

THE LAKE REPORTER



SUMMER 2016



Photo By Julie Bertram

ANNUAL MEETING

WED, AUG 10: 6-8PM

FLCC STAGE 14

Admission and light refreshments are free, but a donation of \$5 is suggested.

To reserve your spot, call 394-5030 or email: info@canandaigualakeassoc.org

The Annual Meeting is a great place to hear updates on current initiatives and watershed topics.

Join us for a brief business meeting for officer elections, reports from the Chair and Treasurer, and the recognition of our Stewardship Award recipients. We will then welcome our keynote speaker Dr. John Hassett (SUNY ESF), presenting on the topic of Lake Foam.

Lake Foam: Local and Regional Trends

Dr. John Hassett, Professor of Chemistry at SUNY ESF will talk to the foam that has been observed on the surface of some of the Finger Lakes the past few years. Since this is a relatively new phenomenon, residents and water departments across the region are concerned that the lakes' ecosystems have changed or that the lakes have become contaminated with foam-causing chemicals.

Dr. Hassett's laboratory is examining the composition of the foam and will share his analysis, answer questions, and give us a better understanding of the source of this material.

We hope to see you there!

How One Group of Lake Neighbors is Tackling the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid

You can too. It just might save your home and our beautiful Lake.

By Lynn Thurston and Leanna Landsmann

Hemlock Woolly Adelgid: The little beast has a clumsy name, but there's no doubt about its power to wreak havoc in the Canandaigua Lake Watershed.

HWA is attacking the hemlock trees that grow in our gullies and on our steep slopes protecting our shady banks. The good news is that you can help stop it.

Why protect the hemlocks? Their tenacious root systems help prevent mud and landslides. Without our hemlocks, Canandaigua Lake is vulnerable to epic washouts from the sudden and fierce microburst rainstorms that meteorologists say are increasing in the Western Finger Lakes.

On Walton Point, we know all too well about those microbursts: we have eight gullies, most of them home to giant hemlock trees. We know their important role in holding back mudslides. One gully with no hemlocks protecting it has washed away downhill structures three times in the last 40 years.

Canandaigua Lake gullies are fragile. If the hemlocks along their banks die, the soil they anchor will slide and cause damage to the Lake. And as we've seen recently, mudslides can destroy cottages with it.



Continued on page 6

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The Lake Reporter is published quarterly and distributed free to members and supporters. We invite submissions. Please send via postal mail or email to: info@canandaigualakeassoc.org

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Watershed Consultant

Edith Davey,
Technical Assistant

Lindsay McMillan,
Administrative Coordinator

President's Message: Summer 2016

Two years ago, after the CLWA Annual Meeting, I began my career as a newsletter writer for this publication. Now, as I approach the end of my two year term as your president the message remains the same "Share the Memories, Live the Legacy, Do No Harm."

The legacy over the past two years is our legacy, as the Board of Directors, and our many volunteers who have contributed mightily to our transformation as advocates and stewards of our 'great' lake. We have accomplished some great things, not the least of which is strengthening relationships with our partners, the Canandaigua Lake Watershed Council (CLWC), under the leadership of Manager Kevin Olvany; the Finger Lakes Institute (FLI) in Hobart and William Smith Colleges, Dr. Lisa Cleckner, Director; the Finger Lakes Land Trust, Andy Zepp, Executive Director.

We have seen the development and growth of our Aquatic Invasive Species initiative/Watercraft Stewards program under the leadership of Al Kraus and Steve Lewandowski, over the past two summers. In 2014, the Watercraft Stewards Program, with our partners at FLI and CLWC inspected some 3,000 watercraft and in 2015 we expanded the program to some 14,000 boat inspections. Thanks to Al, and an army of volunteers we have placed information signs and disposal stations at virtually all of the boat launch sites around the lake.

Several of our Board members have faithfully served on a joint planning committee with Ontario and Yates County Planning Departments to develop action plans for implementation of the Canandaigua Lake Watershed Management Plan. This group has developed written guidance to assist members of the Watershed Council to implement more consistent Planning and Zoning criteria in Ontario and Yates Counties. This past year the group developed uniform requirements for onsite wastewater treatment facilities. The document has been distributed to all members of the Council and efforts to adopt the standards are in progress. We collaborated with the Ontario County Sewer and Water District in this effort as well.

Our education programs including classroom education in several school districts and our own public workshop programs have covered a wide range of current issues and topics such as Aquatic Invasive Species, Hemlock Woolly Adelgid, and Blue Green Algae. During the late Summer of 2015, CLWA, especially our Administrative Coordinator, Lindsay McMillan, played a very important role in spreading timely information about the Blue Green Algae Bloom (Cyanobacteria) episode in the Lake through our website and Facebook page.

We have also worked with various partners in cleaning up Lagoon Park in the City of Canandaigua and a small stretch of Sucker Brook adjacent to the Old Brookside development in the Town of Canandaigua.

We provided financial assistance our Legal Assistance Fund to the Town of Middlesex to help with attorney fees in securing passage of their landmark steep slopes ordinance.

CLWA Supports the Acquisition of Lands on Bare Hill

Article By Andy Zepp, Executive Director of the Finger Lakes Land Trust

With support from a number of private contributions, a grant from the Canandaigua Lake Watershed Association, and an allocation of its "Forever Fund," the Land Trust recently completed its fifth acquisition at Bare Hill – the iconic promontory overlooking Canandaigua's eastern shore.

This most recent purchase encompasses 16.6 acres of steeply sloping hardwood forest that extends from 500 feet of frontage on East Lake Road to near the crest of Bare Hill. Oak, Hickory, and Red Maple dominate with scattered Red Cedars present near the summit. The property borders land already secured by the Land Trust.

Though it is now entirely forested, the parcel shows evidence of vineyard rows and pasture fences – indicating its past agricultural history. Bare Hill is well known in the region for its scenic views as well as its place in Seneca lore. Legend has it that a mighty serpent encircled an Indian village that once stood there – swallowing residents until it was slain by a brave young boy. In its death throes, the snake cleared the land and swept the hill bare.

The Land Trust moved quickly to secure a purchase contract on this property when it was listed for sale by a realtor this spring. The organization was able to make this commitment due to the existence of the "Forever Fund" – a dedicated account that is available for time sensitive purchases. Funds are utilized when needed and then replenished – in this case, when the land is ultimately sold to the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation.

The "Forever Fund" was launched with the support of a bequest from the estate of the late Al Craig of Canadice, Ontario County. It has supported a number of acquisitions including Conklin Gully and additions to public conservation lands such as Connecticut Hill Wildlife Management Area and Sugar Hill State Forest.

With the exception of a single lakefront parcel that will be retained as a preserve, land acquired at Bare Hill will ultimately be conveyed to New York State as additions to the adjacent Bare Hill State Unique Area. The Land Trust hopes to work with the state, and other partners, to construct a "shoreline to summit" hiking trail on land that is already under conservation ownership.



CLWA President Tom Zimmerman and President-Elect Wade Sarkis present a contribution to FLLT Executive Director Andy Zepp and Land Protection Specialist Elizabeth Newbold

President's Message, Continued from page 2

We have advocated on behalf of the Lake on several development proposals including Everwilde in South Bristol, the Komarek Development proposed along the high banks in the Town of Middlesex, the revised proposal by RSM for the residential development above the lake west and south of German Brothers Marina. We also participated in the response to several natural environmental destruction episodes in the spring of 2015 which resulted from microburst rain events.

We have made financial contributions on your behalf to the Finger Lakes Land Trust to acquire land for conservation, most recently to expand the Bare Hill holdings on the east side of the lake

And last but certainly not least we thank many, many of you who have contributed your time and financial resources to us over the past two years. We have significantly increased our membership numbers and dues revenue and our annual appeal has experienced great success during the past two years. Because of your generosity we have been able to increase our efforts to protect the lake. We are both grateful and proud of your participation and assistance. We will strive to make you proud of our efforts on behalf of you and the Lake we love and enjoy.

Thank you all for sharing the memories, living the legacy, and striving to do no harm.

Tom Zimmerman, CLWA President

Watercraft Stewards at Work

New law, more stewards, protection for lake

By Stephen Lewandowski

Invasive species have become a big concern all across New York State, especially new aquatic species in our rivers and lakes. Canandaigua Lake and the Finger Lakes are no exception. To meet the threat of aquatic invasive species, New York is enforcing a new law (6 NYCRR Part 576 for Aquatic Species Spread Prevention).

Invasive species are by definition non-natives, but they are also characterized by their potential to do ecological damage by spreading without control. From recent history, the Zebra and Quagga mussels are such species and have done extensive economic as well as environmental damage.

In the past four years, the Canandaigua Lake Watershed Association has been a leader in providing a barrier to the spread of invasive species through boat launch inspections. As far as I know, only Lake George has had a more aggressive program, and they have the advantage of having oversight and funding from a State Commission. CLWA Board member Al Kraus has been a particular force for lake protection and avoidance of infestations. His work includes educational signage and composting stations at ALL launch sites on the lake.



Steward Briante Najev at the Woodville launch

CLWA's efforts are backed up by the new State Law, which can be enforced by NYS DEC Environmental Conservation Officers or any other law enforcement agency such as the County Sheriffs Patrols. Last year our stewards at the Canandaigua and Woodville launches checked nearly 14,000 boats entering or leaving Canandaigua Lake. The typical inspection takes 2-3 minutes.

This year, a State Law that says all boats must be "Clean, Drained and Dry" before they leave the launch for a road. Eight stewards from CLWA, the Finger Lakes Institute, the Canandaigua Lake Watershed Council, and NYS Office of Parks and Recreation have been inspecting boats seven days per week, about twelve hours per day since Memorial Day weekend.

The Stewards have no regulatory authority, and the inspections remain strictly voluntary. But the Stewards received training from Deputy John Peck of the Ontario County Sheriffs Department and Environmental Conservation Officer Shawn Dussault on the law and

how to contact law enforcement. Non-compliance with the new law would result first in a warning letter. No one wants to punish boaters, but inspections will go more quickly and smoothly at busy launches if boaters will clean their own boats before arriving.



Steward Alex Coling interacting with a boat owner



Boaters are encouraged to take advantage of the \$2 power wash offered at Auto Wash on North Main Street in Canandaigua to ensure a clean watercraft



Steward Daria Sparks

Canandaigua Lake and Harmful Algal Blooms

Canandaigua Lake has excellent water quality and is an invaluable drinking water and recreational resource. In 2015, a combination of factors led to the first recorded harmful algal bloom on the lake. Harmful algal blooms are caused by certain species of blue green algae (technically called cyanobacteria) that are capable of producing toxins. This info sheet includes common sense tips and resources if another bloom occurs.

Identifying Harmful Algal Blooms

Use visual cues to identify harmful algal blooms. They can appear like pea soup, spilled paint, globs, and parallel streaks. The color can range from teal to green to yellow.

Blooms can move and appear quickly in the lake. No map can accurately show bloom locations at any given moment.

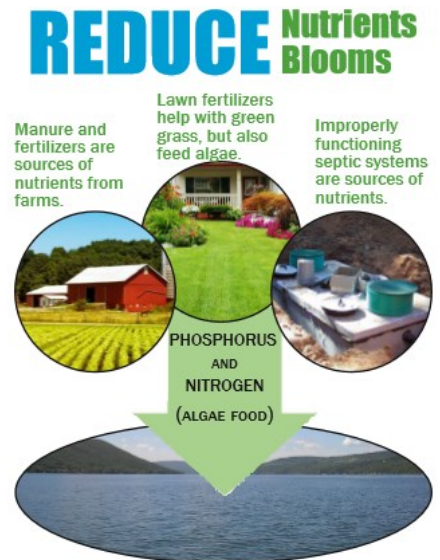


**STAY SAFE
AVOID BLOOMS!**

Blooms Start Upstream

Low levels of blue green algae have naturally been present in the lake for centuries. A combination of factors allow the algae to grow into harmful algal blooms and degrade our water quality. Nutrient runoff from storm events, specifically nitrogen and phosphorus runoff, feed the algae. Hot, sunny, and calm weather creates ideal algae growing conditions. Zebra and quagga mussels don't filter blue green algae out of the water.

Canandaigua Lake is very sensitive to small nutrient increases. Nutrients originate in the watershed and have many sources. Reducing nutrients from the watershed is the only strategy we have to prevent another bloom.



What to Do During a Harmful Algal Bloom:

- Do not swim, wade, water ski, jet ski, tube, etc. in a suspected bloom area. Take extra precautions with children. Respect public beach closures. If you come into contact with a bloom, rinse off your skin with clean water and contact your doctor if you show symptoms.
- Do not use PRIVATE water drawn from the lake during a bloom. Boiling, freezing and in-home treatment systems do not remove blue-green algae or toxins. Public water supplies have multiple safeguards and can be utilized during a bloom unless you are otherwise notified.
- NYS DOH recommends avoiding eating any fish caught within a bloom area. Contact NYS DOH for more information.
- Keep pets and livestock out of bloom areas. Their fur concentrates algae, so they can get a large dose of toxins when they groom themselves.

Potential Human Health Effects:

Prolonged exposure to water containing high levels of blue green algae can result in symptoms that include: Rashes, Eye, nose, mouth, or throat irritation, Allergic reactions, Headache, Gastrointestinal upset, Liver damage, and Neurological reactions. Contact your doctor or health agencies listed on this flyer.

If You Suspect it, Report it!

Collect Helpful Information on Blooms:

- Location
- Photos
- Description - Was it streaky, globby, filamentous, like spilled paint, like pea soupy, scummy, silky or have small leaves? What color was it?
- How long was it there?

Report Suspected Blooms to:

Canandaigua Lake Watershed Program (585) 396-3630

Kevin Olvany: klo@canandaiguanyork.gov

Kim McGarry: KMcGarry@canandaiguanyork.gov

George Barden: George.Barden@ontswcd.com or (585) 396-9716

NYS DEC (518) 402-8179

HABsInfo@dec.ny.gov

Report Bloom-Related Symptoms to:

Ontario County Public Health Department (585) 396-4343

Mary Beer: mary.beer@co.ontario.ny.us

NYS Department of Health (Geneva) (315) 789-3030

harmfulalgae@health.ny.gov

How one group of Lake neighbors is tackling the Hemlock Woolly Adelgid, *Continued from page 1*

Last summer, after hearing Professor Mark Whitmore, an entomologist from Cornell University speak at the CLWA Annual Meeting, we decided to take action.

You can too! Save your hemlocks with these five easy steps.

1. **IDENTIFICATION.** We hiked our gullies and combed our yards and hedgerows to determine if HWA was present on the Point. (It was.) We tagged trees and marked locations.
2. **TREATMENT OPTIONS.** Professor Whitmore highlighted two treatment options. One is biological, but not yet fully available at scale and the other is available and can be used to protect hemlocks for 7-9 years until a biological option can be introduced. In the meantime, Imidacloprid and Dinotefuron can be applied to individual hemlocks by a licensed professional.
3. **NEIGHBORHOOD EDUCATION.** Emails with links to information about the HWA were sent to all property owners on Walton Point, along with the contact information of licensed professionals who could treat infected hemlocks. Further discussions were held and assistance was provided to help tag infected hemlocks for treatment for property owners who live out of town.
4. **TREATMENT.** Each property owner contacted a recommended professional to treat their infected hemlocks. While we benefited from volume discounts, a separate contract was required for each property. The treatment specialists answered questions and explained necessary steps. The cost to treat the hemlocks was small compared to the cost of complacency and inaction.
5. **ONGOING SUPPORT AND EDUCATION.** Continued monitoring is necessary and is being conducted to ensure all infected hemlocks are protected. It's going to take a concerted effort to save our hemlocks and protect our gullies from further erosion.



It's easy for your Lake neighborhood to replicate our program.

We can only eradicate HWA if everyone pitches in. The CLWA and we Walton Pointers are ready to help you create an eradication plan. Contact the CLWA at info@canandaigualakeassoc.org or contact us at lynnmthurston@gmail.com and leannalandsmann@gmail.com. If you're approaching the problem differently, we'd love to hear from you so we can share it with others.

Take the CLWA Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Eradication Challenge!

Neighborhoods that take steps to eradicate HWA and report their plans will be honored at the CLWA Annual Meeting. Just let CLWA know at info@canandaigualakeassoc.org.

It's going to take a concerted effort to save our hemlocks and protect our gullies. Other watersheds nearby are losing their hemlocks due to inaction. And hemlocks covering thousands of acres in states to our south are dying or dead.

To protect the beauty and integrity of Canandaigua Lake, we must be prepared to protect its watershed, especially its forested lands.

Help take action before it's too late!



Helpful Links:

Visit the CLWA website and click on "[Terrestrial Invasive Species](#)" to view presentations, check out ID info, and read about treatment options.

Visit the [DEC website](#) for videos and fact sheets.

CLWA Annual Appeal Campaign is Underway ... Join us!

CLWA would like to thank all our supporters that have responded early-on to the 2016 Annual Appeal campaign.

Last year, the Annual Appeal allowed us to expand our reach in the watershed to fund several creative, collaborative projects aimed at the protection and preservation of Canandaigua Lake, beyond what membership dollars support. In 2015, this included:

- the continuation of the Watercraft Steward program at two boat launches on the lake (stewards checked 14,000 boats for aquatic invasive species, thanks to increased coverage!)
- a habitat restoration project near Sucker Brook in the Old Brookside development
- the next phase of the Natural Capital Study – detailing ecological land values in the watershed
- a contribution to FLCC towards the purchase of advanced testing equipment that has the ability to obtain real-time data on blue-green algae levels

*This year, we are excited to announce a new list of priorities for action in 2016. **We have set ambitious goals ; there are so many great opportunities to positively impact watershed health!** Here are the projects we hope you will support in 2016:*

Buffer Strip Initiative Tests conducted on all the main tributaries that flow into Canandaigua Lake show that, during rainfall events, harmful contaminants, nutrients and sediments are having a very negative impact on the ecological balance and water quality of the lake. CLWA is working with the community on an initiative to install buffer strips of trees, bushes and grasses along tributaries and the shoreline to improve and protect the quality of water flowing into the lake.



Support Finger Lakes Land Trust Land Purchases

Preserving natural lands in the watershed serves the water quality goals of the Watershed Association as well as the habitat protection goals of the Land Trust. CLWA will assist FLLT in acquiring lands and easements on properties with the greatest potential for water quality protection. (Thanks to early support - we've already been able to accomplish this! Article on page 3.)

Improvements to Sucker Brook CLWA will invest in projects that improve the condition of Sucker Brook, including stabilizing its banks, restoring lost wetlands, moderating flows, and removing pollutants.

Meet Scientific Research Needs for Emerging Issues such as blue-green algae, lake foam, plastic micro-beads, invasive species, etc. Scientific testing often provides the only effective answers to complex problems.

Information/Tracking and Treating Hemlock Woolly Adelgid Tracking the progress of this pest, informing the public about the threat, and assisting with biological control measures developed at Cornell will be the thrust of this project's expenditures.

Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Program Though much work has been done, the AIS program has become an important mainstay project to protect Canandaigua Lake from harmful invasive species. Continued program support is greatly appreciated to keep up with the demand of full time steward coverage.

Join with us to check more items off this list!

A response sections is also included on the back of this newsletter. Or visit canandaigualakeassoc.org to donate online.

Lake Levels: Amazing Evaporative Losses

By Stephen Lewandowski

If all goes according to the Guide Curve, each year Canandaigua Lake should reach its summer level of 688.5 feet above mean sea level on about May 9. In fact, it was only about 1.2 inches above the desired level from May 7, 2016 until June 4. Not bad for a natural system under minimal control from gates.

But since June 12th, in 24 days, negligible rainfall on the watershed and massive evaporation caused by summer heat have caused 4.8 inches of lake level loss, or 1.44 billion gallons of water. 60 million gallons per day. Nearly twice times the total permitted withdrawal for drinking water.

It is ironic that when lake levels fall, citizens call in to complain that too much is being taken out for drinking water. The truth is that the major losses of lake water stem from evaporation and the requirement to send at least 35 cubic feet per second down the Outlet to dilute sewage effluent. And the evaporation will get much worse as the summer's heat progresses. In mid-summer as much as an inch and a half (4.5 billion gallons) per week can evaporate from the lake's surface.



The Draft Model Onsite Wastewater Treatment System Law has been circulating around for a few months now. Members of the Joint Municipal Land Use Work Group (a group of code enforcement officers, municipal officials, and private citizens from around the watershed) have received great feedback and have heard some misconceptions about the law. We have incorporated public feedback into the law and would like to do some myth busting on the latest version of the law.

Myth #1 – I will be required to remove my holding tank, even if it the best option for my property.

Many parcels along the lakeshore have very limited space or are located very close to the lake. On these parcels, holding tanks may be the safest option. Also, holding tanks may be used to replace substandard systems if the holding tank is the best available technology.

Myth #2 – Inspectors will be allowed to come onto my property or into my home without my permission.

We have worked closely with municipal lawyers to update the law to ensure that the inspectors will only be allowed to access properties following the Town's standard procedures. Inspectors will not request access into existing homes for the purpose of determining the number of bedrooms in the home. There may be a need to access the basement to see the plumbing to determine if there is a gray water system- land owner permission will be necessary.

Myth #3 – I won't have any choice on who completes the inspection.

Some residents feel most comfortable working with a contractor, maybe that they have known for years. Others feel most comfortable working with a government employee. This law is set up to give each property owner choice in both the public and private sector. All inspectors will undergo the same training and utilize the same inspection procedure for consistency. The authority having jurisdiction (usually the Code Enforcement Officer or Watershed Inspector) will then interpret the inspection findings and will determine if the system meets standards.

Myth #4 – My substandard system is working properly.

Onsite wastewater systems fall into one of three classifications under this law: adequately functioning, substandard or failing. Failing systems discharge untreated or partially treated sewage on the ground surface, into waterways or into groundwater and are an immediate health threat. On the other hand, substandard systems have a design flaw (such as an undersized tank, absorption area is too small or is too close to the lake) that does not allow for full treatment of nutrients and pathogens. Substandard systems can degrade water quality, without ever showing a surface discharge or other types of failure.

The previous version of the draft law would have required substandard systems on parcels within 200 feet of the lake to be brought up to design standards after it was identified as substandard. However, many felt this was putting an undue burden on property owners. Therefore, the draft law was modified so that substandard systems will be required to meet design standards at the conveyance of real property. Other towns in NY also require system upgrades at the conveyance of real property and have had success with their programs.

Myth #5 – If the inspector finds anything wrong with my system, I'll have to replace the whole thing.

If a problem is found during an inspection, the authority having jurisdiction will send the property owner a letter explaining what components need to be fixed/upgraded and whether the fix/upgrade is required by this law. Often only a component of the system is not working properly, and the property owner can work with a design professional to determine the best solution.

Myth #6 – The Watershed Inspector has the final authority for my system.

The Code Enforcement Officer (CEO) and not the Watershed Inspector has the higher authority regarding the law and can overrule the Watershed Inspector. If a property owner does not agree with the CEO, they may appeal the decision through the Town's appeals process.

Myth #7 – I'll be required to have 5-year inspections regardless of where my onsite system is located, just because my parcel is within 200 feet of the lake.

The focus of the 5-year inspections is to ensure systems within a critical distance of the lake are functioning properly, because they present the biggest risk for impacting lake water quality. All parcels within 200 feet of the lake will be required to have an inspection during the first 5-year cycle. If the inspector determines that the absorption area is more than 200 feet from the lake, then the property is exempt from future 5-year inspections.

If you have more questions about the law please do not hesitate to call or email:

Kevin Olvany (585) 396-3630
Watershed Program Manager
Kevin.Olvany@canandaiguanyork.gov

George Barden (585) 396-9716
Watershed Inspector
George.Barden@ontswcd.com

Beauty Spots in the Watershed

By Stephen Lewandowski

Grimes Glen has been open to the public for many, many years. Former Naples Mayor Don Braun over years purchased parcels of land on which the Glen is located and kept the Glen open to the public regardless of liability concerns. He is a true local hero to Naples.

But in more recent years, the Finger Lakes Land Trust in combination with Ontario County and with help from CLWA and other donors purchased the parkland from Mr. Braun. Now it is an Ontario County Park with a Conservation Easement owned by the Land Trust and whose development has been guided by a local committee. Improvements include a wider and longer trail that makes the second falls accessible almost without wetting your feet. And a sturdier bridge with Rainbow trout murals painted by local artist Darryl Abraham guarantees an easier stream crossing. Ontario County has also cleaned up some buried junk and provided decorative stonework to the project.

An historic marker at the mouth of the Glen commemorates local geologist D. Dana Luther's nineteenth century find in the Glen of a fossil "tree fern" now owned by the NYS Museum in Albany.

Informal picnic grounds are still in place at the glen, and families are welcome without charge. They are asked, however, to dispose of their trash back at home. Adequate parking is available. The Glen is beautiful in all seasons and may be slightly more accessible in winter when the stream is frozen over. In the summer, the Glen exhales cool air with the odor of large hemlocks that grow in its shade.

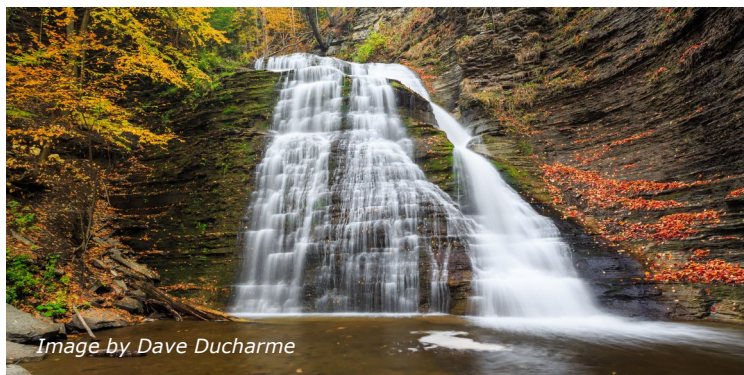


Image by Dave Ducharme

The Finger Lakes Land Trust has accomplished great things, without much money. The case of Grimes Glen shows how they can work with willing landowners and other agencies and organizations to accomplish their goal of preserving the best of the Finger Lakes. But they really need partners whose goals are in synch with their own.

Don Braun, the former Naples Mayor, is a good example of a private citizen whose conservation and public service goals were advanced by a partnership with the Finger Lakes Land Trust. Don firmly believes that Grimes Glen is a beauty spot that must be shared with the public. Over a number of years, he inherited and purchased several parcels of land that comprised the Glen up to the second falls. When he looked for the option to make legal access permanent, a partnership with both the Land Trust (to hold an easement making inappropriate development impossible) and Ontario County seemed the best way to go. Now, Don says, "It was my intention to keep the Glen a park from the beginning. I am extremely pleased with the help I received from the Land Trust and Ontario County Planning to make this dream come true.

Our hats are off to Don Braun. Those of you who share similar goals, plan now for future success.

In Memory of Nancy Swett

"Nancy left a lasting impression on all who knew her, and a legacy to so many."

-Sharon and John Fredericks

Carl Bialik & Lydia Serota

Leanna Landsmann

Tom & Barbara Clark

Murray Lanther

John & Sharon Fredericks

James & Shirley Moore

Larry Henry

Richard & Estella Watkins

James & Jill Kelly

Kathryn Weider

Richard & Marilyn Krager

CLWA offers our sincerest condolences to Nancy's family and friends.

In Memory of Chris Ragus

From Roger & Suzanne
Schenkel

Watershed Education Program Wraps Up Another Successful Year!

By Beth Altemus and Sharon Radak, Watershed Educators

June wraps up the bulk of activities for the education team, which had another successful and busy year. In all we reached over 1500 students from Canandaigua, Marcus Whitman, and Naples schools, as well as Canandaigua Montessori, FLCC and St. Mary's. We were pleased to work with students from St. Mary's for the first time this year during a storm drain marking project as part of their community volunteer service day in May. Sixth, seventh and eighth graders helped us mark approximately 30 storm drains on various streets near their school.

Our biggest event each year is Watershed Exploration Day at Onanda Park, which we have been organizing for the entire Canandaigua third grade since 2013. This year 244 students came to learn from a wonderful group of talented and knowledgeable members our watershed community. Students investigated stream insects, fossils, Hemlock Woolly Adelgid, gully ecology and geology, aquatic invasive species and migratory bird habitat through games, hikes, discussions and hands-on activities. They also learned the importance of appreciating and caring for our beautiful lake with yoga on the beach and making an eco-friendly cleaner that won't pollute our waterways.



Marcus Whitman's ECO 6th graders performing chemical tests at Flint Creek in Italy Valley

One of the highlights of our year was receiving new Enviroscape Watershed and Wetland models thanks to a grant from the Ontario County Water Resources Council. The Watershed model is already an integral part of our curriculum, and this year we were also invited to present at Bristol Fun Days in June. Community members of all ages were able to see demonstrations of both the Watershed and Wetland models during this event, as well as

participate in a pond study. Additionally, we presented the Wetland model to FLCC's Wetland Ecology class, which gave them a great visual "capstone" to their semester's studies. We look forward to exploring more ways to incorporate both models into our community outreach in future years.



Storm drain marking!



Pond Exploration!



Fun with the watershed model!

Macroinvertebrate Workshop at Grimes Glen in Naples (...creatures without backbones but visible to the naked eye)



The Canandaigua Lake Watershed Association and the Finger Lakes Land Trust are pleased to announce a session on stream life in Grimes Creek on 10 AM Saturday morning, August 27th by Environmental Educators Edith Davey and Steve Lewandowski.

The presence or absence of certain indicator species of aquatic life is a definite marker of a stream's health. Similar tests of Grimes Creek and other branches of Naples Creek over the past twenty-five years have shown high quality water and high quality habitat. The reproducing Rainbow trout that spark a fishing frenzy every April 1 in Naples Creek suggest that both the fish and their food, such as stoneflies, mayflies and caddisflies, love Naples Creek.

Steve Lewandowski and Edith Davey have led workshops on the banks of Grimes Creek many times. School and community groups, children, their parents and grandparents have enjoyed the guided outing. Grimes Creek's waterfalls have also received a special inspection.

Please meet Edith and Steve at the mouth of Grimes Glen at 9:45 (at the end of Vine Street in the Village of Naples). Turn between the Naples Valley Theater and the Fire Hall. Be prepared to get a little wet, of course. **Bring your children, or grandchildren!**

"Native or Not" Workshop Highlighted Aquatic Species of Interest

By Edith Davey

On June 16, 2016, the Canandaigua Lake Watershed Association, Ontario County Soil and Water Conservation District, and the Town of Canandaigua Environmental Conservation Board sponsored a workshop aimed at increasing the knowledge of the public about aquatic plants – both native and alien – and at learning the procedures of boat inspection.

Lakeshore property owners and other lake users learning to identify native aquatic plants (macrophytes) is a step toward protection of local lakes from aquatic invasive species.

Watercraft Stewards, now present at launch sites on many local lakes, assist boaters in complying with the "Clean, Drained, Dry" requirements of NYS Environmental regulations.

Dr. Bruce Gilman, FLCC Professor of Environmental Conservation, brought examples of native and alien aquatic plants, and encouraged attendees to examine the specimens. He described their growth patterns and life cycles and discussed factors that encourage or inhibit the growth of some plants.



Watercraft Steward Cynthia Smith provided a demonstration of how Stewards approach and interview persons launching boats. Bob McCarthy, CLWA Board member, trailered his boat to Onanda Park for the program. Walking around the boat and trailer to identify points where plants might be caught and transported, Cynthia noted the trailer hitch, anchor, propeller, trailer supports and other areas that should be checked for aquatic hitch hikers.



Steward Cindy Smith points out the areas on a boat trailer that AIS are likely to hitchhike.

Have you seen a "questionable" aquatic plant?

Slight variations in plant structure between native and invasive species can make them very difficult to ID. If you come across a plant you suspect may be invasive (like water chestnut, hydrilla, starry stonewort), collect a sample in a sealed plastic bag and call the CLWA office at (585) 394-5030 to have it identified.



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SPECIAL REQUEST: 2016 Annual Appeal

As seen on page 7 of this newsletter, the Canandaigua Lake Watershed Association’s Annual Appeal campaign is in full swing and we’d love your help.

We are asking for your support—above and beyond what your membership dollars already help us accomplish. Your donations to CLWA will help us move these projects forward NOW. Often, private donations from a large number of individuals impacts our ability to successfully get grant support by providing a “local match”. Please help us better serve our watershed by making a donation to the CLWA Annual Appeal.

100% of your gift will be spend on protection of the lake and its watershed.

Please circle your donation amount and return with payment.
\$25 \$50 \$100 ____ other
Mail your payment to CLWA:
P.O. Box 323 Canandaigua, NY 14424
Or pay via PayPal at:
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