



Newsletter

Spring 2017

President's Report - Terry Allison



I always enjoy the anticipation of an upcoming lake season on Lamoka and Waneta Lakes. Your Lakes Association is thankful to all of you that sent in your membership fee and donations to continue the work in maintaining our beautiful natural resources. This is the first year that only paying individuals are receiving our newsletter and calendar. If you hear of anyone that misses receiving our publication, please encourage them to send in their membership fee. A reminder: Dues and donations are tax-deductible.



Lamoka-Waneta Lakes Association

The purpose of this organization shall be the promotion of a broad range of social and environmental pursuits, the improvement of water quality, fish, wildlife, recreational opportunities, and associated environmental aspects in the Lakes' watershed region.



It is only with the help of **EVERYONE** that we can preserve and guard our lakes against the ravages of invasive species (plant and animal) that continually threaten the health of our waters. Human interaction with nature is the biggest threat to our lakes. When you see boaters entering our waters with dried weeds on their boats, remind them to clean-off their watercraft before dropping into our waters. Become the eyes and ears for Lamoka and Waneta.

Let's be mindful that we share the lake with many. The lakes are public waterways governed by NYSEG, Schuyler, Steuben counties and New York State. We have no control or jurisdiction over who uses the lakes; our property line ends where the shore begins. However, know that your concerns about the many water issues that have developed recently are being addressed.

You probably noticed the tax increase on your Town and County tax bill this year in the line item Lakes District tax. We discussed this at length for nearly two years, at four public meetings and in our newsletters. Concern began when we started having shortfalls in our chemical treatment funds. As many of you remember, we asked for donations last year to which you generously gave over \$10,000 to help defray the cost of the 2016 treatment. Considering that we had not increased this line item for over ten years, it will help us now and in the foreseeable future with our yearly treatment bills.

Throughout the summer you will be seeing our **water quality committee** on both lakes taking water readings and samples as we continue to monitor the lakes. In May, you will see chemical treatment personnel testing and applying treatment on Lamoka Lake and in the Mill Pond area. Another reminder, the treatment affects only Eurasian Milfoil and not the native plants. Under Dept. of Environmental Conservation guidelines, native plants may not be eradicated from public waters. A reminder to our property owners: the private use of chemicals on native plants in our lakes is strictly forbidden and if reported, the perpetrator can be arrested and/or heavily fined. With cell phone use, I don't think I'd want to take the chance of seeing my actions on Facebook!

I know that most of you are quite interested in our lake levels and what they will be this year. We have let our chemical personnel know of our concern over lowering our lake level for the treatment. Last year, due to the drought, we were unable to recoup our level and suffered from very low levels throughout the summer. That concern has been taken into consideration and we have been told that we won't be lowering the level to what it was last year for treatment purposes. What we are in store for this year for rainfall levels is unknown but according to the DEC, we are still considered in a drought.

Lamoka-Waneta Lakes
Association PO Box 55
Tyrone, NY 14887-0055

www.lamokawaneta.com

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Terry Allison – President

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Ice came on early this year but left early as well. As of this writing, most of the lake is uncovered with areas of thin ice in isolated areas. The temperatures have been so up and down that the ice fishing season has been very short. We have had reports of people falling through the ice, one incident off of Camp Gorton point on Waneta where several people fell through the ice and had to be rescued. Another incident occurred at the North end of Waneta where an ATV fell through the ice while pulling someone on a sled. The ATV has not yet been recovered from the lake. Fortunately, there have been no fatalities.

The 2016 season saw the first Pontoon Palooza event take place. Around 25 boats tied up together on Waneta and all that participated said they had a great time and are looking forward to it again this year. To clarify where to meet, the first boats out determine where the tie-ups will begin. So, if you hesitated to join in the fun last year, don't miss out this year, August 12 at 2:00 PM. Come on out Lamoka Lake boaters and get your own palooza going!

As in the past, we will be having our regularly scheduled activities so check your calendars to be sure that you don't miss out on the fun. Flare nights, boat parade, golf tournament, rummage sales, pancake breakfast and pontoon palooza are all scheduled.

An important reminder concerning our data base: If you have sold your lake property or know of someone in your neighborhood who has, please contact our Treasurer and data base keeper, Corinne Julian (treasurer@lamokawaneta.com) with any updates that you might have. This little step saves us from having to pay for wasted postage.

There is a NYS Grant for invasive species treatment that we have applied for. If won, it can help us with the expense of the weed treatment in our lakes. As is the case in grant applications, they are highly competitive and we can only hope that we are successful.

As I close, I want to remind everyone that this is YOUR lake association and YOU determine its success or failure. Be sure to attend the May 27th Public meeting at the Tyrone Fire Hall, 10:00 AM

I look forward to seeing you around the lakes this summer!

Our Waterfront

Gordon Shafer

I first started coming to Lamoka Lake as a youngster when my parents stayed at a good friend's cottage on the east Lamoka Lake Road. When I was a teenager, my grandfather purchased 434 Stover Road and renamed it "Full House." Our family has been having fun on the waterfront ever since.

I expect most of you reading this have similar stories and are also enjoying your waterfront here on Lamoka or Waneta lakes. You have probably invested sweat equity, money and thought into making your property and waterfront functional and something to be proud of, and having fun with family swimming, lounging and, as our younger folks say, "water sports." For me and all of my grandfather's heirs, we have certainly had a great time on our Lamoka waterfront. I like to think we have all been good stewards of our waterfront and at least to some extent of our lake.

But during the last few years, I/we seem to be hearing more stories of and experiencing conflict at or near "our" waterfront. Much of this comes about because we live on a public lake, and the land our dock and boatlifts are sitting on and the water in front of us is not only ours; we find others would like to share our bit of fun time. We need to remember that we do not own it, but as good stewards we need to be good neighbors and share; I know, easier said than done. The shoreline of Lamoka and Waneta Lakes is nearly filled with dwellings, docks, boatlifts and swim floats, and during the summer months there are many different activities competing for a limited public resource, the lake, and as the use grows during the summer months, so do conflicts.

As a member of the BOD of the L/W Lakes Association (for a long time), many of the problems encountered end up in discussion at our monthly meetings looking for some sort of resolution. Here are some of the "problems" that have been brought in: PWC driving too close

to docks, trying to splash folks on the dock, jumping boat waves close behind skiers, circling in the same place for too long too often, lake is too high, lake is too low, residents cutting weeds and not harvesting, fisherpersons landing lures on my stuff or too close to swimmers, too many tournaments, boats going too fast near shore, building code, too many and/or fast, reckless boats, etc. These problems range from “downright dangerous” to... “I don’t think that’s very nice”.

At the September Lamoka/Waneta BOD meeting, several new members were welcomed, and discussion on many of the concerns mentioned above started. What we found when we started discussing these concerns is that there is a lot we do not know about how environmental, navigational, boating, and local and federal laws affect how we use our lakefront and interact with others using our lakes. Most of these issues have built up on us over the years and now we need to figure out how best to deal with them. Looking back to the 50s and 60s, most of these concerns did not exist; there were no PWC, no EWM, no tournaments, NYSEG controlled lake level with no input from us, and there were few fast boats. During the September and October meetings, 3 new teams were formed to see what could be done to address our concerns. These include: Fishing Tournament Issues, Navigation and Recreational Law, and Environmental Impact Issues.

During the October meeting, the **Fishing Tournament Issues** and **Navigation and Recreational Law** teams were combined, and somehow I ended up as the chairperson, so that is why you are getting this note. The team has begun to develop dialog with the NYSDEC, Sea Grant, some Bass clubs, and local government. If you have ideas or personal contacts, please contact us via our web page or one of the team members listed below; **Calvin Barnstead, Jay White, Ray Stebbins, Claud Gingrich, and Kevin Morris**. Contact information for all L/W board numbers can be found on the web page as well as contact information for many agencies.

So I leave you with a question, “What can and should we do to fully enjoy our waterfront while providing a great space for others to use and enjoy?”

Remember most of those folks out front are our neighbors. Let’s be good stewards of our waterfront and good neighbors as well.

Thanks for listening, have a great summer, and we hope to hear from you!

Foot note: It has been over 60 years since my grandfather bought Full House on Stover Road and we started enjoying the Lamoka Lake water front. Many family changes and now his youngest grandchild Sylvia and her husband David White are the current residents and we live next door. Our conversations last fall about the waterfront led to my writing the note above. David has provided some references that might help us continue to be good stewards of our waterfront.

NYS Boater Guide: <https://parks.ny.gov/recreation/boating/documents/NYSBoatersGuide.pdf>

NYS Boating Safety Classes: <https://parks.ny.gov/recreation/boating/documents/NYSBoatersGuide.pdf>

NYS Invasive Species Boating Regulation:
<https://parks.ny.gov/recreation/boating/documents/AquaticInvasiveSpeciesAISRegulation.pdf>

NYS Federation of Lake Associations; Diet For Small Lake; <http://www.nysfola.org/>

David G White

Recreation Specialist - NY Sea Grant, www.nyseagrant.org/davewhite

Associate Director - Great Lakes Research Consortium, www.esf.edu/glrc

315-312-3042



Anglers vs. property owners: Do fishermen have the right to fish near docks?



In this 2005 photo, professional bass fisherman, Denny Brauer, (r) of Camden Mo. fishes near a dock on Cayuga Lake. (*Al Campanie i acampanie@syracuse.com*)



By [David Figura | dfigura@newyorkupstate.com](mailto:dfigura@newyorkupstate.com)

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on July 14, 2016 at 5:15 PM, updated July 29, 2016 at 8:24 AM

Whose lake is it anyway?

Or specifically, whose water is it around any given dock on an Upstate New York waterway? It's an issue that often pits anglers versus property owners and people who lease or rent camps.

Every year around this time the issue comes up as a few anglers - often bass anglers - cruise close to and cast their lures and bait near docks when people are hanging out on them or nearby swimming. Or, they leave snagged lures on docks and moored boats.

The reason bass anglers focus on docks is that bass often congregate underneath and around them. Docks provide shade, structure - and are a good place for bass to find baitfish and other food.

An email sent recently to me by Jean Carley, who stays at a camp on Skaneateles Lake is typical of an irate shoreline resident:

"My family has been fortunate enough to enjoy a summer camp on Skaneateles Lake since 1983. This summer though I have noticed a very disturbing trend. There are a great number of fishing boats that come between our raft and our dock while we are using the space. I do understand that the water is public space. We fish. We boat. However, we have always maintained the courtesy and safety of allowing people to enjoy their space. I would liken this to someone plopping down in the middle of a picnic of strangers at the park. It's just rude. I have had lures thrown 10 feet away from me on a floaty."

What does the law say? In most cases, it sides with the angler. According to the DEC, most waterways are owned by the state - not the denizens on their shores.

"State ownership of lands under water varies depending upon the type of water body. For instance, State ownership of lands under large inland lakes such as the Finger Lakes, and boundary waters such as Lake Erie, Lake Ontario and Lake Champlain begins at the mean low water mark; while state ownership of land under tidal water and the Mohawk, Seneca and Hudson Rivers generally begins at the high water mark or top of bank. Other navigable riverbeds in New York can be owned by the adjoining riparian owners to the center or thread of the stream but are subject to a public right of navigation. Whereas, small ponds and small natural lakes can be privately owned," according to the [DEC website](#).

The bottom line is that just because one's dock stretches into a lake does not give that individual ownership of the water around and under that dock.

However, "having the right to fish does not make it right to fish" an area, according to veteran bass angler Mike Cusano, of Clay, who is a former president of [NY B.A.S.S.](#), which oversees most competitive bass fishing in his state.

"Frankly, if there's someone sunning or having a cup of coffee, or swimming near a dock, I'll move on and fish the next dock," he said. "Just because you have a right to do something, doesn't make you in the right as a human being to fish there. A lake is a co-use resource."

Things can get complicated, though.

Last during an Elite Bassmaster Tournament on the St. Lawrence River, William Bishop, 68, of Rochester, became irate when Mark Menendez, a pro angler with 20 years on the Bassmaster Trail, was fishing by a dock where Bishop was staying and caught a huge 6-pound bass during the early morning hours.

Menendez said Bishop then proceeded to discourage him from fishing the dock with a series of verbal assaults and a threat to throw rocks at him, according to [bassmaster.com](#). "He's cussing me pretty good. He says that there's a big fish under the dock and it's his grandkid's fish. They catch it and let it go, and it has a big scar on its back from where the dog bit it."

Mendez said he told Bishop, "I appreciate that, but I do have the legal right to fish any of this water I want to without getting on your property, and I intend to." The pro angler then said "an involuntary reflex sent that Strike King Rage Craw (an artificial bait) about two inches from the end of that dock and he was shocked. Bishop responded by saying "You're gonna get it now."

According to [bassmaster.com](#), Bishop then proceeded to hop in his boat and do donuts off Menendez's port side and at one point zoomed at him, slammed his boat in reverse and missed the pro angler's boat by a little more than a foot.

Menendez who knew New York State law, specifically the law that prohibits persons from harassing anglers during the lawful pursuit of their sport, called the state Department of Environmental Conservation and had Bishop ticketed. More than a month later, Bishop pleaded guilty in court to harassing an angler and was hit with a \$175 fine, [bassmaster.com](#) reported.

This was an extreme case, but I've heard of problems every summer in the 10 years I've been an outdoors writer. A few years back, I reported on a guy on Cazenovia Lake who didn't want anglers fishing with 100 yards of his dock --ever, and would throw tennis balls in the water near those who came too close. His dog would fetch them fetch them and mess up an angler's chances of catching anything.

David Repman, of Amherst, the new tournament director for N.Y. B.A.S.S. Nation, said his group always stresses to its members to be respectful of others and their property when fishing either for fun or in a tournament.

"If I see someone on a dock, I'll pass it and go to the next one," he said. "And if I hook something on a dock, I'm not going to leave it. However, I can't speak for all bass fishermen in the state."

Cusano said the respect for someone's rights when it comes to lakes and docks has to go both ways. He again stressed that if an angler is fishing near a dock when there are people on or near it, or someone is playing with their dog in the water - the correct thing to do as an angler is to move on.

"People tend to lump (anglers in one category). In my opinion, if you don't have the ability to hit a target with your lure or bait, you don't need to be fishing around people's boats," he added.

However, if it's the early morning or late evening, for example, and no one is at the dock, Cusano doesn't have a problem with fishing there. He said it's irritating, though, if someone suddenly comes running 50 or 100 yards out of a house and begins yelling at him. He said he always tried to be cordial, but sometimes it's difficult.

"It's like someone buying a house next to a park and getting mad because there are kids playing on the swings," he said.

Upcoming Fishing Tournaments

Fishing tournaments have become very popular in the past few years and we see frequent visitors on our lakes during the week and many weekends. Below is a list of tournaments that have been scheduled at the time of this writing.

Date:	Fishing Club	Time	Contact Person
June 17	Finger lakes Open Bass Tournament	7-3	Tucker Kautz – 607-227-5937
28	Fix It 4 U	7-3	Evan Perry – 570-662-1247
July 9	Fix it 4 U	7-3	Evan Perry -570-662-1247
9	Chemung Valley Bass Masters	6-2	Tom Shafer – 607-731-4870
15	Tioga County Bass Anglers	7-2	Curt Sweely – 570-827-2726
22	CV Bass League	7-3	John Orchowski - 814-258-5298
26	Fix It 4 U	7-3	Evan Perry – 570-662-1247
Aug. 16	Fix it 4 U	7-3	Evan Perry – 570-662-1247
26	CV Bass League	7-3	John Orchowski -814-258-5298
Sept. 13	Fix It 4 U	7-3	Evan Perry – 570-662-1247



For more information on fishing regulations:
<http://www.eregulations.com/newyork/fishing/>

Boating Reminders



- **Speed limit** on our lakes is **45mph daytime, 25mph from sunset to sunrise and 5mph inside 200 feet from shore and docks. Keep your boats wake minimized within 200 feet from shore. Speed going through the channel is 5mph with no wake!**
- NYS Navigation law sets **noise levels** at 75 decibels underway, 90 decibels stationary. If you own a boat with a large motor, please be aware of these levels especially when heading to your favorite fishing spot.
- 2009 Legislation states: “No owner or operator of a pleasure vessel less than twenty-one feet, including rowboats, canoes, and kayaks shall permit its operation , between November 1st and May 1st, unless **each person on board such vessel is wearing a securely fastened United States Coast Guard approved wearable personal flotation device** of an appropriate size when such vessel is underway.” Standup Paddle Boards being used more than 200’from shore **must have a life jacket aboard** or better yet, the user wearing it
- When out on the waters, please watch out for floating debris and **pick up and clean up any floating hazards that you may come across.**
- Personal watercraft (jet ski) operators must be at least 14 years old unless accompanied by an adult and all operators regardless of age must have completed the New York State recognized Safe Boating Course.
- **Anyone whose 18th birthday is after May 1, 2014 must successfully complete a State certified, boating course and have a Safe Boating Certificate in their possession to operate a power boat without supervision by a person who has completed a Safe Boating Course.**

The Boating Safety Certificate course requirements can also be completed online. Course providers are responsible for any fees they may charge.

- Learning is completed online, successful completion of unit exams is required in order to advance through the course and ultimately undertake a comprehensive final exam.
- Fees paid to the online provider cover the cost of your permanent certificate issued by the provider.

<https://parks.ny.gov/recreation/boating/boating-safety-class.aspx>

Schuyler County Wastewater (Septic issues)

In the summer of 2006, the Towns of Tyrone, Orange and Wayne all passed look-alike wastewater management laws in an effort to address excess nutrient loading and underperforming OWTS on Lamoka and Waneta Lakes. These local laws establish mandatory minimum standards and maintenance requirements for onsite wastewater treatment systems on properties with access or deeded lake access (i.e. those properties within the Lamoka Waneta Lakes Water Quality Improvement District).

These laws are the result of a largely grassroots effort by lake front property owners, the Lamoka Waneta Lakes Association, and the Schuyler County Water Quality Coordinating Committee, to require all property owners to do their part to ensure the water quality of their shared resource.

Taking the time to obtain all of the facts and to understand the reasoning behind the regulation, can go a long way in assuaging the apprehension one may feel.

The WPA is charged with conducting and implementing the Lamoka Waneta Lakes Wastewater Treatment System Inspection Program. This office handles all inspections in the Towns of Tyrone and Orange, while the Town of Wayne Watershed Inspector handles those inspections in the Town of Wayne (office telephone number – 607-292-3450). All questions regarding this program should be directed to Darrel Sturges at 607- 535-6868, (Schuyler) Maureen Kurtz, 607-292-3450, (Wayne). Email: dsturges@co.schuyler.ny.us

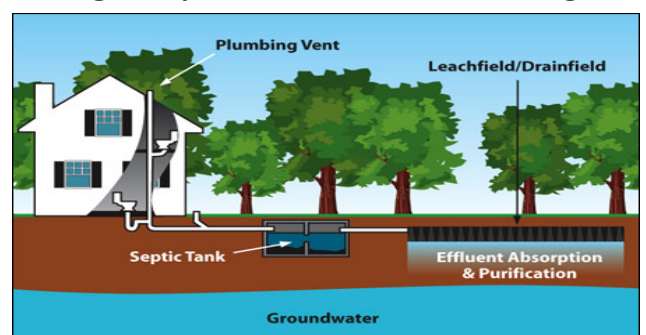
Onsite water treatment systems (OWTS), commonly referred to as septic systems, are an integral part of Schuyler County's infrastructure. Foremost, an OWTS is a treatment system. It is a disposal system, but that tells only one aspect of its purpose. An OWTS is a system made up of multiple components, which take in wastewater produced within a facility, home or building, performs a series of biological processes, and disperses the water back into the environment in an environmentally sound manner. It should be noted, and is often misunderstood by the general public, that a septic tank is not an OWTS; it is a component piece within the system.

The key to longevity of any system is maintenance. You would never drive your car 100,000 miles before getting an oil change, so why wait 10 years before getting your septic tank pumped. Under most normal loading conditions and depending on your system design and water usage, it is recommended to pump your septic tank **every three to five years**.

Typical sequence* for a LW Inspection

- Listed property owner receives a letter from WPA (or Town of Wayne) and contacts Inspector
- Promptly (preferably within 10 working days).
- Inspector reviews available information on file and discusses any known system history. Ascertain any system deficiencies if appropriate and/or known.
- Schedule a licensed Septic Hauler/Contractor to meet with the Inspector on site to pump the septic tank during normal working hours. WPA inspector must witness the tank pumping.
- WPA inspector conducts inspection, witnessing the septic tank pumping and assesses absorption component. Distribution box and/or seepage pit need only be uncovered if a problem is suspected.
- Upon completion of inspection, either a "Certificate to Operate" will be issued, or a Minor/Major Failure will have been documented. Any failure will require a "Compliance Agreement" as well as any pertinent permits.
- *typical sequence is highly variable and is provided for general quick reference only(taken from Schuyler County website)
- At this point there are approx. **110 properties** that are behind in their inspections. Some of these properties haven't been inspected for over 10 years. Notices and follow-up visits will begin this year. Please take the initiative to get your septic systems inspected/updated.
- **Let's get everyone in compliance this year!**

(Picture from Google images.com)

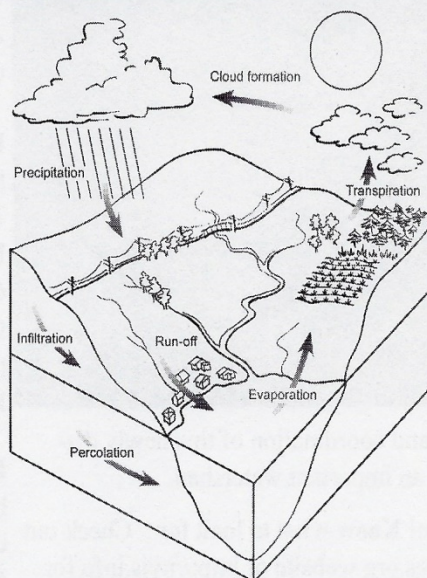


Lessons Learned from the Drought of 2016

By Rebecca Schneider

Now that it's autumn, we are all feeling some relieve from the drought. There has been a little more rain, and the reduced temperatures mean less evaporation, and leaf fall means less transpiration - overall, more water. This year's drought was the worst in more than three decades. Lake levels remain low, and ponds have dried out, in many parts of the State. This also means many of the tributary streams that supply our lakes also went dry, which had associated impacts on lake ecosystem health, including less cooling inflows to buffer the summer heating, and less dilution of the contaminants that made their way into the lakes. Swimming was less appealing, and water quality deteriorated. However, of greater concern was the increase in occurrence of toxic algal blooms, ~150 documented statewide, although the linkage to increasing temperatures and runoff is still not well understood.

California has been hit with extreme, continuous drought for almost a decade, and the rest of the country faced the warmest overall temperatures in historical record, however New York hasn't thus far really had to deal with this aspect



The hydrologic cycle shows that precipitation may seep into the soil as infiltration, move over land as runoff, and then move back into the atmosphere as evaporation or due to the transpiration or respiration activity of plants and animals.
- Credit: Wendy Skinner in Diet for a Small Lake, NYS-FOLA, 2009.

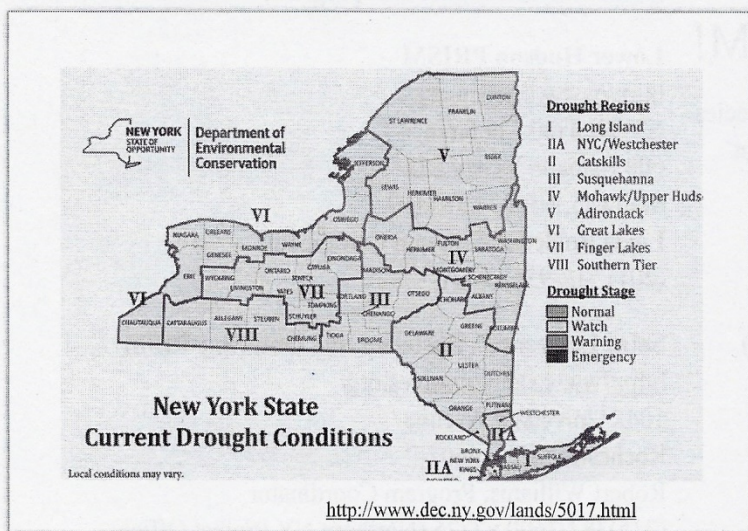
of climate change. We have strategies to address flooding and winter snows, but arguably only New York City worries about water conservation. New Yorkers have benefited from living in one of the wettest parts of the country.

For example, less than 2% of New York agriculture is irrigated. In contrast, 100% of agriculture is irrigated in the Southwestern United States.

However, what we experienced this summer, may become more of the norm in the future. Models of future precipitation patterns show that New York straddles the transition zone between wetter northern regions and drier climates to the south.

Warmer springs and longer growing seasons are already happening. An increase in the frequency, duration and magnitude of droughts is likely. This summer may have been a wake-up call to get better organized and prepared.

There is a lot that we should do, starting now, especially if the winter of 2-16-17 has sparse snowfall. This combined with the accumulated deficit of about a foot of rain, then summer 2017 could again be a dry one. (The winter snow is like a storage bank that helps maintain higher groundwater tables in the late spring and early summer.) Towns can set up drought preparedness plans, a public warning communications system, and con-



According to the NYS DEC website, <http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/5011.html>:

Although recent rains have helped to improve drought conditions, especially in Western New York State, all of New York State remains under a drought watch. Portions of New York State have a long term precipitation deficit of up to 16" since November 1, 2015. A sustained period of near-normal precipitation will be necessary to return to normal levels of water availability. For the latest updates on drought conditions, go to the current conditions page <http://www.dec.ny.gov/lands/5017.html>

servation steps associated with increasing levels of drought. It's also time to revisit our approach to storm events. The other aspect of climate change that we have been facing is an increase in high intensity rain events, or downpours. More of us are experiencing what it means to get 4 inches of rain in just a couple of hours. In an extreme case, Islip, Long Island received 13" of rain in just one day in August 2014. Storm water is traditionally raced off the landscape via the network of roadside ditches, to straightened and channelized rivers in order to get it to the oceans as quickly as possible. The recent US EPA Phase II Storm water Regulations was one effort to reduce this runoff, largely to help control pollution. However, as water becomes more precious, it also gives us a different approach to deal with future droughts. Capturing rainfall when plentiful and storing it for drought times will be the key. Surface reservoirs are one solution. However, they are afflicted with the same issues of warming waters, pollution, and algal blooms that are impacting our lakes. Instead, more focus should be placed on aquifer recharge and protection. Water stored underground has the benefits of being cooler and cleaner- many contaminants are naturally filtered out by soil processes. Higher groundwater tables help to maintain streamflow and keep wells filled during dry periods. Strategies to increase groundwater recharge during rain events include maintaining forested lands, increasing the organic matter content of fields, and maintaining cover crops through fall and winter. And there's more. Disconnecting roadside ditches from streams and redirecting their flow to infiltration basins can capture as much as 20% of runoff, storing it underground, and also reducing flooding in streams. "Save the rain for a droughty day!"

Rebecca Schneider is an Associate Professor in the Department of Natural Resources at Cornell University. Her program 1st focuses on integrated, watershed-based, and sustainable water resource management in the face of climate change. She is also a long time member of the NYSFOLA Board of Directors. Photo credit: <https://blogs.cornell.edu/naturalresources/tag/rebecca-schneider>. Article taken from Waterworks, NYSFOLA, Dec.2016



SAVE THE DATE

Fourth Annual

**Gary Light Memorial Pancake
Breakfast**

August 5, 2017

8-11AM at the Tyrone Fire Hall

Come with your neighbors

and enjoy a fun-filled

belly-filled time together;

a time to chat about our unique lakes!



SAVE THE DATE

**1st LWLA PUBLIC Meeting of
the 2017 Lake Season**

Saturday, May 27, 2017

Tyrone Fire Hall

10:00AM

Learn what's going on, get a chance to buy
your new LWLA logo items for the season,
express your concerns, and connect with
your lake neighbors.

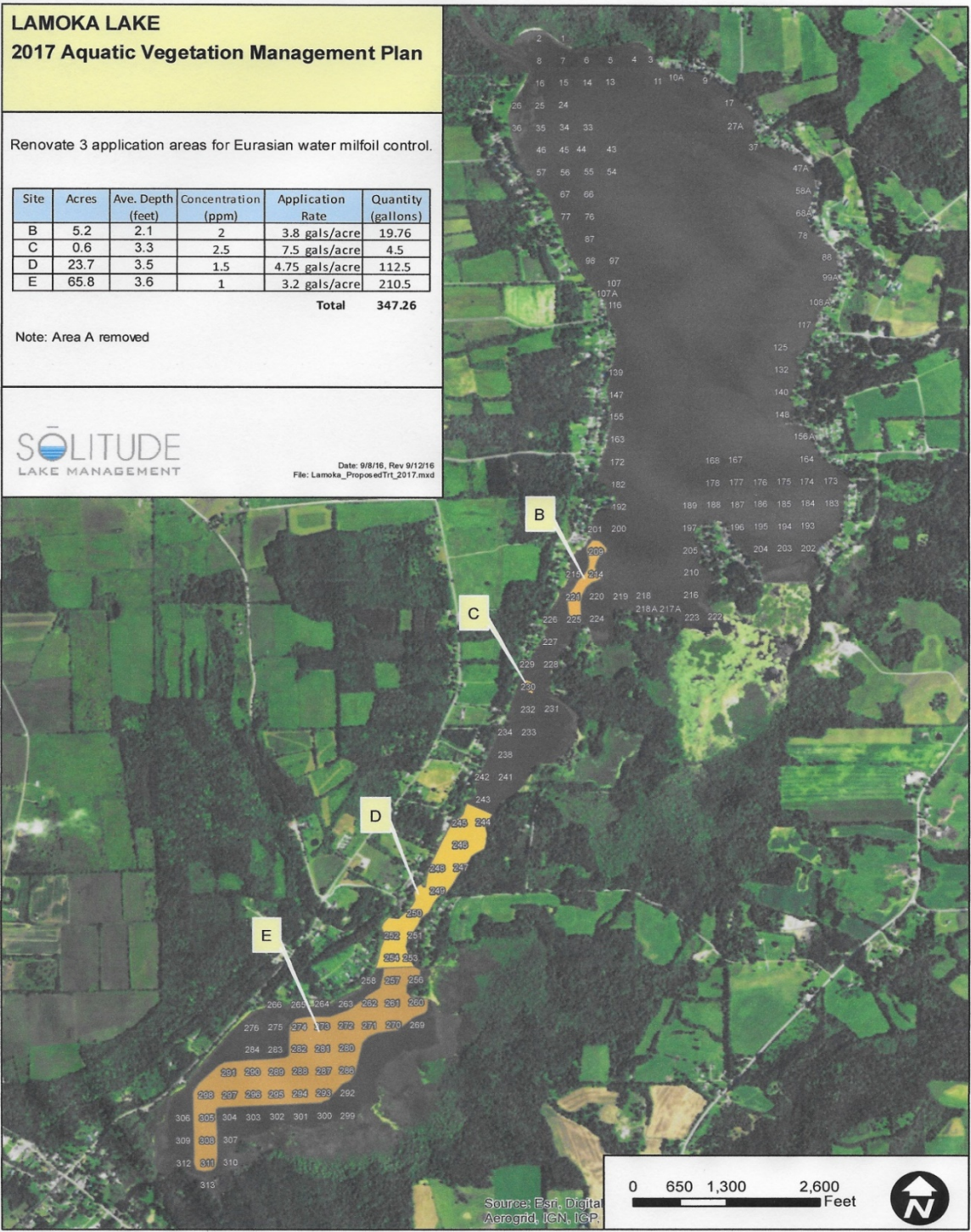
A Reminder:

DON'T FEED THE GEESE

Unless you want uninvited
"guests" for the summer!



Proposed Chemical Treatment sights for 2107



Based on 3.6' average depth, the treatment cost would be about \$59,000, or roughly \$619.00/ acre

Rake Toss Results data collected by Dr. Bob Johnson, Cornell

Every lake season, data is collected through the rake toss process (a rake with a long rope is thrown into the water and pulled up, the different species of weeds are counted and categorized) to determine plant vegetation growth. This data is first and foremost used to determine if Eurasian milfoil or Hydrilla has infiltrated the growth beds beneath the water. As we all know, these invasive species grow at a rampant rate and can populate the lake floor so quickly it becomes an entangled mat that covers the surface of the water. Too much plant growth is detrimental to the animals that populate the area. As you read the charts, you will see that the percentages of native growth has changed through the testing years listed. You as property owners are well aware of the increased plant growth. Some years you will see more of one kind of plant versus another. As stated before, under NYS law we do not have permission to remove native plants by chemical means.

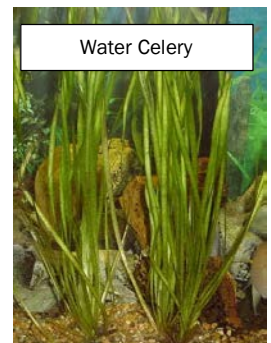
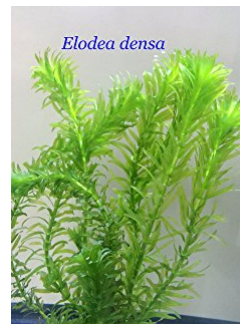
Data of %'s of plant growth types collected from Lamoka Lake for 2016

<u>Major Plants</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Coontail	20.9%	23.7%	23.1%	23.5%	18.9%	19.3%	16.9%
Robins Pondweed	10.3%	6.5%	5.4%	5.4%	5.4%	5.8%	4.8%
Elodea	8.9%	7.7%	6.3%	6.4%	5.9%	10.8%	10.8%
Curlyleaf Pondweed	11.1%	4.4%	7.6%	13.7%	13.8%	10.9%	10.2%
Southern Naiad	10.9%	13.0%	12.8%	10.6%	11.3%	14.1%	10.6%
Water Celery	7.9%	7.1%	7.2%	8.1%	9.0%	8.9%	8.0%
Eurasian Watermilfoil					7.2%	7.9%	6.0%

Data of %'s of plant growth types collected from Waneta Lake for 2016

<u>Major Plants</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2011</u>	<u>2012</u>	<u>2013</u>	<u>2014</u>	<u>2015</u>	<u>2016</u>
Southern Naiad	25.1%	26.2%	36.6%	34.8%	29.1%	22.9%	27.2%	26.8%
Elodea	23.8%	24.7%	22.4%	22.1%	21.2%	15.4%	9.3%	6.5%
Coontail	17.4%	22.1%	29.47%	30.3%	27.7%	22.7%	25.9%	20.5%
Curlyleaf Pondweed	10.3%	10.8%	2.2%	4.2%	9.9%	11.9%	10.9%	16.8%
Water Celery	6.9%	8.2%	5.7%	3.0%	6.5%	7.0%	10.3%	9.6%

Pictures from Google images.com



Zebra Mussels: Invasive & Harmful Aquatic Hitchhikers

by: [SOLitude Lake Management](#) | Feb 23, 2017

*Written by Industry Expert Kara Sliwoski,
Aquatic Biologist*

Zebra mussels (*Dreissena polymorpha*) are an increasingly problematic [invasive species](#) found throughout North American waterbodies and waterways. They are a small shellfish, regularly the size of a dime that can grow to almost two inches in length, at their largest. Their namesake comes from the striped pattern typically exhibited on their shells. However, shell patterns can vary significantly between individuals and in some instances the mussels can have no stripes at all.



Native to Russia, zebra mussels are believed to have been introduced into the Great Lakes via ballast water from a visiting ship in the mid-1980s. They prefer colder freshwater habitats, but have also been found in slightly saline environments. Since their introduction, zebra mussels have spread throughout the Great Lakes and into the Ohio and Mississippi River basins, which is their primary area of distribution. To date, zebra mussels have been documented in at least 28 states and over 600 waterbodies; locations range from western New England to along the Missouri River in South Dakota and along the Arkansas River in Kansas. Unfortunately, there are scattered locations gradually appearing as far west as California as well.

[Zebra mussels](#) are prolific invaders with the ability to spread quickly within a waterbody. During a single spawning season an individual female mussel can produce more than one million eggs. After a short free-swimming phase, the juvenile zebra mussels begin to settle on the bottom, attaching themselves with thread-like structures to hard surfaces such as rocks, boat hulls, water intake pipes and even shells of native mussels. The mussels colonize in densities ranging from 300,000 to 1,000,000 individuals per square meter, often covering and encrusting suitable surfaces. This undesired underwater accumulation, referred to as biofouling, is one of the major problems associated with zebra mussels. Biofouling easily becomes a spreading mechanism for this aquatic hitchhiker if boats are used between infested and uninfested waters.

Water intake pipes (used for irrigation, [drinking water](#) and power plants) are especially vulnerable and affected because they provide zebra mussels with protection and continual water flow with food and oxygen. Dense colonies reduce intake volume and pipe flow and, in extreme cases, can completely clog intake pipes. Zebra mussel infestations can also lead to accelerated pipe corrosion and potential issues with noxious odors and tastes. Inevitably, these impacts can result in large economic consequences if not addressed appropriately.

Zebra mussels are also detrimental to native mussel populations; they frequently outcompete other filter feeders for resources such as food and habitat space. Native mussels are usually larger in size than zebra mussels are, which allows zebra mussels to colonize on the shells of native mussels. Usually, when a native mussel has a zebra mussel attached, the native one is unable to move, feed and breed. This colonization makes the native mussels more prone to environmental stressors, and there is concern that rare native mussel species may be completely eliminated from some waterbodies as a result.



2017 Activities Calendar

MAY

Public Meeting: May 27 –
10:00AM Tyrone Fire Hall

JULY

Boat Parade: July 1 - 2:00PM
Lamoka meets at Baptist Camp,
Waneta meets at south end.

Flare Nights: July 1 – 9:30PM,
September 2 -8:30PM

Golf Tournament: July 15

Rummage Sales: Lamoka, July
22-23, Waneta, July 29-30

AUGUST

Pancake Breakfast: August 5,
8-11AM – Tyrone Fire Hall

Pontoon Palooza: August 12,
2:00PM, each lake gathers
boats in a location determined
by the first boats to tie up.

Public Meeting: August 26,
10:00AM Tyrone Fire Hall

Monthly meetings: Apr.15, May
20, June 17, July 8, Aug.19
Sept.16, Oct. 21. -10:00 -
Tyrone Town Hall

Zebra mussels are tremendously efficient filter feeders and an individual mussel filters up to one liter of water per day; this constant filtering can result in significantly increased water clarity. Although improved water clarity may be seen as beneficial by some recreational lake users, large zebra mussel populations filter out microscopic organisms leaving less food for small and juvenile [fish](#), invertebrates and other competing filter feeders resulting in an unbalanced food chain and ecosystem, and significant loss of fishery productivity. Increased water clarity also allows more sunlight to reach further into the water column, which can encourage more and deeper growing aquatic plant growth. Aquatic vegetation is necessary for a healthy waterbody, but too much growth can become a nuisance and hinder recreational uses. Additionally, [invasive plant species](#) can tolerate lower light, so increased water clarity encourages new infestations in deeper waters than had previously existed.

Although few tools are currently available for zebra mussel management, SOLitude is able to provide those tools to help. There are some newer molluscicides showing positive results that are currently available for use; however, use is highly state regulated and dependent as the pesticide must first be registered for use in that state. If permitted by the state, SOLitude is equipped to perform both large and small scale treatments taking the necessary steps before and after treatment to ensure proper application.

Though significant investment in research for zebra mussel management has resulted in the introduction of a few suitable [pesticides](#), their use is limited due to concerns for impacts on native aquatic organisms. Currently, prevention is the best management tool against zebra mussel invasion. The zebra mussel's ability to attach to smooth surfaces such as boat hulls is one of the reasons they are so successful at spreading between waterbodies. Before entering and after exiting a waterbody boats, trailers and accessory equipment should be inspected to remove plants and organisms to prevent any zebra mussels (or [other invasives](#)) from entering or spreading within waterbodies. This includes draining all bilge, live wells, bait buckets and other waters from the boat, ideally on land and away from any waters; the same technique applies to extra bait, as no organisms should ever be released, unless obtained from the site. If possible, wash down all equipment with hot water and let it thoroughly dry for at least 5 days before using again; if the equipment is needed sooner, disinfecting everything with a bleach solution is the best option. This action plan (inspect/clean, drain, dry/wash) should always be performed before and after using a boat and related equipment, but is especially true and important when used in zebra mussel infested waters.

Ultimately, if a new zebra mussel infestation is thought to be found, please notify the appropriate local state agency, as an emergency response protocol may already be in place. If zebra mussels are in nearby waters, it is imperative to be educated on identification and prevention of these (and other) aquatic hitchhikers.

Just remember, though zebra mussels may be insignificant in size, they are significant in impact.



[Kara Sliwoski](#) is an Aquatic Biologist with SOLitude Lake Management. Kara earned her Bachelor of Science degree in Marine Biology and Environmental Science from Roger Williams University in Bristol, RI in 2015 and is responsible for assisting in chemical applications, vegetation surveys, report and proposal writing for clients, ArcGIS mapping and dive tending for hand harvesting.

Did you know that there are eight Partnerships for Regional Invasive Species Management in New York? Join the listserve. Find out what's happening in your area. <http://www.nyis.info/?action=prism> partners. DOCUMENT ANY SUSPICIOUS INVASIVE SPECIES BY TAKING MULTIPLE PICTURES AND MARKING THE AREA WITH GPS POINTS. REPORT YOUR FINDINGS TO THE COORDINATOR DIRECTOR OF YOUR REGIONAL PRISM. (NYSFOLA Waterworks, Dec. 2016.)

Finger Lakes – PRISM

<http://fingerlakesinvasives.org/>

The Finger Lakes Institute at Hobart & William Smith Colleges

601 S. Main St.

Geneva, NY 14456

(315)781-4385

Hillary R. Mosher, Program Coordinator



A Message from the Treasurer

Corinne Julian

Lamoka Waneta Lake Association Membership Frequently Asked Questions

1. How many members does LWLA have? As of March 2017 about 973 members with valid mailing addresses
2. How many members pay LWLA dues? As of end of March 2017 about 484 or 50% have paid this year's dues.
3. What period do the LWLA dues cover? January to December 31 of the current year.
4. Where can I get a membership application? Either from the annual mailing that is sent out January of each calendar year or from the LWLA website.
5. Can I prepay my LWLA dues? LWLA no longer accepts prepayment of dues for future years. If you prepaid before 2017 you will not lose credit for that prepayment. However, effective January 1, 2017 LWLA no longer accepts prepayment of dues for future years. If you send in more than the LWLA annual dues it will be treated as a donation as of January 1, 2017.
6. How do I know if I still have prepaid years? When you receive your annual membership application in January and it has a yes next to where it says "membership for current year is already paid". That means that year is already paid.
7. Are my LWLA dues and donations tax deductible? Yes LWLA is a public charity.
8. Can I pay my LWLA dues with a credit card? Not now. We are looking into options for this in the future.
9. Why is my owner ID and property ID not the same? This is because some people own multiple properties. In the LWLA membership database we only assign 1 owner ID even if that owner has multiple properties. Therefore the owner ID and property ID cannot be the same.
10. Why do you not email the membership application? The main reason for this is people change email addresses more often the mailing addresses. There is no way for us to ensure email addresses are correct. In addition, several people prefer not to provide email addresses.
11. How is the LWLA membership database maintained? This is done in several ways. The most important being you, the LWLA members. If you change your information please make these changes on your annual membership mailing or by sending an email to Treasurer@lamokawantea.com. Also, if you know of any changes in your neighborhood it would be a great help if you emailed the same email address. In addition, we use the county tax records and real estate listing to try to keep up with changes in ownership.
12. Why is it important to keep the LWLA membership database up to date? The information in the LWLA membership database is not just used for membership application mailings. It is also used to send out information about weed treatments and the LWLA Newsletter.





Check us out on the web...

lamokawaneta.com