# WATERWORKS

NYSFOLA

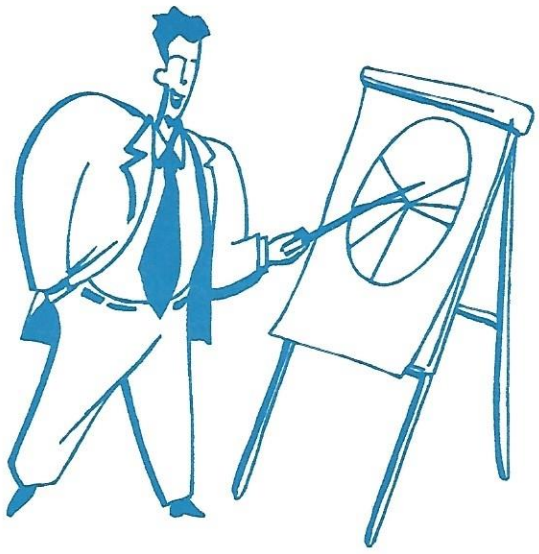
New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc. $1.50 per copy March 2001

# WOW!! What an Annual Conference!

**Informative Sessions on All the Latest Issues!**
**Networking with other Lake Associations!**

Undecided about attending this year's **NYSFOLA** Conference???? Read on! Attendees can look forward to a weekend packed with valuable sessions to help your lake organization better understand the latest technologies for controlling nuisance plants, a panel discussion on Lake Biology and management, available funds, aquatic plant identification, the Watershed Management initiative with case studies and much more! Bill Harmon, and Dean Long have fleshed out the program (see insert) and hope you will take some time to study it NOW so that you can make the best use of your valuable time when you arrive at the Conference. Because of the concurrent sessions and scheduled training sessions, we recommend that at least two persons from each lake association attend the conference.

A special Friday session has been planned and as you notice this will begin at 10:00 am and conclude at 4:00 pm. These sessions are relative to "On-site Wastewater Treatment" and will be bringing forth the information that has been under study by the Advanced Wastewater Treatment Committee. Doug Nelson (SUNY Morrisville) and Tom Boekloo (NYSDEC) will bring us up to date.



In addition to great programming we have tried to make the conference more "user friendly". At the White Eagle Conference Center, there are actually two separate facilities- the Grove and the Appley Conference Facility. The Grove has accommodations, dining and small room capability so we will use that for the Friday evening program and breakfast on Saturday and Sunday. The Appley Conference Facility - a 20 minute walk or 5 minute drive from the Grove, will be used for our larger conference proceedings on Friday, Saturday and Sunday. The registration for the Friday session will be at the Appley Center and Friday evening registration will move to the Grove, for both the conference and your accommodations! All Friday evening activities will take place at the Grove. The Tepee will be open for refreshments also following the evening discussion. Saturday morning conference registration will shift to the Appley Conference Facility where all of the day's activities will be held. Poster presentations, the silent auction **(please try to bring something for this popular event),** the commercial exhibits, conference proceedings and our meals, (all delicious), will be held at the Appley Facility. We have scheduled extra time this year for the Annual Meeting which will be followed by a Wine and Cheese Party, courtesy of SePRO and the LA Group, and the Silent Auction! Then it's a buffet dinner with featured speaker Mr. N. J. Kaul (NYSDEC) . This will be followed by the presentation of awards for the best newsletters and Lake Stewards. Then it's back to the Grove where our accommodations are provided, The Tepee will be open to us for refreshments and a chance to relax and network! After our usual breakfast on Sunday at the Grove we will return to the Appley Center for an update on the control of aquatic plants by biological and chemical methods. We look forward to seeing you at this all important conference.

***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,

As I prepare to leave office at our 18th Annual Conference (to be held in Hamilton on the weekend of May 4, 5 and 6), I want to share several thoughts. (You will also note the plug for the Conference in the previous sentence.)

First, I thank all of you for the opportunity to serve. Lakes are an important resource for all persons, whether we live on their shores, recreate on and/or by them or just know they are there as wonders of nature. It was, and will continue to be, for me a pleasure to help protect them.

Second, I want to use this opportunity to say a few things about the world as I see it. I know I am "preaching to the Choir" but please accept these thoughts as coming from someone who has seen tremendous change in our environment, both natural and man-made. Change, of course, is both good and bad and our reactions to it depend on our point-of-view. Let me share some of mine!

Greed, hostility, abuse and other egotistical behavior have replaced good manners, both towards others and towards the world in which we live. Phrases like urban sprawl, road rage, tree huggers (used as a pejorative) and NIMBY have entered our vocabulary for the worse. Do we really have to turn right on red without stopping? Do we have to ravage the environment for today's benefit? Why can't we think of the future beyond our own lives?

Communications and computer interactions have become almost instantaneous speeding up our lives, replacing live interfacing and interfering with family life. People today are working longer hours, enjoying their work less and fearing the future. Do we really need to talk loudly on cell phones wherever we happen to be? Are we really that essential that we can't wait a few minutes to communicate with our broker or co-workers? Why can't we listen to the message and not slay the messenger?

Why do politicians fail to understand that perception is reality and an apparent conflict of interest is a conflict of interest? Why does power so often corrupt?

Let me leave by asking for your help in making the world a more civil place. As I wrote last time: please 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.

Thanks for listening.

Lewis N. Stone
President





**WATERWORKS-**
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# Working with Others

## Is My Lake Sick?

Most people begin to question their lake's health when they see green things in their lake. Green things are either (1) algae or (2) aquatic or wetland plants. Algae floats in the water, is very small, and is a natural part of the lake ecosystem. Aquatic and wetland plants-which many people call "weeds"-grow in sediment on the bottom and along the shores of your lake or sometimes float. Aquatic plants are also a natural part of the lake ecosystem.

However, not all algae and aquatic plants are created equal, and the quantity and type you find may indicate problems. Excessive algae growth can he caused by cultural eutrophication stemming most often from too much phosphorus. Excessive plant growth in and near your lake can be caused by the invasion of an exotic species such as Eurasian water milfoil or purple loosestrife, changes in water clarity, or other disturbances.

## When to Call the Doctor

A lake "doctor" is called a limnologist. *Limn* is a Greek word meaning marsh. Limnologists study the living and nonliving features of lakes. Limnology is a complex science involving geology, chemistry, biology, meteorology and other sciences. While other types of professionals can sometimes work on specific problems on your lake, most limnologists are trained to look at your whole lake and assess its overall health. Many limnologists are also specialists in one or two areas such as algae or lake chemistry or fisheries.

**If you suspect your lake is having problems, you can work with your lake association and neighbors to:**

- find a limnologist to work with to assess your lakes health
- develop a lake management plan
- c lean-up excess exotic weeds in Your lake
- reduce excess nutrients coming into your lake
- establish greenbelts-ground cover and trees-of native vegetation along the shoreline
- work to get stricter local ordinances that regulate septic systems, erosion control, setback requirements, stormwater management, greenbelts, and so on
- educate people in ' your watershed about lake protection
- work to sewer your lake

## Strategies to Protect Your Lake

Lake Protection strategies either I) prevent future problems or 2) remedy existing problems. It is important to keep this in mind so you don't spend time and money fixing things that don't need fixing, or concentrating totally on prevention when you may need to take more immediate steps to remedy existing problems.

**Studying your lake's watershed**

- learn the watershed boundaries
- find the water sources, both surface and ground
- study land uses and runoff patterns
- document lake levels and dams used to control lake levels
- study the history of your lake and its water shed
- monitor the current condition and uses of your lake

(continued page 4)

**Travel the Internet with us!!! For all the computer buffs it is now possible to contact the NYSFOLA Office by E-Mail. We try to check the mail box every evening for messages or questions that you have. We can be reached at ;-**
**fola@nysfola.org or check-out the NYSFOLA homepage at;- http://www.nysfola.org**

continued from page 3

***Watershed issues include controlling:***

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ***land use*** | ***- runoff*** | ***- septic systems*** |
| ***storm sewers*** | **** sedimentation*** | ***exotic species*** |
| ***wetlands*** | ***- toxic materials*** | |

***shoreline structures (docks, riprap, dikes)***
***public access points including roadway ends***

## Treat the Causes Not the symptoms

When someone has high blood pressure you can treat the symptoms with medication or you can treat the causes by increasing exercise, reducing stress, avoiding salt, and making other life-style changes. A lake is similar. You can address causes by reducing nutrients and not spreading exotics to your lake.

## Keep Exotics Out of Your Lake

Eurasian water milfoil and purple loosestrife are exotic plant species from Europe and Asia that are very troublesome to lakes. Milfoil is an underwater aquatic plant and loosestrife is a wetland plant. Milfoil grows into thick floating mats, crowding out native vegetation and becoming a hazard to boats, fishing, and swimming. Milfoil tends to invade areas that have been cleared of' native vegetation, and spreads when subject to mechanical cutting. Milfoil can spread easily from lake to lake from small pieces left on boats and trailers.

Loosestrife forms very dense groupings along marshes, lakeshores, and ditches that threaten rare and endangered plant species and is not a suitable habitat for waterfowl, turtles, frogs, muskrats, and so on. Maintaining y our lake's natural shoreline plantings-by avoiding cutting, dredging, and use of chemicals-is the best way to try to prevent the invasion of these troublesome species.

Zebra mussels are very small mussels that were brought to the U.S. in the ballast water of a foreign ship. These tiny Mussels have spread throughout the Great Lakes region in just a few short years and are now being spread to inland lakes by boats and bait buckets. Once these critters reach an inland lake they can spread rapidly and become a nuisance as they cover docks, rocks, boats, and anything found in the lake.

To prevent the spread of these creatures to your lake, make sure you "wash your bottom and dump your bucket" because small pieces of milfoil loosestrife, or small young zebra mussels (often carried on aquatic weeds) could be lurking there:

- *Thoroughly wash the bottom of your boat and the motor right at the lakeshore after you take it out of the water. Let it dry completely for 2 days before you put it into another lake. If there are still signs of algae, remove completely before putting your boat into another lake*
- *If possible flush out your engine cooling system bilge areas, and live wells with hot tap water Do not use chemicals*
- *Dump y our bait bucket and discard all bait on land before leaving. Do not dump it in or near any lake, river, or other body of water*

*Humor is the great thing, the saving thing.*
*The minute it crops up, all our irritations and resentments slip away, and a sunny spirit takes their place. —Mark Twain*

# CONSTRUCTION MANAGEMENT PRACTICES

Each year, nearly 50,000 acres of land in New York State come under development through public and private construction activities. Although this represents only a very small portion of the state's land area and thus may not constitute a significant statewide nonpoint pollution problem, sedimentation due to erosion at construction sites can be locally severe, particularly when the construction occurs adjacent to a stream. Erosion from poorly managed construction activities can be extremely high compared to other land uses. Disturbance of streambanks and removal of riparian vegetation may also be significant concerns.

The primary responsibility for control of erosion and sedimentation from construction activities lies with local governments, county and local highway departments, and the New York State Department of Transportation (DOT).

Local governments have the authority to require appropriate erosion and sediment controls on the part of land developers, and some have developed ordinances for this purpose. Local planning departments have recently been utilizing County Soil and Water Conservation Districts to review subdivision plans and other proposed developments for erosion and sedimentation impacts. The Districts provide a source of locally based expertise to provide technical assistance on erosion and sediment control.

State, county, and local highway officials have a significant role in ensuring that water quality is protected from impacts of highway construction activities. The DOT Soil Erosion and Sediment Control Standards provide guidance in protecting lakes and other water bodies from these activities.

As with agricultural and urban/residential pollution control strategies, management practices can be used to address nonpoint pollution from construction activities. These practices can be used individually, or within a larger series of practices as part of a construction management plan. The following is a short description of the most common practices:

The management practice known as **disturbed area limits** is nothing more than a common sense approach to minimize the area disturbed by the construction activity. If vegetation is removed, **surface roughening** can be applied on the exposed soil. Conventional construction equipment is used to scarify, or groove, the soil along the contour of a slope. In practice, the grooves spread the runoff horizontally and increase the time for water to soak into the ground.

**Mulching** is used to protect constructed slopes and other bare areas prior to seeding. Materials such as small grain, straw, and hay are applied to critical areas, reducing runoff and evaporation loss, and holding seeds, lime, and fertilizer in place.

Non-vegetative **soil stabilization** includes actions such as covering disturbed areas with mulches, nettings, crushed stone, chemical binders, and blankets or mats. This management practice is a temporary measure that should be used until a long-term vegetative cover is developed.

"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 yours next! Forward your write-up to the office by mail, fax, E-mail or pony express, but start now.

# Ask Dr. Lake

***Dear Dr. Lake:***

***I'd like to find a map of my lake. Not the kind that tells me where the roads are (I can look out my window and see that), but where I can find the deep places and weeds and underwater rocks. I've looked on the internet, but without much success. Any idea where I can find these maps?***

***Olive Contours, Lake Bottoms***

***Dear Ms. Contours,***

I can't tell you how many times I've been asked if Lake Such and Such is bottomless- even if the "other side" of Lake Such and Such is an office complex in China. Although the lay of the land can sometimes be an inverted mirror for the lay of the lake, the profile for the lake is often as distinct as the nose on your face.

So where can you find a lake map? Well, Olive, you are correct that most of these maps are not available on-line, although this will change as more amateur cartographers enter the digital age. The NYSDEC Division of Water has published a set of four morphometric (referring to the push to adopt the metric system) atlases that each contain 50 to 75 bottom contour maps of primarily public access lakes. These atlases are available for lakes on Long Island, NYC, and the Lower Hudson basin (one atlas), the mid-Hudson/ Capital District area, the eastern Adirondacks, and the western Adirondacks. These maps do not include underwater structures, such as weed beds or rock formations, and this may not be useful for close- or at least safe- navigation, but these atlases also include some lake information (size, classification, location of access points, sports fisheries, etc.) that may be useful for many lake users.

The NYS-DOW also has loose maps of lakes in these and other regions of the state, including scores of small Adirondack lakes. While the maps are not yet available electronically (though the western Finger Lakes maps are on the DEC Region 8 website at www.nysdec.gov/reg8/lakes/index.html), they can be obtained, free of charge, from the NYSDEC at 518-457-0734.

***Been there.....done that... my lake wasn't in the Atlas. Now what?***

Many of these maps originally came from the old Conservation Department fisheries biological surveys conducted anytime from the 1930s onward. While the morphed versions of the maps have been prettified for the Atlas, the original maps can be found in the NYSDEC Bu-

continued next page

reau of Fisheries, either in a repository in Albany (518-457-5420) or in the regional offices- see your local phone book for the appropriate regional office phone number. This is still largely limited to public access lakes, but the number of lakes surveyed is pretty staggering.

***... still no luck. How would I go about making one myself?***

There are many ways to go about constructing a bottom contour map for your lake:

*(a) Have one person attach one end of tape measure to the bottom of a boat, and other end to his foot. Walk along the lake bottom across the entire lake. The other person records depths every step, tracing the path inside the sketched outline of your lake. Connect the numbers.*

This requires two people and two very large lungs. Not recommended for lakes bigger than a farm pond, deeper than a farm pond, or muckier than a hardpan-bottomed farm pond.

*(b) Hire two teenagers. See (a).*

This is only effective when all of the local fast-foot joints stop hiring for the summer.

*( c) Start at one shoreline near one end of the lake. Drop a weighted, marked line to the lake bottom. Record the measured depth on the sketched outline of your lake. Repeat in defined intervals (say every 50 feet) in a straight transect across the lake. Repeat in a new transect directed to a point ¼ of the way up the shoreline. Repeat until 6-8 transects have been completed. Add additional transects if depths change significantly between adjacent transects. Connect the "important" (10 feet, 20 feet, etc.) numbers, following the contour of the shoreline as appropriate.*

This method is simple, reasonably accurate for most small (<100 hectare) lakes, but often very slow. It can also be difficult to estimate precise location, particularly if your hand-sketched or even hand-traced lake outline looks more like your hand than your lake.

*(d) just like ( c), but instead of a weighted line, use an electronic depth finder (such as a Hummingbird unit), and instead of writing the measurements down, log your coordinates with a hand-held GPS (global positioning system) unit, and with the extra time, take more transects...transfer the information to a GIS (graphic information system) with mapping software... okay, it's really not like ( c) at all....*

If you have the goods, this is an even better, easier, and often more accurate way to get your map, particularly on larger lakes, although the electronic depth finders can be notoriously finicky. But without these fancy toys, method ( c) often gets you an accurate enough map.

# What Can Go Wrong?

Lakes age just like people, only their natural life span is much longer. A lake may start out as a large body of water, but over hundreds or thousands of years it will fill in with plants and debris and gradually get shallower and shallower. Eventually it will become a wetland, then a soggy area, and finally it will no longer be lake-like at all. This process of natural aging is called eutrophication, a Greek word meaning well-nourished.

## The Big Danger:
## Cultural Eutrophication

The problem is that lakes age more quickly when humans get involved. Without realizing it, we can add too much food to our lakes and cause them to age and "die" very quickly- in decades rather than hundreds of years. This is called cultural eutrophication because certain practices in our human culture like adding fertilizers to our lawns and farm fields-cause our lakes to age much faster than if we left them alone. The excess "food" leads to increased productivity in the lake until it is choked with algae and weeds. The result is an imbalance in the numbers and types of plants and fish, decreased lake clarity, and low oxygen levels. Not only can your lake begin to look green, but these decaying materials can quickly deplete enough of the oxygen in the lake's water to kill fish and other aquatic organisms because they can no longer breathe.

While humans can't stop the process of eutrophication. we can work to stop cultural eutrophication which hastens the natural aging process. The key is not to feed your lake nutrients like phosphorous or nitrogen. Phosphorus and nitrogen are the chemicals in our homes and yard that cause cultural eutrophication. Phosphorus comes from fertilizers, detergents, and organic matter. Nitrogen comes from fertilizers, manure, and organic matter. Phosphorus and nitrogen can overstimulate aquatic plant growth and speed eutrophication.

If you learn how to keep the chemicals out of your lake by taking the appropriate steps necessary, you can begin to help your lake age naturally, not culturally. In this way your grandchildren and great-grandchildren will be able to enjoy a vital, healthy lake, too.

# Beware of Toxic Chemicals

A second key point is don't poison your lake with toxic chemicals. Toxic materials in your take can contaminate fish and other aquatic organisms, the larger fish and birds, and even the humans that feed on them, as well as contaminate drinking water supplies. The amount from one home or yard may not be significant, but when added to the contributions from all the other homes and yards in and around the lake it may lead to a serious problem.

The main toxic chemicals of concern for lake homes are the gasoline and petroleum products used in the engines of lawn mowers and boats. One gallon of gasoline can contaminate as much as one million gallons of groundwater. Also of concern are pesticides. Pesticides not only can be directly toxic to animals and fish, but some types accumulate in the tissue of fish and are passed up the food chain to other creatures including humans. Finally, all household toxic materials including cleaning supplies and paint products are potential problems for your lake

# How to Love Your Lake

A lake is a complex living system whose health depends on you to understand and properly care for it. A frog or a fish can't sit and negotiate with you for good care. The basic steps will help you as an individual to better care for your lake by preventing problems.

# Protect Your Watershed!

*Every lake has a watershed which is like a bowl surrounding the lake, The edges of the watershed are the highest ridges around the lake. Water hitting the far side of the ridge flows away from your lake but all water falling on the near side flows toward your lake carrying with it soil, chemicals and other materials which can harm your lake. This makes your lake very vulnerable to everything lying within its watershed.*

# Beware of Toxic Chemicals!

Remember not to poison your lake with toxic chemicals. Avoid or be extremely careful with gasoline, oil, pesticides, paint, and other toxic materials in your home and yard.

# CSLAPpenings

Like mourning doves heard daily , we are not daunted by a little snow but - gearing up for **CSLAP 2001.**

CSLAP is a cooperative effort between DEC and NYSFOLA for statewide volunteer lake monitoring program. Volunteers who are current members of NYSFOLA take eight summer water samples for water quality information on lakes, especially related to eutrophication (productivity). Analysis of water quality provides the lake association and New York state with vital information about water quality.

Ever wonder what are the bureaucratic wheels, which keep you 150 active, dedicated volunteers busy? Who does what, anyway for CSLAP to move? This wonderful lake monitoring activity has existed and expanded for over 15 years in New York. Volunteers are the primary players, but there are some "hidden" team players, those "behind the scenes. We are:

**NYSFOLA -** ***Active membership in NYSFOLA is the first important step for CSLAP lake associations.*** The not for profit agency is the New York chapter of NALMS, providing the link nationally to similar groups and professionals on lake water quality matters. **NYSFOLA** provides a yearly annual conference for its members, providing a forum for scientific and educational topics related to lake management. Assisted with funding from the NYSDEC, **NYSFOLA** has provided the cooperative liaison to administer the Citizens Pollution Control Program and the Watershed Management Planning Projects. Membership in NYSFOLA is has so many benefits -- ***Keep your membership dues paid!***

**NYSDEC** - your state environmental agency provides staff to administer the program and $$ funding to run this program - including postal costs, equipment and other services. Staff housed in the Lakes Section at 50 Wolf, (soon 625 Broadway!) provide analysis of the water quality data, and compile the Annual Reports for each lake. We also get bottles and equipment to you, train volunteers, and enjoy talking about or visiting your lake whenever possible. We also like to hear from you over the summer about your water quality issues , so give us a call / e-mail!!!

**NYSDOH/ Wadsworth Labs** - Staff here have provided, over the years, reliable analytical results on all of those 3500+ water bottles (!!) you send to them. Has phosphorus increased over the year at my lake? Is pH getting lower? We would not be able to confidently provide a report on your lake without the very high quality analytical services provided by this Lab. Water samples must be analyzed in the lab correctly to make quality decisions about your watershed, and this lab has been excellent for the CSLAP program. Not to mention replenishing your filters, passing on your plant samples, and returning your coolers!!

**Together, NYSFOLA, NYSDEC and Wadsworth have worked well as a team.** The strong database provided from CSLAP participation has proven a catalyst for funding from NYSDEC towards the Watershed Management Planning Projects, and provided list for candidates for the Citizen's Pollution Control Project., projects successfully administered by NYSFOLA.

continued on Page 10

E-Mail

WATERWORKS requests that as many as possible send in your e-mail addresses and your lake association homepage URL's. We will place your homepage on the membership list as a connection and we will only use the e-mail when we have important legislation or other requests of that nature. Thank you

## CSLAPpenings

continued from page 9

Other updates:
New CSLAP Participants for 2001 : We may be able to provide for most of the lakes on the "Application List" to enter- about eight new lakes. *New participants are being informed at this time.* If you are interested now in CSLAP, please make proper application through NYSFOLA with membership dues and an application.

The 2000 CSLAP Annual Reports.....are being written. We have been deterred by slower results from Wadsworth Lab this season, due to their staffing limitations. CSLAP participants who need a preliminary summary of their results for newsletters should contact us, with reasonable grace period, please. We expect to have reports at the NYSFOLA Conference for NYSFOLA/ CSLAP attendees, **if** the creek don't rise.

CSLAP volunteer "Upperclassmen Please use your Sampling Protocol at least once to refresh your skills - if questions, or if you have been especially invited to take a QA/QC sample . Thanks!!

CSLAP? How can my lake association participate? 1. Active NYSFOLA membership (dues paid) 2. complete the **CSLAP Application Form** and submit to FOLA 3. The **Form** should indicate those few volunteers who are committed to be trained and sample during the program. Call us.

Last year CSLAP volunteers collected over 800 samples at New York lakes - you all are great!! Please don't hesitate to contact us at 518-457-0734 (Scott Kishbaugh), 518-457-3345 (Betsy Hohenstein), or 800-796-3652 (Don Keppel) with your questions, comments, and profundities.

## Etiquette For Boaters and Jet Skiers

- Be courteous on the water
- Know and obey boating safety rules
- First time users of a lake should check for local laws
- Operate a boat that is the right size and speed for your lake
- Put all trash including food wastes into a bag to dispose of in a trash can on shore
- Observe no wake zones
- Maintain a 10 mph speed limit on small lakes
- Operate motorized boats at slow speeds in shallow water (under 15 feet deep)
- Prevent the spread of zebra mussels and other exotic species
- Run your boat or jet ski during hours when most people are awake
- Stay at least far enough from the shorelines to protect the ecology, shoreline, and uses of the shoreline like swimming and fishing off docks
- Stay off shallow and small lakes with motorized craft
- Special note for ice fishing: pack up all trash including food and fish entrails
- Special note for Bass fishing tournaments: watch speed near shoreline and in boat traffic

Encourage your local lake association to join and stay current:
with their membership in NYSFOLA!

# 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 shipping & 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!***

**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. **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

**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 available.

**"New York Wetlands– Regional programs from a Statewide Perspective"** Albany Holiday Inn Turf, Wolf Road, Albany, NY April 11th & 12th. Contact the Forum office at 518-783-1322

**NALMS 21st International Symposium;**
To be held at Madison Wisconsin November 7 – 9, 2001. For information check out the NALMS website at; www.nalms.org

**Enhancing the States' Lake Management Programs;** April 17 – 20 Chicago Illinois, contact Bob Kirschner at 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

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**Findley Lake, NY 14736**
**Tel/Fax 1-800-796-FOLA**
**E-mail- fola@nysfola.org**

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