

WATERWORKS



New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.

\$1.50 per copy

July 2000

A great experience – 2000 Conference



Are you missing from this Picture? Above is a picture of part of the attendees to the Banquet held on Saturday evening May 6, 2000 at the White Eagle Conference Center, Hamilton, New York. Mark your calendar now to attend next year's function at the same location. Our conference will be held May 4-6, 2001, with new exciting sessions and activities already being planned.

Additional information about this years conference will be found on other pages of this issue.

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.

inside...

Ask Dr. Lake

pages 6 & 7

from the **President**

Dear members,

As I write this letter, we are packing for a lake inspection trip - to Scandinavia! Actually the trip is purely for pleasure but we do hope to see some beautiful bodies of water, both fresh and saline. I'll report next time on pertinent findings.

Obviously the summer months are those when we are particularly sensitive to our lakes and ponds. We look out at them, we recreate on them and we bathe in them. That's why we love them so much. They provide immense pleasure, satisfaction and economic gain for so many. We must be diligent in their protection. We must be mindful of their future, especially that future beyond our own lifetimes. Thank you for your help in this endeavor.

As part of my interest in lakes and their quality, I have been active in an on-site wastewater treatment work group sponsored in large part by DEC. Many concerned people - environmentalists, academics, professionals involved in the building and maintenance of systems, DEC staff and others - are connected with this activity. We have developed a series of project action items, one of which is NYSFOLA's Citizen Pollution Control Program, for submission to DEC for funding. In addition, we have begun work on a white paper summarizing our findings and thoughts about the state of on-site wastewater treatment in New York State. More about that later.

In addition, this group along with others is assisting the leadership of the on-site wastewater training program established at SUNY Morrisville. I have found my participation on behalf of NYSFOLA both fun and rewarding. I look forward to more opportunities to serve and to continue to work with this dedicated group of individuals.

Note: If I have made any statements about the above that are not altogether factual, I ask my colleagues in the group to forgive me and set me straight.

Yours truly,

Lewis N. Stone
President, NYSFOLA

NYSFOLA Officers-Board of Directors

Lewis Stone- **President**
518-656-9078

John Miller- **Past President**
315-895-7502

Willard Harman- **Vice President**
607-547-8778

Jack Baldwin- **Secretary**
716-346-5882

Donald Keppel- **Treasurer**
716-769-7231

Regional Directors-

Don Cook - Dec.-March 716-293-2482
April- November 716-367-9293

Jack Douglas 315-656-3806

Don Keppel- 716-769-7231

George Kelley- 315-852-6431

John Miller- 315-895-7502

Kathleen McLaughlin-

Bob Roessle- summer- 516-283-4327

winter- 813-923-4258

Other Directors-

Lettie Chilson 716-293-2482

Martha Frey 607-547-8881

Doug Gniewek 518-371-1676

Cliff Kraft 607-255-2775

Steve LaMere 518-597-3130

Dean Long 518-587-8100

Nancy Mueller 315-677-9359

Bob Rosati 607-863-4425

Rebecca Schnieder- 607-255-2110

David Wright- 914-962-1039

Scientific Advisory Board-Co-Chairman

Dean Long- 518-885-0913

Willard Harman 607-547-8778

WATERWORKS-

Please send articles, comments or editorials to-

Don Keppel- Editor

2701 Shadyside Rd.,

Findley Lake, NY 14736

Fax/phone- 800-796-FOLA

E-mail- fola@nysfola.org

Website- www.nysfola.org

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.

2000 Annual Conference

The Annual Conference was held at White Eagle Conference Center on May 5 – 7, 2000. A large group of attendees made this one of our better gatherings, with sessions from A (Algae) to Z (Zebra Mussels).

The sessions were arranged from the Friday evening get together through Sunday at noon. Saturday started at 9:00 a.m. and finished after the banquet about 12 hours later. Included were many sessions, annual meeting, Wine and cheese gathering, entertainment, Banquet and final hours at the Teepee room.

Our keynote speaker this year was Carolyn Zenk from Southampton, She is an environmental lawyer as well as a member of the Town Council.

Awards were given to: **Lake Steward**– Jack Douglas, Millsite Lake Association, **Best Newsletter**– Conesus Lake Association, **Runner-up newsletter**– Honeoye Lake Association, **Lake Tear of the Clouds Award**– Don Keppel

We wish to thank the many, many exhibitors that made this years conference a success and look forward to their return next year.



Session on the Watershed Project with George Kelley explaining the values of protecting our natural resources.

It has been brought to the attention of the office that there is a significant difference in the definition of a lake and or wetlands between our State and the federal government. New York State law permits lake edges, the ordinary and necessary boundary between wet and dry to be defined as "wetlands". They are thus subject to onerous controls that act to prevent recreational and other use of the lakes, to reduce the value of highly – taxed lakeside properties, and to be in general contravention of an important aspect of the law. The federal definition makes a distinction between wetland — **subject to periodic flooding, with emergent vegetation, etc.** and open water, and defines water edges that may have vegetation as "vegetated shallows".

This definition sometimes comes into effect when permits are applied for etc. A new definition agreeing with the Federal one should be adopted by our state.

This problem was brought to our attention by Rosalyn Willett of Huns Lake Association and other communications on this will be forth coming.

Zebra Mussels....Muck and Weeds....Water Chestnuts....What to do???

In the interest of lake front owners and marinas suffering from the above problems, an organization called WeedMatters has a possible solution to these. NYSFOLA does not endorse this product and have not seen an application. This time of the year a lot of our lakes are very familiar with the problems mentioned. With harvesters churning up the bottom sediment, chemicals possibly harmful to fish and humans, biological control still in it's infancy, any product that can be helpful is always worth investigating. If you have an interest in this contact WeedMatters at P.O. Box 511, Union Springs, NY or phone 315-889-7120.

If you or your organization have success with any method of control for lake problems be sure to send an article to the editor and let us inform the lake associations of these tried and true methods. Please state the problem, how it was controlled and the lasting effects.

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 day for messages or questions that you have. We can be reached at :-
 or check-out the NYSFOLA homepage at:-

folan@nysfolan.org

www.nysfolan.org

North American Lake Management Society is located at:- www.nalms.org

Ways to Discourage Canada Geese In and Around our Lakeshores and Waters

by Heather Oquist,

Canada geese are an appealing sight on a lake or pond, but can also become an overabundant problem. Geese droppings are a nuisance on our docks, and in the water, and landowners and lake users need to be informed on ways to deter these geese from becoming a continuous pest. Over the past few years, Canada geese populations have risen to a point where the species is now considered a nuisance wildlife in many parts of the United States and Canada. There are many methods that are not recommended to try to alleviate problems caused by geese. Some of these include scarecrows or dead goose decoys, sterilization, introduction of predators, or disease. Relocation of geese is unfortunately not an option because resident goose flocks now occur throughout the U.S. and Canada. We have reviewed a number of articles and spoken with a wildlife biologist concerning recommended ways to control or discourage the geese in areas where they are not welcome. Below is a compiled list of recommendations that can be used to try to discourage making your lakefront or yard a permanent residence to Canada geese. The following recommended controls are from Tom Jurczak, Wildlife Biologist for the DEC in Olean, NY, *Landscaping for Wildlife and Water Quality* (C.C. Henderson, C.J. Dindorf, and F. J. Rozumalski. Nongame Wildlife Program– Section of Wildlife Minnesota Department of Natural Resources), and *Lake Smarts, the First Lake Maintenance Handbook* (S. McComas, 1993, In cooperation with U. S. EPA.)

Create a buffer zone. Well-manicured lakeshore lawns are ideal food sources for Canada geese, which are attracted to the continual supply of new green growth. To compensate for this problem, create a buffer zone (a natural strip of vegetation along at least 75% of the property's frontage) to restore the shoreline (both on shore and in the water) with its natural vegetation. These unmowed flowers, grasses, and sedges along the shore create a biological barrier that will dissuade the Canada geese from littering the lawn. You can also plant cattails near the shoreline. Geese will not usually cross a buffer zone to a lawn because they are reluctant to walk through tall grass for fear of predators.

- ♦ Don't give Canada geese a free lunch! Residents who set out food for the geese may be supporting an unnaturally high population in a specific area. On a more "biological feeding" outlook, geese find Kentucky bluegrass and perennial ryegrass palatable. Homeowners may try to plant different vegetation to eliminate or greatly reduce nuisances or droppings in the yard. Canada geese find junipers, tall fescue, common periwinkle and English ivy to be unpalatable and undesirable as a forage source.
- ♦ Use dogs to chase geese. Dogs can be trained to chase but not kill the geese, but they must be closely supervised during this activity by the owner. Geese will not become acclimated to the threat of being chased by dogs. Dogs should not be used when geese are nesting or unable to fly (during molt or with goslings).
- ♦ Use visual deterrents for geese. One effective deterrent is Mylar tape that reflects sunlight to produce a flashing effect. When a breeze causes the tape to move, it pulsates and produces a humming sound that repels birds. To discourage geese from walking up onto lawns from water, string the tape along the water's edge. Leave some slack in the tape and twist the material as you string it from stake to stake to ensure maximum reflection and noise production. Another visual scarring technique is the placement of flagging or balloons on poles (six feet or higher). If the birds become accustomed to the balloons or flagging, frequent relocation is recommended.
- ♦ Install low wires or fencing. These can be installed close to the water's edge during the summer molt as a way to control geese movement. This technique has very little effect on free-flying birds.

Canada geese are an important part of our ecosystem, but when their numbers reach the point of being a nuisance wildlife, it is time to take some action to try to minimize their presence in unwanted areas. If the techniques described in this article on deterring Canada geese are unsuccessful for you, feel free to contact USDA-Wildlife Services, or any DEC office for assistance. The number for the USDA Wildlife Service is 518-477-4837.

Note: This article is from the Chautauqua Watershed Conservancy's newsletter; "THE SHED SHEET"

Basic Steps – Getting your house and Yard in Order

There are many things you can do right in your home and yard to protect your lake. By keeping things out of your lake you can actually prevent problems. The most important things you can do are:

- * *conserve water*
- * *control the use of chemicals*
- * *manage your shoreline*
- * *improve lawn-care practices*
- * *maintain your septic system*
- * *compost wastes*

Conserving Water: Old-Fashioned, But It Works

Chances are your parents taught you to conserve energy by turning off the light when you left a room and by turning down the heat at night. The same principle can help save your lake by working to prevent pollution. When you conserve water in your yard, then less water will reach your lake, carrying with it potentially harmful materials and chemicals. Also, when you conserve the use of water inside your home, then your septic system doesn't have to work as hard. This means you can extend the life of your septic system (which helps your pocketbook) while increasing your septic's ability to keep nutrient-rich human wastes out of the lake.

Conserving Water Inside Your Home

Half of the water your household uses is inside your home and the other half is outside in your yard. Of the half used inside your home, 75 percent is in the bathrooms so concentrate your efforts there. To use less water:

- * *change the way you do things: take shorter, less frequent showers; put less water in the tub or take a shower instead; and turn off the water while you shampoo, brush your teeth, and shave.*
- * *install water-saving devices: use toilet dams or plastic milk jugs filled with rocks inside your toilet tank (don't use bricks because they can break apart and get into your plumbing); install low-flow shower heads and water-flow regulators for your faucets; and purchase water-saver toilets.*

The cost of retrofitting your bathrooms will be well under a hundred dollars (unless you purchase a new toilet), a worthwhile investment for basic lake protection. In the rest of your house you can conserve water by repairing leaky faucets, only running your washing machine and dishwasher when they are full, and by installing water-flow regulators for all your sinks. Also make sure none of your pipes, such as the drain pipe from your washing machine, flow into the lake.

Conserving Water in Your Yard

The other half of water used by households is for lawns and gardens along with washing cars.

Use Smart Lawn Watering Techniques

- * *if possible, don't water your lawn- dormancy is a natural progression for cool-season grasses during a drought.*
- * *Change the way you water your lawn. Install pistol spray heads; water in small amounts, and water during the day (water in the evening can promote disease).*
- * *contact your county extension officer for drought- resistant turf-grass recommendations for your area.*

Keep your gutters and drain spouts free of leaves.

Clean leaves out of your gutters so that rainwater flows into the downspouts rather than over the edges. Make sure that rain that runs down your drain spouts soaks into the soil by your house and doesn't run into your lake.

Avoid washing your car near the lake. You're at the lake so relax and forget about washing your car. If you must, go to a car wash or use a minimal amount of water to flush off the car and then wash it in an area that will let it drain away from the lake if possible. Make sure you use low-phosphate, biodegradable products.

Continued page six

Note; This article is from the current issue of "Your Lake and You" distributed by the North American Lake Management Society (NALMS). This very informative 8 page colored publication is available from their office. Contact the web page at; www.nalms.org



Ask Dr. Lake

Dr. Lake is on vacation this issue and will return with the Fall "WATERWORKS". If you have any subject that you would like to be reviewed in the future, please contact the office.

Continued from page five

Controlling the Use of Toxic Chemicals

All chemical products in your home or yard have the potential to harm your lake. If you follow the water conservation and yard-care tips presented here you will be reducing the amount of toxic materials reaching the lake. Other ways to reduce the risk of toxic chemical pollution in your lake are:

- * *don't change your car's oil near the lake*
- * *handle all gasoline and petroleum products with extreme care*
- * *keep your boat and motor in good repair*
- * *avoid using bleach, drain cleaners, and other strong cleaning agents and most pesticides and fertilizers*
- * *take extreme care when using paints and paint removers*
- * *Investigate non-toxic household products and safe pest control methods with your county extension agent*

Reference: How to Conserve Water in Your Home and Yard Michigan State University Cooperative Extension Bulletin, No. WQ16, Michigan residents can get one free copy; additional copies or copies for non-Michigan residents cost 25 cents each from Michigan State University Bulletin Office, 10-B Agriculture Hall, East Lansing, MI 48824-1039, or Michigan residents only call 517/355-0240.

Managing Your Shoreline

If properly managed, your shoreline can be an efficient natural buffer system between the lake and the surrounding landscape. In fact, shorelines are the most important tool you have to protect your lake. Some specific steps you can take are to:

- * *leave an unmowed buffer strip along the lake at least 20 feet wide*
- * *set your lawn mower to leave the grass two or three inches long*
- * *plant steep banks with native vegetation that binds the soil and traps water*
- * *terrace steep banks when possible to further slow water and sediments*
- * *don't tamper with existing wetlands*

Less Lawn Care Means More Lake Protection

If we love our lakes, we need to change our idea about what looks good. That short, weed-free lawn that many of us admire can actually hurt our lake because it:

- * *takes more chemicals to keep it green*
- * *does not provide good habitat for wildlife*

Less chemicals: Excess fertilizers and pesticides can go into the nearest lake, river, or well. The resulting algae blooms and floating, dead fish remind us that using less chemicals is better. If you must use fertilizer, have a soil test done first and follow the recommendations. Try to use phosphorus-free fertilizers, slow-release nitrogen, and leave a buffer area near your lake where no chemicals are used.

Less waste: Grass clippings are high in nutrients so you want to keep them out of your lake. Bag grass clippings and fall leaves and add them to a compost bin or use a mulching mower on both (see articles in right column). Composting is a clean, efficient way to allow these wastes, along with food scraps, to naturally decompose into wonderful rich soil that can be used in your garden.

Maintaining Your Septic System

Conscientious maintenance of your septic system is one of the most critical steps you can take to protect your lake. A septic system is a two-step process to treat human wastes. The wastes flow into a tank where the solids settle out. The liquids then flow into

continued next page

a drainfield or another type of system where they are decomposed by soil microbes. These wastes are very high in nutrients. With properly sized, located, and maintained systems, septic tanks can effectively prevent nutrients from entering your lake. However, if a public sewer is available, the best thing you can do for your lake is to hook up to the sewer system.

When putting in a new septic system, keep these steps in mind:

- * *make sure it is the right size for your household, keep it (it least 100 feet from the lake install a second drainfield when possible*
- * *hire only quality contractors*

Once installed, these steps will help protect your lake:

- * *keep the drainfield clear*
- * *clean the septic system regularly and have it inspected every one to two years*
- * *avoid or limit the use of toxic chemicals in the home*

Daily actions can be taken to help your septic system work less:

- * *avoid using a garbage disposal; compost food wastes instead*
- * *avoid chemical products for your septic that boast less frequent tank pumping. (these products can add excess nutrients to the lake by liquefying more of the sludge) many of the steps you take to protect your lake-such as conserving water-also help keep your septic system operating efficiently and for a long period of time*

Composting Your Wastes

When we compost we mimic nature by setting up a natural system in our own yard to decompose wastes. The only cost is our time which can vary from a few minutes a week to a few hours depending on our goals. Composting helps:

- * *keep unwanted nutrients out of the lake and septic system*
- * *save valuable landfill space*
- * *Obtain a constant supply of free, rich, sweet-smelling soil for your garden*

Harmonious Technologies provide a "Crash Course in Composting" in their excellent publication *Backyard Composting*. Harmonious explains that composting is a simple process of:

balancing brown and green wastes

alternating wet and dry layers

"**Brown**" wastes are dry leaves, twigs, wood chips, and other plants.

"**Green**" wastes are grass clippings and food scraps. By keeping each at about 50 percent of the total you should be able to maintain an active composting bin. Avoid adding meat scraps or any fat or grease for they do not readily break down and instead attract animals.

What about mulching lawn mowers?

Consider a mulching lawn mower because they are designed to return the clippings (and nutrients) to the soil. Mulching lawn mowers require more frequent mowing but less time because bagging is eliminated. Just make sure the clippings stay on the lawn and out of the lake.

What about too many trees for composting?

If your lake property includes large numbers of deciduous trees, you can leave the areas under the trees as a forest floor and let the leaves decompose naturally. Otherwise you can plant ground covers such as pachysandra or ivy that can help collect and decompose the leaves in place.

What about wildlife?

Remember that your lake's ecosystem is naturally rich with wildlife. As you adopt the natural look for shoreline, wildlife such as birds, turtles, and frogs will probably increase in numbers. You can make your yard even more welcoming to wildlife by planting certain types of native vegetation that serve as food and shelter for these critters. Consult your local county extension office or the National Audubon Society for ideas on how to plant for wildlife. However, avoid directly feeding certain types of wildlife that can

"A Lake is the landscape's most beautiful and expressive feature. It is earth's eye: looking into which the beholder measures the depth of his own nature."
Henry David Thoreau in "Walden"

George Barlow, "This is no fish tale"

On a warm spring weekend George Barlow watched his neighbor Fred pull his fishing skiff out of the lake and onto his trailer. He said, "what goes Fred, aren't there enough fish in our lake?"

Fred answered, "the kids and I decided that we should try our luck in other lakes, as our area has so many."

Barlow responded and said, "are you aware of the possibility of inadvertently bringing Zebra Mussels and Eurasian Milfoil into our lake?"

"I certainly am George, I know all about the problem and plan on hosing my boat down thoroughly after each use. I certainly don't want to introduce a nuisance species into our lake," answered Fred.

George then smiled and said, "that's real good Fred, but what do you know about lakes that are contaminated and where the Department of Environmental Conservation restricts the eating of fish from those lakes?"

"I find this difficult to believe, George Are you trying to tell me that some of our beautiful clear lakes in the Adirondacks and the Catskills are polluted?"

"That's exactly what I'm saying Fred, and that includes lakes and ponds from Long Island to the Great Lakes – You see, the DEC has tested all lakes in New York State and found many that are contaminated with PCB's. With the measure of contamination levels of various chemicals in our lakes, the Department of Health then sets the standards, from eating one meal of fish per week to eating none at all. These contaminants can be especially harmful to women of child bearing age as well as infants and children under the age of 15.

Fred looked astonished and said, "good Lord George, I thought spending summer on our pristine lake, breathing in clean fresh air and eating natural foods like fish would add years to our longevity."

"It surely can't hurt, but you should be aware and avoid eating fish from lakes that are red flagged. Look at it this way Fred, it's kind of like skating at the end of the winter season when the ice has partly thawed or driving across an unguarded railroad track, When the ice is thin you don't go skating out in the center of the lake, and you don't drive across the tracks without first stopping to see if a train is coming. You've got to exercise a little common sense. What I suggest to you Fred., is familiarize yourself with the lakes that are contaminated. The DEC has a complete listing which can be found in their Fishing Regulations Guide for 1999 – 2000 and also in the NYS Department of Health Advisories, titled, Chemicals in Game and Sports Fish. Here are a few examples-

- * Canandaigua Lake, In Ontario and Yates Counties– Lake Trout over 24"; one meal a month
- * Ferris Lake, Hamilton county– Yellow perch over 12" eat none
- * Cranberry Lake, St. Lawrence County– Small Mouth Bass, one meal a month
- * Keuka Lake, Yates and Stueben Counties– Lake Trout over 25", one meal a month
- * Fourth Lake, Herkimer and Hamilton Counties- Lake Trout, eat none
- * Lake Ontario Niagra River– American Eel and Channel Catfish, eat none
- * Belmont Lake, Suffolk County– Carp, one meal per month
- * Nassau Lake, Rensselaer County– all species, eat none.

In addition to the chemical PCB found in some lakes, there are also other chemicals, Chlordane, Mercury, Dioxin, Cadmium, and Mirex that are equally dangerous.

Spending leisure time on New York's lakes with your family Fred, can be joyous and fulfilling, however, you should be cognizant of latent dangers."

"Thanks George, and I thought I knew it all."

by Bob Roessle

CSLAPpenings

Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP)
Summer, 2000

"Out on the lake getting CSLAP sample

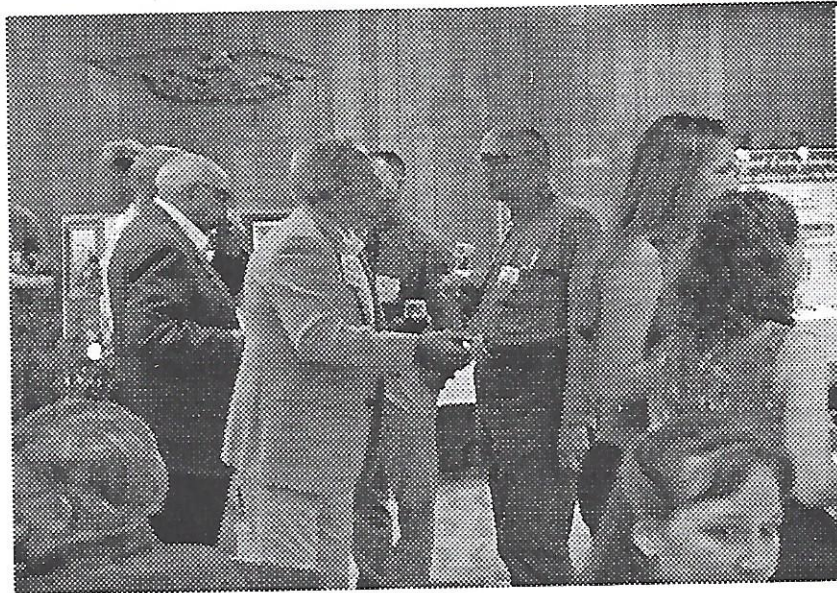
Our Lake looks good this year - water a little high, and a little more plants!

Be back shortly!!" -- Sam and Gladys Luvourlake
Lake Perfectspot, NY

Sound familiar? Sound interesting? About 100 New York lake association volunteers are busy now with CSLAP sampling. They are obtaining water samples at their lakes -- 8 times over this summer -- to find out interesting water quality information such as pH, water softness, level of nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrate, color, clarity, and algae growth.

CSLAP program is headquartered at DEC Central office. CSLAP staff trains and equips FOLA member lake association CSLAP volunteers -- those who have made application and commitment to the program. They are busy this week sampling -- and continuing with their stewardship of their lake.

Interested? To participate in CSLAP, your lake association must be a member in good standing with FOLA, and submit the CSLAP application, including names of committed volunteers to FOLA. Questions, comments, request for application, or suggestions, please call DEC's Scott or Betsy at 518-457-0734 or 3345, or the FOLA toll free number 1- (800)-796-3652.
Address: Betsy Hohenstein, DEC, 50 Wolf Road, Room 305, Albany, NY 12233-3508. Email bxhohens@gw.dec.state.ny.us



Pictured on left is Robert Roessle and Paul Roland discussing the water (?) quality of the White Eagle Conference Center during our Saturday afternoon wine and cheese party before the Banquet. This is always a great time for friendships to discuss items learned in the days program sessions.

You can join in next year by marking May 4-6 on your calendar and also at this time visit our many exhibitors who help make this conference a success.

Regional Conferences planned for the Fall Schedule

Western New York State; Again this year a one-day mini-conference will be held in the western area of the state. The final date and location are still under consideration with early November as a possible date. Regional Director, Donald Cook is organizing this meeting and he can be contacted at his E-mail: dcook@usadatanet.net, Phone: 1-716-367-9293. Home address: 6185 County Rt. 36, Honeoye, NY 14471. Other information will be included in the October Waterworks if scheduling allows.

DEC Region 3; Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland, Orange and Westchester Counties. This conference is planned for Saturday, October 28th, 2000. The conference will be in collaboration with the Putnam County Water Quality Strategy Committee and NYSFOLA. This conference is open to everyone interested in lake and watershed issues. Location of this meeting is the Clearpool Education Center, Route 301 and East Boyds Corners Road. Watch for the sign at the intersection. The one-day conference with registration at 8:30 a.m. and speakers beginning at 9:00 a.m.

A draft agenda includes:

- ♦ Impact of climate/recent weather changes on water quality
- ♦ Dam safety
- ♦ Presentation on the use of multiple techniques for Lake and Watershed management
- ♦ Bob Johnson's research on native weevils
- ♦ Discussion of alum treatment
- ♦ Lake & stream buffer areas
- ♦ Home-A-Syst and landscaping to control N.P.S.
- ♦ Grant availability—free money

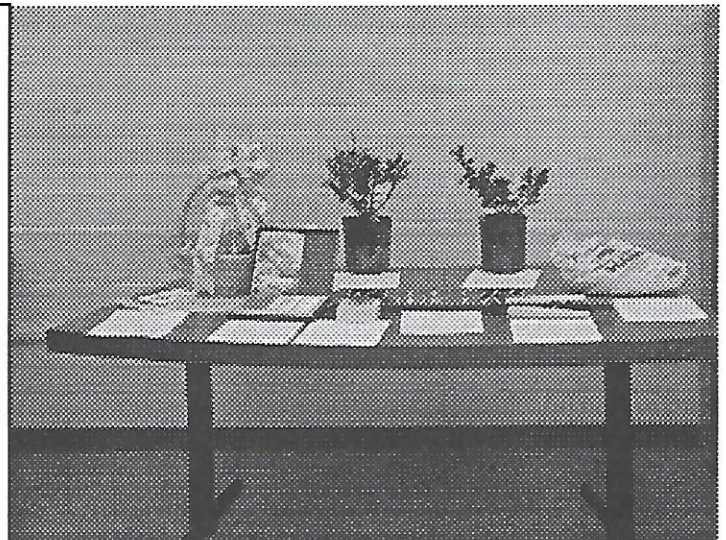
Costs are planned to be \$20.00 per person which includes 2 breaks and lunch. The availability of take home resource literature is also planned.

If you wish to receive a conference flyer with the final agenda when available, contact either NYSFOLA or Lauri Taylor, Environmental Planner, Putnam County Planning Dept. 841 Fair Street, Carmel, NY. 10512. Lauri can be reached by phone at 1-845-878-3480-Ext. 104

Pictured on right is one of the many tables for the Silent Auction at this years Conference. With items ranging from relics from the bottom of Otsego Lake to a bale of Barley Straw to control Algae we have to declare our Auction a success.

Next year we will also be doing the same activity and you can help us by contacting local businesses for a donation to NYSFOLA and bringing or sending the items to us for this fun event.

Lets make next year's the best ever and have many more items available to go to the highest bidder.



Available at the office of NYSFOLA!!!

"DIET for a Small Lake"; Joint Publication of NYSFOLA and NYSDEC relative to watersheds and lakes.

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

\$20.00 includes shipping and handling

"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

"Through the Looking Glass"; A Wisconsin Lakes Partnership publication containing information on nearly all aquatic plants. For information contact the office.

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

2000 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@nysfola.org

NYSFOLA

2701 Shadyside Rd. PO Box 342

Findley Lake, NY 14736

Calendar of Events

NALMS Symposium; The 20th annual NALMS Symposium will be held in Miami, Florida on November 8 – 10, 2000. Beautiful Wyndham Hotel Miami-Biscayne will be the host location, mark your calendar now and reserve these dates. More info can be found on the NALMS web-site; www.nalms.org Or contact the NYSFOLA office.

DEC Region 3 conference; Information can be found on page 10 of this issue.

NYSFOLA's 18th Annual Conference; May 4 – 6, 2001 to be held at White Eagle Conference Center, Hamilton, NY. Information will be in future issues. Mark your calendar now and plan on attending.

E-mail and Web-page

Do you have NYSFOLA's e-mail address in your address book? If so please change it to folo@nysfola.org This will keep it always available to you even if our local server would sell their system or transfer it to a different server and change the name.

The web-page is www.nysfola.org and that will always stay with those call letters. We try to make changes to the site periodically and you should check us out every so often.

If your Association or Lake has a homepage please forward the address to us and we will link it to the membership file. Will be updating this file by mid August so please forward this to us as soon as possible.

Is there anyway by which we can be more serving to you as a member electronically? The world of communication changes rapidly and it seems as though we are always a step or two behind.

Would appreciate a picture of your lake or activity with short write-up so that we could change the picture on the web-page. E-mail a digital picture or snail mail a regular photo.

WATERWORKS

NYS Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.
2701 Shadyside Rd. P.O. Box 342
Findley Lake, NY 14736
Tel/Fax 1-800-796-FOLA
E-mail- folo@nysfola.org

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
PAID
Findley Lake NY 14736
Permit No. 1