Arthur Beebe called and organized a meeting of lake representatives to discuss mutual problems. Tracy organized this conference which drew representatives from various lakes and the DEC to discuss possible solutions.

Jack Colgan was in attendance and it was evident that he had the vision and drive to be the leader. He soon formed the Federation of Lake Associations and with this support he developed a strong working relationship with the DEC. Jack was a strong and forceful leader who formed an organization of existing lake governing bodies.

Mary Arthur Beebe and Tracy Clothier played a major role in putting together the first FOLA conference in 1983. They got help from Jay Bloomfield and Jim Sutherland of DEC's Bureau of Lakes. Jim and Jay believed it would be possible to get individuals to work as volunteers on lake problems and they got Hank Williams, Director of DEC to address the meeting. He promoted the volunteer concept in his address. At the conference along with Jack Colgan and his wife Betty were John Blyth, Mark Randall and approx. 25 other participants.

Jack Colgan was elected as president of FOLA. With legal guidance from John Blyth, Jack and Betty formed and promoted FOLA. Jack worked hard to develop the cooperation of Hank Williams and the DEC 'pipeline'.

Scott Kishbaugh (NYSDEC) came on board in the fall of 1984. This made it possible for Jack Colgan to push for the development of the CSLAP program which had become a model for other states around the United States. This program is still very active in our state.

Many have served on the NYSFOLA Board of Directors. Many have served years and made meaningful contributions to NYSFOLA. Elaine Cook was a long time board member. Bob Canfield, Elaine Horstmyer and Marge Schaefer are past presidents that have contributed to the growth and present strength of NYSFOLA. Anne Saltman was NYSFOLA's one and only executive director, who contributed her scientific knowledge in developing a central office in Cazenovia and editing the "Waterworks".

In November 1993 at their Annual Symposium, NYSFOLA was accepted as the New York State Chapter of the North American Lake Management Society (NALMS). A significant step in our growth was that we had become associated with the world.

During the last several years, the contribution of Don Keppel has been invaluable to NYSFOLA as the central office was moved to Findley Lake. With the assistance of Jay Bloomfield (NYSDEC) in 1997, we connected with the internet and information is now disseminated in this matter as well.

***Do not condemn the judgement of another because it differs  
from your own. You may both be wrong.***



## CSLAPpenings

As this issue of Waterworks goes to press, the 1998 CSLAP is slowly winding down, and the following accomplishments will help us at CSLAP Central through the coming onslaught of data ripe for reporting:

- 93 lakes were sampled in the 1998 CSLAP, the largest number ever
- A second successful group training session, with a hitch or two and another poor weather outing at Lake Moraine (as in More Rain)
- More complete (although still embarrassingly late) Annual Reports for each lake, more effectively utilizing historical data, precipitation data, and management information provided by the sampling volunteers
- Relatively few logistic problems, despite switching labs in mid-course for the phosphorus analyses, occasional equipment malfunctions, and the usual cobbling of supplies and materials
- Continued strong participation in the Great All-American Secchi Dip-In
- 13 new lakes under the CSLAP umbrella

As snowmen and carolers appear on your lawn, as the temperature keeps finding new bottoms, and as your thoughts unconsciously drift to the 1999 CSLAP, please let us know if you need your preliminary annual report for a (late) winter newsletter; please remember that if your lake association has never been sampled in CSLAP but you'd like to join the program, you need to be a FOLA member and apply for CSLAP (via the FOLA office) by December 31 to be eligible; please send your lake management survey back to Betsy or me as soon as possible, and please have a safe and enjoyable winter.

For more information about CSLAP, please contact Scott Kishbaugh at 518-457-0734 (or email via [sakishba@gw.dec.state.ny.us](mailto:sakishba@gw.dec.state.ny.us)) or Betsy Hohenstein at 518-457-3345 (or email via [bxhohens@gw.dec.state.ny.us](mailto:bxhohens@gw.dec.state.ny.us)).

An application for CSLAP can be printed from the CSLAP Icon on the NYSFOLA Homepage, or request a copy from the NYSFOLA office.

### Mitigation Banking Seeks Environmental Solutions for the Bottom Line

A new type of banking that stores land, not cash, is redefining the country's conservation ethic. The Second National Mitigation Banking Conference June 13 - 15, 1999 in Atlanta will convene developers, government agencies, corporations and conservation groups to discuss this ecologically and economically sound new approach to resource conservation.

For more information on exhibiting or attending contact Terrene - 800-726-4853.



## 1999 Annual NYSFOLA Conference

Arrangements have been finalized to have the 1999 conference at the White Eagle Conference Center, Hamilton, NY. The date has been established for April 30-May 2, 1999. Please mark your calendar and make plans to attend. The program is just beginning to be established and possibly a preliminary schedule will be available for the January "WATERWORKS". As many know the 1998 attendees overtaxed the rooms reserved at White Eagle. Presently NYSFOLA has reserved all lodging at the Center and will hold these reservations to April 10, 1999. At that time all unfilled reservations will be released to White Eagle for their use.

With this arrangement we plan to have rooms for everyone, but reservations must be in the office before the cut-off date. In case of an overflow of guests, we will not charge for the room and this fund will be returned to you. An attempt will be made by White Eagle to make reservations at other locations if desired. A listing of local hotels, motels and bed & breakfasts will be compiled for your use.

The fees for the conference will be as established the previous year, and you will receive a copy of the registration sheet with your January issue. Also the Conference Schedule will be on the internet later this year and from that it will be possible to find a registration sheet for your use.

Contact members of your lake association and make plans now for an enjoyable weekend at beautiful Lake Moraine.

### On-Line Bibliography of Lake Management & Planning Resources

<http://www.mnlakesassn.org>

The Minnesota Lakes Association (MLA) has just completed an on-line bibliography of over 600 resources related to lake management and planning. It includes publications, audiovisual materials, environmental education curriculums, newsletters and magazines, on-line resources and articles, professional services, state natural resource management programs, technical reports, national organizations, government agencies and international contacts.

The bibliography was developed for citizen education, though professionals will also find it a useful resource. It is organized by easy-to-use index categories, cross-referenced for more comprehensive use, and references are rated according to their usefulness to lake associations and citizens.

Questions or comments should be directed to [mnlakes@uslink](mailto:mnlakes@uslink) or call 1-800-515-5253.

### 1998 Conference Awards

At the Annual Conference our usual Newsletter Contest was held. With many entrants the judges finally awarded First Place to Canandaigua Lake Pure Waters for their efforts. The next best newsletter was Melody Lake Association. Plan now to enter your newsletter in this contest, being a participant at the conference is not a requirement. More information on next years contest will be in the January issue.

The Tear of the Clouds Award was presented to Congressman Sherwood Boehlert for his continuing efforts to improve the lakes and environment of New York.

The Lake Steward Award was presented to Thomas Newport of Duane Lake Association for his efforts at that lake. Congratulations to all of the winners and thanks to all of the contributors to these contests.

### Thanks to the Exhibitors

This last year 16 exhibitors graced the floors of the conference center. Possibly this was the most exhibitors at any conference in previous years. Please consider their products when you have need and thank them for attending our conference.



## 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 \$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

**"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)

1098

#### 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 \_\_\_\_\_

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NYSFOLA

2701 Shadyside Rd. PO Box 342

Findley Lake, NY 14736



## Calendar of Events

**NALMS Symposium-** Banff, Alberta Canada, November 10-13, 1998, contact Brian Kotak, 403-525-8431

**NYSFOLA Annual Conference-** April 30- May 2, 1999. White Eagle Conference Center, Hamilton, NY. Mark your calendar.

### PWC (Jet-ski) Law

As other states and counties enact restrictive laws pertaining to PWC's. New York has now enacted a law relative to this type of watercraft. More information is available on page 3. We want to compliment our legislators for the bold beginning but more legislation is required to make the lakes of New York safer.

## WATERWORKS

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Findley Lake, NY 14736  
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E-mail- fola@cecomet.net

## Community Water Watch

The Monroe County Health Department is seeking volunteers to participate in a new program called "Community Water Watch" (CWW). CWW is a stream monitoring program that enables community members to help protect our local waterways. Volunteers perform several activities for a two-year period. First, a volunteer team selects a stream they are interested in monitoring. Second, this team conducts a "watershed walk." This walk familiarizes the team with their selected stream and identifies possible pollutants. Third, four times a year, the teams conduct a "visual survey" of their stream. These surveys record the condition of the stream over an extended period of time. Some of the stream characteristics monitored are stream velocity, water appearance, habitat quality, and algal presence. Volunteers can also perform various public outreach activities. To have a brief presentation given to your group, contact Todd Stevenson at (716) 274-7638.

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