

Waterworks

New York State Federation of Lake Associations, Inc.

November 2012

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Hydrilla Found in Erie Canal Near Tonawanda: Major Threat to NY Lakes

NYS DEC Press Release: 09/21/2012

A U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service biologist recently discovered hydrilla, a highly invasive aquatic plant, in the Erie Canal in North Tonawanda, New York. Experts attending a symposium on hydrilla in Syracuse confirmed the identification.

This latest discovery creates a very high threat of infestation in New York and beyond the state's borders through the Niagara River and the Erie Canal system by natural flow disbursement and to many more waters by recreational boating. Recreational boating is the highest risk vector for spreading this plant to other waters. DEC urges boaters to take steps to prevent the spread of this and other aquatic invasive species.

"DEC urges boaters, anglers and others enjoying New York's incredible and abundant water resources to help stop aquatic hitchhikers", said DEC Assistant Commissioner for Natural Resources Kathy Moser. "Inspect boats and gear for any clinging plants, mud or tiny animals; remove them, and clean and dry all boats and gear. Use DEC's aquatic invasive species disposal stations, when available."

"Preventing the spread of hydrilla and other invasive plants and animals in the Great Lakes is a pri-

(Continued on page 3)



Hydrilla from the Cayuga Lake inlet is the same species found in the Erie Canal in North Tonawanda..

Photo courtesy of Bob Johnson

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:



Nearly every month we read reports that another invasive fish, insect, plant, animal, or disease is spreading into New York State endangering our indigenous flora and fauna.

Hydrilla is on the move in NYS at a more rapid pace than anyone projected. These invaders would naturally be spreading at a glacially slow rate, but with mankind's help they are taking considerable geographical leaps, which is what has materialized with hydrilla inside NYS this year. Hydrilla has magically leaped from southeastern NYS, to the middle of the state at Cayuga Lake, to western NYS near Buffalo in just a few years!

CHECK, CLEAN, & DRY ! We can instruct boaters traveling from lake to lake to clean off aquatic weeds, and allow their mobile rigs to dry for at least 48 hours, but with so many unattended, unrestricted boat launches, it is merely a daydream that boaters will successfully self monitor and eradicate their boats and trailers of hitchhikers. If we did not utilize law enforcement to enforce speed limits on our roads, how many people do you think would stay beneath the posted speed limits? The exponential rate of movement that these ecosystem changing species are showing up is a somber predicament that requires stern, effective measures.

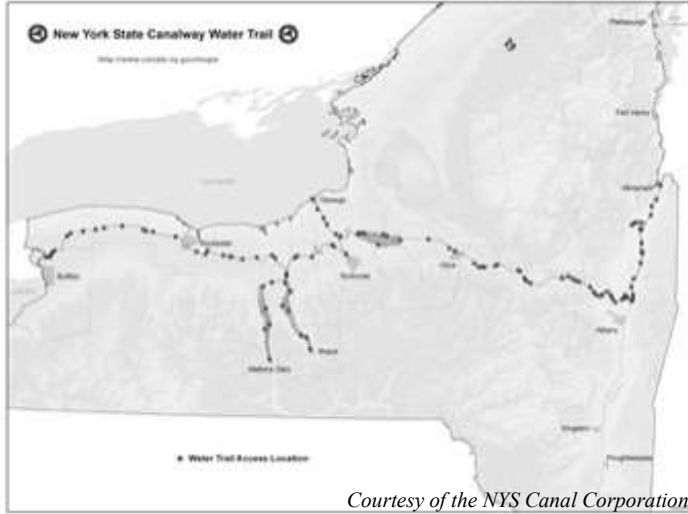


NYSDEC Environmental officers are now citing violators for transporting firewood more than 50 miles. It might be a successful step for the NYSDEC to execute similar regulations when boaters are found transporting aquatic weeds, as other nearby states are now doing. Education of boaters could be enhanced. The small signs at public boat launches do not catch the attention of the boaters transporting invasive species. A \$1000 fine would immediately gain

(Continued on page 5)

(Continued from page 1)

ority for the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In response to the discovery of hydrilla in the Erie Canal, Service biologists are working with others to rapidly assess if it has spread in that area," said Jaime Geiger, Assistant Regional



Director for the Service's Fisheries program in the northeast.

DEC is working closely with federal and state partners including the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, New York State Canal Corporation, the Office of Parks and Recreation and the Western New York Partnership for Regional Invasive Species Management to determine the extent of the infestation and develop recommendations for rapid response. *A map showing the known extent of the infestation as of October 5th, can be found on page 11.*

Prior to the discovery in North Tonawanda, hydrilla was found in the Cayuga Inlet and small, isolated occurrences on Long Island and Orange County.

Hydrilla is considered to be among the most invasive aquatic plants in North America, and has resulted in significant ecological, recreational and economic impacts in other regions of the country. Its biological traits enable it to out-compete native species and dominate aquatic ecosystems due to its ability to grow in a variety of environmental settings and to propagate and spread from fragments, turions and tubers.

Invasive Species and the Erie Canal

When the 363 mile long Erie Canal was completed in 1825, only 8 years after construction began, it was hailed as a modern engineering wonder. No longer regarded as "Clinton's Ditch," the canal allowed the transport of goods from New York City to the Great Lakes and the U.S. interior. It also provided a pathway for the introduction of invasive species. As the canal system has expanded and transformed from a commercial transportation route to a recreational one, invasive species continue to spread along the canal and into interior lakes.

According to a September 2003 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service pamphlet entitled "The Erie Canal and Introduced Species," (<http://www.fws.gov/midwest/fisheries/library/fact-eriecanintro.pdf>) aquatic invasive species now found in the canal system include:

- Eurasian watermilfoil
- Zebra Mussels
- Asian clams
- Round goby
- Sea lamprey
- Water Chestnut



Asian clams were first reported in the canal in 1998 near Lockport.

Photo courtesy of the Lake George Association

Recreational boaters can help prevent or slow the spread of invasive species throughout the canal system by following good boating practices:

- Remove any visible mud, plants, fish or animals before transporting equipment.
- Eliminate water from equipment before transporting.
- Clean and dry anything that comes into contact with water (boats, trailers, equipment, clothing, even dogs!) Larval forms of many animal species will not be visible to the naked eye but can be spread nonetheless.
- Never release plants, fish or animals into a body of water unless they came from that body of water.

EPA Announces \$1.4 Million in Great Lakes Grants to Help Tackle Invasive Species in New York

(U.S. EPA Press Release 10/02/12)

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency has awarded \$1.4 million to five organizations to work on invasive species in New York State. These grants are among 21 invasive species grants awarded this year through the EPA's Great Lakes Restoration Initiative, nationwide.

"Invasive species are a very serious problem facing the Great Lakes," said EPA Regional Administrator Judith A. Enck. "These EPA grants will help prevent larger costs and damage to the environment in the future and will help ensure the continued revitalization of western New York's economy."

The grants announced for work in New York State are:

Paul Smith's College of Arts & Sciences - \$399,891

Lake Ontario Headwaters Watercraft Inspection Program

This project will prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species in the headwaters of eastern Lake Ontario by allowing Paul Smith's College to conduct a new round of watercraft inspections at public boat launches in the western Adirondack Park. Inspectors will provide recreational boaters with information about the risks that invasive species pose and will remove watercraft-borne invasive species when they identify them in their inspections.

Central Michigan University - \$356,154

Assessing Aquatic Invasive Species Risk in the Erie Canal Corridor

Through this project, Central Michigan University will assess the risks presented by aquatic invasive species to the Erie Canal Corridor by cataloging non-native species in the Mohawk-Hudson River and Lake Champlain basins and identifying currently restricted invasive species that have the potential to spread into the canal. By using environmental DNA surveys, the project will help define the scope of the invasive species problem in the Erie Canal, find potential invasion pathways and identify future surveillance needs.

The Nature Conservancy - \$315,059

Aquatic Invasive Species Prevention and Monitoring in the East-

ern Great Lakes Basin

The Nature Conservancy will develop models that predict the spread of *Hydrilla verticillata* and other aquatic invasive species across the New York, northwestern Pennsylvania, and eastern Ohio portion of the Great Lakes basin. The Nature Conservancy will also survey for targeted invasive species and will use this information to plan, promote, and develop local invasive species control projects.

Cornell University - \$227,484

Working with Recreational Anglers and Boaters to Prevent the Spread of Invasive Species

Cornell will increase efforts by government agencies and nongovernmental organizations in the Lake Ontario region to communicate with anglers and boaters about the risks that invasive species pose to the Great Lakes and to discourage actions that contribute to the spread of invasive species.

Research Foundation of SUNY Buffalo - \$99,756

Improving the Early Detection of Invasive Ponto-Caspian Fishes in the Great Lakes

SUNY Buffalo State College will assess the invasive potential for high-risk Ponto-Caspian fish from European shipping ports. The college will then assess Great Lakes ports to identify high-risk locations and time periods that are a strong habitat match for these invasive fish. This data will be used to focus surveillance and early detection efforts for invasive Ponto-Caspian fish likely to adapt to the waters of the Great Lakes.

The Great Lakes provide some 30 million Americans with drinking water and help support a multi-billion dollar economy. This year, the EPA is awarding \$40 million in grants for community-based efforts to address priorities including invasive species, toxic hot spot clean up, wetland restoration, outreach and partnerships, and runoff prevention.



Map of Great Lakes Basin in NY - Courtesy of NYS DEC

(Continued from page 2)

violating boaters' attention, as would publicly listing, in the local newspaper, the names of those who have been written citations. If the DEC can enforce wood transportation, it would be effortless for the DEC to initiate regula-



tions for boat transporters along with stiff fines for transporting these sinister invaders. We are spending millions and millions on the control of these invaders, when it may take only a single person to accelerate evolution at your lake with no consequence at the present time.

Federal and State environmental protection budgets are being targeted to be slashed in the near future which will influence water quality programs that help agencies combat many water environment issues, including invasive species management. The loss of federally funded environmental programs may shift the burden to local governments which are under intense financial pressure these days. We are observing numerous lake associations working hard to self fund tremendous water quality issues with limited resources. Lake associations' members are often footing the entire cost to improve water quality, even when all people benefit from clean waters in our rivers and lakes.

The Federal Land and Water Conservation Fund comes from royalties paid by companies that drill offshore for oil and gas. A recent House proposal would reduce that funding from \$345 million to \$66 million in 2013. If this proposal passes, we will see many environmental programs cut or underfunded. If you support environmental programs that could help the environment, as well as, your lake, please voice your opinion to your federal representatives.



We are in the development phase for our annual conference in May. Please let us know if you would like to have a particular topic presented that may help your lake association. You can contact us at (800)796-3652 or send me at email at JimCNWT@gmail.com.

EPA Watershed Academy Offers Great Webcasts for Lake Associations

EPA's Watershed Academy http://water.epa.gov/learn/training/wacademy/webcasts_index.cfm offers free webcast seminars. Local watershed organizations, municipal leaders, and others are invited to sign up for these free, on-line webcast training sessions. Webcasts are typically conducted on an approximately monthly basis, on Wednesdays at 1:00pm to 3:00pm EST. Attendees must register in advance to participate in webcasts. During the webcasts, trainees log onto the Web to participate in live training conducted by expert instructors. Your computer must have the capability of playing sound in order to attend the webcasts. In advance of webcasts, EPA posts PDF copies of the PowerPoint slides in the yellow box for those that want to print them out. The Watershed Academy is also now offering a certificate to those that attend webcasts. For those that are not able to register for a webcast, a streaming audio version of the training is available after the live seminar. Some of the archived webcast titles include:

- History and Evolution of the Clean Water Act
- Working Together to Address the Effects of Climate Change on Water Resources
- Healthy Lakeshores Through Better Shoreline Stewardship
- National Lakes Assessment: Reporting on the Condition of the Nation's Lakes
- Clean Water State Revolving Fund: What's in it for Watersheds?
- Sustainable Financing for Watershed Groups
- Plan2Fund: A Tool to Organize Your Watershed Funding
- Using Rain Gardens to Reduce Runoff: Slow it Down, Spread it Out, Soak it In!
- Low Impact Development Strategies. Tools, and Techniques for Sustainable Watersheds
- Managing Nutrients in Your Backyard and Your Community
- Conducting Effective Stormwater Outreach

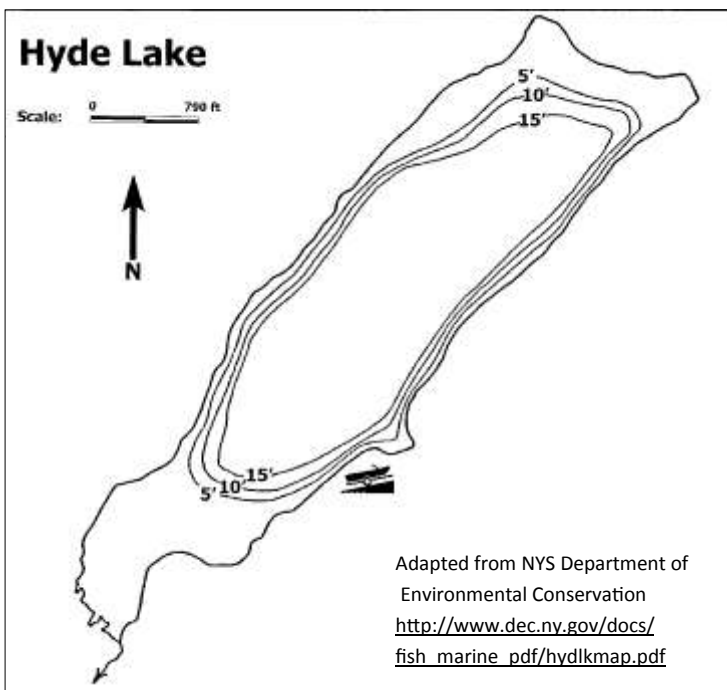
H is for Hyde Lake



Photo courtesy of Tim Aiken

Hyde Lake is a 185 acre lake located in the Lake Ontario drainage basin in the Town of Theresa in Jefferson County. The lake is one of 18 lakes that comprise the Indian River Lakes system, located on the St. Lawrence River plain in Jefferson and St. Lawrence Counties. The lakes range from shallow, highly productive lakes to deep cold water lakes. A map of the Indian River Lakes can be found on the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation web site (<http://www.dec.ny.gov/outdoor/51788.html>).

For two decades, water level issues were the major problems facing Hyde Lake residents. Problems began in the 1960's when the wetlands and marsh at the south end of the lake were dredged, drained and dried for agricultural purposes. Hyde Lake Creek was a minor creek that was straightened, channeled and dredged; and down stream beaver dams were broken. This activity led to the lowering of the water table level and drying of the wetlands and thus massive erosion. The erosion eventually led to the fluctuating water levels of Hyde Lake.



Hyde Lake is one of the shallow, productive lakes with a maximum depth of about 6 meters and an average depth of 3.5 meters.

Citizens made several attempts to hold back the water of the lake. In 1971 the citizens, with permission from the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation, constructed a sandbag dam to repair damage to the natural contour of the lake outlet. Over the years, numerous washouts and erosions occurred, making it necessary to rebuild and repair the man-made, beaver-reinforced structure. Each time, the citizens, from children to seniors, banded together to fill and lug sandbags, install wooden posts and deposit hay bales along the edges.

For over three decades the citizens sought assistance from governmental agencies and political leaders to find a solution. In 1981 the group became incorporated and formed the Save Hyde Lake Association, Incorporated. The Association continued its endeavor and finally achieved its goal when the US Fish & Wildlife Service engineered a realistic, workable solution (Stream Restoration Project) which was implemented in February 2005 through its Partners for Fish and Wildlife Program with additional funding from the Save Hyde Lake Association (<http://savehydelake.com/hla-stream.html>).

Hyde Lake has been sampled in recent years as part of the Citizens Statewide Lake Assessment Program. It has also been sampled as part of other state and federal programs.

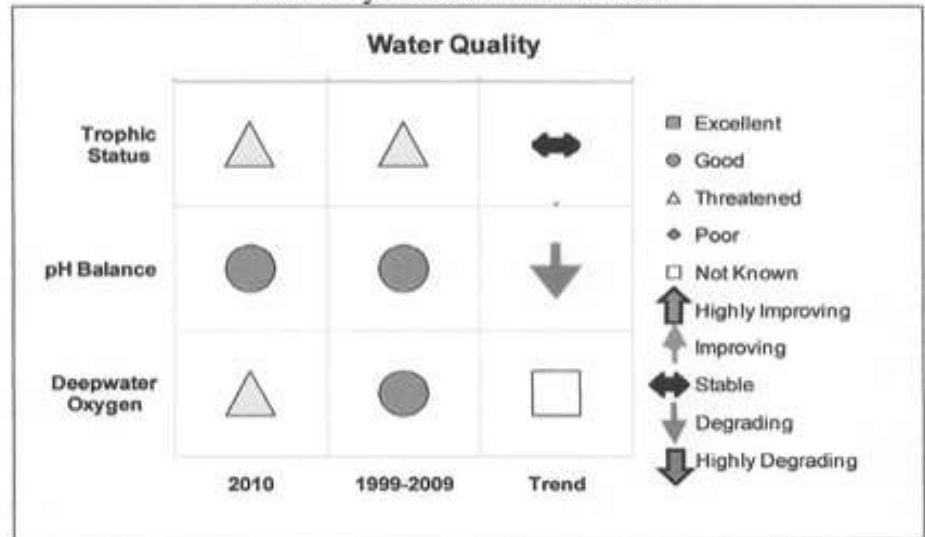
According to the 2010 CSLAP Lake Water Quality Summary for Hyde Lake (http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/cslrpt10hydel.pdf), the lake is considered to be *mesoeutrophic* based on measurements of water clarity (typical of *mesotrophic* lakes), chlorophyll a, and total phosphorus readings (typical of *eutrophic* lakes). A summary of the water quality conditions from the 2010 sampling season is shown at right.

A management plan for the lake was prepared in 1999 by Dr. Richard Lamb at the SUNY Plattsburgh Center for Earth and Environmental Science. The plan can be found on the Save Hyde lake Association web site. The current goals include improvement of water quality, control of Eurasian watermilfoil and other nuisance weed growth, development of a property owners' guidebook, and creation of a fisheries management program. A volunteer septic testing program was initiated in 2004.

Hyde Lake is a popular fishing spot for anglers, as are many of the other Indian River lakes. The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation stocks the lake

with walleye, and yellow perch, black crappie, sunfish, brown bullhead, and largemouth bass are also abundant. There is a state owned public launch site at the lake with a 10Hp motor maximum restriction.

2010 Hyde Lake Scorecard



NYSFOLA would like to thank the Save Hyde Lake Association for permission to use information from their web site and to CSLAP volunteer Tim Aiken for collecting data and providing a photograph of Hyde Lake.

Clean Water Act Turns 40



October 18th marked the 40th anniversary of the Clean Water Act, long hailed as a landmark piece of legislation of the 1970's environmental movement. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1948 was the first major U.S. law to address water pollution. Growing public awareness and

concern for controlling water pollution led to sweeping amendments in 1972. As amended in 1972, the law became commonly known as the Clean Water Act (CWA). The 1972 amendments:

- Established the basic structure for regulating pollutants discharges into the waters of the United States.
- Gave EPA the authority to implement pollution control programs such as setting wastewater standards for industry.

- Maintained existing requirements to set water quality standards for all contaminants in surface waters.
- Made it unlawful for any person to discharge any pollutant from a point source into navigable waters, unless a permit was obtained under its provisions.
- Funded the construction of sewage treatment plants under the construction grants program.
- Recognized the need for planning to address the critical problems posed by nonpoint source pollution.

Subsequent amendments have been made throughout the decades. Proponents hail the CWA as the major vehicle for achieving drinkable, swimmable, and fishable waters. Critics call it a pollution permitting system. What do you think?

Asian Clams Continue to Spread in Lake George

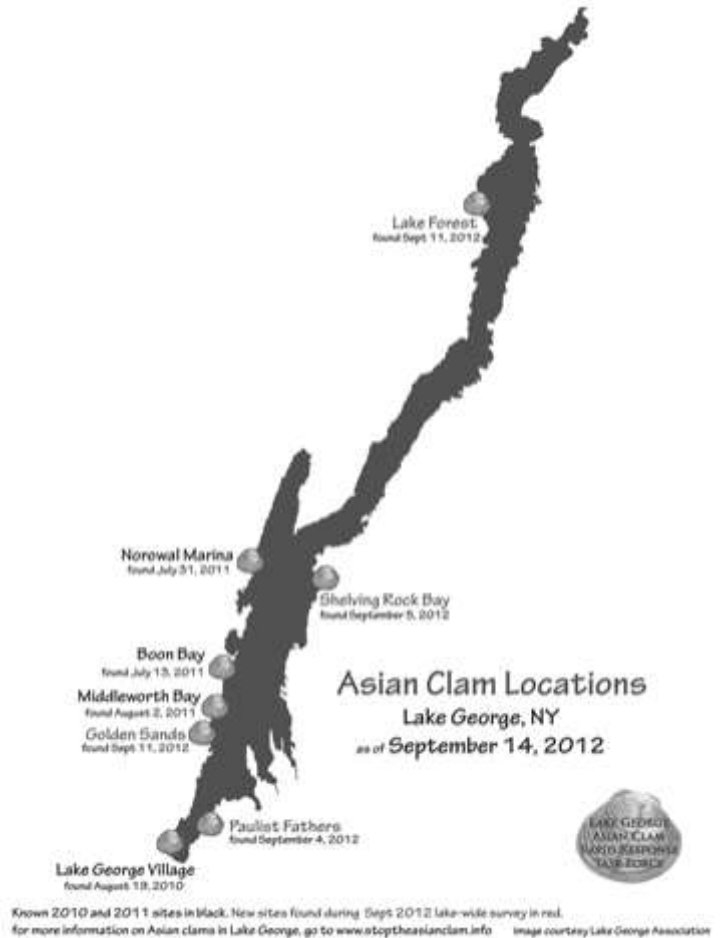
While Funding to Fight Them is Spread Thin

Despite enormous efforts to combat Asian clams (*Corbicula fluminea*) in Lake George, the invasive bivalve continues its spread, and money is running short. The clams were first identified in Lake George in August 2010, but it is believed that they had been in the lake for 2-3 years prior to the discovery. Initial surveys concluded that the clams were limited to a few areas of the lake. Efforts to control them were quickly mobilized through the formation of the Lake George Asian Clam Rapid Response Task Force. Over the last two years, approximately \$1.5 million has been spent on eradication methods, including suction harvesting and benthic barriers, with promising but limited success. During that time, more clam infested areas were discovered including four more locations that were found in September.

This month, the Asian Clam Eradication Task Force projected a shortfall of \$650,000 for the treatment of the lake into next spring. That fact, combined with citizen outcry, prompted Warren County to allocate \$270,000 of its occupancy tax money toward the fight despite vehement objections from the Lake George Chamber of Commerce and some local business owners. Ironically, these businesses benefit directly from tourist dollars that are directly related to Lake George's excellent water quality. That quality is now threatened by the clams because their waste is high in nutrients which can trigger algae blooms. This has happened in Lake Tahoe, NV where control efforts began this month based on the Lake George model. Approximately 5 acres of benthic barriers were installed in an attempt to smother clams in Emerald Bay, a popular Lake Tahoe recreation area.

In the meantime, the clam populations continue to spread across New York. More lakes are infested, and in most of them, little is being done to attempt to control this invasive species. A survey conducted in Owasco Lake this summer, indicated that populations are "stable" and restricted to sandy areas. However, clams number in the millions, and efforts to draw down the lake last winter in an effort to freeze the clams were unsuccessful because of the warm weather.

According to the iMAP Invasives website



www.imapinvasives.org, *Corbicula fluminea* has been positively identified in waterbodies in more than 20 New York counties. The map on the following page, based on information from the website, indicates where the clams have been confirmed.

The Lake George Asian Clam Eradication Project website, <http://www.stoptheasianclam.info> is a great source of information. You can also read more about them on the United States Geological Survey website at <http://nas.er.usgs.gov/queries/factsheet.aspx?speciesid=92>.

If you find Asian clams in your lake, and they have not

(Continued on page 9)

DEC Announces Marine “No Discharge Zones” for Lake Erie and the St. Lawrence River

(DEC Press Release - October 16, 2012)

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC), in collaboration with the Environmental Facilities Corporation (EFC) and the Department of State (DOS), has submitted petitions to the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to designate New York’s portion of Lake Erie and the St. Lawrence River as a “Vessel Waste No Discharge Zone.” The petitions must be submitted by DEC before EPA acts to establish a no discharge under Clean Water Act protocols. A “No Discharge Zone” designation means that boaters and shippers are not allowed to discharge their on-board sewage into the water. Boaters must instead dispose of their sewage at pump-out stations that are available for recreational boater use. Maps and lists of pump-out stations are available on DEC’s website:

http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/pumpoutstlawrence.pdf and http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/water_pdf/pumpoutlkerie.pdf.

“Establishing a No Discharge Zone in portions of Lake Erie and the St. Lawrence River will help improve water quality and make recreation on these water bodies more enjoyable,” DEC Commissioner Joe Martens said. “We look forward to working with EPA to receive this designation.”

“New York State’s Clean Vessel Assistance Program has helped establish and annually supports 37 pump-out facilities on Lake Erie and the St. Lawrence Seaway, providing recreational boaters with convenient access to pump-out stations for the safe disposal of septic waste,” said Matthew Driscoll, president and CEO of the New York State Environmental Facilities Corp. “Recognized as one of the best Clean Vessel programs in the country, EFC is proud to have helped New York state previously qualify for no-discharge zones on 17 major waterways, and we hope that this latest petition will also be granted.”

“The designation of no discharge zones in the St. Lawrence River and Lake Erie is an important step in New York’s effort to reduce pollution in the waters of the Great Lakes,” stated Secretary of State Cesar Peralas. “Water quality improvements associated with this designation will help protect sensitive habitats and provide an added measure of public health safeguards to the important recreational and economic resources of the region.”

Both treated and untreated wastes can deliver pathogens and toxins to local waters and contribute to harmful nutrient loadings. Waste treated by on-board septic systems often contains chemical additives such as formaldehyde, phenyls and chlorine. These pollutants can harm water quality, pose a risk to people’s health, and impair marine life and habitats.



Since 1976, DEC has designated most of the coastal waters and connecting waterways in New York as Vessel Waste No Discharge Zones. In 2010, DEC and EPA announced a joint initiative to establish No Discharge Zones for all waterbodies and waterways in the state. The Lake Erie and St. Lawrence

River petitions are part of DEC’s continuing effort to meet that goal. Approval would extend protection to all of New York’s Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River shoreline. Lake Ontario was designated a No Discharge Zone in 2011.

Upon concurrence by EPA, an opportunity for public comment will be announced in the Federal Register. When that concludes, EPA will address comments and determine if there are adequate vessel pump-out stations to support the No Discharge Zone. If EPA concurs, the No Discharge Zone would be enforced by DEC law enforcement, state police and local authorities.

CSLAPpenings



Dear CSLAP Volunteers,

As we finish up the 2012 season, we would like to thank all of our dedicated volunteers who collected samples throughout the season. We would like to extend special thanks to those of you who collected Harmful Algal Bloom (HAB) samples and monitored algae blooms as they appeared and dissipated over time. For some of you, that involved several weeks (or months) of effort.

We still have a few protocol issues with regard to the HAB sampling. There seems to be some confusion about the HAB raw water sample (send some unfiltered surface water in the vial) vs. the chlorophyll *a* sample (send the filter as always) as well as the color sample (send the filtered water) and HAB filter (send the filter every time you sample). We want everyone to send each of these every sampling round whether or not there is a bloom in progress. We also need the HABs visual form each and every time you sample. "No bloom observed" is data! The 2013 protocol and handouts will spell this out again, but volunteers need to read them thoroughly. We are also working with NYS DEC on a training video that should provide a good refresher course.

If a bloom does occur, please notify Scott Kishbaugh at (518)402-8286 or sakishba@gw.dec.state.ny.us. He needs to know every time a bloom is in progress. "A picture is worth a thousand words," as the old saying goes, so e-mail digital pictures if you can. Give him as much information about the bloom as possible. Is it only in one area? Where? Does it cover the entire lake? If you submit a bloom sample to SUNY ESF, let Scott know that as well. It helps us track the samples and data.

We are preparing for the 2013 season already. There will be some lakes that rotate out; others that rotate back in; and some new lakes. PLEASE LET US KNOW IMMEDIATELY IF YOU WILL NOT BE PARTICIPATING BUT ARE ON THE LIST TO DO SO. Forms will be sent out around the first of the year and will be due in March, as usual.

2013 CSLAP Participants

Lake Allure, Anawanda Lake, Augur Lake, Babcock Lake, Barrett Pond, Bedford (aka Howland's) Lake, Big Fresh Pond, Black Lake, Black Pond, Lake Bonaparte, Bowman Lake, Bradley Brook Reservoir, Brantingham Lake, Buckingham Pond, Burden Lake, Butterfield Lake, Canada Lake, Cazenovia Lake, Chautauqua Lake, Chenango Lake, China Pond, Lake Clear, Lake Como, Cossayuna Lake, Craine Lake, Crooked Lake, Cuba Lake, Deer Lake, Deer River Flow, Lake Demmon, DeRuyter Reservoir, Duane Lake, Eagle Lake, Eagle Pond, East Caroga Lake,

Eatonbrook Reservoir, Echo Lake, Effley Falls Reservoir, Efner Lake, Findley Lake, Friends Lake, Fulton Chain-Second Lake, Galway Lake, Geneganslet Lake, Lake George, Glen Lake, Grass Lake, Guilford Lake, Lake Guymard, Hadlock Pond, Hatch Lake, Hunt Lake, Indian Lake, Java Lake, Jenny Lake, Kasoag Lake, Katonah Lake, Kirk Lake, Laurel Lake, Lebanon Reservoir, Lily Pond, Lime Lake, Lincoln Pond, Lake Lincolndale, Little Fresh Pond, Little Long Pond, (Upper) Little York Lake, Loon Lake, Lorton Lake, Lake Lucille, Madison Lake, Melody Lake, Millsite Lake, Mirror Lake, Mohegan Lake, Montgomery Lake, Lake Moraine, North Lake, Oquaga Lake, Orange Lake, Lake Osceola, Otter Lake, Paradox Lake, Peach Lake, Lake Peekskill, Pe-tonia Lake, Lake Placid, Pleasant Lake (Fulton County), Lake Pleasure, Plymouth Reservoir, Putnam Lake, Queechy Lake, Lake Rippowam, Roaring Brook Lake, Round Pond, Sacandaga Lake, Saratoga Lake, Schroon Lake, Sepasco Lake, Silver Lake (St. Lawrence County), Silver Lake (Wyoming County), Sleepy Hollow Lake, Smith Pond, Lake Sunnyside, Taconic Pond, Timber Lake, Truesdale Lake, Tuscarora Lake, Tully Lake, Upper Saranac Lake, Lake Waccabuc, Lake Warn, Weiden Lake, White Birch Lake, Wolf Lake (Sullivan County), Yankee Lake.

Lakes Rotating Out for 2013

Beaver Dam Lake, Goodnow Flow, Hyde Lake, Little Wee Wah Lake, Peck's Lake, Pleasant Lake (Oswego County), Robinson Pond, Sacandaga Lake, Song Lake, Stissing Lake, Tuxedo Lake, Ulster Heights Lake, Wee Wah Lake.

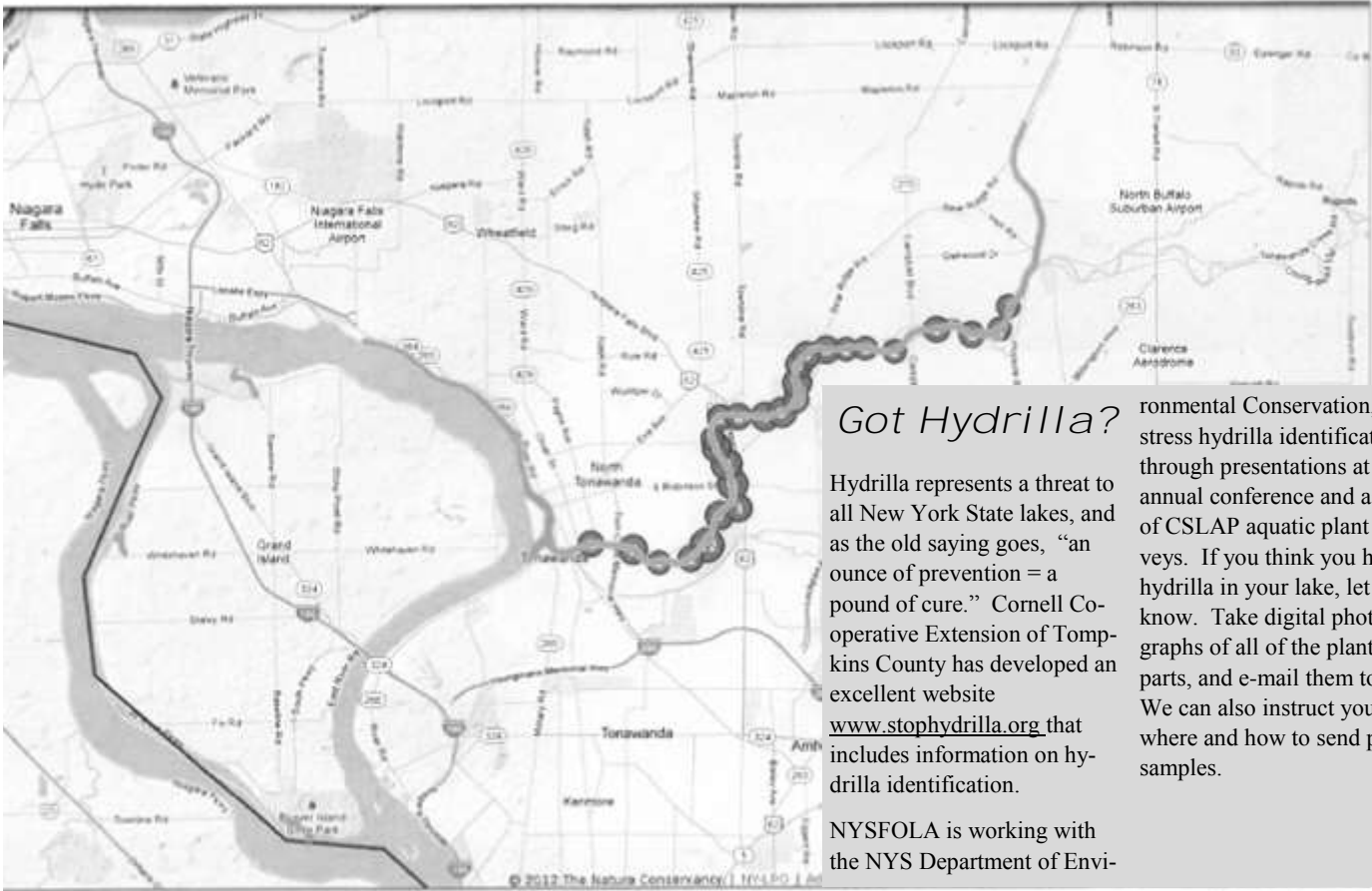
SAVE THE DATE!

The annual CSLAP training session will take place on **Saturday May 5th** at White Eagle Conference Center in Hamilton, NY. If you are a new volunteer, or need a refresher course, please plan to attend!



Hydrilla Infestation in the Erie Canal

Map Courtesy of the NYS Department of Environmental Conservation
Hydrilla delineation survey as of Oct. 24, 2012



Got Hydrilla?

Hydrilla represents a threat to all New York State lakes, and as the old saying goes, “an ounce of prevention = a pound of cure.” Cornell Cooperative Extension of Tompkins County has developed an excellent website www.stophydrilla.org that includes information on hydrilla identification.

NYSFOLA is working with the NYS Department of Envi-

ronmental Conservation, to stress hydrilla identification through presentations at the annual conference and as part of CSLAP aquatic plant surveys. If you think you have hydrilla in your lake, let us know. Take digital photographs of all of the plant parts, and e-mail them to us. We can also instruct you on where and how to send plant samples.

● = Hydrilla locations

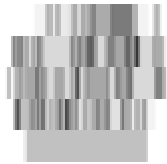
▬ = Survey areas

www.imapinvasives.org

Experts Gather in Syracuse to Discuss Hydrilla

Scientists and resource managers from around the Northeast and from as far away as Mississippi and Florida gathered in Syracuse, NY in September to discuss aquatic nuisance species at the Northeastern Hydrilla Symposium. NYSFOLA manager Nancy Mueller attended the symposium which was sponsored and hosted by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers in Buffalo District and the Corps' Engineer Research and Development Center (ERDC) in Vicksburg, Mississippi, in cooperation with federal and state resource managers from the Northeast. The meeting focused on helping to shape future research and development, and share lessons learned on management strategies. It was attended by approximately 40 resource managers, industry professionals, and researchers from eight states throughout the Northeast. Guest presenters from southern states and universities were also invited to share their expertise.

Scholarship Winners Announced



Congratulations to Owen Zaengle and Carter Bailey of SUNY Oneonta's new Graduate Program in Lake Management. They are the first recipients of NYSFOLA's Lake Management Scholarship in partnership with the SUNY Oneonta Biological Field Station and NYSFOLA member Lake Associations.

Owen will be working with the Grass Lake Association in Jefferson/St. Lawrence Counties, and Carter will be working with the Canadarago Lake Association in Otsego County. Funds from NYSFOLA will help support the development of a lake management plan for these lakes over a two year time period. The students are working towards a Master of Science in Lake Management degree.

Green Homes for Cleaner Lakes!



NOVEMBER 8, 2012
6PM-8PM
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The New York State Pollution Prevention Institute is sponsoring a two-hour workshop to educate homeowners on everyday ways to improve water quality in the Great Lakes. The workshop is free and open to the public.

Potential Hidden Dangers of Personal Care Products

What's really in your deodorant, perfume, or makeup? How safe are your personal care products? Learn more about the ingredients in everyday products that can affect your health and the environment.

Registration is required. For more information or to register: greenhomes@rit.edu or 585-475-2512.

New York State Pollution Prevention Institute
Rochester Institute of Technology
111 Lomb Memorial Drive u Rochester, NY 14623-0426
www.nysp2i.rit.edu/greenhomes4cleanerlakes.html

NEWS FROM NYSFOLA

MEMBERS

The **Lime Lake Cottage Owners Association** reports that their Lime Lake webcam is very popular with members. They are averaging 36 "hits" (views) of the lake photo per day or over 12,000 per year.

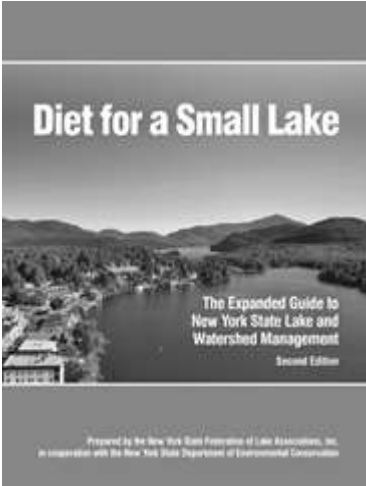


The **Honeoye Lake Watershed Task Force** has recently completed a study to determine measures that could be taken to reduce erosion, and associated nutrient loading, around the lake. Since nearly half of the inflow into the lake is from inlet at the southern end of the lake, this area will receive priority. The centerpiece of the recommendation is the creation of a (proposed) 100 acre waterfowl impoundment to collect water flowing from the southern portion of the watershed and allow nutrient laden sediment to settle out of water flowing into the lake. The impoundment is expected to attract wildlife adding to the recreational value of the NYS DEC Wildlife Management Area on which the impoundment would be located.

The **East Shore Schroon Lake Association (ESSLA)** continues to recruit members for its successful Milfoil Scout Program. Volunteers are used to look for Eurasian watermilfoil populations which can then be controlled by lake management professionals working in the lake. ESSLA's half-hour long training video (<http://essla.org/milfoil-scout-program/milfoil-scout-training/>) allows the volunteers to become familiar with the plant and its identification. ESSLA also collaborates with the Town of Horican to operate a Boat Launch Steward program at a public boat launch in that town.

The **Cortland-Onondaga Federation of Kettle Lakes Associations** consisting of several NYSFOLA member lake associations in Cortland and Onondaga counties held a well attended picnic at the Little York Pavilion in September. NYSFOLA Manager Nancy Mueller set up a display as did other exhibitors; a legal professional gave counsel to members on gas leases, and the music and food was great.

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.

NYSFOLA Publication Order Form

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Please make check payable to NYSFOLA and mail to:

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P.O. Box 84

LaFayette, NY 13084

Credit card orders must be made online at Amazon.com .

2013 Membership Form

New York State 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

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:

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Student Membership:

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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 "12," 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.

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Any Additional Donation? _____

NYSFOLA is a 501(c) 3 Not-for-profit organization. You will receive a gift receipt, and your donation may be tax deductible to the extent permitted by law.



Send Payment to:

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THE MEMBER WHO SPONSORS THE MOST NEW MEMBERS WILL BE RECOGNIZED BY NYSFOLA AT THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE.

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Autumn on Melody Lake: Photo by Carol Rosati