



## **New for 2001! Expanded conference planned!**

### **PARTNERSHIPS IN LAKE MANAGEMENT: TOPICS AND CHALLENGES**

The 2001 NYSFOLA program will include new views concerning challenges to lake management in New York State. This year's program is designed to inform Lake Associations on key areas of lake and watershed science that require active participation by Lake Associations during the coming year. Lake Management in the State is changing in response to new threats and emerging problems.

**SPECIAL FRIDAY PROGRAM:** Over the past years NYSFOLA has had numerous presentations on the various on site advance wastewater treatment works. The past presentations have focused on the technology side while implementation issues have been somewhat ignored. During the past eighteen months a group of professionals has worked on a technical paper directed at the senior management of NYSDOH and NYSDOC to describe the need for better waste water management in rural areas or locations not served by municipal sewers. This special Friday program is directed at obtaining input on a White Paper (a summary and needs assessment) from individuals working in lake communities. Lake association members should attend, but this program really needs input from your health departments, town building inspectors, county water quality committees and county environmental management councils. The Friday program will include a Presentation on the White Paper, followed by a discussion on the available technologies and panel presentation on issues that interfere with implementation of improved onsite advance wastewater treatment. In order to make progress on this issue it is necessary mobilize lake associations to contact local officials to show that this is a grass roots people problem that needs a consistent statewide policy. On Saturday progress on this topic will be reported along with information on new products or technologies.

**OFFICIAL WELCOME:** This is NYSFOLA's traditional Friday night introduction to the meetings, new officers and directors, the Scientific Advisory Board, renewing old friendships and hearing about new organization activities. Meeting announcements and updates will be presented.

**PROGRESS IN LAKE WATERSHED MANAGEMENT PLANS:** George Kelly (NYSFOLA) and Committee members will present this year summary of activities on the various lakes. Special presentation by Anne Saltman of the Central New York Regional Planning Board's work on Onieda Lake will be highlighted. Win McIntyre, Otsego Lake Watershed Manager, will discuss the development of management plans in the Otsego Lake watershed. Tracey Clothier will present a progress report on management activities on Cossayuna Lake and on going work on Saratoga Lake.

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*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**

Dear Members,

I am sitting at my computer having survived 19 straight days of below freezing weather, two snow storms (not as bad as my friends in Western New York have endured, however) and watching my beloved Lake George freeze. Therefore it is natural that my thoughts turn to spring and especially the month of May.

Why May, may you ask? That is when NYSFOLA holds its annual conference for volunteers and professionals alike to learn more about lakes, their protection and preservation and how to be their advocate. It is an opportunity for those of us interested in the lakes of New York State to share thoughts, experiences and learning.

We meet the first weekend in May - May 4, 5 and 6 to be exact - at the White Eagle Conference Center on Lake Mohr near Hamilton, NY. You may learn more about the conference from reading this issue of Waterworks. Please join us and meet old friends and new ones, all of whom share a commitment to our lakes.

This years' conference will be extended, beginning on Friday morning with a workshop about on-site wastewater treatment systems. We hope to attract public officials, working professionals and interested volunteers by providing an update on techniques currently available to treat wastewater and insure the long-term health of receiving waters at the same time.

Please attend our conference and stay active in the fight to protect our natural environment. We need to enlist everybody in this effort. The future of the world depends on you and others like us.

See you in May.

Lewis N. Stone  
President

*Points of view expressed and products 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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## Conference 2001

**INVASIVE SPECIES MANAGEMENT IN NEW YORK STATE.** This year the NYSDEC has started an update of the existing management plan that provides the conceptual framework on the management of the invasive species threats to the state water resources. Tim Sinot of the NYSDEC is managing this effort and needs input from the lake associations on this issue. The conference program will include presentations on invasive species in NYS, threats and management. Schedule presentations include status of species such as Eurasian Watermilfoil and Zebra Mussels. Clifford Kraft (Cornell University) will provide an update on the zebra mussel problem in New York. Advances in Eurasian milfoil control will be presented by Bob Johnson (Cornell), Heather Zakrajsek (Enviroscience), Bo Burns (SePRO) and others, Steve LaMere (Adirondack Ecologists) will present a workshop on aquatic plant identification. Future threats by Hydrilla and other species found in the southern states will be assessed. John Halfman (Hobart & William Smith Colleges) will present a paper on impacts of herbicides and exotic species in Seneca Lake.

**INTRODUCTORY LAKE SCIENCE:** Bill Harman, and his associates from the SUNY Oneonta Biological Field Station, will host a panel discussion on basic limnological problems and watershed ecology for new association representatives who want to learn more about the way lakes, and lake management strategies work, or not.

**CSLAP (Citizen's Statewide Lake Assessment Program):** Scott Kishbaugh (NYSDEC) will host a training workshop on Moraine Lake on Saturday afternoon for those associations that have been accepted into this years' program.

**ADDITIONAL PRESENTATIONS:** We plan to provide information about lake legislation and funds available for associations (Dave Wright, NYSFOLA), solutions for lakeside homeowners and the Citizens Pollution Control Program (John Miller, NYSFOLA) as well as other items of interest to lake associations. See you at the White Eagle!

## How to enjoy a Green Lake!!

Many people who live on a lake would like to walk out their door onto a pure sand beach and then wade out for a swim. Very few of us, however, actually live on this type of lake, and turning our weedy shoreline into a sandy beach can actually work to kill the very thing we love the most, the lake! A new sand beach may seem like a good idea, but that's because we are thinking culturally, not ecologically. Similarly, clearing out those "weeds" on the edge of the lake may seem like a good idea, but those "weeds" usually are valuable aquatic plants. The best thing you can often do is to keep them in place, or even encourage them to expand.

**Green lakes can be enjoyed just as much as deeper blue lakes, so be creative:**

- Buy rubber shoes so you don't feel the yucky bottom
- Study the wildlife
- Take up fishing ( most green lakes are full of pan fish like sunfish)
- Curl up with a good book as you relax on the shoreline
- Take up rowing or canoeing ( good for your body and soul )



# MACROPHYTES

Many people look at a weedy shoreline of a lake as a problem that must be dealt with. The term "weedy" denotes a worthless plant. However, these weeds are actually various species of aquatic plants known as macrophytes. Most are beneficial and necessary for a healthy lake environment. Before you dredge, pull, cut, or apply chemical treatments to the plants from these areas, there are some things you should consider.

**FISH HABITAT-** Many of these macrophyte bed areas are excellent and necessary spawning and nursery areas for fish. Successful spawning of many of New York's game fish is directly linked to the diversity and quality of aquatic plants. These species include largemouth bass, yellow perch, pike, muskellunge, pickerel, and, to a lesser degree, crappie. Macrophyte beds provide excellent nursery areas for numerous species of fish. This nursery area is vital for allowing young fish to hide from predators.

**NOT ALL ARE ALIKE-** Just as with terrestrial plants, there is great diversity of aquatic plants. Light penetration, nutrient availability, disturbance, and composition of the bottom (muddy, sandy, rocky) make a difference in which species thrive. Some native species, such as wild celery (*Vallisneria*), grow in mats or short clumps and are favored by waterfowl as well as fish. Because of their growth patterns, they are less limiting to recreation. Other species like curlyleaf pondweed (*Potamogeton*) grow luxuriantly and become problems for swimmers and boaters. Often, difficult species such as water-milfoil (*Myriophyllum*) have been introduced from elsewhere and lack natural controls to growth. Termed invasive, they tend to fill areas in which the native species have been disturbed.

**OTHER VALUES-** In addition, macrophytes are essential in the overall food production of the lake. There are many different invertebrates (aquatic insects, copepod, and cladoceran) that rely on macrophytes for food and shelter. These invertebrates are in turn preyed upon by fish. Finally, macrophytes also physically protect the shoreline. Heavy macrophyte beds help dissipate much of the energy in waves before the waves reach the shore, thereby reducing erosion.

**WEED PROBLEMS-** However, when macrophyte growth becomes excessive, the recreational value of the waterbody decreases. Reduction of the macrophyte biomass could be undertaken, with some control methods being more intrusive than others. It is important to remember that, like any plants that's given habitat (sediment) and fertilizer (phosphorus), under these basic favorable conditions, macrophytes will continue to grow regardless of what treatment is taken to control them.

**CONTROLS-** One of the best ways to control new macrophyte growth is to control the amount of sediment reaching the lake. This can be accomplished by proper ditching, keeping the amount of exposed soil to a minimum, and other simple nonpoint source controls. Nonpoint source pollution is pollution that cannot be traced to a definite point. Some examples of nonpoint source pollution include runoff from fields, parking lots and lawns. Before any attempt is made to control macrophytes, you must contact your local Regional New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) Office.

**GET THE BIG PICTURE-** Do you like fishing? If you have a macrophyte bed in front of your home or cottage, you might consider yourself fortunate. If these plants were viewed as an asset, conflicts between landowners and nature would be reduced greatly.

This is a partial reproduction of Webster Pearsall's "Aquatic Macrophytes or Weeds?"



## Algae -

### *Did you know....*

... that the plankton community in lakes and ponds changes across the growing season. Diatoms are usually present in the spring, often giving the water a brown cast. Green algae replace these organisms in early summer. In July and August, the greens are replaced by blue-green algae, which are often the most problematic and can produce a "pea-soup" coloration and offensive odor. As fall arrives, diatoms return.

To eliminate algae, one must eliminate nutrients or periodically kill off the algal cells with an approved aquatic algicide. Algae are a natural and necessary part of any aquatic ecosystem. It is only when they become over-abundant in response to high nutrient levels that they become a nuisance.

If planning to treat your lake or pond, remember that treatment dates are determined by conditions within the waterbody, not by the calendar. These treatments are not preventative, nor are they miracle cures. Treatments should be requested when algae problems begin to appear for the best results. Algae grow and reproduce in response to nutrient concentrations in the water and may require regularly scheduled, multiple applications in more productive water-bodies for season-long control.

Also, remember that the best defense is a good offense. Use phosphorus free fertilizers near your lake and pond. Discourage geese from using the waterbody or surrounding lawn, and don't let grass clippings fall into the pond. Never rake your leaves and dispose of them in the nearby waterbody. For long term improvements, consider having a floating or submersed aeration system installed if feasibly possible.



Part of the attendees to one of last years sessions

## More on Macrophytes!

Presently plans are being formulated to have a Macrophyte (aquatic weed) workshop at the conference this spring. This will be a hands-on workshop for the lake association layperson that is interested in knowing who is who in the plant world. Viewing sample plants, slides and pictures you will be able to learn about the different plants in your lake as well as lake ecology.

Due to the nature of this session it will be required to register ahead of time. The class will be restricted to 25, so begin thinking about whether this is for you.. A registration notice will be in the next "WATERWORKS"

### **"We need You!!"**

No, we are not Uncle Sam, but the need is for active, interested volunteers to become a member of our Board of Directors. This spring at our annual conference we will elect members to the Board. This is not a full time job, but being a volunteer is priceless. A couple of Board meetings at White Eagle, possibly a conference phone call, reading and answering some e-mail, but always having an interest in New York lakes and watersheds are the prime requirements.

Please contact the office if you are interested!

**Plan ahead ——— It wasn't even raining when Noah built the Ark!**





## Ask Dr. Lake

*Dear Dr. Lake:*

*I've recently purchased a property on a small lake (some might call it a pond), and I've discovered that it has no name- not even a common local name. Since no one else has staked a claim on this discovery, I'd like to name the pond myself (specifically, after myself). How would I do that?*

*Meg Aloe Mania, Mania Lake, NY*

*Dear Ms. Mania-*

While there may be quite a cottage industry built to help people name just about everything, usually after themselves, from stars to stadiums to babies, you should know that there is (surprise, surprise) a government body to formally name places. The U.S. Board of Geographic Names, a branch of the U.S. Geological Survey, was created by public law in 1890 to maintain uniform geographic name usage throughout the Federal Government. Within New York State, the State Committee on Geographic Names (you'd think that the naming committee could come up with a better name....) within the State Education Department is vested through the U.S. Board with the authority to review and eventually recommend accepting or denying proposals for new or changed geographic names. The end-all and be-all of name calling is a federal-level review meeting of the USGS Geographic Names Board.

Any proposals for lake or pond naming should include indications of historical origins of any existing (formal or common) names, historical justification of proposed names, whether the proposed name is commonly used, and whether the proposed name has local support, particularly local historians.

*This sounds pretty cumbersome and BORING! Can I do it less formally?*

Any name can easily be adopted and even informally accepted as accurate through common usage. This also helps to lay the groundwork for a more formal designation of a place name sometime later. There are several ways this can be achieved:

### *1. Add it to your return address or letterhead*

This shouldn't interfere with sending or receiving mail, but still plants the seed of formality. This strategy was very successful in getting the lay public to accept my title ("Dr. Lake"), although there are some naysayers who still refer to "(that) B.S. Lake"....

continued next page

## ***2. Refer to it in everyday conversation or in print. Use it in a sentence***

Nothing reinforces the perception of reality quite like repeated references to fantasy. Take, for example, Lake Wobegon. Few above-average Minnesotans and Lutherans contemplated moving there until after the popularity of *The Prairie Home Companion*, but by then everyone knew the name.

## ***3. Form a Lake Association***

All lake associations have names, even if they have only one member. While some assume rather featureless names (such as, at one time, "The Lake Association" in Rensselaer County), most are fully descriptive of the waterbody of interest. Some even elicit a sense of community ("Friends of Mania Lake") that practically assumes the designation of the lake name. Naming the lake association, joining the NY Federation of Lake Associations (which gets you a cool name tag at the annual conference) and posting a few well-placed signs may indeed confer some historical significance to your name.

**However...** there are a few tips of advice to consider before naming lakes:

- Most geographic names are binomial, with a specific part (Sleepy Hollow) and a generic part (Lake).
- More than half (about 53%) of all named "lakes" in the state are actually called "\_\_\_\_ Pond", even some that are nearly 2500 acres in size (North Sandy Pond).
- There are about 150 lakes in the state named "Lake \_\_\_\_", as opposed to "\_\_\_\_ Lake". Nearly half of these are found in five counties in the Lower Hudson region of the state, even though these counties have less than 10% of all the lakes in the state. Perhaps a historian could better solve this puzzle, but Dr. Lake suspects that this relates to the earlier colonization of these lakes (and other large NYS lakes such as George, Erie and Ontario)- this is consistent with the larger number of lower Hudson towns named for these lakes (or vice versa). This may also reflect more historically contemporary influences of European and other "Old World" settlers naming waterbodies "Lake \_\_\_\_" or even "Loch \_\_\_\_" in these older towns.
- Descriptive and accurate names are preferred by the naming boards, and more appreciated by the lake-lubbing public. We probably don't need a 32<sup>nd</sup> Round Lake (many of which aren't), a 75<sup>th</sup> Mud Pond or a 23<sup>rd</sup> Clear Lake, but we can always use more lakes that sound as idyllic as Journeys End Lake, as peaceful as Whippoorwill Lake, as simple as G Lake, as ominous as Big Bad Luck Pond, or as utterly evocative as Teakettle Spout Lake.

Lakes and ponds named after people are usually named for explorers (Lake Champlain) or leaders or monarchs (Lake George), or to commemorate locally important or inspirational figures (Steinmetz Lake) rather than just the guy who bought the farm (Jake Blake Lake).

*The best things in life — —  
are not Things!*



# *Building Membership*

A lake association needs a broad membership base to operate successfully. Ideally, membership would include 100 percent of eligible residents; practically, you should strive for a majority of lakeshore property owners and those with direct lake interests, such as marina owners and operators. Moreover, larger memberships give lake associations credibility and a stronger voice when dealing with municipal, county and state agencies.

Although the membership message is clear and strong— we all have a personal stake in protecting this lake — only a few people will join the association on their own. Therefore, to build membership, a lake association needs one or more designated, active membership recruiters, reinforced by every member spreading the word among their neighbors.

Suggestions for recruiting members follow.

## **Direct mail solicitations**

Acquire a mailing list and recheck it annually with the county recorder of deeds to identify new property owners ( including those with undeveloped lots ). Mail only to those who have not yet joined ( or, in the future years, who have not renewed ).

If your mailing list exceeds 200, you will want to apply to your local post office for a non-profit bulk mailing permit ( to qualify, you must be a nonprofit 301©(3) organization ). You can use this permit for all association mailings, including newsletters. Nonprofit bulk rate is approximately one third standard first class rate, but you must mail at least 200 pieces presorted ( and rubber-banded ) by zip code at any one time. The post office will give you complete instructions for using this permit as well as mail bags and rubber bands.

Your membership solicitation should include:

- A flyer, letter, or brochure that succinctly explains the benefits of joining the lake association
- A membership form to be completed by the addressee and returned to the association. This form should include all the pertinent information relative to dues structure, names and addresses as well as a minor survey of their opinion of the lake.

## **Welcome packages**

To take advantage of new property owners' enthusiasm about the lake, put together a package to welcome them to the area with a map and description of the lake, a sample lake association newsletter ( when you have one ), a fact sheet on lake water quality and pollution threats, and a personally signed invitation to join the association ( together with membership forms ).

## **House-to-house membership drives**

Canvass house-to-house during summer weekends and holidays when most property owners are at home. Canvassers should be armed with membership forms ( and a pen ), newsletters, an envelop to store dues payments, and enthusiasm. Divide the area into sections, with teams assigned to each. Canvassing may have to be repeated periodically until each property owner has been contacted.

**Place articles in the local press  
And good luck on your  
membership drive**



## CSLAPpenings

Ice is forming on the lakes in our Hudson River basin area, and the winter ice seems to give these water bodies and the life forms in them, a bit of a needed rest for the year. But lake water quality is actively on our minds here at DEC Lakes Section. While we are waiting for results from our Lab for the CSLAP samples for 2000, various other projects are getting attention. One project is CSLAP Lake Management Activities Surveys which your volunteers completed over the past few years. The results of these are being compiled **CSLAP-wide** from all over the state, and with some interesting preliminary findings. (Currently we use your responses for your individual lake annual summary only). Close review of the forms, including the handwritten responses, will allow no loss of any volunteer responses -- due to dangling chads!!! But, as in that familiar text, this is more of an "exit poll" and not the final tally. This is preliminary. Most of the responses tallied so far indicate:

- Many lake associations report no sewerage around their lake.
- Many lakes have some kind of additional monitoring, most of those are bacteria monitoring, which is done by volunteers or consultants.
- Many lakes have been stocked with fish at some time.
- Lake associations do a lot of educational efforts which include: discourage feeding of waterfowl, promote septic maintenance and testing, and posting exotic plant signs/ clean propellers signs at boat launches.
- For plant management, the most frequent method noted so far by many lake associations .....hand harvesting! And it is, so far, found to be the second most effective method of plant control. Herbicides are the most effective for eliminating plants, so far.
- A few lake associations have passed rules (deed restrictions or other covenants) which prohibit the use of gasoline-powered boats on the lake.

Once again, these are first observations for you. Keep in mind my tally is only of the lakes whose volunteers responded to the CSLAP questionnaire.

### And what is CSLAP?

About 100 New York lake association volunteers actively CSLAP sample - they obtain water samples at their lakes -- 8 times over the summer, for five summers -- 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. Administered at the DEC Central office, we train and equip FOLA member lake association volunteers -- **those who are active FOLA members, who have been accepted to the CSLAP program.**

**Interested? To participate in CSLAP, your lake association must be a FOLA member in good standing, and submit a completed CSLAP Application, including names of committed volunteers, mailed to FOLA.** New CSLAP lakes for 2001 are submitting their applications this winter! Please remember that, given program planning requirements, you should make CSLAP application well before the NYSFOLA conference if you wish to be considered for CSLAP this summer!

Please call DEC's Scott at 518-457-0734 or Betsy at 457-3345, 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](mailto:bxhohens@gw.dec.state.ny.us)

### Web Pages and E-Mail addresses

**WATERWORKS** requests that you send in your e-mail addresses and your lake association homepage URL's. We will place your homepage in a new listing with other NY lakes and we will only use the e-mail when we have important legislation or other requests of that nature. Thank you



## Swimmers' Itch

Swimmers' itch has been known to exist for more than a century. It is a condition that results when larval parasites (small worms) penetrate a person's skin causing an allergic reaction. Usually small red spots appear and reach maximum size in about 24 hours. In most cases, the area will itch intensely for several days before subsiding, and after a week or more will disappear. In more sensitive individuals, swimmers' itch can cause a fever, nausea and several sleepless nights.

Not everyone gets swimmers' itch. Approximately 30-40% of those persons contacting the parasite show sensitivity to it. The parasites originate from snails, but are generally associated with a carrier such as grackles, blackbirds, ducks, geese and swans, or rodents, including voles or muskrats.

Not every lake gets swimmers' itch. Some lakes get it only occasionally or not at all. It usually appears during the first warm weather in May or June and may last for a few days or a couple months.

The chance of getting swimmers' itch in your lake can be reduced by discouraging birds, muskrats and snails from using the area of the lake where you swim. If it does occur, a copper sulfate application which can significantly reduce or eliminate the outbreak possibly can be applied. Be sure to contact the NYSDEC for the permitting requirements.

## Jack Douglas

On October 27, 2000 an outstanding member of Millsite Lake Association and a member of our Board of Directors passed away after a prolonged battle with cancer.

Jack dedicated his lifetime to the betterment of his beloved lake and was instrumental in aggressively working on many programs at Mill-site Lake. He and his wife Marlene, have attended many of our conferences and Jack was elected to our Board of Directors in 1997 and was re-elected in 2000.

The Board and members wish to extend our heartfelt sympathy to his wife and family in this sorrowful time. He will be deeply missed.

## Conference costs

In this issue of "WATERWORKS" we have included a registration form for the 2001 Annual Conference which will be held at White Eagle Conference Center. Many of you who have been attending our previous conferences will recognize an increase in the fee structure.

Last year the costs at White Eagle were increased and we held the line on our fees to you. This year again with a cost adjustment from White Eagle it is impossible for our organization to maintain the previous level of registration fees.

We have attempted to keep this increase as minimal as possible, but it became a necessity to do this.

"WATERWORKS" would appreciate information about your Lake Association and it's activities. Periodically I would like to have a page about your lakes. Just send to the office a page or so about your accomplishments ( or failures ) and other information about your lake. If you have a picture that you would like included this is also possible. I can convert digital pictures or if it is a photo it can be placed in the article as presented.

Also, the homepage address is; [www.nysfola.org](http://www.nysfola.org) and the e-mail is ; [folaf@nysfola.org](mailto:folaf@nysfola.org) we have had other-e-mail connections and if we all change our address file to this, I see no reason for any changes in the future as this is a registered website and furnishes the e-mail connection.



## 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.

Cost:- \$20.00, includes 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

**"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!*

### 2001 Membership Fees- (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. <b>in good standing</b>	\$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

### **10th Annual Southeastern Lakes Management Conference**

March 21 – 23, 2001, Knoxville Tennessee

More info; [www.don-anderson.com/senalms2001](http://www.don-anderson.com/senalms2001)

**NYSFOLA's 18th Annual Conference;** White Eagle Conference Center, Hamilton, NY on May 4-6, 2001. Information will be updated on the web page as well as in issues of WATERWORKS.

### **NALMS 21st International Symposium;**

To be held at Madison Wisconsin November 7 – 9, 2001. For information check out the NALMS web-site at; [www.nalms.org](http://www.nalms.org)

**Enhancing the States' Lake Management Programs;** April 17 – 20 Chicago Illinois, contact Bob Kirschner at [bkirschn@chicagobotanic.org](mailto:bkirschn@chicagobotanic.org)

Periodically please check the Calendar on our web site for other important listings.

## Membership Fees

In order for all of us to have information as to our standing in the membership of NYSFOLA we have included a digit on your mailing label. This digit is relative to your standing in our organization. Your membership fees are based on the calendar year and we appreciate that some associations cannot submit fees until mid summer. This is no problem.

If the digit is a "1" you are current for 2001, If by chance the digit is a "7", "8", "9", "0" or some other digit you will know when your organization last paid their fees.

This may not agree with your books and if so please contact the office so that it can be clarified. We have had organizations ask if we would send a bill each year. With a restrictive budget this only adds expense and if it can be avoided it is for the betterment of all our efforts.

We have included a registration form with this newsletter for your use if needed Page eleven always has a form that can be used also.. The organization thanks you for your continued support.

## WATERWORKS

**NYS Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.**

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