

Waterworks

New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.

July 2011

Another Great Conference!

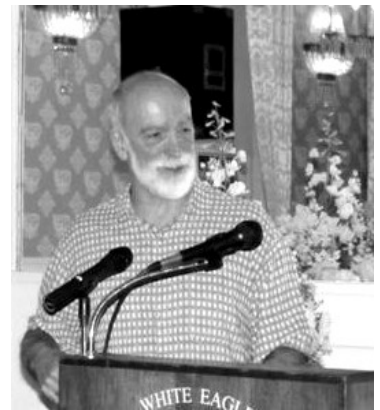
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NYSFOLA Members enjoyed a few days of education and fun at White Eagle Conference Center last May.

Former NYSFOLA President, and long time Board member, Bob Rosati (right) was given the Lake Tear of the Clouds Award for his many years of work keeping NYSFOLA members informed about the NYS Dam Safety Regulations. He was also given a Lake Steward Award for his dedication to the Melody Lake Association in Willet, NY.

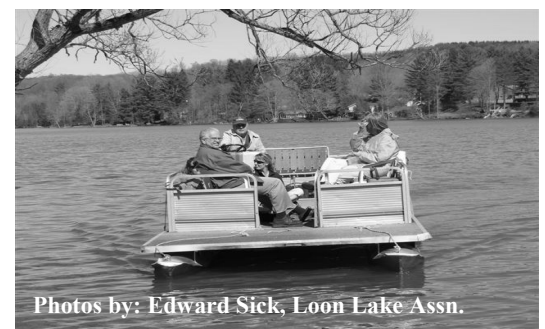


Nancy Mueller, Scott Kishbaugh and Helen Sick are ready for the banquet.

The sun was shining, and many new CSLAP volunteers learned how to sample on lovely Lake Moraine (right). Many thanks to Tom Ashmore and Bob Deming for putting their boats in early and serving as our skippers.

Lake Steward Awards were also presented to Bill McGhie of the East Shore Schroom Lake Management and Lou Feeny from the Three Lakes Council in Westchester County. Both Bill and Lou have worked tirelessly to assist their respective lake associations.

The Media Award was presented to Aaron Curtis of the Palladium Times newspaper in Oswego for his series of articles on county funding for water chestnut harvesting.



Photos by: Edward Sick, Loon Lake Assn.

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.

Waterworks

Published by:

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



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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...



New York's 7000 plus lakes are truly a treasure to be enjoyed by all, plus they represent a significant economic value to local and state government. Billions of dollars in waterfront property assessment contribute a real boost for New York State. There is an immense economic value as a result of recreational use by visitors from all over the world who take pleasure in these magnificent lakes. The attractiveness of our lakes are often measured by their water quality condition. Can you imagine paying almost twice the tax rate for waterfront property to suddenly find your lake is unusable because it is infested with smelly, swamp-like invasive plants and animals? What would happen to local government revenues if waterfront values plummeted? Your lake's health is incredibly valuable to the health of your local economy.

The New York State Federation of Lake Associations devotes tremendous effort to find solutions to protect lake water quality, to convey up-to-date information about regulatory actions and the hottest new invaders about to make your lake their home, to evaluate your lake's water quality, and to suggest solutions for the best available technologies to improve water quality conditions. It simply takes an immense effort to investigate and provide quality information to our members, with the ultimate goal being the protection of our lakes, now and for future generations to enjoy.

NYSFOLA has set up various committees that communicate with members by writing

newsletters and books, developing training materials, holding conferences, and regional seminars. As a leading source of lake information, NYSFOLA has developed programs and materials to help its members communicate with audiences about key lake issues. Among its many goals are to increase understanding of the direct role lakes have in the protection of public health, the economy, and the environment. NYSFOLA regularly tracks, monitors, and actively comments on legislative, regulatory, and compliance issues that related to and impact our state's lake resources. As a membership organization, NYSFOLA uses the collective knowledge of its membership to further a shared goal of improving water quality.

Together, NYSFOLA and its members:

- Research and publish the latest information on lake water quality and protection.
- Provide technical expertise and training on issues including lake management; sustainability; and emerging water quality issues, such as invasive aquatic plants and animals; sponsor conference and special regional events;
- Publish newsletters;
- Co-authored with the NYSDEC two editions of "Diet for a Small Lake"
- Facilitate in cooperation with the NYSDEC, for nearly three decades, the CSLAP lake monitoring program, gathering the dominant volume of information on lakes in NYS.

Increasing the diversity of our membership is a goal that will ultimately strengthen our organization's ability to grow. To that end, I ask each existing member to sponsor a

new member, which could result in your being awarded the 2012 Outstanding Sponsorship Award. Think of the potential new members not only as someone living at the lake, but someone making use of the lake, such as a fisherman, a visiting boater, a scuba diver, a college student, a professor, a septic tank installer, a supplier of goods and services used at our lakes. The lists of people that are linked to our lakes are endless. As the diversity of our membership broadens, the assortment of the programs NYSFOLA can provide may also expand.

At our most recent Board of Directors meeting, we initiated a number of new committees to focus on membership needs, to make NYSFOLA the best resource about lakes, not only in New York State, but in the nation. An impressive example of that is that we have mailed "Diet for a Small Lake" all over the United States; What's more? It has even made it to other countries. NYSFOLA has much to offer to its membership, but I can assure you that

as our membership grows, so will NYSFOLA's role in transmitting a wider range of assistance and information. We are in the process of updating our existing web site to serve our members' needs with im-



proved interaction so that we can provide you with the information you need when you need it. To encourage involvement of students desiring to study and work within lake related professions, I have initiated a NYSFOLA tax deductible scholarship

fund and a new committee is now formulating the details. I will be honored to make the very first donation.

As the old saying goes: So little time, so much to do, truly depicts the many tasks I would like to see accomplished during the short time that I will serve as your NYSFOLA president. My focus will be on how to best serve our members' needs, attract new members, and impart our members with the finest and most recent lake related information. The many previous NYSFOLA leaders, members and staff have set an excellent stage to expand upon. I would like to thank Helen Sick, our past NYSFOLA president, for her exceptional leadership over the past two years.

I look forward to hearing from any members who have suggestions, and I look forward to serving as the leader of this great organization.

James Cunningham

NYSFOLA Welcomes Two New Board Members

Two new members of the Board of Directors, from the northern and western parts of the state, were elected at the annual membership meeting held in May at the White Eagle Conference Center in Hamilton.



Richard Henderson is the President of the Black Lake Association. Richard has a B.A. in Biology from West Chester University and worked for the U.S. EPA in the 1970s interfacing with

"environmentally enthused" college and high school students. He is currently employed in the field of medical diagnostics.

John Jablonski III is the Executive Director of the Chautauqua Watershed Conservancy. The Chautauqua Watershed



Conservancy is a local, member-supported, not-for-profit organization focused on land conservation, watershed education and water pollution prevention with the mission

to preserve and enhance the water quality, scenic beauty and ecological health of the lakes, streams and watersheds of the Chautauqua region. John is a long time NYSFOLA member and regular conference speaker.

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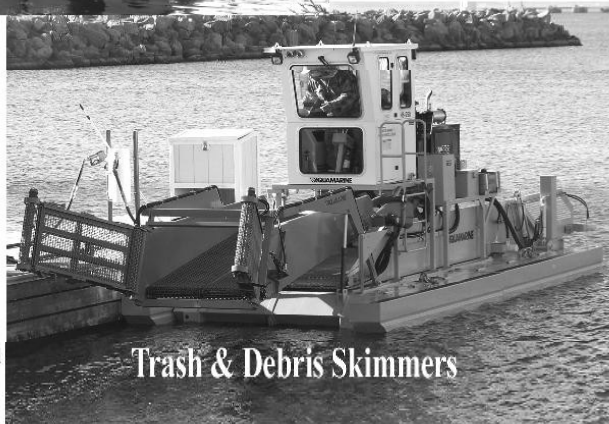


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Two of our long time friends and conference exhibitors paid for ads in the 2011 conference program, and we inadvertently left them out. In order to right the wrong, we are including the ads in this issue of "Waterworks."

We would like to thank Cathy Wolf from Aquamarine and Glenn Sullivan from Allied Biological for their continued support of NYSFOLA conferences.

We highly regret the error!

Asian Clams on the Move:

Last fall, we informed NYSFOLA members about the Asian Clam eradication efforts underway in Lake George. Since then, the invasive bivalves have found their way into the Finger Lakes Region. The clams were discovered in Owasco Lake late last fall. Several organizations are monitoring the neighboring Finger Lakes for new infestations. A task force has been meeting in Cayuga County to determine look at potential control measures. Monitoring is underway in other Finger Lakes to see if the clams are spreading.



Photo: Lake George Association

Meanwhile, efforts to combat the clams in Lake George have continued at a cost, thus far, of approximately \$400,000. Over 800 7 ft. by 50 ft. benthic mats have been installed in an effort to smother the clams, and monitoring is being conducted by the Darrin Freshwater Institute in Bolton Landing.

To learn more about the Lake George eradication efforts, visit: <http://www.stoptheasianclam.info/>. The Lake George Asian clam eradication project has been fully permitted by the NYS Adirondack Park Agency, New York State Department of Environmental Conservation and U.S. Army Corp of Engineers.

If you find these clams in your lake, please let us know !

State of Wisconsin: "NO GRASS CARP"

Editor's Note: While sterile grass carp may be permitted under current New York State Law, this press release from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (May 3, 2011) indicates that stocking should be undertaken with care.

MILWAUKEE -- They aren't the fish that leap out of the water and knock out boaters nor the ones that can reach 100 pounds, but the discoveries late last month of grass carp in the Milwaukee River and in the Lower Wisconsin River are very concerning, state fisheries officials say.

"Grass carp aren't any more desirable in Wisconsin waters than the other Asian carp that are at our doorstep," says Mike Staggs, Wisconsin's fisheries director. "We don't need these things spreading around the state. We need everyone to follow the rules designed to stop the spread of Asian carp and other aquatic invasive species."

Grass carp are plant eating machines that can rob lakes of the rooted plants that provide important habitat for native fish and wildlife, and leave behind so much fish waste that they can fuel excessive algae growth. Because of the damage they can do, grass carp are illegal to buy, possess or stock in Wisconsin and the DNR destroys the fish when it finds them.

"If they were to reproduce in our lakes, it can foster algae blooms because of their eating habits," says Randy Schumacher, fisheries supervisor in southeastern Wisconsin. "When you have algae, you lose perch, blue gills, etc. that feed off insects that feed off plants. So they are every bit as bad as the common carp and worse."

Grass carp are one of many Asian carp species that are causing problems in the United States, but they are not one of the three Asian carp species that may be making their way up the Chicago Sanitary Ship Canal and in danger of colonizing the Great Lakes. Those species are the bighead carp, which eat plankton; the silver carp, which also eat plankton and have been known to jump out of the water and injure boaters; and the black carp, which eat snails and mollusks. A bighead carp was found last week on the St. Croix River at Prescott. Common carp, brought to the United States in the 1800s and stocked in Wisconsin, are invasive and

destructive as well, uprooting aquatic plants and contributing to water quality problems.

A single grass carp was captured April 27 by DNR fisheries research crews on the Lower Wisconsin Riverway, and a single grass carp was captured April 21 during fish population surveys on the Milwaukee River.

The two fish were the only Asian carp captured during the surveys, which the crews conduct with boats that can deliver an electric current to the water that stuns fish and makes them easy to capture in nets.

"Grass carp are plant eating machines that can rob lakes of the rooted plants that provide important habitat for native fish and wildlife, and leave behind so much fish waste that they can fuel excessive algae growth."

DNR is now working with the UW-Milwaukee Water Institute to examine the fish caught in the Milwaukee River to determine whether it has the immature sexual organs that might mark the fish as sterile. The grass carp from the Lower Wisconsin Riverway is having a DNA test run on it in Louisiana. Both grass carp caught in Wisconsin last week are old fish to judge by their size.

Randy Schumacher, fisheries supervisor for southeastern Wisconsin, says a few grass carp have been found in the Milwaukee River in the last decade.

"We've picked up a few over the years now dating back to 2003, which suggests that somebody perhaps had them in a pond and they escaped or were transferred to another water."

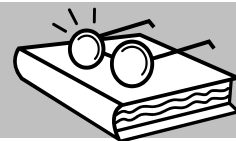
Some grass carp bred to be sterile are allowed in Illinois, and Iowa allows both sterile and fertile grass carp.

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation has information about Triploid Grass Carp on its website:

<http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/7973.html>



Worth a Look...



A useful 2007 Michigan State University Extension guidebook entitled “A Citizen’s Guide for the Identification, Mapping and Management of the Common Rooted Aquatic Plants of Michigan Lakes” is now on the web. Many of the plants are also found in New York, and this publication includes nice line drawings and photographs of the plants.

The publication can be ordered from the Michigan State University Bulletin Office (517)353-6740 www.emdc.msue.msu.edu or Michigan Lake and Stream

Associations, Inc. (616)273-8200. Ask for Water Quality Series #WQ-55. It is also on the web at:

<http://www.micorps.net/documents/CommonRootedAqPlants-MSUE-WQ-55.pdf>



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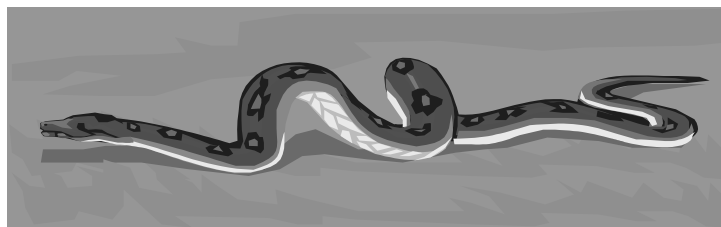
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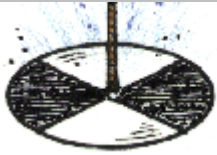
Boa Constrictor Captured at Lake Bonaparte!

Here at NYSFOLA, we never cease to be amazed at the things lake association members do for the sake of their lakes, but the folks at Lake Bonaparte win the prize for “most unusual”. According to the September 2010 edition of the Lake Bonaparte Conservation Club’s newsletter, “a seven foot long boa constrictor snake was captured in the Natural Bride area on August 30. The snake was released in a sand pit on the Factory Road by a family that was leaving the area and did not want to take their pet with them. Reportedly, they left a crate that housed the snake in the sand pit, and its discovery sparked an intensive search spearheaded by the County Manager and Department of Environmental Conservation officials. A rumor surfaced, a few days after the snake release was discovered, that it was seen by the boat launch on the North Shore Road of Lake Bonaparte but that proved to be untrue. The snake was captured by using a live trap that attracted it to return to the sand pit area where it was abandoned. The fate of the snake is unknown although one possibility



is that it may find a home at the New York State Zoo in Watertown.

Is it legal to have a boa constrictor as a pet? The New York Exotic Laws begin with New York Environmental Conservation § 11-0103. The law bans venomous reptiles as well as Burmese pythons, reticulated pythons, African rock pythons, green anacondas, yellow anacondas, Australian pythons, Indian pythons, Asiatic monitors, Nile monitors, white throat monitors, black throat monitors, crocodile monitors and crocodiles. Boa constrictors are not specifically mentioned, but an internet search suggests that there may be specific bans in New York City and some counties. It is also clear that this is not the only boa constrictor to be foot-loose and fancy free. A June 2011 headline from the Huffington Post: “Man Loses Boa Constrictor While Camping in Michigan.”



CSLAPPenings



The 2011 CSLAP season is underway, and we are working on several new projects to enhance the program without adding extra cost. On the following pages, you will find forms for several different types of surveys that can be conducted by any lake association, whether you're in CSLAP or not: shoreline health survey, angler survey, zebra mussel "drop a block", and boater/recreational survey. These have been developed by the NYSFOLA CSLAP committee, based on models used elsewhere, and we think they will help you better understand and address situations impacting your lake.

The new rotational schedule appears to be working well, and it has allowed us to bring new lakes into the program. Welcome aboard and/or welcome back Barrett Pond, Big Fresh Pond, Bradley Brook Reservoir, Buckingham Pond, Cazenovia Lake, China Pond, Lake Guymard, Hadlock Pond, Hatch Lake, Jenny Lake, Kirk Lake, Lebanon Reservoir, Lime Lake, Orange Lake, and Sugar Pond.



Protocol Reminders!



A few reminders on protocol that seem to be cropping up—and one request from Nancy that has never been requested before.

1. Double check the knot on your kemmerer bottle before every sampling event. After sampling, please be sure to open the Kemmerer bottle to dry it out and store in a cool, dry place that is not subject to extreme temperature conditions. This piece of equipment is approximately \$450 so we need to take good care of them and make them last.
2. Don't forget to wrap the chlorophyll a vial in aluminum foil prior to shipping.
3. **FREEZE** your samples prior to shipping. Yes, you can now freeze the chlorophyll a vial if it's easier to keep it with the others. That's why we switched to plastic vials, and UFI will probably want them all frozen in 2012.
4. **METRIC SYSTEM ONLY!** Please record both the water temperature and the air temperature in degrees Celsius. If you want to write the degrees Fahrenheit on your own copy, that's fine, but it should not be recorded on the sheet you submit to the lab. secchi readings and sounding depths should be recorded in meters, not feet. There are many conversion programs on the web you can use. It takes Nancy too much time to stop and convert them when she's typing them into the spreadsheet. Please help us get the data ready for reports more quickly! (If your thermometer and/or secchi line are not in metric units, please let us know immediately, and we will replace them!)
5. Do not write notes to the lab or any observations about the lake on the Chain of Custody Sheet. Please put all requests for supplies, etc. in a note on top of the cooler. All lake observations belong on the Sampling Record form or the Observation Form.
6. **NEW! PLEASE STAPLE YOUR SAMPLING RECORD TO THE OBSERVATION FORM** (but not to the Chain of Custody Form). This keeps them together in the filing cabinet and makes it easier for Nancy when she's typing the data. This also prevents the forms for a particular sampling date from becoming separated.
7. If there is a significant issue on your lake (large algae bloom, major fish kill, new invasive), please e-mail Nancy or Scott.

CSLAP 2011: Algal Toxin Sampling on Every Lake!

As this issue of *Waterworks* goes to press, we are putting together the final pieces of a coordinated effort to collect samples, to be analyzed for algal toxins, on every lake. This work is expected to be funded by a grant to the NY State Department of Environmental Conservation from the United States Environmental Protection Agency. At this point, the funding is not completely secure, but the effort is well underway to make this project happen.

CSLAP volunteers will see a slight change in protocol if we proceed:

- You will collect some extra water while you're out on the lake (at the regular shallow sampling depth), and we will provide you with an extra collection bottle for that purpose.
- Instead of filtering 100ml for the color sample, you will filter 200ml.
- Instead of throwing away that filter, you will place it in a special vial marked ESF microcystis sample (see picture).
- You will fill your 125ml color bottle as usual and discard any extra water.
- The microcystis sample (filter in a small vial), will be frozen and shipped with your regular CSLAP samples.
- MORE DETAILED INSTRUCTIONS WILL BE GIVEN TO EVERY CSLAP VOLUNTEER.



The staff at Upstate Freshwater Institute (UFI) will be taking extra water from your pH bottle and screening for algal toxins. When a “hit” occurs (above a certain level as yet to be determined), your filter sample will be prioritized for algal toxin analysis by Dr. Gregory Boyer, SUNY College of Environmental Science and Forestry (ESF), in Syracuse. Dr. Boyer is one of the leading experts in algal toxins, and we are extremely fortunate to have him working with us—and only a few minutes from Upstate Freshwater Institute where our regular CSLAP samples are analyzed. We are working on ways to get that information back to the lake association as quickly as possible and ways to make sure that all appropriate agencies are involved.

If the initial screening indicates that little or no algal toxin is present, the samples will still go to ESF, but they will become research samples for Dr. Boyer who will be able to take a look at some “healthy patients” (as his time allows) in order to get a better understanding of the formation of algal toxins. In either case, we will be gathering useful information.



We will also be asking CSLAP volunteers to collect samples of any significant algae blooms that may occur this summer. These will be 250ml “skim” samples of the algae itself. We have identified those lakes that have the greatest potential for a bloom, and we are working on a visual identification sheet to help you determine what we mean by “significant”. The volunteers from these lakes will receive a special, small cooler specifically for submitting bloom samples because we recognize that blooms are not limited to your CSLAP sampling dates! These coolers will also be shipped to UFI but will be delivered immediately to ESF for analysis. We also encourage you to take a picture of the bloom and e-mail it to Scott and/or Nancy.

NOTE: This study is NOT intended to replace sampling conducted in support of the NYS Department of Health (NYSDOH) HAB study. CSLAP volunteers receiving bottles from NYSDOH should continue to participate in that study, following the sample collection and transport protocol outlined by NYSDOH.

To learn more about harmful algal blooms, visit:

<http://www.health.ny.gov/environmental/water/drinking/bluegreenalgae.htm>

<http://www.nyruralwater.org/publications/fall2010/hyde-deconno-nydoh.pdf>

http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2006/3147/pdf/FS2006_3147.pdf

Picture of Honeoye Lake by Don Cook



Monitoring Ideas for Every NYSFOLA Lake...

The NYSFOLA CSLAP Committee has been working to develop extra monitoring ideas that can be used by all lake associations. These suggestions were presented at the annual conference, and we hope everyone will take advantage of at least a few of them. We are finalizing the forms, and they can be found on the NYSFOLA web page section: www.cslap.net.

Monitoring Ice On and Ice Off Dates: Tracking this data over time may give some indication of changes in climate. In addition, this data may show a correlation between the ice conditions and lake conditions, such as winter fish kills, how quickly aquatic plants grow in the spring, and even plant diversity.

Lake Level Monitoring: Water levels fluctuate at all our lakes. This can affect lakeshore development, recreational use, as well as the many lake shore creatures living in the riparian zone. It can significantly impact benthic fauna, and organisms that hibernate in lake sediments. It's important to document lake levels on a regular basis to create a permanent public record. Fluctuations are primarily a response to changes in precipitation (rain or snow) or a response to controls at a dam or outlet. Keeping track of lake levels that have a dam with controlled releases may be helpful information when discussing lake level management with the dam's manager. Lake level information can be used by local zoning officials to locate buildings, wildlife management officials and watershed managers. Lake level changes are also extremely useful for lakefront property owners to know about.



Lake level monitoring requires the installation of a staff gauge, either seasonally or permanently. Directions can be found at www.cslap.net where you can also find a data sheet for submittal.

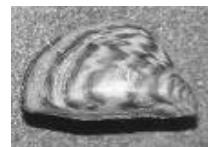


Shoreline Health Survey: The U.S. EPA National Lake Assessment found that one of the most significant contributors to water quality impairment is shoreline degradation. What does the shoreline on your lake look like? Does natural vegetation grow? Or does concrete and rip-rap appear everywhere? Are there sloping lawns to the lake? Or do trees and shrubs buffer the flow of water to the lake? We have compiled a survey form for your use to see how your lake's shoreline measures up. What steps can property owners on your lake take to improve the health of your lake?

Boating-Recreational Use Survey: Who is using your lake? How many boats are on your lake at one time? Is this impacting the water quality? How can you use a survey to estimate the boating capacity of your lake?

Angler Survey: Who is fishing on your lake? What types of fish are they catching? How big are the fish? Does this seem different than in past years? Are anglers making any important observations while using your lake? Ask them! Fisheries data is always meaningful when evaluating the health of a lake.

Zebra Mussel Watch: Zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*) are invasive mussels from Eurasia with which many of you may be familiar. Protocol for monitoring your lake by "dropping a brick or block" can be found at www.cslap.net.



Aquatic Plant Identification: Is there a plant on your lake that you would like to know more about? Send a digital photo of it—as much of the plant as possible (leaves, stem, roots, seeds, flowers) to NYSFOLA. We can also arrange to send plant samples directly to Scott Kishbaugh, NYS DEC if the identification cannot be determined from the photo.

Precipitation Data: Set up a rain gauge! Learn to measure the snowpack! Join the Community Collaborative Rain, Hail, and Snow Network. To learn more: <http://www.cocorahs.org/>.

17TH ANNUAL
NEW YORK STATE FEDERATION OF LAKE ASSOCIATIONS
WESTERN REGIONAL MEETING
MOONWINKS RESTAURANT, CUBA LAKE, NEW YORK*

OCTOBER 15, 2011

AGENDA

- 10:00AM **Welcome**
Don Cook NYSFOLA Board of Directors
- 10:10AM **Interact With Your Representatives in Albany to Discuss Lake Issues:** Senator Catherine Young, 57th District, Senator Patrick Gallivan, 59th District, Former Senator Dale Volker, 59th District, Assemblyman Sean Hanna, 130th District
- 12:00 noon **Lunch** - A great time to find out what's happening at other lakes! Lunch includes a sandwich and soup buffet, dessert coffee and gratuity.
- 1:15PM **Happenings at the Finger Lakes Institute and What the Institute Can Do For Your Lake Association**
Dr. Lisa Cleckner, Director, Finger Lakes Institute, Hobart & William Smith Colleges
- 1:45-2:45PM **Harmful Algal Blooms: News from the State Agency and Research Fronts-Your Questions Answered**
James Hyde, Research Scientist, New York State Department of Health, Bureau of Water Supply Protection
Dr. Gregory Boyer, Chair, Department of Chemistry and Director, Great Lakes Research Consortium
State University of New York College of Environmental Science and Forestry
- 2:45PM **2012 Regional Meeting Date:** When and Where?

- Moonwinks Restaurant is located one mile north of Cuba, NY on New York State Route 305
- <http://www.google.com/search?q=Moonwinks+Restaurant+Cuba+NY&sourceid=ie7&rls=com.microsoft:en-US&ie=utf8&oe=utf8>

REGISTRATION FORM: 2011 NYSFOLA WESTERN REGIONAL MEETING

NAME OF ORGANIZATION - _____

NAME(S) OF PARTICIPANTS - _____

Mailing Address - _____

City/Town _____ State _____ ZIP Code _____

Telephone Number _____ Email Address _____

** A fee of \$13.75 and registration is due no later than **October 7, 2011**. Please make checks payable to: CLCOA-Cuba Lake

Send the Registration form and check to

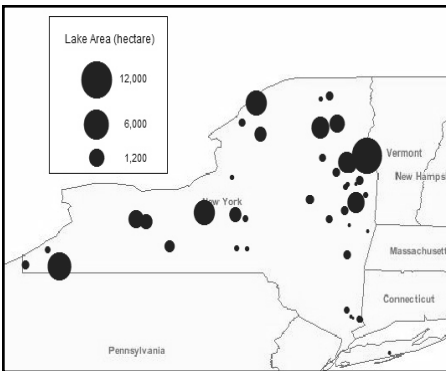
Barbara Utter, 5086 Willowbrook Drive, Clarence, New York, 14031.

Total Number _____ Total Amount Enclosed _____



Darrin Freshwater Institute's Dr. Charles Boylen Enlists the Help of NYSFOLA Members to Calculate the Costs of Aquatic Plant Management in NYS

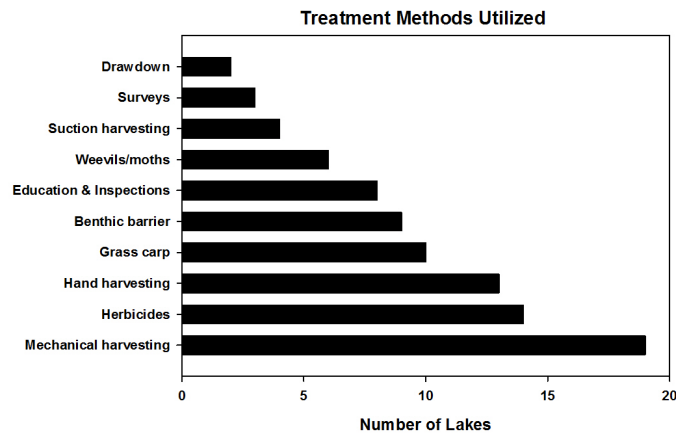
Last winter, Dr. Charles Boylen, Professor of Biology at RPI's Darrin Freshwater Institute requested NYSFOLA's



assistance with the collection of data related to aquatic plant management in New York State for a talk he was initially asked to give at the Northeast Aquatic Plant Management Society. Approximately 60 lake associations, large and small, responded to our request for information.

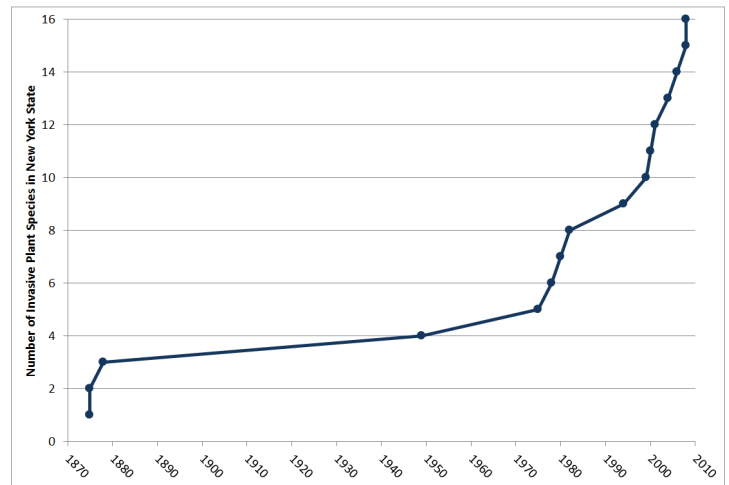
According to Dr. Boylen's findings, six invasive aquatic plant species are being controlled a variety of methods including hand, mechanical and suction harvesting, aquatic herbicides, and biological agents (weevils and grass carp) or through a combination of these methods. The most commonly controlled species are Eurasian watermilfoil,

curly-leaf pondweed, and waterchestnut. Control is rarely achieved in 1-3 years, and some lakes have been managed for over a decade.



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There are many new aquatic plant species that have recently been introduced in New York State in recent years, and several that are getting closer to our borders. The number of lakes requiring management has increased yearly, and



costs have quadrupled in the past decade.

Management of plants in some lakes, such as Lake George, has cost many millions of dollars. While in other places, lake associations have not yet faced the cost of aquatic plant management, but they have initiated education efforts in an attempt to prevent the introduction of unwanted species. As such, those efforts were included in the data set.

Dr. Boylen is now asking for additional, and more specific, information from our members. Please! Fill out the questionnaire on the next page so that we can get the best data set on this issue that has ever been collected in New York.

Dr. Boylen has given us a .pdf copy of his annual conference PowerPoint presentation entitled, "Aquatic Plant Management in NYS: Assessing the Costs, Process & Future" from which the graphics for this article were taken. Please e-mail the NYS-FOLA office fola@nysfola.org if you would like a copy of the full presentation.

Cost of Lake Management (Aquatic Vegetation) Questionnaire-Darrin Freshwater Institute/NYSFOLA

Name of Lake: _____ County: _____

Contact person: _____

Phone number: _____ (winter) _____ (summer) _____

Email address _____ (We will not share this.)

Lake characteristics: Acreage _____ Miles of shoreline _____ No. of homes _____

What is your primary lake management problem? _____

What is your primary aquatic plant problem?

What other plants (if any) do you control? _____

When did the plants reach nuisance levels? (Year) _____ or (Number of Years Ago) _____

When did you start management of aquatic plants? _____

Has treatment been yearly since the start or intermittent? Please be as detailed as possible:

If intermittent, provide years in which treatment was done: _____

What treatments have you done?

Physical (benthic barriers, mechanical harvesting, hand harvesting, suction harvesting, etc.)

Chemical (What types?—algaecide or herbicide/name) _____

Biological (grass carp, aquatic weevils, etc.) _____

Other treatments? Drawdown? _____ Stewardship education? _____

Boat inspections? _____ Other? _____

What is the cost of your treatment per year? Many lakes have multiple treatments, and a given treatment may only have been for a given year. Please elaborate to give us a complete understanding of your expenses.

Where does your funding come from for lake management? Estimate % and costs per year & total since you started:

Individual homeowners? _\$ _____

Lake association? _\$ _____

Town or county? _\$ _____

State? _\$ _____

Federal? _\$ _____

Special Aquatic Plant Management Tax District YES or NO? (circle one)

If you have yearly expenditures, provide as much detail as you can. Use additional pages if necessary.

What is your volunteer effort? Type and hours per year effort? _____

Do you own, share, or contract mechanical weed harvesting equipment?

Are there any unusual features or users (public water supply, large summer camp complex, of your lake?

If you are not currently engaged in aquatic plant management. Is the primary reason financial? Or the fact that aquatic plants are not a problem in your lake?

Use this space for any additional information you wish to share:

If you have any questions about this questionnaire, please feel free to contact one of us.

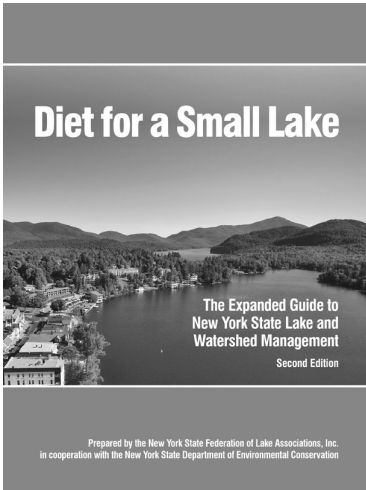
Please scan and e-mail this questionnaire to Nancy Mueller at: foia@nysfola.org and Dr. Chuck Boylen at: boylec@rpi.edu or mail to:

NYSFOLA Aquatic Plant Management Survey

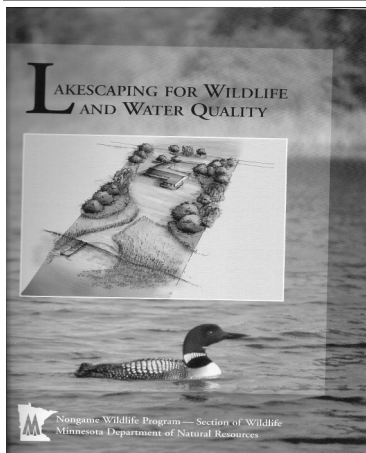
P.O. Box 84

LaFayette, NY 13084

Available from the NYSFOLA Office



Diet for a Small Lake: The Expanded Guide to New York State lake and Watershed Management– This book is a second edition collaboration between the New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc. and the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation. It serves as a manual for New York lake associations to understand the complexity of watershed management and lake ecology. It also encourages lakefront property owners to take responsibility for managing their lakes, rather than assuming that government agencies will do so. It guides readers through the basics of aquatic plant management and leads them through the process of developing a comprehensive watershed management plan. The book also addresses applicable federal, state and local laws with emphasis on New York State regulations including those that apply to the Adirondack Park



Order from NYSFOLA using the order form below: Cost: \$20 paperback \$35 hardcover plus applicable sales tax and shipping. You can also order (at a higher cost) and pay by credit card on **Amazon.com**.

Lakescaping for Wildlife and Water Quality: This book as a “must have” for those who want to be lake friendly waterfront property owners. The book includes chapters about lake ecosystems, designing lakeshore landscaping and selecting the right plants to do the job. The book has a bit of an upper-Midwestern bias, but it is very applicable to New York State lakes. Cost: \$20.00 plus applicable sales tax and shipping from the NYSFOLA office.

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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

Individual Memberships:

Individual Membership (not a member of a NYSFOLA member lake association)	\$ 20.00
Individual member of a NYSFOLA member lake association in good standing	\$ 10.00

Corporate Membership: \$200.00

Student Membership: \$10.00

Membership is based on the calendar year. The digit next to your name on your "Waterworks" mailing label indicates the last year your dues were paid. If the digit is an "11," you are a member in good standing. If not, please remit your dues ASAP or call the NYSFOLA office with any questions you may have about your membership. Thank you.

Name of Lake Association or Individual _____

Location (County) _____ **Sponsor (if any)** _____

Contact Name _____

Address _____

City, State, Zip _____

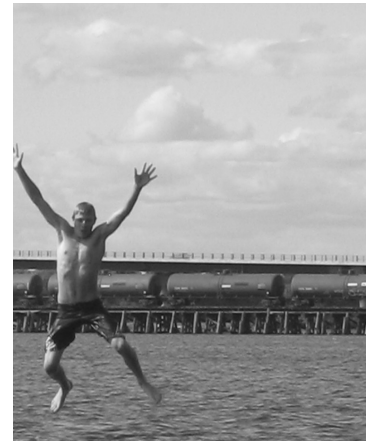
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Any Additional Donation? _____



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