WATERWORKS

New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.

October, 2002
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DEC Issues 303(d) List

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) has identified the state's impaired water bodies as required by Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act. For each of these water bodies, the state must develop a strategy to reduce the input of pollutants in order to restore and protect the impaired use(s). The lakes listed below represent only a fraction of the list of water bodies submitted to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency for review and approval. These lakes are those that are on DEC's High Priority List. Most of these lakes are listed because of excess phosphorous or silt/sediment. DEC is developing Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs) for specific pollutants entering these lakes. For more information, or to view the complete 303(d) list, contact the DEC Division of Water or visit their web site (www.dec.state.ny.us). You can link to this site from NYSFOLA's web site as well.

<u>High Priority List</u>
Lake Salubria, Steuben County
Whitney Point Reservoir, Broome County
Cayuga Lake (Southern End), Tompkins County
Moon Lake, Jefferson County
Lake Champlain (multiple sections)
Lake George, Warren County
Schoharie Reservoir, Schoharie County
Peach Lake, Westchester County
Oscawana Lake, Putnam County
Hillside Lake, Dutchess County
Ashokan Reservoir, Ulster County
Sleepy Hollow Lake, Greene County
Kinderhook Lake, Columbia County
Snyders Lake, Rensselaer County
Greenwood Lake, Orange County
Brady's Pond / Grassmere Lake, Richmond County
Van Cortlandt Lake, Bronx County
Millers Pond, Suffolk County
Mattituck (Marratooka) Pond, Suffolk County

Inside…

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.

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From the President...by George C. Kelley

Greetings!
As summer fades and the crisp days of autumn gain control, we become too busy with daily responsibilities to enjoy the quiet serenity of our favorite lakes. Mos boats have been pulled out of the water and summer homes are being prepared for winter rest.

This is the time to reflect on the activities we enjoyed which helped restore last year's frayed nerves – our summer recreation. Many find boating activities the center of our lake enjoyment, including cruising, skiing, swimming and fishing and their special memories. Unfortunately "my lake", like many of "your lakes", has become seriously infested with Eurasian milfoil. For several summers, Madison County has been fortunate to have a weed harvester to serve many of the county lakes. The harvester cuts weeds below boat-propeller depth and removes tons of these plants. Everyone began to take this happy situation for granted. Unfortunately lack of funding, and breakdowns of an aging harvester, have allowed weeds to again take over large areas of the lakes and boating enjoyment was greatly diminished.

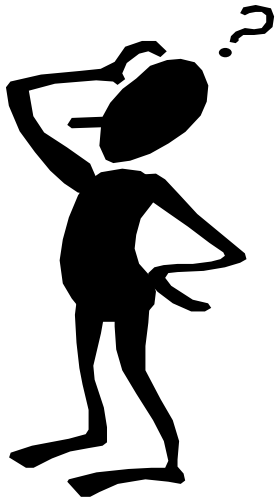
I know that this situation is a common problem across New York State. Consider the ramifications that severe weed conditions have. A weed-choked lake is more than a nuisance for property owners. It can have severe adverse effects on their property values. Lower sale prices eventually lead to lower assessments and tax revenue for the local townships. Weed-infested lakes with public access capability eventually lose "recreational visitors" which impacts local and regional business revenues. Recreational rentals also decline with resulting losses to both property owners and taxing agencies.

Invasive weeds, such as Water chestnut and Eurasian milfoil, are a serious economic problem. Those of you who attend the NYSFOLA annual meetings realize that we try to present a variety of information and exhibits that address remedial measures both old and new. We try to find funds and develop cooperation between state and local agencies and lake organizations to fight these invaders. We must develop additional cooperative efforts to extend the existing programs.

PLEASE GET INVOLVED FOR THE SAKE OF YOUR LAKE AND ALL OUR NEW YORK STATE LAKES!!

George C. Kelley, President

What's Your New York State Lake I.Q.??



1. *Name at least three NYS lakes you could eat.*
2. *Can you think of at least 10 lakes with animal names?*
3. *What NYS lake would Dracula call home?*
4. *What lake is named after a glacial formation?*
5. *Name at least five lakes with tree names.*
6. *What lake would Fidel Castro call home?*
7. *What lakes could you live in?*
8. *Name 3 lakes with insect names.*
9. *Name 4 lakes with fish names.*
10. *What is YOUR favorite lake name?*

Editor's Answers (you can add to the lists!)

1. Cranberry Lake, Blueberry Lake, Cracker Pond, Donut Pond ***2.*** *Elk Lake, Wolf Pond, Panther Lake, Dog Pond, Beaver Lake, Otter Lake, Lake of the Twin Fawns, Goose Pond, Toad Pond, Buck Pond, Bear Pond, Muskrat Pond, Duck Lake (and many more)* ***3.*** *Bloody Pond (Cortland County)* ***4****. Lake Moraine (Madison County)* ***5.*** *Alder Lake, Beeches Lake, Hemlock Lake, Balsam Lake, Forest Lake, Dry Timber Lake, Little Pine Pond* ***6.*** *Cuba Lake (Allegany County)* ***7.*** *Red House Lakes in Allegany State Park and Hamilton County* ***8.*** *Hornet Pond, Mosquito Pond, Fly Pond,* ***9.*** *Trout Pond, Pickerel Pond, Bullhead Pond , Bass Lake 10. This editor has always liked Lac du St. Sacrement, the name that French Jesuit missionary Father Isaac Jogues gave Lake George. The name supposedly was given because the lake's waters were so clear and beautiful, it reminded him of holy water. That was before the 303(d) list!*

PWC Ban Upheld for National Parks

A Federal judge in Texas has upheld National Park Service rules that will ban personal watercraft from all National Parks this fall. Under the rules, the "thrillcraft ban" was expanded to include 79 National Park units commencing on Earth Day, April 22, 2002. The ban was broadened to include eight additional units on September 15th.

The suit generally challenged the ban on the grounds of "discrimination" against a particular class of watercraft. The Court rejected these claims, recognizing the right of the government to determine how to best regulate the recreational use of water bodies.

Aquatic Insects: Important Members of a Forest Community - *Douglas C. Allen*

This article was originally published in the November-December 2001 issue of "The New York Forest Owner", a publication of the New York Forest Owners Association. It is being reprinted with permission from Dr. Douglas C. Allen and Mary Beth Malmsheimer, Editor with our sincere gratitude.

Insects are amazing animals for several reasons, but one of the most fascinating traits many of them share is the manner in which some families have adapted to living in aquatic systems. Aquatic forms occur in approximately one-third of the major insect groups (Orders). Each has evolved specialized structures and behavior allowing them to use water as a medium for feeding, mating, dispersal or a combination of these activities.

Most people associate common forms such as dragonflies, damselflies, mosquitoes, and black flies with water. Generally, however, they have little knowledge of their habits and are unaware of the many other types of insects that may reside in the stream that passes through their wood lot or that reside in the pond out back. On the other hand, some of our most astute aquatic "entomologists" are fly fishermen! The latter often must select a lure based on a knowledge of which insects are currently active in and around an aquatic system.

Significance

The aquatic stages of many species are important bioindicators of water quality (presence or absence of chemical substances, amount of dissolved oxygen, acidity, etc.) and are symptomatic of the physical conditions of an aquatic system; water velocity, type of bottom sediment, water temperature, and so on. Aquatic insects constitute a principle source of food for many species of fish and vertebrate wildlife. Worldwide, certain aquatic forms are vectors of human diseases like malaria, yellow fever or, in our region, eastern equine encephalitis. Many are beneficial because they feed on the adult or immature stages of mosquitoes, blackflies and other annoying insects. In short, they plan significant roles in the structure and function of many forest ecosystems.

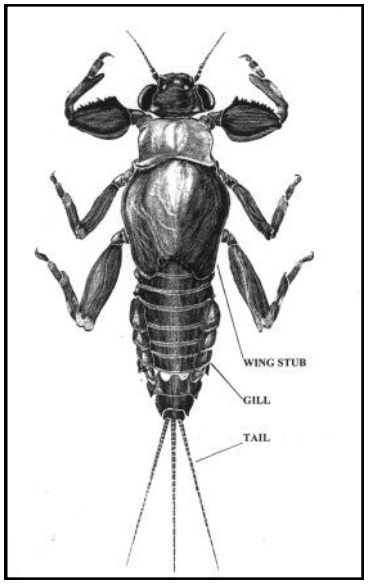


Figure 1 *Top view of a mayfly naiad.*

Terminology

Entomologists use two different terms when referring to the immature stages of insects. The appropriate term is determined by the manner in which a group of insects (e.g., flies, beetles, grasshoppers) grows and develops prior to attaining the adult stage. "Larva" is used when the immature stage occupies a totally different habitat from that of the adult. Wings develop internally during the larval stage, and the larva is completely different in appearance compared to the adult (e.g., caterpillar *vs* butterfly). A "nymph" usually occurs in the same habitat as the adult except that it is

smaller, sexually immature and its externally formed wings are not fully developed (e.g., grasshopper, cockroach, cricket). Aquatic nymphs are called naiads" (nye-adds) and may look quite different from the adult. These true aquatic forms possess gills, which are outgrowths of the body wall (Fig. 1). These structures are very thin-walled, and dissolved oxygen is able to pass from the aquatic environment through the wall into the insect's respiratory system.

Major Groups of Aquatic Insects

Mayfly adults are small to medium sized and delicate looking (Fig. 2). Their front wings are very large and triangular compared to the much smaller, rounded hind wings. All wings are net veined; that is, they have many cross-veins. Three (occasionally two) long, thread-like tails project from the posterior end of the body. At rest, mayflies hold their wings vertically. The immature stage or naiad completes development at the bottom of a stream or pond, after which it floats to the surface where it transforms into an adult. Adult emergence for each species is well synchronized. Consequently, when a "hatch" occurs large numbers may be attracted to lights at night and congregate on windows or the sides of buildings. Mayfly naiads eat plant material and very small invertebrates. They occupy a wide range of stream habitats, depending on the species; from swift moving water with a gravelly bottom, to streams of slower velocity with abundant submerged organic material.

Dragonflies and damselflies are familiar to most forest owners. Adults are large with conspicuous eyes, and their wings often possess attractive colors and markings. Wings are held horizontally (dragonflies) (Fig. 3) or vertically (damselflies) (Fig. 4) when at rest. Both the adult and the naiads prey on insects. After the naiad completes development in the bottom sediment of a pond or body of slow moving water, it crawls out of the water onto vegetation or some other substrate and transforms into the adult. The immature stages are highly predaceous on mayfly naiads and mosquito larvae.

Backswimmers, water striders, and **waterboatmen** are families of true bugs that spend their lives in and on water both as immatures and adults. The nymphs and adults use their sucking mouth parts to prey on small vertebrates (e.g. tadpoles, small fish) and other insects.

As their name implies, back swimmers travel upside down. Their long, wide hind legs are used as oars which allows both adults and nymphs to skim along the surface or swim under water for short periods (Fig.5). Water striders have very long legs relative to body size and both immatures and

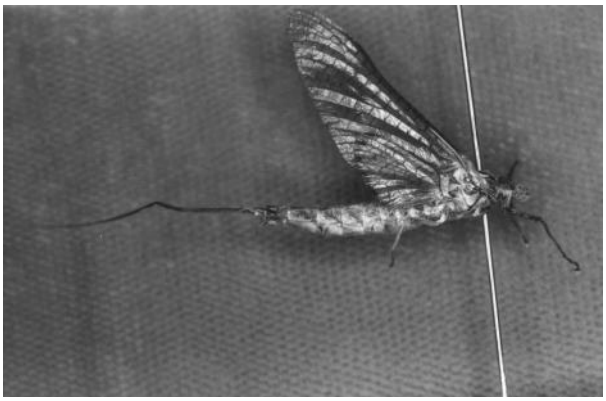


Figure 2 *Mayfly*

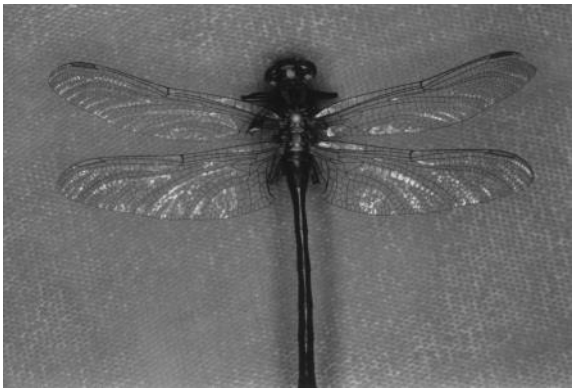


Figure 2 *Damselfly*

adults live on the surface of the water. The body and "feet" on their middle and hind legs are clothed in long, hair-like structures that are difficult to wet and able to trap air. This allows them to skate or scurry across the water surface without sinking.

Figure 5 Top view of a waterboatman

Waterboatmen are also well adapted for swimming. Their sleek somewhat flattened body is equipped with middle and hind legs that are long, flattened and oar-like. Aquatic bugs are unable to breath underwater (therefore, they are called nymphs not naiads). Waterstriders and backswimmers do not need this capability, because they always remain on the surface. Waterboatmen are able to carry a bubble of air on the body or under their wings which allows them to breath for a short time when submerged.

Dobsonfly and fishfly larvae (called hellgrammites) are often used for bait by fishermen. The large, softbodied adults (usually 1.0 inch long) have large, net veined wings (one eastern species has a wing span of 5.0 inches or more) that are held roof-like when the insect is not flying (Fig. 6). Dobsonfly mandibles (mouthparts) are often modified and enlarged into tusk-like structures, quite fearsome to behold! When in flight, these insects flutter around awkwardly and slowly. Depending on the species, immatures live either beneath rocks in fast moving streams or in the bottom sediment f slow moving or still water. All are highly predaceous on other aquatic insects.

Figure 6 Dobsonfly

Caddisflies comprise one of the most interesting groups of aquatic insects. The dull colored adults are moth-like and usually covered with hairs. The wings are held roof-like when at rest. The larval or immature stages breath through gills and most species are caterpillar-like. Many species construct attractive tubular shelters (cases) from twigs, leaf parts or sand grains. Whatever material is used is held together by silk and has a shape and size characteristic of a species or groups of species. Some forms construct nets of silk near the mouth of the case and snare food in this manner, others are free living predators that utilize neither case nor net.

Mosquitoes need no introduction to forest owners! The annoying adults are easily recognized and can be a real nuisance at certain times of the year. The larval stages, however, are less well known. They feed on very small food particles like algae and organic debris and, in turn, are an important source of food for a range of aquatic organisms. Like true bugs, the immature stages of most mosquitoes are unable to breath under water. They must come to the surface where they obtain oxygen through a siphon-like tube at the posterior end of the body. Typically, mosquitoes are associated with still or slow moving water.

Blackflies, on the other hand, are most commonly associated with fast moving streams. Larvae have a disk-like sucker on the ventral surface of the body that is used to attach the insect to a substrate, such as a rock or piece of submerged wood. They have peculiar mouthparts fitted with "brushes" used to filter very small invertebrates and organic material from passing water. The small adults are dark col-

ored and appear hump backed. As most forest owners are aware, the bloodsucking females can inflict a very painful "bite". When Louis Agassiz, the famed Swiss naturalist and founder of the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology traveled in the Lake Superior region during the 1850s, he exclaimed that "neither the love of the picturesque nor the interests of science could tempt us into the woods so terrible were the black flies!"

Stonefly adults are soft bodied, distinctly flattened, have long antennae and a pair of short "tails" or filaments attached to the posterior end of the body (Fig 7). The latter are usually much shorter and more stout

Figure 7 *Stonefly*

than the tail-like appendages of a mayfly. The naiad is also flattened and has long antennae and a pair of "tails". Naiads usually live in well aerated, clear water and are found beneath stones; hence the common name. Stoneflies are plant feeders or predators, depending on the species.

Approximately 12 families of beetles are aquatic but the two groups probably most familiar to forest owners are the **whirligig beetles and predaceous diving beetles**.

The former are oval, black and tend to swim on the surface of quiet water in circles or endless gyrations. Movement is accomplished with distinctly flattened middle and hind legs. A unique characteristic of these beetles is the fact that they have two pairs of eyes, one high on the head and the other on the ventral surface of the head. Most species are scavengers. Usually these beetles are associated with ponds or slow moving streams.

Diving beetles are very hard bodied, smooth and oval with hind legs that are flattened and fitted with hairs to facilitate movement in water. Unlike whirligig beetles, they are not restricted to the water surface. Diving beetles have the ability to store an air bubble beneath their wing covers (beetles do not use the front wings for flight, their function is to protect the more delicate hind wings that are used for flying), and this allows them to forage under water for extended periods. Both adults and larvae are highly predaceous. The larvae, called water tigers, are elongate and have hollow, sickle-like jaws that are used to suck out the body fluids of various aquatic animals, including other insects.

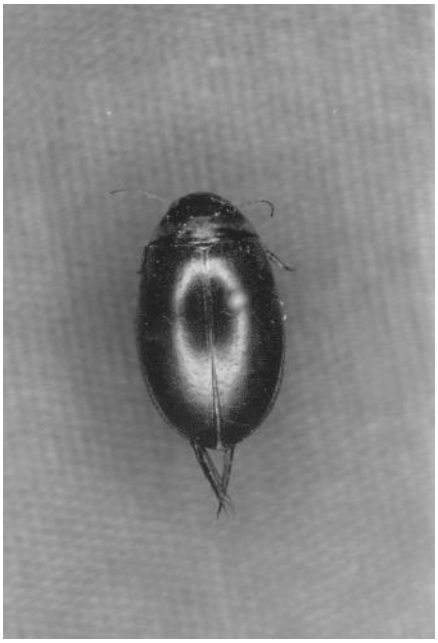
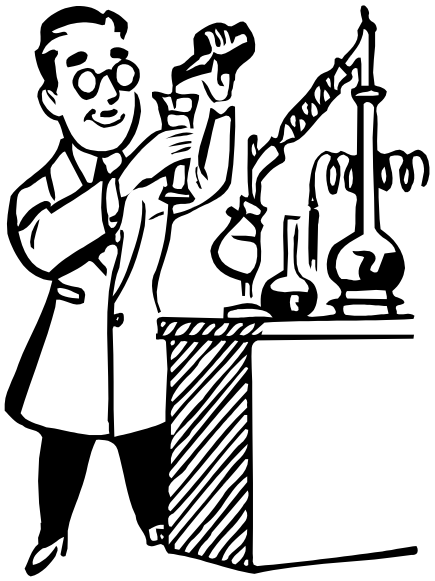


Figure 8 *Predaceous diving beetle*

This is the 59th in the series of articles contributed by Dr. Allen, Professor of Entomology at SUNY ESF. It is possible to download this collection from the NYS DEC Web page at: Http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dlf/privland/forprot/health/nyfo/index/html.



Ask Dr. Lake

Dear Dr. Lake,

Why is there lasagna growing in my lake? My lake is not found in Italy, and I don't think any of my neighbors planted or kneaded flour in the bottom of the lake. It feels particularly el dente, and grows tall enough to feed a mob. Can I serve it with a nice Chianti, or would it be best served with some chilled lake water?

Dear Pietro and Patty,

While there may appear to be lasagna or very thin linguini growing in your lake, there has not been a reported pasta outbreak in NYS lakes since the great Pesto Pestilence of 1759. It is far more likely that what you are seeing is an all-too common exotic and invasive rooted macrophyte (large plant) commonly referred to as "curly-leafed pondweed", or what the pointed headed botanists refer to as *Potamogeton crispus*, or simply *P. crispus (see photo at right)*.

This plant, which can grow to the surface in water 10 feet or deeper, has a reddish green leaf with wavy, saw-toothed edges that curl like lasagna. While there are other characteristics that distinguish this plant from other fine pastas, it is the lasagna-like appearance that makes this plant stand out on the lips of grass carp and other discriminating diners.

So why didn't I see it growing before?

P. crispus is different from most native and commonly seen plants in a number of different ways. For example, it possesses a one-inch hard, woody overwintering bud called a **turion** that is often seen floating on the lake surface after the plant has dropped out of the water. While this turion can be used as a less palatable replacement for pine nuts in your traditional pesto, it more commonly serves as the stock for the next batch of lasagna to start growing in late fall to early winter. *P. crispus* tends to grow under the ice and, in certain circumstances, grows explosively until early summer, when it quickly falls to the bottom of the lake.

In most years, the *P. crispus* is gone before many lake residents return to the splendor of New York. But when spring is delayed, either by cold weather or a baseball strike, the plant's growing season can extend into mid-summer. Although a baseball work stoppage will not likely strike us until fall, the cold spring in much of NYS delayed the end of the growing season for *P. crispus* in many lakes, causing an usually large number of complaints about luxurious lake lasagna.

So what should I do about it?

Well, you could try to bathe it in a nice marinara sauce, but at present there are precious few (actually, … zero) fine restaurants that serve this Eurasian delicacy, so cooking tips are hard to find. You'd think that, between lake lasagna and water chestnut, some Martha Stewart wannabe noodling around in the kitchen would devise some tasty recipe that is good for palate and pond alike. Not yet.

Most lake residents and associations do not bother controlling or managing the plant, since it usually drops out of the lake before the water is warm enough for summer frolicking. Since the depth and width of the problem in 2002 was clearly exacerbated by the wet and wooly spring and early summer, it might be premature (though probably not immature) to develop a long-term management plan to solve a short-term problem.

P. crispus has historically been controlled by lakewide harvesting and some herbicides, both as spot and whole-lake treatments. However, some of the systemic herbicides are less successful at getting at the woody turions and thus less effective at controlling long-term growth of the plant. Although not as heavily used in NYS for this purpose as in other states, four out of five grass carp, a sterile herbivorous fish stocked by permit, prefer the taste of lasagna over most other aquatic plants, according to a diners' survey reported in *Fish Digest*. There is little track record with the use of drawdown (via a dam or colander) for controlling this plant. As with most other invasive plants, individual stems can be hand pulled and slightly larger (say bistro-sized) beds can be harvested by cutting operations or smothered with a benthic barrier or a heavy hollandaise sauce.

Surfing The Web

Lake-related web sites for everyone to enjoy

www.worldlakes.org/ Lake net is a global network of organizations (including NYSFOLA) and people managing lakes. This web site is packed with information.

www.wes.army.mil/el/aqua/ This is the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Aquatic Plant Research Program site. Check out the aquatic plant information on-line.

www.seagrant.umn.edu/exotics/ Sea Grant Minnesota and the University of Minnesota continue to produce educational materials without peer! This web site has excellent information on exotic species, and there are many products available. Check out the new CD entitled "Exotics to Go!" for only $2.50 plus tax.

CSLAPenings

By Nancy Mueller, NYSFOLA and Scott Kishbaugh, NYS DEC

Believe it or not, another CSLAP season has come and nearly gone, and we would like to thank everyone who made it happen, most notably the folks who received all of those boxes, notes, bottles and ice packs. The staff at Upstate Freshwater Institute in Syracuse, especially Carol Matthews, took on this program with great enthusiasm (well, except when things got difficult with a Syracuse Post Office), and we owe them a standing ovation. They also *love* treats, and we recommend that CSLAP volunteers put some chocolate in plastic bags to ship with any last samples.

The laboratory staff at Upstate Freshwater Institute who received and analyzed the 2002 CSLAP samples. From left to right: Kate Bulygina, Carol Matthews (Laboratory Director), and Ronna Scanlon.

We are now in the process of computerizing your observation forms and sampling records. The lab is doing the last analyses and will get the results to us as soon as possible. Yes, we know your next question, "When can we get the reports?" As in the past, this remains the most difficult part of CSLAP. Right now, one person (Scott) is writing 85 or so reports. It's the reality of the situation, so...thanks for your patience in advance.

As we begin to prepare for 2003, we would like you to know that we realize those boxes are more tape than cardboard, and we hope to get everyone a new box (or two) next year. We also know that some of your kemmerers are on life support, and we'll be working on that problem If your equipment is showing its age, please let us know now so that we can order supplies for next year.

At least one new lake (Duck Lake) has already signed up for CSLAP 2003! For those of you returning to CSLAP, the registration forms will go out in the very near future. The cost will be the same as in 2002 ($200.00). Please note that this is for one sampling location only. We will prepare bottles in the early spring as the 2003 CSLAP fee and NYSFOLA memberships are received. Any new lakes interested in participating should give us a call. We would love to have you in the program.

One additional thank you to the CSLAP volunteers from Summit Lake in Washington County. We couldn't always give them what they needed. Their request for a new boat, for instance, was fulfilled with a plastic "dollar store" model, but they kept us laughing throughout the season. If anyone has a zooplankton or milfoil recipe, please contact the "Doctors" of Summit Lake.

Mark Your Calendars Now!!

NYSFOLA'S 20th Annual Conference
May 2-4, 2003
White Eagle Conference Center
Hamilton, NY

It's hard to believe that 20 years have passed, but it's true, and we hope to have a true celebration in 2003. We hope you'll join us. We're still putting together the final agenda, but there will be familiar, ever-requested **topics** (aquatic plant identification, case studies in lake management, lake law, and limnology) as well as some new offerings. We're working on a youth program, a boating safety course, a session on insurance for lake associations, a local government "training" program, and a large discussion on CSLAP (What do the numbers mean? How does my lake compare to other lakes in NYS?). We also hope to have some sessions that will help pesticide applicators and water supply personnel stay up-to-date with their certification. We will also be continuing our panel discussion on on-site wastewater treatment (aka septic systems) and hope to further promote progress in New York State. We're currently following legislation in Albany that would require installation by a certified professional as well as periodic inspections and maintenance. We'll keep you posted on that when the legislature reconvenes. If there is any big news, we'll incorporate that into the conference agenda.

Because this is the 20th celebration, we hope to present a few **special awards** and make a special effort to invite former NYSFOLA Board members. Please let us know if you have nominations for the Lake Steward Award. Has anyone made an outstanding contribution with regard to your lake or lake association? Tell us about it! We will also recognize long-time CSLAPPERS and those who are, if not long-time volunteers, certainly memorable ones! Have any of you attended ALL of the conferences? We would like to know that as well. We know there are a few of you who have attended almost all of them. Be prepared to be duly recognized.

Don't forget the **Silent Auction**! This is a really fun part of the NYSFOLA conference and helps us keep the office going. Write letters to local businesses asking for donations. We can easily supply receipts.

Also, we will soon be finalizing costs for rooms and meals with the new owners of the White Eagle Conference Center. We will get the information to you as soon as possible. PLEASE REGISTER EARLY! Last year we had to find alternative lodging for some of our guests. We also had to second guess whether attendees would need doubles or singles. The sooner we know who is coming, the better we can accommodate you, and we DO want to make your stay enjoyable.

We hope to see you in May. If you have any questions about the conference, please feel free to call or e-mail the NYSFOLA office 1-800-796-FOLA or fola@nysfola.org. We'll also be getting information on the web site as early as possible.

Going After Water Chestnut on Oneida Lake

Amy Samuels, Cornell Cooperative Extension of Onondaga County

Water chestnut, *Trapa natans* is an invasive, exotic, aquatic plant. It is a concern because it can form dense mats that interfere with recreation and limit habitat for fish and native, aquatic plants. While water chestnut is prolific along the Seneca and Oneida Rivers, it has only been found at two locations on Oneida Lake. This past year a number of organizations in the Oneida Lake watershed applied for and received a grant from the US Fish and Wildlife Foundation to try to stop the spread of water chestnut in Oneida Lake before it gets out of control.

Trapa natans, (water chestnut) in late season.

A combination of harvesting, hand-pulling and education are being used. Unlike many other aquatic, invasive plants, mechanical harvesting and hand-pulling can control water chestnut because water chestnut is an annual that only reproduces by seed. The trick is pulling the plant before it sets seed and then keeping up with it until the seed bed has been spent. The Oswego County Soil and Water Conservation District and the Madison County Department of Planning coordinated the mechanical harvesting and educational signs around the lake while Cornell Cooperative Extension of Onondaga County was in charge of the hand-pulling workshops and educational brochures.

Chaz Foland with his Eagle Scout project, a load of water chestnut.

The hand-pulling workshops were a success in large part due to the participation of Brewerton Boy Scout Troop 3112 under the leadership of scout Chaz Foland. Chaz decided to tackle water chestnut for his Eagle Scout Project and has worked hard to get others involved. On June 26th and July 13th, over 60 scouts, residents and fisherman from the Oneida Lake Association participated in the hand-pulling workshops. The volunteers brought their boats, rakes, pitchforks and buckets and removed water chestnuts plants in areas that the mechanical harvester couldn't reach. Much to everyone's surprise, the preferred method was pulling from the water, even in areas where the muck was knee deep! The wetter the better? Four to five truckloads worth of the plants were removed from the lake and transported to

a local gardener for mulch.

Now that the harvesting is done for the season, the Onondaga County Department of Health will be surveying the lake to determine whether or not the wily water chestnut has spread. One thing is certain though, there will be more harvesting and hand-pulling sessions next summer to keep up with plants that will sprout from previous years seeds. If you have any questions about the program call Amy Samuels, Water Quality Educator Cornell Cooperative Extension of Onondaga County (315) 424-9485 x 233. A detailed report written by the CNY Regional Planning Board that documents water chestnut management activities in Onondaga, Oswego and Madison counties is also available.

Volunteers pulling water chestnut on Long Point, Oneida Lake.

A pontoon load of water chestnut returns to the shores of Oneida Lake.

2002 Membership Dues
Are Your Dues Current?

Your mailing label is the key to your membership standing. The digit next to your name indicates the last year your dues were paid. Your membership fees are based on the calendar year, and we appreciate that some associations cannot submit fees until mid-summer. This is not a problem.

If the digit is a "2", you are current for 2002. If the digit is a "1", or a "0", please fill out the membership form below and mail with your remittance as soon as possible. If the digit is an "8" or "9", you have not paid membership dues this century! This will be your last issue of WATERWORKS.

If you have any questions about your membership, please do not hesitate to contact the office at 1-800-796-FOLA. Oh, by the way, if your digit is a "3", and there are a few of you, you paid your 2002 dues twice, and we applied them to next year! Thanks.

2002 Membership Form
NYS Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.

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 (not a member of a lake association)	$20.00
Individual member of a NYSFOLA Lake Association **in good standing——** (*get your own copy of WATERWORKS instead of reading it at your meeting!)*	$10.00
Corporate Membership	$200.00
Student	$10.00

Name of Lake Association or Individual _____

Contact Name _____
Address _____
City, State, Zip _____
Telephone _____
E-mail _____
Lake Location (county) _____
(*especially important if your lake is one of many named Loon, Mud, Round, etc.)*
Fee $_____ Any additional donation? $_____ (thank you)

Send payment to: **New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc. (NYSFOLA)**
P.O. Box 84
LaFayette, NY 13084

Available at the NYSFOLA Office

***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 ***SUPPLIES LIMITED***

Managing Lakes Through Community Participation; 25 minute video. Why lake associations are formed, how they get started, tackling priority issues, case studies, ties with local government and lake community.
Cost-$15.00 plus $2.00 shipping & handling

Water Quality Monitoring in Lakes and Tributaries, video. Demonstrates the techniques used for water quality monitoring, based on procedures used in Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program (CSLAP). Useful for starting a monitoring program.
Cost-$15.00, plus $2.00 shipping & handling

Through the Looking Glass, A Wisconsin Lake Partnership publication containing information on nearly all aquatic plants.
Cost -$24.95, plus $2.00 shipping & handling

Help NYSFOLA Help its Members!

Insurance for Lake Associations

Many of our members are reporting astronomical hikes in their directors and/or association insurance or (worse yet) that their coverage has been dropped completely. We're trying to locate insurance companies with coverage at reasonable rates for our membership.

Have you had this problem? Do you know who can help us?

Please let us know so that we can help our members in need. Send information to:

New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.
P.O. Box 84
LaFayette, NY 13084

Calendar of Events

Pennsylvania Lake Management Society 13th Annual Conference- *"Celebrating the Year of Clean Water". October 17 and 18, 2002. Radisson Hotel. Williamsport, Pennsylvania. Contact Barbara Baier 1-800-220-2022 or bbaier@fxbrowne.com regarding registration.*

Water Quality Summit - *October 24, 2002, Empire State Plaza, Albany, NY, (518)402-8240.*

Southeast NY Stormwater Conference-*October 24, 2002. Bear Mountain Inn, Bear Mountain, NY; Contact lauren@surferz.net or call (518)966-8499.*

New Jersey Coalition of Lake Associations, Inc. Meeting– *October 26, 2002. Round Table discussion on weed control with speakers from Allied Biological, Aquatic Analysts, and Aquatic Technologies. Lake Mohawk Country Club, Sparta, New Jersey. Contact NJ COLA (973) 729-6156*

Annual Community Salute to the Environment - *Sponsored by The Center for Environmental Information Board of Directors. Tuesday October 29, 2002. Hyatt Regency Hotel, 125 East Main Street, Rochester, NY. Contact CEI, 55 St. Paul Street, Rochester, NY 14604-1314.*

WATERWORKS
NYS Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.
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LaFayette, NY 13084

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