



Notes and Presentations from the 6th Annual Lake Links Workshop

October 20th 2007

Perth District Collegiate Institute, Perth, ON

Lake Links Agenda

	Registration and Displays	9:00am – 9:30am
	Welcome and Introductions	9:30am – 9:35am
Session 1	Municipal Official Plans and By-laws – Looking Forward	9:35am – 10:20 am
	<p>Panellists: Matt Craig, Rideau Valley Conservation Authority David Hahn, South Frontenac Township Sheldon Laidman, Township of Rideau Lakes Steve Pentz, Tay Valley Township</p>	
Break	10 min	
Session 2	Algae Issues/ Aquatic Vegetation Growth	10:30am - 11:45am
	<p>Presentation: Bev Clark, Ministry of the Environment: What is Algae? Why is it in my lake causes and effects of algae blooms on lake environments</p> <p>Panellists: Anne Bendig, Ministry of Natural Resources Valerie Blazeski, Parks Canada Bev Clark, Ministry of the Environment Mark Ferguson, Department of Fisheries and Oceans Tanya McLaurin, Ministry of Natural Resources</p>	
Lunch	Networking and Displays	11:45am – 12:30pm
Session 3	Septic Re-inspection Programs	12:30pm- 2:00pm
	<p>Presentation: Sandy Bos Township of Muskoka Lakes Case Study: Three Mile Lake - blue green algae outbreak and subsequent re-inspection program</p> <p>Panellists: Sandy Bos, Township of Muskoka Lakes Mark Green, Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District Health Unit Jamie Saunders, Mississippi-Rideau Septic Office</p>	
Break	10 min	
Session 4	Updates - Lake Associations and other organizations	2:10pm – 3:20pm
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Terry Rees, Federation of Ontario Cottagers' Associations • Lake Associations and volunteer organizations/groups 	
Wrap up	10 min	3:20pm - 3:30pm

The following are the recorded minutes of the 6th Annual Lake Links Workshop. Presentations given at the workshop are attached as separate links.

Welcome and Introductions:

Bob Sneyd, Centre for Sustainable Watersheds

Lynn Preston, Rideau Valley Conservation Authority, Chair of the Workshop

As many Lake Associations are undergoing the Lake Management Planning process on their lake, the topics chosen for this year's Lake Links Workshop were of particular interest to groups in this region interested in learning about the current issues and topics that may be affecting their community.

Session I: Municipal Official Plans and Bylaws – Looking Forward

Panel

Matt Craig, Planner, Rideau Valley Conservation Authority

David Hahn, South Frontenac Township

Sheldon Laidman, Manager of Development Services, Township of Rideau Lakes

Steve Pentz, Planner, Tay Valley Township

The Panellists were to address

- Official Plan and Zoning By-law examples that support sustainable development and protection of lake environments (proposed, existing or planned changes)
- What steps are being taken to include watershed plans and lake management plans into Official Plans and Zoning By-laws?
- By-law enforcement techniques/examples

	Matt Craig Planner, Rideau Valley Conservation Authority	David Hahn South Frontenac Township	Sheldon Laidman of Development Services, Township of Rideau Lakes	Steve Pentz, Planner, Tay Valley Township
Background Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conservation Authorities provide input on policies for clean water and shoreline protection in municipal Official Plans and By-laws • New legislation allows the Rideau Valley Conservation Authority to regulate 11% more of the Rideau watershed which includes provincially significant wetlands, shorelines and steep slopes (for slopes - rely on mapping to identify areas of concern, not water quality driven) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Proud of South Frontenac's efforts • Bedroom community of Kingston • Large lake community with both permanent and seasonal residents with active lake associations • Resulted in the protective planning policies that are now in place 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Amalgamation of 5 municipalities into one in 2005 • 70% development on water • 4000 water lots • 300 building permits/yr – 40 -60 of those are new development • Time share development is coming to the area and could have significant impact on lakes where they are being developed 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mr. Pentz answered the question "what is sustainable development"
Discussion of Official Plans and Zoning By-laws	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Townships are doing a decent job • Planning and enforcement are good but we need to update and keep the partnership going • Policies differ from township to township - we need to be realistic when we are working towards being consistent in our bylaws 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An Official Plan looks at the overall impact of development on the environment • Uses ecosystem protection approach, not just a piecemeal approach • Latest Official Plan review <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Community involvement was key to determine what policies the public would like to see included in the Official Plan ○ Carried out a public survey that identified what policies the community would like to see - 39% return ○ Majority of respondents in favour of protective policy (water quality and restrictive development policies) • For example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Created specific provisions for narrow shallow water areas and islands ○ Created a Zoning By-law limiting development on a shoreline property to 5% lot coverage ○ Used Muskoka planning examples, results included: ○ Re-development or new development has minimal impact 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The municipality is updating their Official Plan in 2008 • Examples of existing Zoning By-laws <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Development does not exceed 10% lot coverage of a shoreline property (although may be increased to 15%) ○ 30m minimum setback of septic system is required ○ Lake impact studies and boat studies are required for large development cases greater than 3 units/lot ○ Regulations around wetlands in the Official Plan currently exceeds provincial standards (building code says 15 m) ○ Regional and provincially significant wetlands are regulated 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tay Valley Township's current Official Plan and Zoning By-laws apply good land use practices and they are consistent with current provincial interests • A thorough review is carried out on any shoreline development application <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Almost all applications for re-development proposals that require a zoning bylaw amendment needs to be approved by the council ○ Site plan approval is not just a technical requirement but also a chance to educate the landowner ○ If the development is non-conforming, an Environmental Impact Study is required and must go through the planning approval process ○ 30 m setback of sewage systems is in place - not always possible with lot size

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Makes it easier to decline requests for expanding development when lot is limiting. Has resulted in property owners increasing lot sizes (purchasing of neighbouring lots) creating low density development with larger shoreline property frontages 		
<p>What steps are being taken to include lake management plans and watershed plans in Official Plans and Zoning By-laws?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Watershed plans/studies give site by site recommendations and polices that have been accepted and reviewed by the public, municipalities and other stakeholders ● Watershed plans identify gaps in data, where policy is needed, and where to concentrate efforts ● Some municipalities use existing watershed plans and studies to create policies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● South Frontenac Township used recommended policies from the Rideau Lakes Study to create policy directly inputted into the Official Plan ● Used an adaptive approach to different areas and conditions (e.g. the distance required for a septic setbacks on differing lot conditions) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Lake Management plans need to add value beyond existing policies before the township would consider including them into Official Plans and By-laws ● Wording from the plans would be used in some cases ● For example: Lake Plans identify risks and concerns specific or unique to a lake. If the plan recommendations require greater than a 30 m septic system setback because the lake's water quality data shows the need/rationale for setback greater than 30 m, it would be considered - otherwise – the policies are probably already covered in the existing By-laws and Official Plan 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The operational aspects of lake plans will be considered ● Lake plans identify research and education needs ● Information in lake plans can lead to new policy
<p>By-law enforcement techniques and examples</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Enforcement is based on a complaint driven process and rely on calls from the public when there are infractions ● Lack of staff resources, use education and stewardship approach primarily ● Conservation Authority enforces under their own regulation and work with municipalities and MNR to avoid duplication - could have a better partnership when it comes to enforcement ● There are a variety of By-laws differing from township to township that are difficult to regulate (i.e. tree cutting bylaws and size of docks) ● Planning application – there is no enforcement unless a site plan exists on the development 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Township uses site plan agreements <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Signed by landowner e.g. agree to protect 15m vegetation ○ The agreement is put on land record so it is included in the title ● Hard to enforce. Legally, the costs are high, requires going to court. If conditions are not being met, it usually is righted by a phone call (using education and awareness) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development is regulated through site plan <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Encourage vegetation enhancement, mitigation measures and net environmental gain ○ Enforcement is reactive ○ Security deposit is placed on site plan

Questions from the Participants

Official Plan provision	<p>Q: How can a Lake Association or community group get involved in the Official Plan provision and review process?</p> <p>A: An individual should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify a champion council member that will focus on lake issues• Become familiar with the review schedule, what is being updated, changed or staying the same?• Take advantage of pressing issues (e.g. timeshares on lakes)• Get involved and stay involved in the planning process• Encourage council to continue to look forward
Enforcement and Regulation	<p>Q: How are the By-laws being enforced and regulated?</p> <p>A: Agencies rely on individuals to report when policies are not being met. It is only a small section of the population that do not follow the policies and By-laws regardless of education and guidance. Majority of people who contravene By-laws are normally quite compliant once they are educated on the issues/policies.</p>

Session II: Algae Issues/ Aquatic Vegetation Growth

A. Algae Issues:

Keynote Presentation: A Bit about Algae (presentation attached as separate link)
Bev Clark, Coordinator, Lake Partners Program, Ministry of the Environment

Bev Clark was invited to Lake Links to speak to algae and algae issues. Bev is one of the most prominent experts in the study and monitoring of water quality in Ontario. Recently, Bev has been involved with projects designed to examine the link between nutrients, lake productivity, and the impacts of trophic interactions and invading species focusing on large Ontario lakes including Lake of the Woods, the Kawartha Lakes. Bev coordinates the Ministry of the Environment's Lake Partner Program, a volunteer based monitoring program that measures phosphorus and water clarity in lakes throughout Ontario.

Key points of the Presentation:

- There are good aspects of algae - it is a necessary part of the ecosystem
- Some of the bad aspects of algae are taste and odour problems, oxygen depletion, and toxin production (blue green algae) as a result of algae blooms in our waterways
- Climate change is more than likely the leading factor of higher documented algae blooms in lakes less likely to receive algae issues (i.e. lakes in the Canadian Shield)
- Unusual weather, less annual ice cover, internal loading of phosphorus in the lake system, and increase in temperatures are potential factors causing algae blooms and are reflecting the ecosystem imbalance
- some algae grow anywhere and is not necessarily an indicator of poor water quality

Questions from the Participants:

Zebra Mussels	<p>Q: What is the long term impact of zebra mussels eating algae?</p> <p>A: Zebra mussels are probably removing the nutrients from the water. When the mussels die and wash up to near shore areas they bring the nutrients to shallow, warmer waters and therefore may cause algae blooms as they decompose. There is no proof to this at this stage.</p>
Lake Temperatures	<p>Q: What are the trends in lake water temperature?</p> <p>A: There will be regional differences. Climate change could lead to weather in Eastern Ontario becoming drier and hotter. Lakes may not have incrementally higher temperatures as each year passes, but they are staying warmer longer which changes the temperature trends and can affect the lake ecosystem</p>
Nutrient Levels	<p>Q: What is the effect of lower nutrient levels in lakes and what might happen in the next 10 years?</p> <p>A: More chrysophytes blooms (conjugating algae) and possibly more blue green algae blooms in unlikely places</p>
Blue Green Algae Information	<p>Q: Where can the public go to learn more about blue green algae?</p> <p>A: Visit the website www.nalms.org or the Environment Canada website www.ec.gc.ca</p>

B. Aquatic Vegetation Growth:

Presentation: Aquatic Vegetation Control (presentation attached as separate link)
Tanya McLaurin, Senior Lands Technician, Ministry of Natural Resources
Anne Bendig, Biologist, Ministry of Natural Resources

Key points:

- Call the MNR if you are looking to remove aquatic vegetation
- If your property is along the canal, call Parks Canada
- Chemical removal – contact the Ontario Ministry of the Environment
- The MNR works with Fisheries Oceans Canada and the Conservation Authorities when reviewing applications
- Aquatic vegetation is beneficial. It helps protect your shoreline and reduces erosion problems - if you maintain aquatic and shoreline vegetation you will be less likely required to install a retaining wall
- Vegetation removal – encourage hand pulling (keep in mind the vegetation will come back – the plants are not eliminated)
- MNR uses a case by case approach for applications to remove aquatic vegetation – depends on your lake's aquatic vegetation community, fish habitat and spawning sites, location, proximity to provincially significant wetlands and species at risk habitat
- Dredging – is considered case by case, generally not commonly permitted

Panel

Tanya McLaurin, Senior Lands Technician, Ministry of Natural Resources

Anne Bendig, Biologist, Ministry of Natural Resources

Valerie Blazeski, Ecosystem Scientist, Parks Canada

Mark Ferguson, Fish Habitat Biologist, Fisheries and Oceans Canada

Bev Clark, Coordinator, Lake Partners Program, Ministry of the Environment

The Panellists were to address

- Strategies for dealing with aquatic vegetation on lakes and the permitting process
- Environmentally sound 'aquatic vegetation control'
- Organizational jurisdiction, permitting requirements and process
- General education re: aquatic vegetation

Questions from the Participants

Cattle Access	<p>Q: Is allowing cattle to graze and have access along waterways prohibited?</p> <p>A: Cattle access is a complex issue that must take into consideration the impact on the shoreline. Preference is to work with the farmers to come to a reasonable solution, utilizing incentive programs and stewardship activities and education as opposed to enforcement. If the farmer or landowner is not compliant, than prosecution is the next step</p>
Blue Green Algae	<p>Q: What should someone do if they suspect a blue-green algal bloom</p> <p>A: Contact the regional Ministry of Environment (MOE) office – the Surface Water Quality Specialist. The MOE will contact the Ministry of Health to do testing. Even though the testing may not show toxins at that time there could always be toxins developed later on. Public should call if concerned</p> <p>Contact Information: Ministry of the Environment Kingston Regional Office, Box 22032, 1259 Gardiners Road, Kingston ON K7M 8S5 Toll free: 1-800-267-0974, or (613) 549-4000, Fax: (613) 548-6908</p>
Aquatic Vegetation Removal	<p>Q: How is prohibited removal of aquatic vegetation regulated and enforced?</p> <p>A: The infraction falls under the Public Lands Act. Primarily rely on individuals to report any incidences. The first response is to educate, then get voluntary compliance. If there is no compliance at that time, further steps will be taken; up to, and including, prosecution.</p>

Lunch Break Presentation

Presentation: Fish, Fisheries, and Water Resources: Adapting to Ontario's Changing Climate
Lucian Marcogliese, Research Biologist

- Undertaking a joint study with Queens University, Mississippi Valley Conservation and the Mississippi Valley Field Naturalists. The study is funded by Natural Resources Canada's Climate Change and Adaptation Program
- The study: Fish, Fisheries, and Water Resources: Adapting to Ontario's Changing Climate, is being carried out to understand the adaptation and adaptive capacity of fish in the Mississippi Watershed
- If you can give any observational information for this survey, or would like to, please email **Lucien** at ccfsurvey@sympatico.ca for a copy of the survey

Session III: Septic Re-Inspection Programs

Keynote Presentation: Three Mile Lake Case Study
Sandy Bos, Building Inspector, Township of Muskoka Lakes

Sandy Bos came to Lake Links to share his experience as the lead in the Three Mile Lake Septic Re-inspection Program. This program was put in place in response to the blue green algae outbreak on the lake. Sandy has worked as an Environmental Officer and Sewage System Inspector with the Ministry of Environment, and moved to Paragon Engineering as a Sewage System Designer, and eventually started BOS Environmental Consulting before joining the Township of Muskoka Lakes. Since 1998, Sandy has been working for the Township of Muskoka Lakes as a Building Inspector (Onsite Sewage Systems) and has been inspecting and designing sewage systems for 25 years. He is a Board Director with the Ontario Onsite Wastewater Association and a member of the Ontario Building Officials Association.

Key Points of the Presentation

- The primary focus of the lot to lot septic re-inspection program was to try and determine what contribution septic seepage may have had in contributing to the blue green algae outbreak on Three Mile Lake
- 48 orders were given for septic system replacement, 66 letters for maintenance orders out of 521 properties
- Most problems were identified with:
 - old steel septic tank systems that were no longer in working order
 - sinks or showers being used without proper leaching pits
- The program used the Building Code Act to access properties and inspect systems
- Don't know how much phosphorus is being contributed by septic systems into a lake system. Septics are designed to deal with bacteria, and we are waiting on the science to determine how much phosphorus is being leached into lakes from septic. In the case of Three Mile Lake – internal loading was by far the major source of phosphorus that caused the algae bloom

Questions from the Participants

Grey Water Pits	<p>Q: Are grey water pits still legal?</p> <p>A: Yes – they are a Class 2 System under the building code</p>
Mandatory Septic Inspections	<p>Q: Is it legal to place a regulated mandatory septic inspection on properties at time of sale?</p> <p>A: Yes, if it is on land transfer. A By-law needs to be put in place to allow that. At this point it would be superseding provincial policy. However – examples – New York State requires a yearly inspection of septic systems</p>
Impact on Water Quality	<p>Q: How much impact on lake water quality did the project have?</p> <p>A: Don't know how much phosphorus is leaching into system from septic systems – they are designed to deal with bacteria – so not sure how much phosphorus in the system is contributed by septic systems – science isn't there. In the case of Three -Mile Lake – internal loading was by far the source of phosphorus that caused the algae bloom</p>

Panel

Sandy Bos, Building Inspector, Township of Muskoka Lakes

Mark Green, Chief Building Official, Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District Health Unit

Jamie Saunders, Septic Inspector, Mississippi-Rideau Septic Office

The Panellists were to address:

- Septic re-inspection programs in Eastern Ontario - Updates and results
- Outline your septic re-inspection program
- Discuss how it began (out of what need) and the enforcement approaches
- Current results and future plans of the program

	Mark Green, Chief Building Official, Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District Health Unit	Jamie Saunders, Septic Inspector, Mississippi-Rideau Septic Office
Outline of Septic Re-inspection program	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In late 2004 the Health Unit was approached to carry out a pilot septic re-inspection program on Charleston Lake. The program was paid for through money received from building permits at the Health Unit and money from the Ministry of Municipal Affairs and Housing 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mississippi-Rideau voluntary septic re inspection program works with the Tay Valley, Rideau Lakes, and North Frontenac townships and the lake associations found within those areas to determine areas of concern
How the program is carried out	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A survey was sent out to the set pilot project geographic area with a 40% return rate • The study looked at 169 properties over two summers • For the study, the landowners had to be present and the tanks lids needed to be uncovered. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Questionnaires are sent out to property owners in the area. Completed and sent back questionnaires results in identifying where the voluntary septic system inspections will be conducted • Voluntary • Program will inspect both old and new septic tanks, as problems are associated more with usage patterns vs. the time the system is in the ground. • Education is a large portion of this program and therefore holding workshops, public meetings and attending Annual General Meetings is a focus for the program

Results	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Results of the program identified 37 septic tank replacements and 22 required corrective actions • The cost per inspection turned out to be \$336/lot (included mileage and wages of experienced septic inspectors). If the program was to be carried out again, costs could be lowered to approximately \$200 per lot 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The inspection results are consistent with other programs – 7-10% systems need severe work and 40% require maintenance, updates or repairs
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Questions from the Participants

Who Pays	<p>Q: Who pays for the service of septic re-inspection programs?</p> <p>A: For the most part it is the municipality that pays</p>
Percent of Phosphorous	<p>Q: What percentage of phosphorus is in Southern Ontario, as well as Northern Ontario?</p> <p>A: This is difficult to determine because there are so many variables that can affect the level of phosphorus including: septic seepage, internal lake factors, and intensity and amount of rainwater</p>
Health Concerns	<p>Q: Regarding septic systems - what triggers/is considered a health concern? (directed to Mark Green in particular)</p> <p>A: Mark responded:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sewage on ground • Direct discharge • High E coli counts from water testing
Voluntary Re-inspections	<p>Q: Are the inspections completely voluntary?</p> <p>A: Yes. Unless there is something the inspector can tell is wrong with the system with a visual inspection, or a call/complaint from the public has been received</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People are more prone to volunteer for inspection when they receive pressure from their neighbours • It was suggested participants use pressure to influence others to volunteer for the program • Report any problems immediately • Its up to the municipality to make it a mandatory invasive inspection if a call has been made

Session IV: Updates – Lake Associations and other organizations

For the last session, participants were asked to give a brief update on behalf of their organization. This session is used as an opportunity to hear how other organizations are doing, what activities they are involved in, and to share any ideas or approaches to concerns or issues groups have experienced in their community.

Presentation: FOCA Lake Links Presentation 2007
Terry Rees, Director Federation of Ontario Cottagers' Associations

Key Points of the Presentation

- Since 1963, FOCA has worked to support the efforts of water based volunteer groups
- FOCA's current interests include: environment property taxation, risk management, association related support, roads and road access, emergency services: rural crime, fire safety, safe boating; mining, and property rights
- FOCA supports lake association's interests through newsletters, seminars, risk management, *Docktalk*, the FOCA website, and through advocacy, for fair but clear legislation/regulations that uphold the long-term interests of waterfront Ontario
- Dock Talk Program a success and result of excellent partnerships
- information on website www.foca.on.ca

Lake Updates: Common themes

- Many lake communities are undergoing the lake management planning process
- Concern and opposition to potential mining in the area was voiced – groups are in support of updating the current Mining Act
- Ongoing monitoring is a major activity with many lake groups

Gananoque River Waterways Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working on Gananoque River Watershed Plan • Working with the A to A organization • A 300 m setback policy for septic systems and septic system discharge has been set for two cold water trout lakes their area: Red Horse and Charleston Lakes. This policy applies to newly created lots on these lakes • Working on a Frontenac Arch Paddling Route map
Bobs and Crow Lakes Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New President for the association • Work continues on their Lake Plan and beginning the implementation stages • Working with partner municipalities to have the plan included in the Official Plan and zoning bylaws • They are concerned with the fractional ownership development issue
Black Donald Lake (Madawaska)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Don't have a conservation authority in their area • Working on getting one designated • Leaning on Mississippi Valley Conservation for information and support
Otter Lake Landowners' Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Work continues on their lake management plan and watershed report • Water levels are still an issue on the lake, working with community to educate on this issue
Buck Lake Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Working on a lake plan using Bob's and Crow Lake Plan template
Buckshot Lake Cottagers' Association:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Subcommittee in the association focused on mining issues • Working with Mississippi Valley Field Naturalists to bring forward ecosystem issues of mining including drilling, road building • Suggested mining issues be included under the source water protection areas/ Clean Water Act, recognizing the Act does not include private wells – is there some angle we can use the existing regulation to protect watersheds from the effects of mining?

Norway Lake Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Speedway that was developed near the Lake is source of noise pollution • The owners of the speedway are requesting changes to their permits to increase usage of the track • Working with Mississippi Valley Conservation on a water temperature project on their lake • We should all be considering climate change and future changes – talk to your municipality to get them involved
Bennett and Fagan Lake Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Continuing lake water quality testing and monitoring • The whole lake had a Dock Talk visit (2 properties short) • Suggested an effective brochure on blue green algae and cyanobacteria from Quebec be used as a template to produce an Eastern Ontario brochure
Canonto Lake Property Owners' Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Labour Day weekend was the official creation of their Lake Association • They are a headwater lake and are beginning a lake plan • Their township Official Plan review is coming up and they are working to ensure that the voice of the lake community is included in the discussions • Working with Mississippi Valley Conservation on the water temperature project • Looking to do more monitoring • Looking at/ concerned about mining surface rights vs. mineral rights
Lake Clear	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Great Lake – come visit!!
Big Clear Lake Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying out a lake plan using the Living Lake Plan template
14 Island Mink Lake	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Undergoing a lake plan/subwatershed report • Getting excellent support from the Stewardship Councillor for maps and data • Not getting a lot of support from Quinte CA – their lake is on the tip of the Quinte's watershed and feel they are not a priority • MNR Walleye assessment work being carried out on the lake and looking for a CFWIP grant (Canadian Fisheries and Wildlife Improvement Program) to do some fish habitat creation/restoration work • Partnering with 13 Island and 30 Island Lakes • Using Bob's and Crow Lake Plan as their template
Grindstone Lake Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invasive species sampling monitoring going on in partnership with Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters and Mississippi Valley Conservation • They are dealing with a fractional ownership development on their lake (200 log homes) • Concern with mining issues • Aboriginal Land Claim on the lake ongoing • Source water protection team – subcommittee that will be involved
Otty Lake Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Since 2004 working towards the completion of a lake management plan • Have had the chance to be part of the creation of excellent partnerships in the area • Looking to finish the plan by early January • Will begin implementation of the plan this coming summer
Dalhousie Lake Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Their lake association mandate is to provide education to the lake residents • Have meetings 3 times/year • Promote lake community through social events – had a successful flotilla this year • The group has gotten involved in the mining issue • Next year, they are beginning water testing/monitoring with the Mississippi Valley Conservation
Baptiste Lake Cottagers Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Completing a lake plan undertaken with Randy French, French Planning • Will have a dock talk program next year • Their lake has been dammed for 30 years and the Lake Association has been approached by the township to use the dam as a green energy source • Currently looking into the issues, concerns and advantages
Farren Lake Association	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Looking into developing a lake management plan • Carried out a resident survey this summer and are currently collecting them • Have had lots of help with the various partners in the area • Supporting mining petitions
Centre for Sustainable Watersheds	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Spoke to their national program Water Connections • The organization is the Ontario Coordinator for the Living by Water program and they have many educational materials including the Living on the Edge books available • Community groups and Lake Associations can contact CSW to utilize their charitable status number to assist groups in receiving funding. Contact CSW www.watersheds.ca for more information

Wrap up

Lynn Preston gave a summary of the days events:

Session I:

- Individuals and lake groups need to create influence by getting involved in the planning process and municipal politics
- Put pressure on councils to move forward and adopt more environmentally sound planning policies
- Encourage municipal councillors to attend Lake Links

Session II:

- The increase in algae blooms is a function of changing weather patterns
- Algae blooms are natural and may require adaptation on our part to live with
- However, still room for good stewardship practices on our shorelines
- Contact MNR for any aquatic vegetation removal project

Session III:

- Need more science behind phosphorus retention of septic systems
- Systems need to be maintained regularly
- Peer pressure works on getting your neighbour to carry out a septic inspection
- Lots of work still to be done in education to ensure septic/grey water waste is being properly dealt with in rural areas

Lynn reminded participants to fill out and hand in the evaluations for the workshop and to include suggestions for topics/subjects to cover for next year. The participants were reminded that the event will be held in a larger venue in Perth to accommodate more people. Lynn then thanked the panellists, the organizations that brought displays, the Planning Committee and the participants for coming out and sharing their information, questions and time.

Organizations Attended

Lake Associations and Volunteer Organizations

14 Island Mink Lake Association
Adam Lake Property Owners Association
Baptiste Lake Cottagers Association
Bennett and Fagan Lake Association
Big Clear Lake Association
Big Gull Lake Association
Black Donald Lake
Brule Lake
Buck Lake Association
Buckshot Lake Cottagers' Association
Christie Lake Association
Colonel By Lake Association
Canonto Lake Property Owners' Association
Dalhousie Lake Association
Dog Lake Association
Frontenac Environmental Partnership
Grindstone Lake Association
Gananoque River Waterways Association
Greater Bobs and Crow Lake Association
Lake Clear Property Owners Association
Lower Beverly Lake Association
Norway Lake Association
Otter Lake Landowners Association
Otty Lake Association
Pike Lake Property Owners Association
Mississippi Lakes Association
Mississippi Valley Field Naturalists
Shawenegog Lake
Sharbot Lake Property Owners' Association

NGO's

Cataraqui Region Conservation Authority
Centre for Sustainable Watersheds
Federation of Ontario Cottagers' Associations
Friends of the Tay Watershed
Mississippi Valley Conservation
Rideau Valley Conservation Authority

Government Organizations

Fisheries and Oceans Canada
Frontenac County Stewardship Council
Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources -
Kemptville
Leeds County Stewardship Council
Leeds, Grenville and Lanark District Health Unit
Parks Canada – Rideau Canal
Rideau Lakes Township
South Frontenac Township
Community Stewardship Council of Lanark
County
Tay Valley Township
Township of Muskoka Lakes

Businesses

French Planning
Living Lake Plans

