

# WATERWORKS

*New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.*

July 2003  
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## July is Lakes Awareness Month



*Photo courtesy of Michael R. Martin, Cedar Eden Environmental, LLC*

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The North American Lake Management Society (NALMS) and the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) are celebrating the 30th Anniversary of the Clean Water Act by declaring July 2003, Lakes Awareness Month. This year's theme, "Clean Lakes and You" focuses on how we as individuals, businesses, and communities affect our lakes and surrounding watersheds.

How busy were our NYSFOLA lakes this month? It is clear that as we enjoy and use lakes, we have to protect them. EPA is making our role as educators easier, by offering outreach and education materials. They will be available, in limited quantities, from the NYSFOLA office as soon as they arrive. However, lake associations who want to order their own can log on to: [www.epa.gov/owow/lakes/month/index.html](http://www.epa.gov/owow/lakes/month/index.html).

July also marks the annual Great American Secchi Dip-In coordinated by Bob Carlson, David Waller and Jay Lee at Kent State University. As in the past, our CSLAP results will be added to the national data set.

*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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**WATERWORKS**

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*All letters to the editor represent the viewpoints of the author and may or may not reflect the opinion of the NYSFOLA membership or Board of Directors.*

***From the President...by Bob Rosati***

*As I begin my 2 year term as president of NYS-FOLA, it's obvious to me the mammoth shoes I have to fill. As I look at the past presidents and the past and present board members, I see teachers, college professors, scientists, cooperative extension agents, professional engineers, the list and the degrees go on and on. While I can't promise you the education and knowledge of the past, I can promise you the passion second to no one to protect the beautiful waters of New York State.*

*For as long as I can remember, most of my work and leisure time have been spent around NYS waters. As a kid, every weekend throughout the summer was a camping trip to the St. Lawrence, the Catskills or the Adirondacks. In the late 1950's or early 1960's, the price of gas jumped from 25¢ to 30¢ a gallon, and my parents decided it was time to find a place closer to home to spend our weekends. Since then, our summer was spent at Melody Lake, where my wife Carol and I continue to live year round today.*

*Melody Lake Association has belonged to NYS-FOLA since the mid 1980's. NYSFOLA has helped us test our water, raise the necessary funds to repair our dam, educate our members, and write our "State of the Lake Report" and "Lake Management Plan". Your lake, too, can benefit from your membership. The first step is to become involved. Attend the conference, encourage individual memberships, or become a board member. Surf our web site to find out what's going on in NYSFOLA. Another thing you can do is to encourage your elected officials to sponsor or support legislation protecting our lakes, reducing invasive species, and modernizing private wastewater system regulation and enforcement.*

*The most important thing you can do however, is to take a good look at the way you live. Conserve water, maintain your septic systems, and live the way you expect everyone else to around "your" lake. As lake property owners, we all have the obligation to change the way we live to protect the lake, rather than change the lake to protect the way we live.*

*NYSFOLA is here to help. We might not have the answers immediately, but if you give us some time, we can probably find the answer, or at least lead you in the right direction.*

*Sincerely,  
Bob Rosati, President*

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# NYSFOLA Celebrates 20th Birthday in Hamilton



*President George C. Kelley greets the crowd at White Eagle Conference Center and bids farewell to his Presidency.*

It's hard to believe, but NYSFOLA has reached another milestone. It seems like only yesterday that we were celebrating our 10th birthday at SUNY New Paltz. Those of you who attended that conference may remember that the college forgot about lunch on Saturday!

The twentieth annual meeting was a very successful meeting. We had a full house at White Eagle Conference Center and more exhibitors than ever before. The staff at White Eagle, once again, went above and beyond the call of duty to make us comfortable, and we had perfect weather for CSLAP training on lovely Lake Moraine.

Our special guests this year included Dr. Jack Colgan, NYSFOLA's founding father and past-past-past-past-past-President. He continues to give us words of advice and remains deeply committed to our organization.

This year, the "Lake Tear of the Clouds" award was given to United States Congressman

James Walsh for his continued support of the restoration of Onondaga Lake, watershed protection in the Finger Lakes, and protection of groundwater in Central New York. Although Congressman Walsh was unable to attend the banquet due to prior commitments, we believed that his efforts deserve the highest recognition.

Lake Steward Awards were presented to the Foland family of Brewerton, NY for their efforts organizing a water chestnut pull on Oneida Lake and, in so doing, increasing public awareness about this invasive species; Jim Van Hoesen of Babcock Lake who has headed that lake's Environmental Committee since the mid-1980s and has served as the driving force for the lake association's environmental activities; and New York State Senator Nancy Lorraine Hoffmann for her support of aquatic vegetation control in Madison County.

Senator Hoffman was also this year's keynote speaker. She emphasized the impact of the New York State budget on New York's lakes. Needless to say, she made it clear that the state's budget woes will impact us all. She stressed that we must work together through our organizations to emphasize the *economic* impact of degraded water quality and invasive species in order to "get" to the leaders in Albany. Senator Hoffmann also took the time for some photo opportunities on Madison County's new weed harvester, displayed by Alpha Boats Unlimited of Weedsport, NY, for which she provided "Aid to Localities" funding. The Senator noted that it was built in New York to help New York lakes.

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This year's newsletter contest was won by the Shoreowners' Association of Lake Placid. Honorable mention went to the Conesus Lake Association, past winners of the award.

There was also an "unauthorized" contest: President George Kelley and Scientific Advisory Board member Paul Roland vied for the "most jewelry". It seems that George taught Paul the "science" of flea-market shopping for silver (Hint: Make sure you're wearing something when you go, so the vendors know you're serious!).

This year's Silent Auction was successful



Scientific Advisory Board member Paul Roland and President George C. Kelley compare trinkets at the Wine and Cheese Party.

and fun, as always. Emily Martin took home another over-sized stuffed dog, and lots of people took home wine, t-shirts, fishing poles, life jackets, home décor items...even a secchi-disk! Many thanks to all who donated items and to those of you who bid high! We also owe a special thanks to Carol Rosati of the Melody Lake Association for sewing and donating a special

quilt for our raffle. It was absolutely beautiful and raised several hundred dollars for NYS-FOLA.

We would like to thank our exhibitors and advertisers whose financial contributions help make the conference and program possible:

*Allied Biological  
Aquatic Analysts, Inc.  
Cedar Eden Environmental, LLC  
Cygnet Enterprises, Inc.  
Enviroscience, Inc.  
Geosyntec Consultants  
Lake Products  
Midwest Rake Company, LLC  
Princeton Hydro, LLC  
SePRO Corporation  
Schumaker Engineering  
Solar Bee Pump Systems, Inc.  
Upstate Applications,*

We hope that you will all join us for the 21st annual conference. It will be held at White Eagle Conference Center in Hamilton April 30-May 2, 2004. There will be a deadline for registration, so stay tuned to *Waterworks* for more information.

*The photos for this article were taken by Michael Martin, NALMS Region 2 Director. Special thanks to Michael for supplying ALL the photos for this issue of Waterworks.*





*This article is reprinted with permission from the SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry in Syracuse, NY. It originally appeared in the Fall 2002 edition of "Inside ESF". Photo of Lake Champlain by Michael Martin..*

## What Lurks in the Lake?

### Researchers look for quick detection, quick response to toxic algae

By Claire B. Dunn

In the northeastern United States, August brings ripe corn, shorter days and blue-green algae blooms toxic enough to kill humans.

The lakes in New York state are no exception.

Two and three summers ago, several dogs died within an hour of being exposed to a toxic bloom on Lake Champlain. "Within 60 minutes of exposure, a 60-pound Labrador retriever was flat-out dead. This stuff can be very toxic," said Dr. Gregory L. Boyer, an ESF chemist. Tests show the toxins remain present in several lakes in New York.

Researchers are now trying to determine how widespread the problem is, and the best ways to deal with it. SUNY-ESF is leading a \$3 million,

five-year study to determine the best way to detect — and respond to — toxic algae blooms.

The college is the lead partner in a project funded by the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration, which considers the blooms a national problem.

Tracking the blooms presents a major difficulty. By the time the toxin had been identified in the dogs that died in 1999, 10 days had passed. Boyer describes that period as "an astronomical time in bloom chasing" because of the vagaries of water currents and shifting winds.

Boyer, a biochemist, is ESF's principal investigator on the project. He was among the researchers who went into high gear in 1999 in an effort to determine if the problem was unique to Lake Champlain. The college worked with New York Sea Grant to evaluate the extent of toxic blue-green algae throughout the state. Researchers tested more than 130 lakes in the central lakes region, the St. Lawrence River area, as

*(Continued on page 6)*

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well as the Great Lakes and Lake Champlain, and found 20 percent of them had some indication of potentially toxic blooms. In lakes that had experienced trouble with blue-green algae in the past, the potential for future trouble jumped to 50 percent.

“We found that, yes, toxic blue-green algae is present in New York,” Boyer said.

Some of the findings might surprise the average New Yorker. It is often assumed that the easily identifiable algae called *Microcystis* produces the toxin known as microcystin. But that’s not necessarily the case. Onondaga Lake near Syracuse, for instance, which is often described as one of the most polluted lakes in the United States, is frequently the site of massive *Microcystis* outbreaks, particularly in August, when motorists zipping past on Interstate 690 can see masses of greenish algae floating on the water’s surface. But there is virtually no evidence of toxic microcystin in the lake. Researchers will be dipping into the lake, collecting samples in the hopes of determining if the algae has the gene necessary to produce the toxin.

By contrast, Oneida Lake, a center for recreation in upstate New York, has little algae, but in many samples, the microcystin level exceeds acceptable levels set by the World Health Organization.

“Onondaga Lake is a classic example,” Boyer said. “It has a horrible blue-green algae problem, but it’s not particularly toxic. It has other water quality issues, but it’s not toxic. By contrast, Oneida Lake is one of the more toxic lakes in New York in terms of blue-green algae.”

Boyer said testing showed microcystin levels were also unacceptably high in several of the state’s other lakes, including Nehatawanta in Oswego County and Crellin Pond in Columbia County.

The college responded to those findings by establishing an analytical lab that occupies one quarter of the third floor in the Edwin C. Jahn Laboratory building. It is one of only two labs in North America that specializes in the wide-ranging, complex analysis of all types of blue-green algae toxins, testing for as many as 100 chemical compounds.

The next step, concentrating on lakes Ontario, Erie and Champlain, is to develop new analytical techniques for early detection of, and response to, toxic algae blooms. The findings will result in guidelines for water treatment plants and state conservation departments that are charged with monitoring toxic algae blooms and treating the water to prevent harmful effects on human consumers.

Boyer recently returned from 10 days of sampling in Lake Erie and a week working on Lake Champlain.

“You want to detect these things before you get a dead animal or a sick child,” Boyer said. Toxic blue-green algae can cause respiratory failure in humans. Over the long term, it can cause liver damage and cancer.

Researchers will also investigate questions about whether certain algae have a gene to produce toxins; whether bays on Lake Ontario serve as incubators for toxic algae; how drinking water treatment plants, particularly those that draw water from Lake Champlain, can detect toxic outbreaks; and how to educate the public about the threat.

Boyer is working with ESF’s Dr. Paul Hopkins of the Faculty of Environmental Resources and Forest Engineering, who is developing a way to use satellite images and remote sensing in the early detection of toxic blooms. Hopkins hopes to use a combination of images derived from sat-

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ellites and aircraft to detect changes in the lakes' appearance.

New York State extension specialist based at Cornell University.

"We hope to be able to track them," Hopkins said. "The idea is to have a more complete picture of when and where these blooms might occur, and how much we'll have to deal with."

*Dunn is assistant director in the Office of News and Publications.*

"Right now, the only way to find toxic algae blooms is rather labor intensive," Boyer said. "You have to go out in a boat and look for them."

His goal is to find ways to take the analytical techniques out of the laboratory and put them on a boat, or directly into the water in the form of buoys and sensors. "If you're really going to do this, you need to have almost instantaneous water testing."

Also involved in the project are researchers from the University of Tennessee, the SUNY College at Brockport, the University of Vermont and the

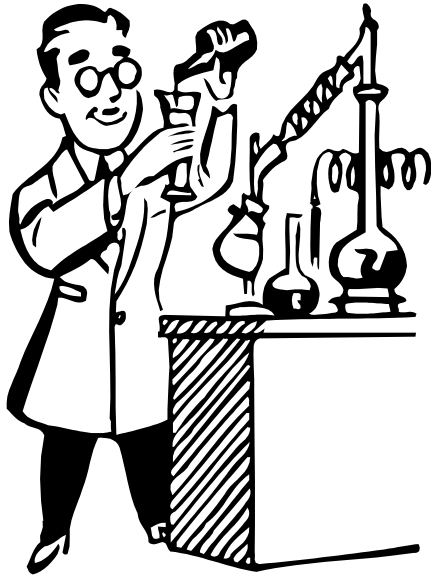
## **NALMS 2003: *Protecting Our Lakes' Legacy***

**November 4-8, 2003  
Foxwoods Resort  
Manhantucket, Connecticut**

In 2003 each of us — individuals, communities, countries and as a global family of concerned citizens — are asked during the **International Year of Freshwater** to "focus our attention on protecting and respecting our water resources." Thus it is particularly appropriate that **NALMS is returning to New England in 2003**, its home waters, to reconnect with old friends and new, and discuss protecting the legacy of our precious and constantly changing and challenged lakes.

How do we integrate sound science and public policy objectives to accomplish long-term social benefits in an era of strained resources? Learn together and share cases of real world projects with citizens, scientists, lawmakers and lake managers. Plan now to participate in NALMS' 23rd International Symposium. The focus is on making a difference!

For registration information log on to [www.nalms.org](http://www.nalms.org) or call NALMS at (608) 233-2836.



## *Ask Dr. Lake*

*Dear Dr. Lake:*

*So how are we doing, lake wise? Are the lakes of New York getting better or worse or just kind of hanging in there? Some of my buddies think their fishing holes look a lot better, but I'm not so sure. What do you think? Just wondering...*

*Curious George, Gouverneur, NY*

Dear Curious,

Interesting question...It can be hard to tell if things are improving, degrading, or stable, since lake conditions vary so much from year to year due to changing natural conditions (rainfall, temperature, normal cycles in plant and animal communities, etc.). And the answer for your fishing buddies may be very different than the answer from your swimming pals or those that use lakes for boating or power generation or...well, you get the idea.

Confounding the issue even more is the problem of not having enough data from enough lakes for a long enough period of time to really answer these questions accurately. It can be hard to evaluate change when the yardstick starts from a single point in time, say an antiquated pH reading or water transparency measurement from the 1930s, picks up again for a snapshot from the 1970s that might have focused on bacteria and then settles into a closer look in recent years. While life-long residents can provide some insight, their perspective, not to mention eyesight, may have changed dramatically over this time. This is yet again another reason forging long-term monitoring programs on as many lakes as possible, so our children and grand children can ask and answer these fundamentally important questions.

*...So where does that leave us?*

We can try to make some sense out of the limited data that exists on individual lakes, although extrapolating findings from any single lake to assessments of lakes across the state or even an identification of regional patterns can be misleading. The most extensive monitoring programs undertaken in New York State have been the Adirondack Lake Survey Corporation (ALSC) survey of more than 1500 lakes in the Adirondack Park during the 1980s, various state and federal monitoring programs beginning in the 1970s on a few hundred lakes, and the Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program beginning in the 1980s on nearly 200 lakes. All of these programs have evaluated trophic condition (how the lake looks as related to water clarity and algae levels, and nutrient levels that impact the appearance of these lakes). If we look at lakes that were sampled in the 1970s and within the last three years, about 60% have not exhibited a change in trophic status...

*Change in WHAT???*



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Lakes can be characterized in many ways: by physical characteristics (big or small, deep or shallow...), by chemical characteristics, such as acidity (acidic or basic) and hardness (hard or soft), by use (drinking or bathing or fishing), and as many other ways as you can imagine.

Perhaps the most common way to characterize water quality, at least in the majority of New York State lakes not deeply impacted by acid rain, is by “trophic status”. **Oligotrophic** lakes are usually clear, with low nutrients (mostly phosphorous) that produce little algae, although they may suffer from excessive weed growth, and **eutrophic** lakes are very colorful (green, brown, etc.), full of phosphorous that produces a lot of algae, and are often full of weeds. **Mesotrophic** lakes are neither too much or too little productivity. There are well-defined numerical criteria that serve as thresholds for each of these trophic categories.

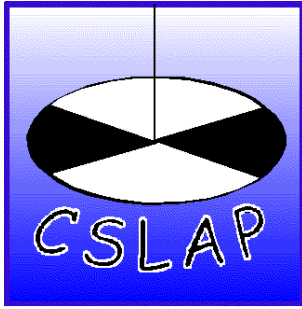
Anyway, about 60-80% of the sampled lakes did not change trophic status from the 1970s or the 1980s to the present. Of those that did change in trophic status, about twice as many lakes “improved”, as least from the swimmers’ perspective (became clearer or had lower nutrient or algae levels), as those that “degraded” (lower clarity, higher algae levels). Most of these that did change trophic status were “borderline” cases - such as mesotrophic lakes that were already close to oligotrophic lakes. When you look at “statistically significant” change - the very high hurdle that a statistician must leap before he is willing to say a change is meaningful - most of these lakes (probably 90%) haven’t changed much.

Of those lakes that did change by either of these criteria, it appears that most of the change occurred during the 1970s and 1980s when the impact of the phosphorus ban in detergents was most immediately felt. Although these improvements probably continued into the 1990s, the reduced phosphorous loading was probably balanced by increased development pressure on these lakes, due to the conversion of seasonal homes to year-round residences (often without a similar increase in the septic system capacity for the home), increased vacation use of these lakes, and the gradual aging of these natural systems.

***So, that’s mostly good news?***

Perhaps. But even if one can say that the water quality of these lakes are improving or at least staying on an even keel, there does appear to be a growing body of evidence that other problems, such as invasion of non-native plant and animal species into once-stable natural communities of flora and fauna, particularly in once pristine areas such as the interior Adirondacks, are on the rise and are occupying an increasing amount of time and energy of frustrated shoreline property owners, lake associations, and others that live and love NYS lakes. So for many of these folks, any improvement or stability in water quality is unfortunately offset by weed whacking, mussel pulls, and introspection of props and docks and slimy rocks for the first signs of these alien invaders.

*Remember:  
You can’t swim in a weed bed, but  
you can’t fish in a swimming pool!*



# CSLAPpenings

Dear CSLAP Volunteers,

The 18th season of the Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program is well underway with 90 lakes in the program . Things have been relatively smooth with a few exceptions, so here's how we can keep things running trouble-free for the rest of the season.

1. Lakes using the United States Postal Service: Alas, this has been the major hurdle of the year. Our old Business Reply Permit account was set up in Albany when samples were being shipped to the NYS Health Department Laboratory. Now that the boxes are being shipped to Syracuse, that permit is not functioning in spite of assurances that it would. We have lost coolers to the dead letter office and/or had them arrive at the lab 10 days or so after sampling. We will be setting up a new permit with the Syracuse Post Office. **UNTIL YOU GET A NEW CARD, PLEASE DO NOT SHIP VIA USPS WITH THE OLD BUSINESS REPLY CARDS!!! YOUR SAMPLES WILL ARRIVE HOT IF THEY ARRIVE AT ALL!** Please mail the box to UFI at 224 Midler Park Drive, Syracuse, NY 13206, save your receipts, send them to the NYSFOLA office at the end of the season, and NYSFOLA will reimburse you for postage. (No, you don't have to wait for a check from the State of New York which we realize could take eight months or so.) Fortunately, there are only a handful of lakes in the UPS "dead zone" that are still relying on the government's claim that "they deliver, they deliver, they deliver!" but might not.



*CSLAP boxes ready to be shipped for the 2003 sampling season. Good thing it was a rainy Memorial Day weekend!!*

2. If you need more MgCO<sub>3</sub> or filters, **PLEASE RETURN THE EMPTY CONTAINER** with your bottles and leave a note on top of the cooler. Help us recycle!
3. If you send aquatic vegetation samples, please put your lake name on the package. It helps at the lab.
4. Please remember that Labor Day is a holiday. Plan your sampling and shipment so that they arrive before or after the holiday, or they will get hot!

Your CSLAP Coordinators,  
Scott Kishbaugh, NYS Department of Environmental Conservation  
Nancy Mueller, NYS Federation of Lake Associations

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## 2003 CSLAP PARTICIPANTS

*Anawanda Lake, Sullivan County*  
*Augur Lake, Essex County*  
*Babcock Lake, Rensselaer County*  
*Ballston Lake, Saratoga County*  
*Beaver Lake, Broome County*  
*Black Lake, St. Lawrence County*  
*Bradley Brook Reservoir, Madison County*  
*Brant Lake, Warren County*  
*Brantingham Lake, Lewis County*  
*Burden Lake, Rensselaer County*  
*Butterfield Lake, Jefferson County*  
*Canaan Lake, Suffolk County*  
*Canada Lake, Fulton County*  
*Cayuga Lake, Tompkins, Seneca, Cayuga Counties*  
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*Chenango Lake, Chenango County*  
*Lake Clear, Franklin County*  
*Lake Como, Cayuga County*  
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*Duane Lake, Schenectady County*  
*Duck Lake, Cayuga County*  
*Eagle Lake, Essex County*  
*Eagle Crag Lake, St. Lawrence County*  
*East Caroga Lake, Fulton County*  
*Echo Lake, Chenango County*  
*Findley Lake, Chautauqua County*  
*Forest Lake, Rensselaer County*  
*Forest Lake, Warren County*  
*Friends Lake, Warren County*  
*Fulton Second Lake, Herkimer County*  
*Galway Lake, Saratoga County*  
*Geneganslet Lake, Chenango County*  
*Glen Lake, Warren County*  
*Gorton Lake, Madison County*  
*Gossaman's Pond, Putnam County*  
*Lake Guymard, Orange County*  
*Hatch Lake, Madison County*  
*Highland Lake, Orange County*  
*Horseshoe Pond/Deer River Flow, Franklin Co.*  
*Hunt Lake, Saratoga County*  
*Hyde Lake, Jefferson County*  
*Indian Lake, Putnam County*  
  
*Jenny Lake, Saratoga County*  
*Kasoag Lake, Oswego County*  
*Lake of the Woods, Jefferson County*  
*Lebanon Reservoir, Madison County*  
  
*Lake Lincolndale, Westchester County*  
*Little Fresh Pond, Suffolk County*  
*Loon Lake, Steuben County*  
*Lorton Lake, Oswego County*  
*Lake Luzerne, Warren County*  
*Mariaville Lake, Schenectady County*  
*Mayfield Lake, Fulton County*  
*Melody Lake, Cortland County*  
*Millsite Lake, Jefferson County*  
*Mirror Lake, Essex County*  
*Mohegan Lake, Westchester County*  
*Monhagen Lake, Orange County*  
*Lake Moraine, Madison County*  
*Oquaga Lake, Broome County*  
*Otter Lake, Oneida County*  
*Paradox Lake, Essex County*  
*Peach Lake, Westchester, Putnam Counties*  
*Lake Peekskill, Putnam County*  
*Petonia Lake, Chenango County*  
*Piseco Lake, Hamilton County*  
*Lake Placid, Essex County*  
*Pleasant Lake, Fulton County*  
*Plymouth Reservoir, Chenango County*  
*Round Pond, Rensselaer County*  
*Queechy Lake, Columbia County*  
*Lake Salubria, Steuben County*  
*Schroon Lake, Essex County*  
*Sepasco Lake, Dutchess County*  
*Shawangunk Lake, Orange County*  
*Silver Lake, St. Lawrence County*  
*Sixberry Lake, Jefferson County*  
*Sodus Bay (Lake Ontario), Wayne County*  
*Somerset Lake, Delaware County*  
*Summit Lake, Washington County*  
*Lake Sunnyside, Warren County*  
*Taconic Lake, Rensselaer County*  
*Teatown Lake, Westchester County*  
*Timber Lake, Sullivan County*  
*Truesdale Lake, Westchester County*  
*Tuscarora Lake, Madison County*  
*Lake Warn, Chenango County*  
*Windover Lake, Warren County*

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## Congratulations to the Mount Arab Preserve Association

### For their special Volunteer Effort Award at the 2002 Annual NALMS Symposium in Anchorage, AK

*Article by Marty Kelly, NALMS Award Committee Chair and reprinted  
from the Spring 2003 edition of "Lakeline" with permission*

Ten years ago, the Mount Arab Preserve Association (MAPA) recognized that the excellent water quality they enjoyed in their two Adirondack lakes (Eagle Crag Lake and Mount Arab Lake) was a valuable asset that required vigilant stewardship to preserve. Even though they were experiencing no water quality problems, and in fact enjoyed oligotrophic water quality, MAPA instituted an annual monitoring program to identify ambient conditions and track water quality trends. The two lakes were sampled as often as three times per month during the summer season, through a combination of the state volunteer monitoring program (CSLAP) and their consultant. This provided enough data for statistical trend analysis.

In 1993, total phosphorous concentrations averaged 6-8 micrograms per liter, and transparency averaged 6-7 meters. About five years into the program, a eutrophying trend was detected in one of the lakes, with increasing phosphorous and chlorophyll and declining transparency. Since old septic systems were the primary cultural source of nutrients in the watershed, MAPA instituted an educational and peer-pressure effort to upgrade existing systems using alternative technologies. To date, at least 50 percent of the homes have converted to composting toilets, using the old drainfields for gray-water only. Water quality has stabilized, and on-going lake monitoring is beginning to detect an improving trend.

Instrumental in the success of this lake

management effort were Jack Clough and Joe Fazio, who spearheaded the establishment of the long-term lake monitoring and lake management effort. Keith Waltz took over from Joe Fazio as environmental chair when the water quality decline was first detected. The MAPA governing board was very supportive throughout this process, even through several changes of administration. Six different presidents lead the association during this period: Jack McClough, Gordon Merrill, Robert Acker, Bruce Merrill, Charles Stultz, and Jim Isaac. Without the commitment of time and funds to annual monitoring, it is unlikely that the decline in water quality would have been detected so early, when simple actions were sufficient to affect a positive change. This foresight continues. A new aquatic plant mapping program was initiated in 2001 to monitor for invasive species.

All the efforts have been funded solely by the Lake Association and individual homeowners. The entire Mount Arab Preserve Association deserves recognition for their forethought and stewardship, protecting and preserving two Adirondack lakes for generations to come.


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## NYSFOLA Remembers Dr. David J. Allee

Longtime friend of NYSFOLA David J. Allee, Professor of Resource Economics and Leader of the Cornell Local Government Program, New York State College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, Department of applied Economics and Management at Cornell University, died on April 17, 2003 at the age of 71.

Dr. Allee was a frequent speaker at NYSFOLA conferences and an active participant in countless water resources committees and organizations statewide. His contributions were invaluable. In recent years, he was one of the founding members of the Cayuga Lake Watershed Network.

He lived by Margaret Mead's dictum, which appeared on his e-mail signature: "never doubt that a small group of thoughtful, committed citizens can change the world, indeed it's the only thing that ever does."



### Welcome New Members (and a few old friends who were "lost" for awhile)

*Sylvia Bosworth, Cuba Lake District*  
*Michael Buttergereit, Barkley Lake Association*  
*Cartha Conklin, Lamoka-Waneta Lakes Association*  
*City of Middletown, NY (Highland Lake, Monhagen Lake, Shawangunk Lake)*  
*Deborah Goldberg, Robinson Pond*  
*Grass Lake Association*  
*Jane Grossman, Mariaville Civic Association*  
*Guilford Lake Property Owners Association*  
*James Hazlitt, Cayuga-Seneca Watershed*  
*Indian Lake Association*  
*Lebanon Reservoir Lot Owners Association*  
*Loon Lake (Franklin County) Homeowners Association*  
*Pine Tree Homeowners Association*  
*Robert McLean, Schroon Lake*  
*James Mostacato, Cuba Lake Cottage Owners Association*  
*Rev. Ronald Reichman, Cuba Lake Cottage Owners Association*  
*Frank S. Rose, Paradox Lake Association*  
*Joyce Rose, Mariaville Civic Association*  
*Saratoga Lake Association*  
*Saratoga Lake Protection & Improvement District*  
*Town of Cortlandt Conservation Advisory Council*  
*Michael P. Wilson*

**Now Accepting  
2003 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 "3", you are current for 2003. If the digit is a "2" or a "1", please fill out the membership form below and mail with your remittance as soon as possible. If the digit is a "0", you have not paid membership dues for over two years. 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. Thank you for your continued support of NYSFOLA.*

**2003 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 <b>in good standing</b> _____	\$10.00
<i>(get your own copy of WATERWORKS instead of reading it at your meeting!)</i>	
Corporate Membership _____	\$200.00
Student _____	\$10.00

Name of Lake Association or Individual \_\_\_\_\_

Contact Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

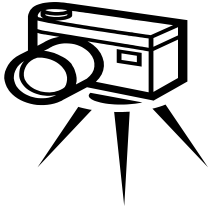
E-mail \_\_\_\_\_

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**



## ***Wanted: Your Lake Photographs!***

*If it weren't for Michael Martin, this issue of WATERWORKS would be void of photography. The photos with the clip art software just don't have a New York State look to them.*

*If you have photos in digital format (preferably on a CD) of your lake, kids swimming, boaters, CSLAP volunteers, aquatic plants or anything that might make our newsletter a bit more interesting, please send them to the NYSFOLA office. A **jpg** format is preferred since it seems to "insert" into Microsoft Publisher better than others.*

*Preferably, the file size will be in the KB range, not the MB range. Photo credits will be duly acknowledged. Please don't e-mail them, because it could take forever to download the mail if everyone sends photos via e-mail. Thank you NYSFOLA shutter bugs.*

## 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.

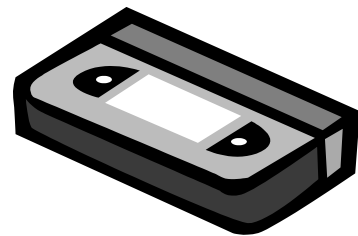
Cost-\$15.00 plus \$2.00 shipping & handling

***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



## *Calendar of Events*

**Adirondack Water Quality Conference** - August 11, 12, 13 2003. Hosted by Paul Smith's College. For more information call Mary McLean at 1-888-873-6570.

**Stream Bioassessment Institute 2003, Hudson Basin Rover Watch, "Water Quality & Watershed Assessment"; NYS DEC Pack Demonstration Forest, Warren County, NY.** For more information phone (518)372-9606, log on to [www.hudsonbasin.org](http://www.hudsonbasin.org), or e-mail [hbrw@worldnet.att.net](mailto:hbrw@worldnet.att.net)

**65th Annual New York Planning Federation Planning & Zoning Conference** - September 21 - September 24, 2003. Hilton Resort, Lake Placid, NY. For more information, call (518) 270-9855, or e-mail [nypf@mybizz.net](mailto:nypf@mybizz.net).

**Dam Safety 2003** - Association of State Dam Safety Officials, Hyatt Regency Minneapolis, MN. For more information e-mail [info@damsafety.org](mailto:info@damsafety.org) or call (859)323-1958.

**NALMS 2003: Protecting Our Lakes' Legacy** - November 4-8, 2003. Foxwoods Resort Manhantucket, CT. For registration information log on to [www.nalms.org](http://www.nalms.org) or call NALMS at (608)233-2836.

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## **WATERWORKS**

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