WATERWORKS

New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.

NYSFOLA

Fall 1996

Annual Conference at Lake George, May 1996

The 13th annual NYSFOLA conference was held May 3-5,1996 at the Roaring Brook Conference Center, Lake George, NY. Attendance this year was significantly improved over recent years. and all enjoyed the beautiful setting of the Conference Center. This year's theme "Lake Management in a New Era" was very timely.

Friday evening's forum brought forth much discussion about PWC's, obnoxious weeds, misuse of the lake, and safety. For those member associations that have never attended a conference, Friday forum is great for interaction with others. Your problems may be small or large but the possibility is that someone else has a solution or recommendations.

The first session on Saturday morning was on PWCs. The panel included representatives of industry, state assembly, attorneys and law enforcement. Fortunately, no referee was needed but a heated debate filled this session. From this morning session, the NYSFOLA Board of Directors later moved to tighten the laws of PWCs by attending discussion sessions at Albany. There have been some boating law changes this year and possibly more will be passed in the near future.The other morning session was concurrent sessions on: Watershed Partnership, Coastal Zone Management moves Inland, and a Lake Champlain Basin Program.

After an exceptional lunch, it was back to the afternoon sessions on NY Sea Grant, A Sonar Demonstration, Resolving Watershed Conflict, and How to Plan for a Sonar Application. Each of these sessions held the interest of all attendees and much information was brought forth for all to learn.

The annual meeting of NYSFOLA was held with normal business being transacted quickly so that all could attend a reception hosted by the Lake George Association and COLAM. This was a prelude to the banquet and speakers. Many CSLAP awards were presented as this was the 10th anniversary of this program.

After the Sunday morning session and concurrent field trips,the conference concluded about noon. With fond farewells, we all enjoyed a trip back to our respective homes. If you or your association haven't had the pleasure of these conferences, be sure to mark your calendar for next year.It will be at the White Eagle Conference Center, Hamilton, NY. on May 2-4. More information will be in the next issue of the newsletter. **SEE YOU THERE!!!**

inside... CSLAP is Expanding, see page 10

Letter from the President:

The Board of Directors, Scientific Advisory Board and most committees meet in the fall when New York State is in full color. We gather from all parts of the state, and the long hours on the road are a bit more pleasant in the Autumn.

We appointed Dr. John Colgan as Chairman of the Watershed Planning Project Committee. The efforts of this committee will dovetail with the Statewide Lake Management Forum, and the Scientific Advisory Board. Many of us remember Dr. Colgan, (Jack) from his many years as President of the Federation and we are confident his abilities and enthusiasm will be an asset to NYSFOLA.

Polly Renckens, from Otsego 2000 has agreed to be our representative on the Agriculture Environment Planning Committee. Polly is new to our board, but is ready to be an active Director.

Does your Board of Directors receive "WATERWORKS"??

The Federation, like all organizations, like your association, is always looking to build membership. With expanded numbers, comes wider services. If only the President and/or Treasurer of your association get the newsletter "WATERWORKS", let me remind you of a special membership category. For only $10.00 a year an individual who is a member of an organization that belongs to the Federation can join and will get all issues of "WATERWORKS" and notices of conferences etc.. Why not make sure all of your Directors are members of NYSFOLA. They will get <u>all</u> the information, not just what one or two people think is worthy of passing on. This can make your board more effective. They deserve all the news while it is still news.

Margaret J. Schaefer

Points of view expressed and products advertised herein do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of NYSFOLA or its members. Mention of trade names and commercial products shall not constitute an endorsement of their use.

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OUR STATE'S ENVIRONMENT SHOULD BE A TOP PRIORITY

By Assemblyman Craig J. Doran

As part of the 1996-97 budget, the Legislature and the governor both approved the sale of bonds to help address the water and air pollution problems facing New York. A total of $1.75 billion worth of bonds, which go toward environmental projects, would be sold under the act if it is approved by voters in November.

NYSFOLA's Board requests that you ***Vote Yes*** *when this is on the ballot this November!*

The funds will be dispersed to help various projects in New York. These projects add to our quality of life and in the long run help our state's agriculture and tourism industries as well as keeping our air and water safe to breathe and drink.

Of the $2.75 billion, $335 million will go toward the development of a safe drinking water program. Under the governor's original bill, funding in this area would have reached $400 million. This program would be divided into separate initiatives; a revolving loan fund of $265 million, which would help to achieve safe drinking water standards; and $50 million in grants to aid for the construction of infrastructure upgrades.

Then, a $790 million clean water program would be developed. Once again, the program would be divided up into two distinct projects, the first of which would be devoted to water quality. Under this portion of the project: $25 million would go to Hudson River Estuary protection; $200 million toward Long Island Sound; $25 million for Lake Champlain improvements; $75 million for the cleanup of Lake Onondaga; $25 million for Great Lakes protection; $25 million for Finger Lakes cleanup, and a total of $150 million for other bodies of water throughout our state. Within the clean water program, an open spaces project would also receive $250 million.

In addition, $175 million would go to the development of a solid waste program, $75 million to Freshkills landfill closure, $50 million to rural and Adirondack landfill closures, and $50 million to a recycling capital program.

Finally, $200 million would go toward funding urban restoration projects and $250 million for green growth projects such as clean fluid vehicles, depot construction, small business environmental air compliance, and the Clean Air For Schools Project.

This agreement, however, is not assured of passage when it comes up for a vote in November. It is ultimately your responsibility, the citizens of communities all across the state, to determine whether this bill becomes a law. I urge all of those considering a vote to know the facts, and cast your vote accordingly.

If you have any questions, comments or concerns, please don't hesitate to call my district office at (315) 781-2030 or write me at 611 W. Washington St., Geneva, NY 14456.

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@epix.net or check-out the homepage at;- http://ourworld.compuserve/homepages/nys_lakes
NALMS can be reached at;- http://www.nalms.org

Melody Lake Association-

by Bob Rosati, President

Melody Lake is a manmade lake approxiamately 50 acres in size and is located in southeastern Cortland County. The lake was built in the late 1800's to supply water power to a downstream mill. After several individual owners, the property around the lake was divided into several parcels and sold. In 1962, many of the parcel owners formed Melody lake Association and became incorporated. The entire lake, along with three major right-of-ways including the dam site, and 1/2 mile of private road around the back of the lake was then deeded to Melody lake Association, Inc.. At times, being a private lake is a problem, but usually is a blessing.

In 1980, our dam was inspected by NYS and found to be in need of major repairs. Since we were 100% private, there were no grants or low interest loans available. The owners of the property around the lake realized that their property would be worthless if the state were to follow through with their threat to drain the lake. A donation of $600.00 each from 95% of the 92 property owners and many volunteer hours of labor resulted in the dam being repaired to the state's satisfaction.

You think your Association has problems? The answers are never easy! Melody Lake works toward solutions.

In 1994, a survey was distributed to all property owners to try to find out what was right and what was wrong with Melody Lake. The majority of the surveys returned stated that our #1 problem was the large amount of vegetation in the lake. John Peverly of the NYSFOLA Scientific Advisory Board and Cornell University was invited to be our quest speaker at our annual association picnic. With John's expertise, we were able to identify the weeds as pondweed, coontail, arrowhead, and of course eurasian water milfoil. As we investigated different means of control, we all agreed that we wanted to avoid pesticides if possible. Due to the favorable results of grass carp, we are in the process of applying for a permit through NYSDEC. As a quest speaker this year's picnic, an owner of a fish hatchery that sells grass carp was invited to speak. Once again we have a project that is more than we can afford through our annual dues. It was decided that we should start a 50/50 raffle and a Melody Lake Association Cookbook to help raise the funds. An "Adopt-a-Carp" program was suggested and so far, we have Association members adopting 45 Carp at $10 each. Fund raising will continue throughout the winter and hopefully we will be stocking 175 grass carp in May, 1997.

Private ownership also has other advantages. At many NYSFOLA conferences that my wife Carol and I have attended, I hear complaints from other associations that the only solution to their problems is government legislation. Our association members own the lake and have decided to only allow electric motors on the lake. This prevents any speed and "jet ski" problems. We also own the road so we can set speed limits. This year, we are investigating how to prevent non paying property owners from using the lake or the private road. The dues for our association is $30 per family which we feel is a bargain. Our private ownership requires that we purchase all our fish for stocking the lake, all material necessary to maintain the road around the back of the lake, purchase libaility insurance on the lake and right-of -ways, pay property & school taxes on association property, pay expenses for two members to attend the NYSFOLA conferences, with enough left over to host a property owners picnic with the association furnishing all the meat and beverages. Although membersip is mandatory, enforcement is difficult. This year we have 94% of all property owners belonging to the association. From other associations I have talked to at FOLA conferences this is better than most and that is why we are so proud of our association and its membership.

If Melody Lake Association can be of any assistance to your association or if you would like to share newsletters contact me days at (607) 775-2545 or evenings at (607) 863-4425 or write to Melody Lake Association, P O Box 95, Willet, NY 13863.

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

Thank you,
Editor

Littoral Zone

Lake News Around the State

FAIR Looks Good for New York State

The **Federal Agricultural Improvement and Reform (FAIR) Act of 1996** increases the likelihood that New York State will be eligible for more conservation and water quality funding. This Farm Bill legislation, will increase Federal spending on conservation and environmental programs by roughly $300 million per year over the next seven years. The specific spending proposals still need to be hammered out by Congressional appropriations committees. In addition, the administrative rules established to operate these programs are still being crafted. In spite of uncertainties over the particulars, it is still likely that FAIR will offer larger amounts of conservation funding for New York.

Here's why. USDA studies show that per-ton and per-acre, benefits for reducing erosion and sedimentation are the largest in the densely populated Northeast--putting New York communities in a better position to receive federal dollars. FAIR focuses programs on areas that "maximize the environmental benefits for every dollar expended." This makes New York look like a real good investment for these types of projects. As a matter of fact, priority funding areas are expected to include the Great Lakes, Lake Champlain and Chesapeake Bay watersheds. In addition, more than 75 percent of New York is impacted by the Coastal Zone Management Act; and three of the 21 Federally-designated estuaries of national significance are also impacted by land use in New York (Peconic Bay, Long Island Sound and New York-New Jersey Harbor).

Another Farm Bill programming shift, that should particularly benefit the New York dairy industry, is a provision that blends several pre-existing conservation and environmental programs into one-- called the **Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP).** In contrast to previous USDA conservation funding that concentrated largely on cropping systems, at least one-half of the $200 million in annual EQIP funds will be targeted toward assistance, cost sharing and incentive payments for waste management practices on livestock farms.

Bond Act Update

Since the last issue of *Waterworks,* the $1.5 billion plan to protect New York's environment has passed both houses of the State Legislature. Now it's up to voters to decide whether or not the Bond Act becomes law. Here's the specifics:

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Are these folks in your Association?

There are four people named Everybody, Somebody, Anybody and Nobody. There was an important job to be done and Everybody was asked to do it. Everybody was sure Somebody would do it. Somebody got angry about that because it was Everybody's job. Everybody thought Anybody could do it, but Nobody realized that Everybody didn't do it. It ended up that Everybody blamed Somebody when Nobody did what Anybody could have done!!

Clean Water Programs

Project	Amount (in millions)
Hudson River Estuary	$25
Long Island Sound	$200
Lake Champlain	$15
Onondaga Lake	$75
NY/NJ Harbor	$25
Great Lakes	$25
Finger Lakes	$25
Implement Watershed Management Plans	*unspecified*
NY Facilities	$25
Wastewater treatment upgrades	$50
Peconic Estuary	$30
Small Town Small Business	$30
Total	**$525**

Safe Drinking Water Program--$400 million, including $300 million to start a revolving loan fund and $100 million in grants to upgrade municipal drinking water systems.
Solid Waste-- $175 million, including $75 million to close Fresh Kills landfill, $50 million for projects at rural and Adirondack landfills and $50 million for capital investments in recycling centers.
Municipal Environmental Restoration Projects--$200 million for grants to municipalities to clean up abandoned refuse sites.
Green Growth Projects--$100 million for clean technologies, including low emission buses and electric vehicles.

Cornell Tracks Aquatic Moth/Weevil and Milfoil Connection

Recent declines of milfoil have been reported from Cayuga and Seneca Lakes. The amount of milfoil has gone from about 90 percent to 5 percent of the total aquatic plant biomass in these lakes as native plant populations are making a strong comeback and milfoil is being selectively controlled. Bernd Blossey, Director of Biological Control of Non-Indigenous Plant Species Program at Cornell has been studying this phenomenon. Blossey has been tracking this decline in milfoil in connection with high populations of an aquatic weevil, *Euhrychiopsis lecontei.*

According to Blossey, these reports offer encouraging preliminary evidence for the biological control of milfoil. He states that in small cage experiments, both species have shown their potential for reducing milfoil, although Blossey notes that clear evidence on the effectiveness of either insect, or a combination of both, in controlling milfoil is not yet available. To better understanding the effectiveness of these insects in controlling milfoil, in addition to what impacts they may have on other rooted plants, Blossey is planning to conduct a study at the Cornell University Experimental Ponds facility. "We will plant macrophytes into experimental ponds then release the weevil, moth or both into ponds that contain either a pure milfoil or a mixed macrophyte community. We will study the populations of both insects and macrophytes over three summers," explains Blossey,

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who believes that the small size of these ponds should yield interpretable results within this timeframe. Blossey hopes that these experiments will provide more information about the mechanisms underlying the observed declines in milfoil and allow him to make recommendations about the use of either or both insects as biological controls.

House Spending Bill Includes $19 Million for Central NY

In September, the US House of Representatives gave final approval to an $85 billion spending bill that includes some $19 million for Central New York, said Rep. James Walsh, R-Onondaga. The House vote followed the approval of the Senate which acted th day before and President Clinton is expected to sign the bill quickly.

Specifics of the bill include:

- $13 million for Onondaga Lake cleanup.
- $900,000 for watershed protection for Skaneateles, Otisco and Owasco Lakes.
- $300,000 for aquifer protection in Cortland County.

$120,000 for a Syracuse University environmental finance center, which helps bu comply with environmental regulations.

Watersheds and Nonpoint Source Pollution

A watershed, or basin, is an area within which water drains into a particular river, stream or body of water. Every activity on the surface of the land within a watershed can send pollutants into the water.

Pollution that reaches the water through surface runoff from many sources is called "nonpoint source pollution". (This is distinguished from "point source pollution", which reaches the water from a single pipe or point.) Common sources of nonpoint pollution include failing septic systems, improper animal-keeping practices, forest practices, and stormwater runoff from yards, roads and parking lots.

The idea behind watershed planning is that since all sources in a watershed contribute to pollution, all sources must be addressed in order to make progress toward clean water. For example, if farmers take care of their animal waste but septic systems downstream are still failing, the bay or river will be dirty.

And since nonpoint pollution results from the activities of many individuals, thinking in terms of a watershed can help individuals see that their actions do in fact have an effect downstream, that the small amount of pollution that comes from each home makes a difference when it is added to all of the others up the hill and down on the shoreline.

Water pollution costs millions of dollars a year to cleam-up. Unfortunately, these efforts are still inadequate as research on the quality of the Great Lakes water resources has shown. Whereas point sources can be detected and corrected through testing and inspection of individual sites, non-point sources may be from such a large area that it is not possible to find the source of the pollution.

The United States Environmental Protection Agency has reported that nonpoint pollution sources account for 76 percent of the pollution in lakes and 65 percent of the pollution in streams. Nonpoint pollutants also are a threat to water aquifers.

The severe phosphorus problem that plaguqed Lake Erie in the 1970's was from point sources—mainly uncontrolled and untreated municipal sewage discharges. With the renovation of sewage treatment plants, phosphorus loadings were dramatically reduced. The main phosphorus problems today are caused by nbon-point sources such as agricultural run-off.

Most of us take for granted that when we turn on a faucet, clean water will come out. Few people realize that our individual habits, such as spreading fertilizer on our lawns or disposing of used oil and anti-freeze, affects the quality of our water resources through point and non-point pollution.

Excerpted from *Twine Line*, December 1989

PLEASE DON'T FEED THE GEESE!

Four Reasons Not To Feed Ducks And Geese Around The Lake

Although feeding the ducks and geese that live on your lake may be a popular activity for some, these waterfowl can cause significant environmental impact to your lake.

1. Ducks and geese can increase the nutrient load of a lake.

The fecal matter produced by a large flock of ducks and geese contains a large amount of nutrients. Four geese are capable of producing as much phosphorus as one septic system. This extra nutrient load can cause algae blooms. This can occur on any size water body, especially small ponds.

FOUR GEESE EQUAL ONE SEPTIC SYSTEM!! Feeding of the geese and ducks should be left to the farmers!

2. Feeding encourages waterfowl to remain on the lake year-round.

Waterfowl accustomed to being fed will remain on-site year-round, rather than migrating. This can lead to their mortality in the winter if feedings are stopped. Also, they may become very aggressive and snap at children, particularly during the breeding season or when rearing young.

3. Feeding may increase their susceptibility to disease.

Insects, plants and other components of a waterfowl's natural diet keep them healthy and well fed. When fed household foods, the lack of a balanced diet can make the birds more prone to disease such as avian botulism, a bacteria that may develop on rotting bread.

4. Dense populations of waterfowl can create erosion and bacteria problems.

Intense grazing of the shoreline or of adjacent lawns by geese can create localized erosion problems and bank instability. Also, dense congregations of geese, due to their fecal material, can significantly elevate bacteria levels to the point where beaches may be closed.

What can you do to discourage geese and ducks?

The best solution is **DON'T FEED THEM!!** Simple but effective. Here are some other suggestions:

* Put up shoreline barriers. Low fences, mylar tapes, or some other type of obstruction can help deter geese. Shrubs or other high growing vegetation can discourage their use of landscaped areas.

* Scare tactics may encourage the geese to move on, but the method must be changed often or they become accustomed to it.

* Two chemicals that can be used to limit the establishment of geese at lakeside areas are Methiocarb and Rejex-it. Both can be applied to lawns. If planned to be used check for permitting needs.

With permission,this was reproduced in part from *Lake Tips* published by The Lake Musconetcong and Lake Hopatcong Regional Planning Boards,Hopatcong, New Jersey, 07843.

RJ Advantage (Rejex-it) 1-800-423-2473

Does Sonar do the job??

Lake Moraine Association

On Monday, May 20,1996, Lake Moraine was treated with Sonar. The day was quite windy and at first the applicator was hesitant to proceed. However, the day improved and with the help of several Lake Association volunteers the treatment was started.

Since the NYSDEC would only allow 45 acres of the lake to be treated, the most weed-infested areas were targeted. It took about 5 hours to apply 16 pails of Sonar.

The overwhelming response of the property owners is that the Sonar is working. No longer are boat motors becoming entangled with weeds! There are no surface weeds to be seen and swimmers can once again enjoy the lake.

We can only hope that the application of Sonar will keep working at least through next year.

Note: the above was contributed by Jean Smith of the Lake Moraine Association, phone 315-733-5588

Two seperate applications of Sonar. Is this treatment good for your lake? Remember ,permits are required from the NYSDEC!

" Lake Monster???" Does your lake have a monster harassing the shoreline owners? Remember that the Loch Ness monster had off-spring and probably they migrated to your lake.
Send information and pictures to editor of the "WATERWORKS" (NYSFOLA)
2701 Shadyside Rd. PO Box 342
Findley Lake, NY 14736

Cossayuna Lake Association

In spring of 1996, the Cossayuna Lake Improvement Asociation obtained a permit from the Department of Environmental Conservation to use Sonar to spot treat areas of Eruasion Watermilfoil. Cossayuna lake has a heavy infestation of this nuisance vegetation and has had an active treatment program in place for several years. In the past, the Lake Association has treated shoreline areas with the herbicide 2-4D and has maintained an active harvesting program. This past year, the Association chose to test Sonar for spot treating in place of the 2-4D. The Association was aware that Sonar has not been shown to be effective in spot treating as other herbicides and it was also aware that Sonar had not been used in lakes in New York State.

The chemical was used to treat shoreline areas in front of individual properties as requested by the owners. These properties were scattered around the lake and not necessarily contiguous. Sonar was also applied to a seven acre demonstration site in Turtle Cove. This site was funded by the Town of Argyle. This site was selected because it is a shallow cove with heavy infestation. The cove has no inlets and little water movement so it was anticipated that the Sonar would stay in contact with the weed. Sonar was applied in pelletized form in two separate applications, one month apart. The first application was on April 29 and the second on May 28,1996.

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Learn more about these and other experiences at the NYSFOLA Conference to be held on May 2-4,1997. This annual meeting will be held at the beautiful White Eagle Conference Center. The center is located on the Lake Moraine Rd. Hamilton, NY. Additional information will be released in the winter issue of "WATERWORKS"

The super-highway reaches the office of NYSFOLA

As noted elsewhere in this issue the Office of NYSFOLA has now gone on-line. Typically the usual headaches and time consumption has taken its toll, but now we are becoming more adept at starting up and checking the mail-box. You will find both the Homepage address and the E-mail address elsewhere in this issue. We will attempt to answer your questions as received and forward other information when possible. The library shelves are well stocked and all is now located on a computer file for the ability to search. Also, if time allows we do search the WWW (world wide web) for other information to help you solve your problem.

When we find other locations on the WWW with information of value, the address is noted or a printout of the write-up is filed. Address locations of NALMS and other Lake Organizations are available at the office of NYSFOLA.

Wanted: CSLAP Participants! (..and other CSLAP News)

For many years, participation in the Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment program (CSLAP) has been limited by a number of fiscal and logistic factors. As a result, there has been a substantial log-jam on the active CSLAP waiting list, with only a few new lake associations added to the program each year. Fortunately, it appears that for many NYSFOLA lake associations, the long wait is over.

The NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (NYSDEC) and NYSFOLA, the program co-sponsors, plan to welcome into the 1997 CSLAP all of the active NYSFOLA lake associations on the waiting list as of October 1, 1996. Each of these lake associations will be contacted directly with more information about the 1997 CSLAP. In addition, up to 30 other NYSFOLA lake associations with two or more years of active NYSFOLA membership may be brought into the 1997 CSLAP, assuming that expected funding for equipment purchases are available to support this program expansion. Interested NYSFOLA lake associations should indicate this interest, along with summer and winter phone numbers and addresses of at least two sampling volunteers committed to five years of water sampling, in a letter to the NYSFOLA office in Findley Lake by January 1, 1997. If there are more interested lake associations than spots available for participation in 1997, then the available spots will be filled by "NYSFOLA Participation" criteria, determined by numbers of years in active membership, frequency of attending the annual conferences, and other measures of affiliation to NYSFOLA. All lake associations that do not meet these criteria, as well as other interested NYSFOLA lake associations with less that two years of active membership in the organization, will be placed on a new waiting list for participation in 1998 and beyond.

The CSLAP project looks to the future!! Expansion seems to be near!

There are two other major changes planned for 1997. The two primary volunteers from all new CSLAP lake associations will be required to attend one group training session to be eligible for participation in the 1997 CSLAP. These training sessions, which will be approximately 3 hrs. in length and provide instructions about CSLAP, lake sampling procedures, and a question-and-answer session regarding lake ecology, lake management issues, or other topics of interest to participants, will be held at the NYSFOLA Annual Conference (to be held in Hamilton, NY on May 2-4,1997) and at several locations throughout the state in early summer. It is anticipated that at least one session will be held within 1-2 hours of every lake in the state. Continuing CSLAP lake associations will be required to attend one training session every three years. More information about the dates and sites for these sessions will be provided as the 1997 sampling season approaches.

Finally, the extreme tardiness of the CSLAP Annual Report has been both a major topic of discussion within the NYSFOLA-CSLAP Committee (comprised of representatives of NYSFOLA and NYSDEC) and is perhaps the most significant problem with the present program. While the report is finally in the hands of all participating lake associations, the situation in 1996 cannot be repeated in the future. To begin addressing the problem, the NYSDEC will complete and send to all participants a short, preliminary summary of the CSLAP data from each lake during the winter (the full laboratory reports don't arrive at the NYSDEC before early January), which will include data and visual (graph) summaries, and some interpretive summaries. The interpretations will not be as extensive as in previous years, but the major findings will be discussed. All lake associations interested in "full" (as in 1995) interpretive summaries can request them, but they will likely not be available until the main body of the report is completed later in the year.

The significant changes planned for the 1997 CSLAP may prompt some questions, some comments, and some profundities (or profanities). All questions about CSLAP can be directed to Scott Kishbaugh (CSLAP Coordinator) at 518-457-0734, Betsy Hohenstein (Assistant Coordinator) at 518-457-3345, or Don Keppel (NYSFOLA) at 1-800-796-3652.

NALMS Group Insurance Available

Through NALMS insurance broker Givens & Williams, a Directors & Officers insurance program for NALMS' Chapters and local lake Associations has been created by CHUBB Group. This is an attractive and competitive group policy for NALMS member organizations. For information or assistance, call **David Roth** (1-800-320-9006)

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Cossayuna Lake Association

Mixed results were obtained from the use of Sonar for spot treatment. Some of the shoreline areas have little milfoil while others show dense growth and the demonstration site has dense growth. There is evidence of some damage to the plant in the demonstration area but little control of milfoil growth in that area. The reason for these results is unclear. It may be that the extremely high water level in the lake this summer either caused an excessive loss of Sonar or the dilution factor was such that the chemical was not in contact with the weed in sufficient concentrations for long enough time to be effective. It may also be that Sonar is not particularly effective in spot treating and should be used as recommended for full lake treatments.

The Association plan for next year is to return to the use of 2-4D for spot treatment and to continue our harvesting program.

The above information was furnished by Mary Ann Lettus of Cossayuna Lake Association. Phone 518-371-5798 for more information.

1997 Annual Conference

The 1997 Annual Conference of NYSFOLA will be held at the White Eagle Conference Center, May 2-4. The Center is located on Lake Moraine Rd. Hamilton, NY.

The theme for this upcoming conference is **"PARTNERSHIPS for LAKE MANAGEMENT".**

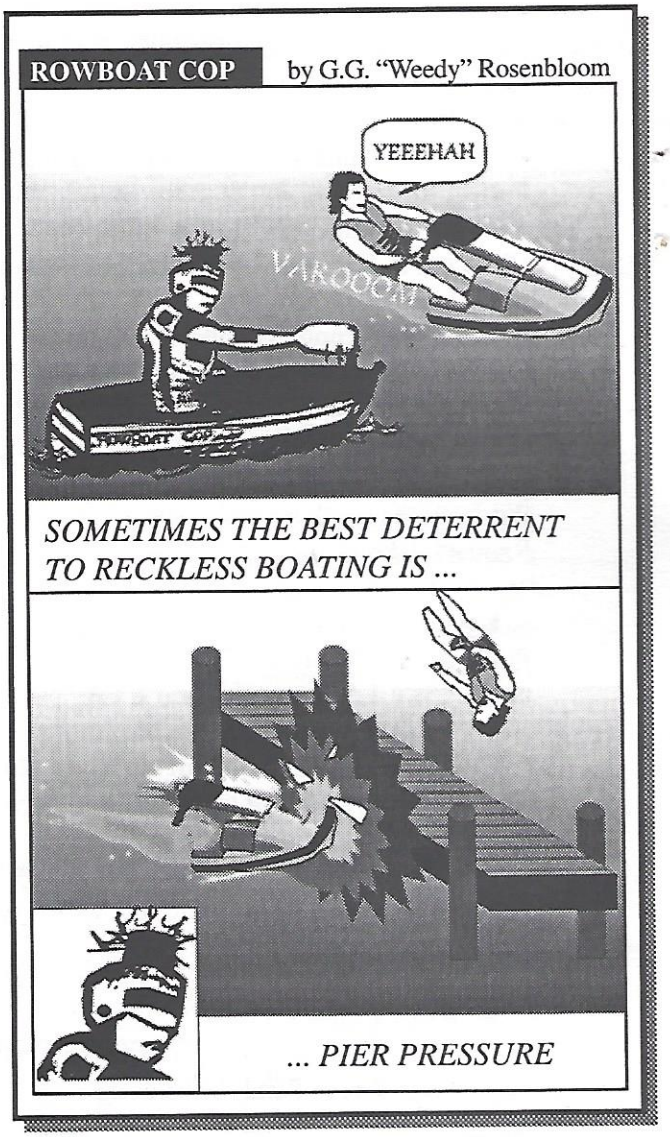
Find your County Water Quality Coordinating Committee and invite them to the conference to see and hear about succesful programs on large and small lakes, Updates on in-lake management techniques, Updates on Sonar applications, and Grass Carp uses.

There will be numerous Poster displays by Colleges across New York State, highlighting lake research. Training sessions for CSLAP volunteers will also be available.

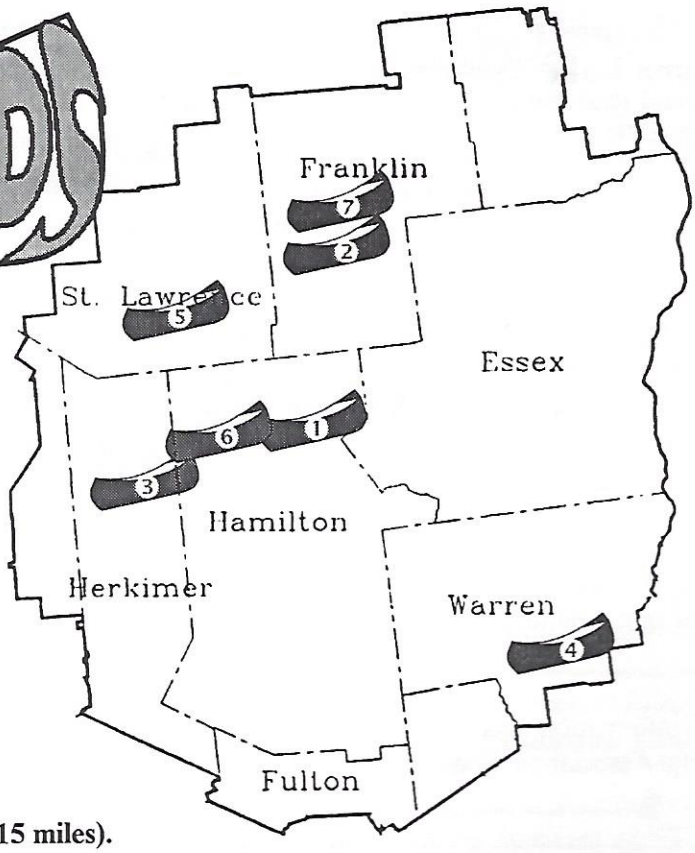
Watershed Planning Project

Call For Lakes

NYSFOLA and NYSDEC have developed a pilot watershed management planning project to assist lake associations in developing management plans for their lakes. The watershed planning project will create local management teams, working toward the comprehensive management of a FOLA-associated lake watershed. This program is modeled after the Glen lake Watershed Planning project, which was highlighted at the Annual Conference in Lake George and featured in the May Issue of Waterworks. The project teams will coordinate all activities needed to develop and implement a lake and watershed management plan. The Watershed Planning Project will be piloted on five lake watersheds. If you are an active FOLA member and would like to nominate your lake as one of the five pilot watersheds contact FOLA by November 30,1996 at 2701 Shadyside Dr. Findley lake, NY 14736-0342 (800) 796-FOLA.



ADIRONDACK CANOE TRIPS



- ❶ Blue Mountain Lake to Raquette Lake
- ❷ Fish Creek Ponds
- ❸ Fulton Chain of Lakes
- ❹ Lake George-Dunham Bay Wetland
- ❺ Cranberry Lake-Oswegatchie River
- ❻ Raquette Lake to Fork Lake
- ❼ St. Regis Canoe Area

The fall season provides a beautiful time for a canoe trip in the Adirondacks. Here are seven for you to choose from or to plan ahead for next season.

1. **Blue Mountain Lake to Raquette Lake (15 miles).**
Perfect for novices! Put in at the Blue Mountain Lake public beach, proceed west through Eagle and Utowana Lakes to the Marion River. Take out at Raquette Lake village on the southwest corner of Raquette Lake.

2. **Fish Creek Pond (10 miles).**
Put in at Fish Creek Public Campsite. Great routes extend through Fish Creek pond, Little square pond, Floodwood Pond, Rollins pond, Whey Pond and Copperas Pond. Return along same route.

3. **Fulton Chain of Lakes (20 miles).**
Put in on the south side of Route 28 in Old Forge Village. The route follows along the Moose River. Take out at Raquette lake

4. **Lake George-Dunham Bay Wetland (3 miles).**
Put in at Bay Road and NY 9L. This route follows a meandering stream through the Dunham Bay Wetland for approximately 1.5 miles. This trip is easy paddling and return via the same route.

5. **Cranberry Lake-Oswegatchie River (20 miles).**
This is an easy paddling trip upstream. Return along the same route.

6. **Raquette Lake-Forked Lake (10 miles).**
Put in at the village. This route follows the south shore of the Lake into the Raquette River. Take out at Forked Lake Public Campground.

7. **St. Regis Canoe Area (10 miles).**
This is one of the best canoe trips in the Northeast! Put in at the Saranac Inn. This route crosses Clear pond, St. Regis Pond, Green Pond, Little Long Pond, Bear Pond, Bog Pond, Upper St. Regis Lake and Spitfire Lake. Take out at the public boat ramp at Paul Smith's College.

Ask Dr. Lake

Dr. Lake, our lake is green and has a strong, fishy smell during much of August. What causes this?

It's likely that your lake has too much algae (pronounced al-gee'). Algae are microscopic green plants. Under normal circumstances, algae are the basic component of a lake's food web, converting sunlight and nutrients, such as phosphorus and nitrogen into more algae. Algae are in turn eaten by tiny animals, which in turn are eaten by fish.

An *algal bloom* occurs when the algae grow dense enough to stain the water. The color of the stain, usually indicates the type of algae that are blooming. In the Spring and Fall, a type of algae called *diatoms* (dy'-eh-toms) may bloom and color the water a yellowish-green. These diatoms are cool-water forms of algae and impart tastes and odors to water. During the Summer, the green algae and the blue-green algae can form blooms. These two types of algae may also from surface scums or even coat rocks, pilings and moorings with stringy filaments. Often, these two forms may appear as tiny specks in the water, rather than a general greenish tinge.

In fact, algae are good for lakes as long as you don't get too much. When too much phosphorus is present, the lake will have too much algae, or possibly the wrong kind of algae. Phosphorus is the nutrient that limits the growth of algae in most freshwater lakes. Everything else that the algae need to grow is there in abundance. Add some phosphorus and *bang,* you get a algae bloom.

Are the blue-green algae really bluish-green?

Believe it or not, blue-green algae come in a variety of colors from aquamarine to green and even red. Even more surprising is that scientists have recently concluded that the blue-green algae are more closely related to bacteria, rather than algae. As a matter of fact, the scientific term for the blue-green algae is *cyanobacteria.* One form of blue-green algae has the Latin name *Oscillatoria rubescens*, and from this name, you might guess that it forms bright red blooms. *Oscillatoria rubescens* generally blooms during the colder months and sometimes may even stain lake ice a bright red. More commonly, blue-green algae give lakes an almost paint-like consistency. DEC gets a number of reports each year from the public that someone has spilled blue-green paint into a lake. When these reports are checked by sampling, it is always found that blue-green algae have been blooming.

I know that algae cause aesthetic problems, but are they poisonous?

Some blue-green algae can give off toxins and there are incidents in the U.S. where these toxins have poisoned domestic animals, such as cows, dogs and cats. In New York State, there are no recent records of any health problems caused by algal blooms, but its is generally a good idea to avoid swimming in or drinking untreated water from a lake with a visible algal bloom. As mentioned before, an algal bloom can impart tastes and odors to water, primarily from chemicals that the algae release into the water. In water treatment, the algae can be removed by passing the raw water through a sand filter. Algae also release other chemicals to the water that react with the

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chlorine that is used in water treatment. This reaction leads to the formation of toxic byproducts, such as trihalomethanes (THMs). Water treatment plants use activated carbon to reduce tastes, odors and THMs.

Can algae also be bad for fish?

Yes. If the lake has too much algae, as the algae die, they sink to the bottom waters and decay. This decay process uses up all the oxygen in the bottom waters. Fish such as Lake trout need cold water that is rich in oxygen. Without oxygen in the bottom waters, there will be limited habitat for coldwater fish species. On the other hand, a moderate amount of algae is good for the fishery, since the algae are eaten by small crustaceans and insect larvae, which in turn are the primary food for the lake's fish.

What can I do to control algae in my lake?

The basic philosophy for controlling algae is to reduce the amount of phosphorus that enters the lake from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural activities and runoff from roadways, lawns and rooftops. Once the phosphorus enters the lake, controlling algae is difficult. Copper sulfate and other copper compounds will kill algae, but you need to have it applied by a State-certified applicator and for most lakes and ponds-- you will probably need a permit from DEC. Contact the Pesticide Unit at your nearest DEC Regional Office for more information. Copper is very toxic to algae and not very toxic to humans. It is also toxic to certain fish, such as Smallmouth bass. Copper sulfate is also somewhat tricky to use because it doesn't dissolve in water very well. Also, if you kill off all the algae at once, you can deplete all of the dissolved oxygen, causing a fishkill.

Is there anything else that I can do other than using copper sulfate and reducing phosphorus loads?

Golf course use blue dyes on their water hazards to control algae. These dyes limit the amount of light and slow the growth of algae. The blue color also hides the colors imparted by the algae. Unfortunately, the blue color looks quite unnatural. It is also possible to combat the dissolved oxygen problem caused by algae by introducing air or oxygen to the bottom waters. A new technology pumps liquid oxygen to the bottom waters and has been used successfully at several locations in New York State. For small ponds, putting in a spray fountain to mix the water sometimes reduces the amount of algae. Deepening a pond by dredging also may reduce the levels of algae. The chemical alum (aluminum sulfate) has been used with limited success to get algal cells (and some phosphorus) out of the water. Most of these techniques are not likely to be good options for most situations.

If you have a question for Dr. Lake submit it to *Waterworks,* 2701 Findley Lake, NY 14736.

Join other Lake Environmentalists at the NALMS Conference, November 13-16, 1996

Available at the office of NYSFOLA!!!

"DIET for a Small Lake"; Joint Publication of NYSFOLA and NYSDEC relative to watershed and lake. Detailed instructions for preparing a Lake Management Plan; complete descriptions of Lake Restoration and Watershed Management Techniques; Comprehensive discussion of Lake Ecology.
Cost:- $10.00, plus $2.00 s&h

"Managing Lakes Through Community Participation"; 25 minute video, Why Associations are formed, how they get started, tackling priority issues, case study, ties with local government and lake community.
Cost:- $15.00, plus $2.00 s&h

"Water Quality Monitoring in Lakes and Tributaries"; video; demonstrates the techniques used for water quality monitoring, based on proceedures used for CSLAP.Useful for starting a monitoring program.
Cost:- $15.00, plus $2.00 s&h

"Watershed Conflict Resolution"; by Lyle Raymond; conflicts are normal, seeking an outcome, Power, perception and values, Strategies, Alliances and Education.
Cost:- FREE, $1.00 requested for mailing

"NYSFOLA 1995 Conference Proceedings": attend the 95 Conference at Cooperstown from your armchair. Cost:- $3.00 includes s&h

1996 Membership Dues-

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

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

Member Information:-

Name_____ Amount Enclosed $_____
Address_____
City, State,Zip_____
Telephone_____ Lake location (county)_____

Send payment to NYSFOLA office ; NYSFOLA
2701 Shadyside Rd. PO Box 342
Findley Lake, NY 14736

Calendar of Events

Nonpoint Source Pollution Information/Education Programs
October 22-24,1996.Ramada Congress Hotel,Chicago, Illinois
Registration questions? Call Mike Murphy at 312-454-0400

Canada Goose Management symposium
November 6,1996, Morristown, NJ, for information call 201-326-7630

NALMS-
16th Annual International Symposium on Lake, Reservoir and Watershed Management.
Minneapolis, St. Paul, Minnesota. November 13-16,1996. Contact Bob or Marilyn Schroeder at (303) 781-8287 or Fax (303) 781-6538 for more information.

1997 Great Lakes Student Summit;
To be held in Buffalo, May 15-16,1997. Students and teachers Grades 5-9 showcase research projects, field trips and workshops. Additional information contact Tina Preston 716-858-8555.

VOTE YES

The Board of Directors of NYSFOLA recommend a **YES** vote on the Environmental Bond Bill this November.

All the programs that will be developed are vital and need implementation. Our environment is at a crucial point and we can no longer take clean air and water for granted. New York State has made progress in cleaning the air and water, but we must continue to be aggressive in protecting and improving the quality of both.

Your **YES** vote can make a difference on November 5.

WATERWORKS

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