



Newsletter 2022

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President's Letter 2022

Nearly every day, I walk to the Two Lake Club to record the lake level using the lake gauge that I've hidden along the shore. It's both a chore and gift, like walking a dog. Always, as I approach the shore, I start to feel more alert. Is the rabbit that hides between the kayaks out today, ears translucent in the sunshine? Move quietly, slowly, observe. Is the snapping turtle showing bubbles and maybe the curve of its shell? Let's see if the frogs will sound. And they almost always do, frogs calling back and forth, a couple of different individuals making a happy noise, telling me they are here. I've seen beaver a few times at this quiet location. Once a beaver dove and swam underwater to the other side where it surfaced and looked back at me for a long few minutes before it headed up one of the small channels it has created into the swamp.

And the birds! The birds sing and call. Is it just my imagination that there are more bird songs by the water? The kingfisher is flashing and making its unmistakable cry. That pileated woodpecker is

showing off its prehistoric silhouette! The swallows chase the insects rising off the lilies. I take a breath and think, thank you, lake!



And just like that, everything is calmer. I perch on the rock near the lake gauge. No matter other pressing demands, I have time to watch the dragonflies and damselflies fly and flutter in patterns. Their flights encode secrets that maybe someone wiser can decipher. I ponder and enjoy the art of their flight paths that they share with me.

It's been a heck of a couple of years. Thankfully, the comfort and companionship of the lakes,

of nature, has been unflagging. Thank goodness for all that we so often take for granted! The Mappingness Project says happiness is greater in natural environments, where bodies of water are in view. They get no argument from me.

The mission of the Three Lakes Council is to help **preserve and protect all of the lakes** so that the community can enjoy their beauty today and in the future. We continue to do research to uncover trends, and we bring the board together to make decisions informed by science.

In this newsletter, read about important projects around our lakes. Revisit the importance of phosphorus. Reserve your spot at our annual meeting and potluck on August 6.

While we are grateful for each and every donor, we want to give a special shout out to 70 donors who have donated each of the last ten years. Thank you!

Be safe. See you out on the lakes!

Janet Andersen, President
Three Lakes Council
threelakescouncil@gmail.com

Phragmites is Creeping Around

Phragmites, or common reed, is a dramatic plant with a showy flower stalk. Unfortunately, it's also an aggressive non-native invasive. *Phragmites australis*, named after the Greek word for fence, can grow 12 to 20 feet tall. Spreading though tough rhizomes, phragmites will outcompete native plants. Its monoculture is not friendly to the birds and wild creatures that live around our lakes.



Since our native animals evolved away from these non-native reeds, they won't recognize them as a source of food or shelter, and suffer as more of the shore becomes filled with phragmites.

Phragmites stands are spreading to more of our lake shore areas. They scatter along the north side of Lake Oscaleta and in the channel between Lake Waccabuc and Lake Oscaleta. Residents are removing them from the Two Lake Club. Kevin Karl, our Long Pond Preserve Steward, has weed-wacked phragmites along the shore of the preserve, and the stand has

decreased in size and vigor. If you have this plant with its tall stalks similar to bamboo, and with the large fluffy flower heads, you can do the same to try to weaken its growth and slow its spread.

Bugging Purple Loosestrife

Purple loosestrife, or *Lythrum salicaria*, is another wetland invader that forms a gaudy monoculture. This plant, too, has been spreading around our lakes. It has showy purple flowers on a square stem, and develops in clumps 3 to 7 feet tall. Dense growths of this non-native plant cause a notable decline in biodiversity, crowding

out native plants. This degrades the life cycles and habitats of many organisms, including waterfowl and amphibians.



These plants were once sold as garden ornamentals, but now New York prohibits their sale.

Two beetle species and two weevil species have been released as biocontrols or predators on purple loosestrife.

They eat the leaves and flowers, and over time this should slow the spread of this striking but disruptive plant.

Our Lakes Listed as Impaired Waters

The Federal Clean Water Act requires states to submit a list of impaired waters every two years. They list lakes that don't support their use class. Lakes Rippowam and Oscaleta are considered Class B lakes, suitable for contact recreation like swimming and boating. Lake Waccabuc is a Class A lake, or a drinking water lake.

New York State added our three lakes to the 2022 impaired list because their **phosphorus** levels are higher than water quality standards. Lake Waccabuc was also listed for high levels of **ammonia**.

Impaired waterbodies sounds bad. But it reflects reality. Data shows our lakes are polluted to an extent that they can't be used for their designated purposes. This puts our lakes on the priority waterbody list. A specific restoration strategy called a total maximum daily load (TMDL) plan will be developed by the state. This should outline what is needed to get the lakes back to a level where the uses are supported. PWL lakes are also eligible for certain grants not available to all waterbodies.

Be a Good Lake Neighbor

Our lakes are special. We want to enjoy them – and we must share them as well. A few lake considerations will help everyone enjoy the lazy hazy crazy days of summer without disturbing our lake neighbors.

Please inform your guests of these rules and guidelines. Post this page for all visitors to see!

Noise



Sounds carry well across water.

Please keep your

voices down and remember not everyone enjoys your musical preferences. This is especially true in evenings when other noises diminish.

Town law prohibits noisy motorized equipment from 7pm to 8am and all day Sunday. We encourage additional voluntary “quiet times” late afternoons and evenings on summer Fridays and Saturdays.

Dogs



Town code requires dogs to be on a leash whenever not

on the owner’s

property. Dog poop should be picked up and put in your trash.

Geese and swans



Nice to look at, but please don’t feed them. It’s

not good for the waterfowl and it’s not good for our lakes!

Boating



Local customs supplement NYS and town

regulations in governing motor boat use on the three lakes.

Learn the ropes!

2022

Lewisboro Town law

Horsepower limits are 25 hp on Lake Waccabuc and 10 hp for Lakes Oscaleta and Rippowam.

Motor boats can be used between 8:30 a.m. and 1/2 hour after sunset. Skiing and tubing are allowed only between 10am and 4 pm, and both a spotter and a driver must be on the boat. The law requires motorboats to be operated in a safe and prudent manner.

New York laws

NY requires mandatory boat safety education for all motor boat operators born on or after January 1, 1993. Boats with an electric or gas motor should be registered with NYS.

Informal lake use guidelines

Boats at speed should not come within 100’ of a float or a dock. Coves are slow speed areas and boats should not tow anyone in those areas. That means no skiing or tubing in the Waccabuc coves!

The channels that connect our lakes help make these lakes special. Take care when entering, transiting, or exiting a channel.



Swimmers have the right of way, but common

sense safe swimming means

staying within 100’ of shore, where boats should not operate at speed. You can also swim before 8:30 am, when motor boats should not be run.

Invasive species



Boats, fishing gear, and water toys are the most common ways for

invasive species to move from one lake to another. Please don’t take these items between waterbodies – but if you must, ensure you clean, drain, and treat them as required by law.

Please don’t release aquarium plants or animals, fish, or any leftover live bait into the lakes. Many of these are invasive and can spread and do harm.

Private property



Of course you can stop on a float if you have an emergency, but

remember that these lakes, docks, boats, and shores are all privately owned. This includes Castle Rock and Rippowam Farms!

Keep it clean!



Please don’t litter in the lake. Carry any recyclables and

garbage off the lake and properly dispose of it at home.

State of the Lakes (2021)

Last year was not a great year for our lakes, based on our observations and feedback from our lake users. Waccabuc was green with a lake-wide algal bloom. While this sometimes happens for a week or two, last year's bloom persisted for much more of the season than typical.

We have data to back up our impressions. We sample our lake water as a member of the NYS Citizens Statewide Lake Sampling Program (CSLAP). The detailed reports for each lake, containing the season's

data and analysis, are available on our website.

The scorecard summarizes our lake's status using a few key indicators. The scorecard below looks like a lot of red! It shows that **2021 was a worse than typical year** on our lakes.

The trophic status, or nutrition levels, is a combination of the measures of phosphorus, chlorophyll (algae) and Secchi (clarity). Trophic status is a shortcut to describe the condition of our lakes, and can help track trends. The data show that our lakes are becoming more eutrophic. Over time, our waters have shown

decreased clarity, increased nutrient levels, more algae, and higher temperatures. In sum, our lakes are less healthy. These changes reflect many factors from increasing human use to the increased heat and larger storms from climate change.

Our lakes all have aquatic invasive plants. Typically, the presence of one or more invasive species indicates that the lake is at risk for additional invasive species.

Lake user perception is based on how suitable the lake seems for recreation. Harmful algal blooms and algae levels can affect the aesthetic and recreational use of the lakes.

Water quality indicators		Waccabuc		Oscatelea		Rippowam	
		Typical Year	2021	Typical Year	2021	Typical Year	2021
Trophic Status	Phosphorus	Mesotrophic	Eutrophic	Mesotrophic	Eutrophic	Eutrophic	Eutrophic
	Chlorophyll	Mesotrophic	Eutrophic	Mesotrophic	Eutrophic	Eutrophic	Eutrophic
	Secchi	Mesotrophic	Eutrophic	Mesotrophic	Mesotrophic	Mesotrophic	Eutrophic
Aquatic invasive species		Present		Present		Present	
Lake Perception		Fair	Fair	Fair	Good	Fair	Fair
Shoreline Harmful Algal Blooms		Poor	Good	Fair	Good	Fair	Good
Open water algae levels		Poor	Poor	Fair	Poor	Fair	Poor

Weevil, Weevil Rock You

In June, Three Lakes Council purchased and released 1000 weevils in an effort to slow the growth of mile-a-minute vine on Long Pond Preserve. Mile-a-minute, as the name indicates, is an aggressive terrestrial grower, covering grass and

trees with its thorny vines. These sand grain sized weevils



only eat mile-a-minute. We released these weevils in the past, and they slowed the growth of this invasive. We are releasing more this year as one of our efforts against invasive species in our watershed.

In this photo, can you find the tiny weevils that have a huge appetite for mile-a-minute?

Septic Study Lessons

In 2021, a town grant funded a study of phosphorus pollution, septic systems, and potential solutions for Lake Waccabuc. Unfortunately the study didn't include Lakes Oscaleta and Rippowam, so we lack a full assessment for our watershed. Any community system will require a grant and community endorsement to implement.

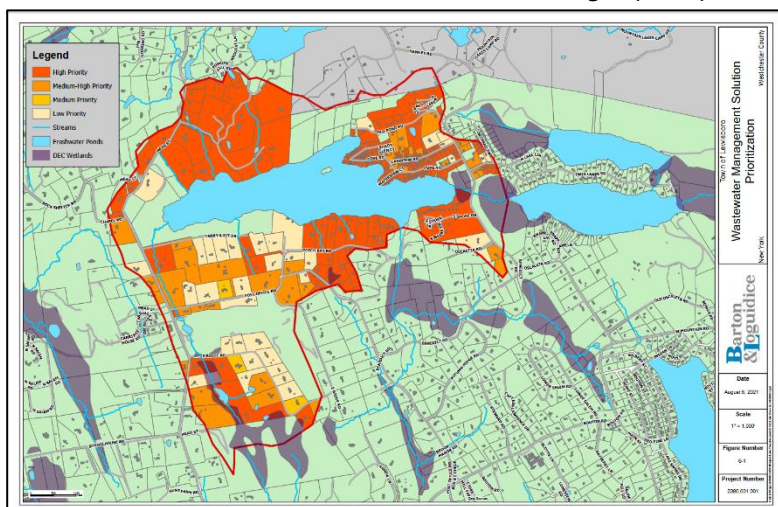
but still allow phosphorus to reach our lakes and fuel additional algal growth.

In our watershed, poorly functioning septic systems may be a larger issue than failing systems. Poorly functioning systems can result from environmental constraints or aging system components.

Septic systems need good soils to treat wastewater. Poorly functioning septic systems may

useful life is 20 to 30 years. Regular pumping and maintenance should help extend operational life.

Many of our septic systems were installed before the role of good soil conditions was understood. Every parcel in the study area has soils with limitations for septic systems. The Waccabuc study identified 283 septic systems. Of these, 75% had were located on parcels with an environmental constraint listed above. In addition, 65% of the septic systems are more than 50 years old, and only 18% were installed less than 30 years ago. Both age and environmental constraints combined for a map for prioritization of septic system attention, shown to the left.

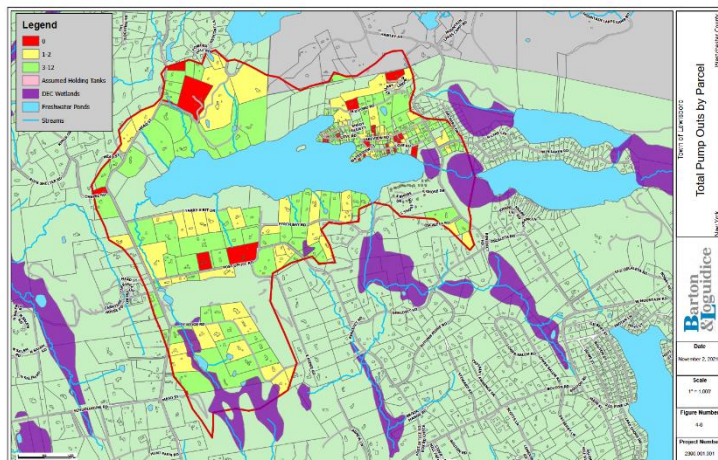


For homeowners the study provided additional information about our septic systems that is worth review. Septic systems work when the wastewater can percolate and be purified by chemical and bacterial actions in the soil. A **failing** septic system has wastewater evident from the surface or backing up into the home. The study also described **poorly functioning** septic systems, where septic wastewater reaches groundwater before being purified. Groundwater can then carry phosphorus to the lakes. Poorly functioning septic systems may pass DOH muster

be on steep slopes, with shallow depth to bedrock, with shallow depth to groundwater, with very fast or very slow infiltration rates, and within 100' of lakes, streams, or wetlands.

EPA estimates that the lifespan of a septic system is 50 years. Cornell Cooperative Extension says the best case

Since any potential community solution will take years, **we need homeowners to act responsibly now.** At least 38% of our homes have not been pumped 3 times in the last 15 years. **Pump your septic** tank at least once every 5 years, as the law requires.



The full study report is on the Three Lakes Council website

Nuisance Lake Weed Control

Every year the Three Lakes Council commissions a plant survey and alternates between Lake Waccabuc and Lakes Oscaleta and Rippowam. The 2021 Waccabuc study is on the website:

https://threelakescouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/2021-Waccabuc-Aquatic-Plant_red.pdf

In summary, there is some good news. Invasives Brazilian elodea, Curly leaf pondweed, and Water chestnut have not been found recently. Lake weed density goes up and down within a year and over the years, but the generally, the density and abundance of Eurasian milfoil (invasive), brittle naiad (invasive), and White water lily (native) is on an upward trend over the last decade. The amount of 'nuisance' weed density also seems to continue in this upward trend. The connection between lake weeds, algae growth, and the health of the lake is complicated. Both weeds (and algae) seem to be increasing. However, there are ways to control lake weeds:

1. **Hand Pulling:** Pulling weeds by hand is effective. Getting the roots as well as the leaves is important. A sustained approach is necessary, as they will come back – but not as dense or abundant. Specialist divers that hand

pull lake weeds that have been to our three lakes.

2. **Tools:** 'Weed rakes' can be used to pull in floating leaves. This is somewhat effective for some types of plants. However, it doesn't tackle the root and may spread some plants. Since many plants can reproduce from pieces, make sure you



One of many types of weed rakes

collect any plant fragments to limit spreading weeds to new locations.

3. **Benthic Barriers:** Certain mats, when weighted and laid on the lake bed, stop the light getting to the weeds and are effective for small areas. Over time, leaves and sediment settle on the mat, and weeds will



Benthic barrier photo from Lake Bottom Blanket

grow on top if the mats are not moved or cleaned off annually.

4. **Mechanical means:** Some boats and barges have equipment that can remove weeds by suction harvesting or dredging. This is very effective since it removes the weeds, along with the sediment that the weeds grow in. A special permit is required for this method.

The purpose of this article is to provide lakefront owners with information to control lake weeds, to stop the increasing density of nuisance weeds, and to stabilize the ecosystem. Over the years, sediment and leaves go into the lake (and nitrogen), along with increasing hotter temperatures – give lake weeds the ideal environment to grow. Proactive management seems to be required. I hope this article helps.

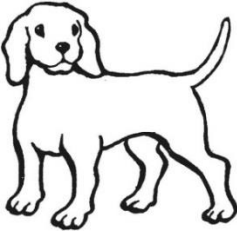









Cheers!

T Rajwer, Lake Oscaleta lakeside resident who pulls weeds every spring – worth it!

Editor's note: Curly-leaf pondweed is still in both Waccabuc and Oscaleta, but it dies back before our July survey.

Phosphorus Sources

What adds phosphorus to our watershed? Match the sources with the annual amount of phosphorus they produce.

Source	Phosphorus
 <p>1. A typical dog</p>	 <p>A. 3.0 pounds a year</p>
 <p>2. An average person</p>	 <p>B 3.8 pounds a year</p>
 <p>3. A pair of geese</p>	 <p>C. 0.2 (one-fifth) of a pound</p>
 <p>4. An acre of forest</p>	 <p>D 3.6 pounds a year</p>
 <p>5. An acre of lawn</p>	 <p>E. 1 pound a year</p>

Answers: 1 D, 2 A, 3 B, 4 C, 5 E

Why Do We Care So Much About Phosphorus?

Phosphorus allows plants and algae to grow in lakes.

Plants and algae need carbon, nitrogen, and phosphorus to grow. Our lakes have plenty of carbon and nitrogen nutrients so the lack of phosphorus acts as the limit on growth. Adding 1 pound of phosphorus allows up to 1100 pounds of plants or algae to grow.

Many of causes of growth are outside our control – except phosphorus.

The amount of algae that grows is dependent upon water temperature, sunlight, wind strength, predators, and nutrients. Of these, only the nutrient phosphorus is something we can control.

Take actions to limit the addition of phosphorus to our lakes.

Phosphorus comes from many sources. In our lakes the inputs are diverse and dispersed, so many different actions can reduce phosphorus inputs to our lakes.

- Pump your septic system regularly
- Pick up after your pets and throw their poop in the trash
- Plant a buffer of native shrubs and ground cover between the lawn and the lake to slow flow to the lake
- Reduce impervious surfaces and lawn areas to slow polluted runoff
- Don't feed ducks, geese or swans
- Support geese population control efforts
- Limit use of fertilizers and pesticides
- Plant or mulch all bare soil
- Don't blow leaves or other lawn debris into the lakes

Our actions can help our lakes!

Plankton Riddles

From 2021

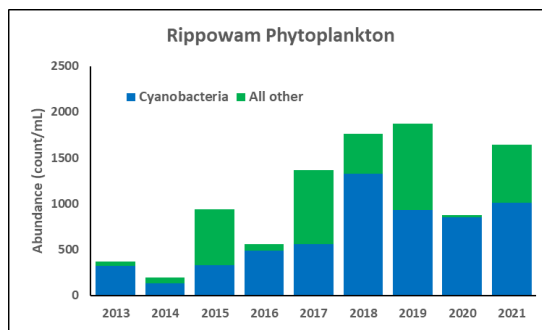
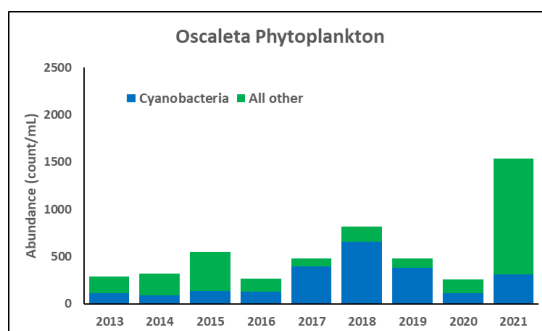
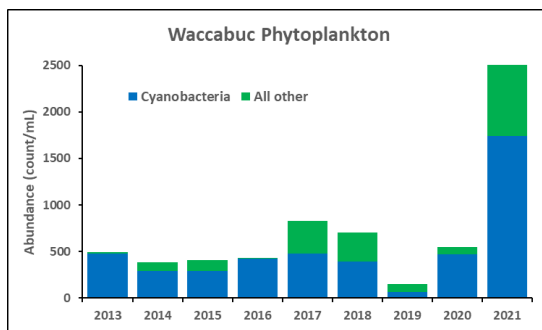
We collect separate algae and zooplankton samples once each year to assess annual trends. For algae, while overall levels of algae affect water clarity, we also track cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) levels because those species can sometimes form toxins. These samples are a single day's measurement although algae changes constantly.

We also assess zooplankton, which are microscopic animals that provide food to many of the animals that live in our lakes. Zooplankton are also an important consumer of algae, so we like higher levels of zooplankton and lower levels of algae. Unfortunately, cyanobacteria are the least favorite food of zooplankton.

Algae (Phytoplankton)

As residents know, our lakes saw atypically high levels of algae in 2021. **Waccabuc and Osaleta algae levels were the highest we've seen in this annual sample.** Waccabuc was dominated by cyanobacteria, while Osaleta had a smaller ratio of cyanobacteria. Rippowam's algae level was about that of a typical year.

Unusually, all three lakes had roughly the same levels of algae in 2021.



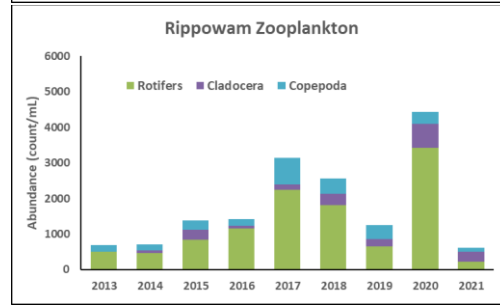
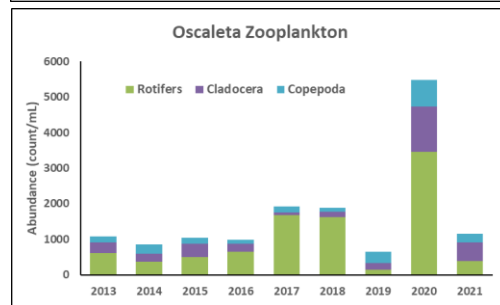
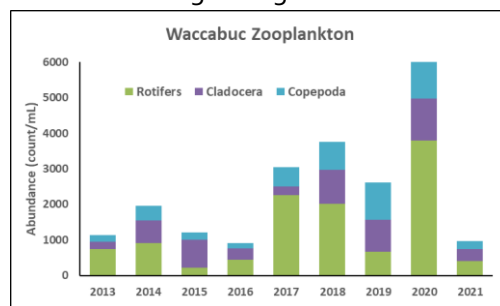
Zooplankton

Zooplankton are important for the food web and as controls on the level of algae. The zooplankton dynamics in the recent years are perplexing. After a banner year in 2020, the zooplankton levels in our lakes fell dramatically in 2021. Fish predation might be the cause.

Rotifers are the smallest class of zooplankton, often the most abundant, and not very good at controlling algae. Cladocera are the most efficient algae

predators, so we like to see high levels and high proportions of them. Copepods are also good algae consumers, but they are larger and can be more easily seen (and eaten) by fish.

What's going on? Alewives consume a lot of zooplankton, and have boom-and-bust population cycles, so perhaps the variation is a result of a change in the number of alewives. When we have a lot of algae on our lakes, we'd also expect to see more zooplankton, but we didn't. Did lower levels of zooplankton result in higher algae levels?



Unfortunately, all we can say is: possibly. We will continue to collect data. Meanwhile, we hope for less algae and a zooplankton rebound in 2022.

Boat Stickers!

We issue boat stickers to help keep invasive species out of our lakes. Most invasive species are spread on boats moving from one lake to another.

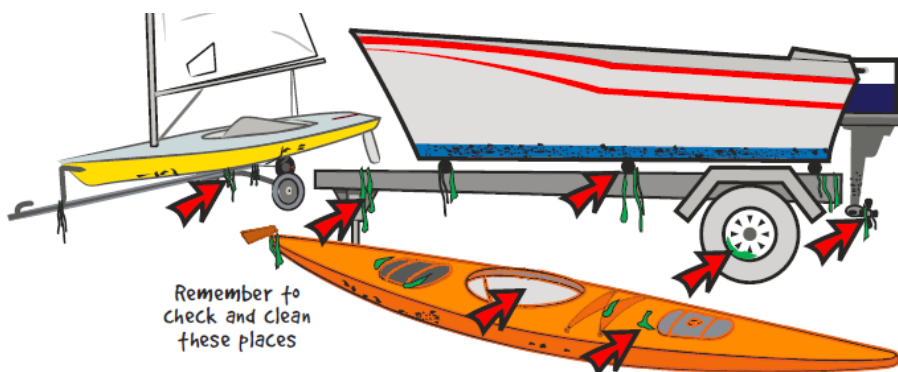
If your boat isn't sporting one of these snazzy boat stickers,



you are missing out! And if your boat goes wandering, it could be missing too! Stickers help keep track of whose boat is whose at rights-of-way. To register your boat go to www.threelakescouncil.org/boats

How to Clean Boats

Of course we hope you don't transport your boats to other waterbodies. Nearby lakes and rivers have some truly scary invasive species that could hitchhike a ride. Some of them can hide in mud and plants, and others, like zebra mussels,



spread with youngsters that are not visible to the naked eye.

To avoid transporting invasives, take reasonable precautions.

Clean, drain, and treat your boat before launching it onto one of the Three Lakes. Wash, inspect, and let your boats dry for at least 5 days. Please clean lake toys and fishing gear too.

You can learn how to prevent invasives and how to properly clean your boats at:

www.threelakescouncil.org under the "living on lakes" tab.

Do Not Release Aquarium Fish or Aquatic Plants

Dumping an aquarium can spread invasive species. Some alternatives to dumping unwanted pets, fish, snails, or plants in our lakes:

- Return them to a retailer for proper handling
- Give them to another aquarist or water gardener
- Seal plants in plastic bags and dispose in the trash

Visual Assessment of Harmful Algal Blooms

NYS DEC has adopted a visual based response to Harmful Algal blooms in the state. That means that they will declare a harmful algal bloom (HAB) based on the appearance of the water, not on testing. After several years of analysis, they have discovered that HAB symptoms can occur when testing shows toxins are in the water – but also when they aren't in the sample. Sampling and analysis takes time, and even when samples are tested, not all toxins are analyzed. And it's not practical to sample all the waterbodies, all the time.

Blooms are dynamic, and vary in space, time, and making toxins. So if you see a bloom, avoid it. **If in doubt, stay out!**

Septic System Upgrade Support

- Westchester County has a program to help homeowners upgrade on-site septic systems, which are often a source of phosphorus pollution to our lakes. Reimbursement is income tested. More information at the link: <https://planning.westchestergov.com/septic-system-rehabilitation-sewer-connection-program>

Sustained Geese Management

In 2006, 88% of residents on the lakes told us that geese were a problem. Once we understood that geese poop an average of 92 times a day, we understood!

In 2007, volunteers for the Three Lakes Council began a goose management program to decrease the reasons for geese to stay on our lakes during their summer molt. One key element is to reduce nesting success. Geese without goslings will fly off to greener pastures rather than stay on our lakes.

The geese team has oiled goose eggs on our lakes each spring since 2007. Thank you for braving all the squawking each spring! After a rapid early decrease, the number of nests and eggs has stabilized at about 8 nests and 40 eggs each year.

I believe geese management remains one of most effective actions we have taken because of its immediate and visible benefit to our lake users.

Fish Report 2022



I have been on the lakes fishing a fair amount since the early spring, and the fishing was almost as good as you could ask for. One weekend in mid May, a buddy and I caught dozens of largemouth bass, a few pretty big ones too, all of which were healthy and hungry. Sunday before Memorial Day we had a really good morning as well. I saw signs of spawning bass in all the lakes.

In addition to the excellent bass fishing, the panfish (crappie and perch) fishing was really good as well. I also caught a bunch of pickerel and a few bullhead catfish.

The sawbellies (alewife) were active on the surface on calm nights, and I marked fish cruising the middle of Oscaleta which I suspect were trout. No

takers this year. Although the last two years I have caught 2 brown trout from Oscaleta (both released).

As far as baits, we tried it all and



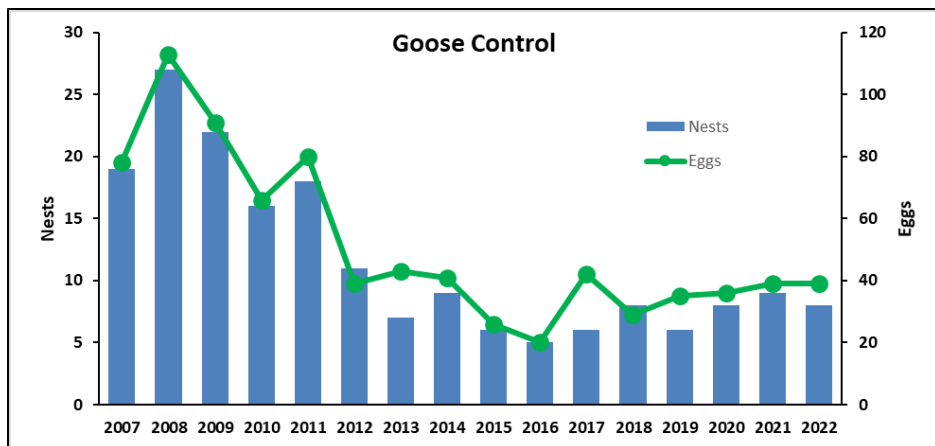
caught on most, although spinnerbaits, light colored weightless senkos, and weighted crawfish patterns were among the most productive.

Tight lines to all.

Ted Laquidara

Get on our Google Group!

This email distribution allows us to send stewardship updates quickly and is a great way to know what's going on in our lakes. This is also our best way to alert people if we spot harmful algal blooms in our lakes. If you aren't yet a member, send your name, lake address, and email address to threelakescouncil@gmail.com and we'll add you to the list



Treasurer's Report

Three Lakes Council remains in a good financial position. Our membership and donations were strong in 2021. Our income of \$43,561 was about 3% higher than in 2020, despite having 3% fewer members. It also included \$93 of interest.

The total spending by the organization was \$24,096, an increase of about 22% from 2020. That increase sounds high, but in 2020, we curtailed our spending somewhat because we were not sure if the pandemic would affect our donation income. In addition, sometimes expenses incurred in one year are recorded in the following year if the vendors are slow to bill. Because our expenses were lower than our income in 2021, we were able to save \$19,493 for future projects.

We try to ensure that our effort and spending matches our organizational priorities, although of course the volunteer labor that supports many of these priorities is not reflected in the annual expense statements.

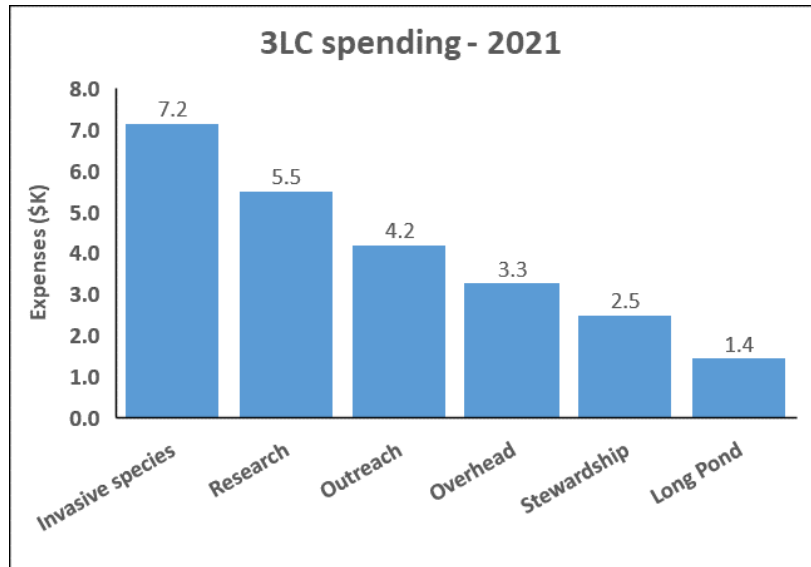
In 2021, our largest outlay was for control of **invasive species**, where we spent \$7156 for plant studies, about 30% of our total spending.

We spent \$5514 on **lake studies and research**. This includes fees to participate in CSLAP as well as shoulder season sampling, 2022

which helps us assess oxygen demand and internal nutrient loading. This area includes algal testing. At 23% of our 2021 spending, we consider this an important component of our mission and critical to the safety of our community.

sometimes measure the ratio of overhead to income: ours was 8% in 2021.

Thanks to your generous support, we remain in good financial standing for 2022. As always, we plan to tailor our



Our newsletter, website, and stewardship postcard expenses support the **education and outreach** portion of our mission. We spent \$4204 in this category in 2021, about 17% of the total.

Our total **stewardship** spending was \$3944, or 16% of our spending. We split stewardship into two categories so we can track the burden of owning Long Pond. About 37% of our stewardship spending went to **Long Pond Preserve** in 2021.

Overhead includes our spending on fundraising with our annual appeal letters, and business operational fees. In 2021, that was \$3278, or 14% of our spending. Organizations

actions to the support and donations of the community. You make our work to maintain this beautiful lake environment possible.

*Katie McGinn
Treasurer, Three Lakes Council, Inc
501 (c) (3) charitable organization*

President's note: Katie McGinn, who has served us so well as Treasurer, has let us know that the demands on her time require her to resign that position. We are delighted to announce that Ellen Bailey, a long time board member, has agreed to take over this important position. Thank you Katie for your contributions, and thank you Ellen for expanding your support of the Three Lakes Council this way!

Membership Report

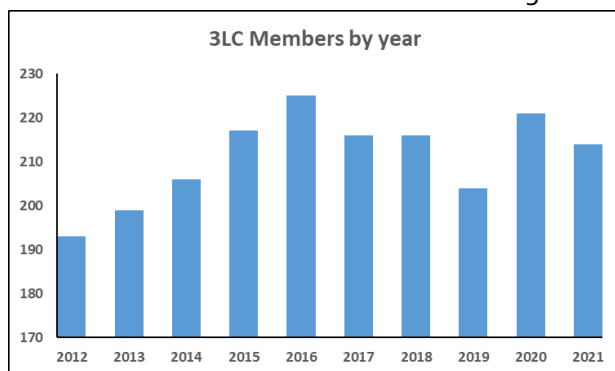
We are so grateful to the many residents who choose donate to the Three Lakes Council. We are entirely dependent upon donors to fund our activities to protect the lakes, and especially appreciative of those who donate more than the membership amount.

In 2021, we had **214 members**, down slightly from 2020.

Thanks to each and every one of you, with special thanks to the

70 members who have donated each of the last 10 years. We recognize those members with a heart after their names on the thank you pages that follow..

We believe about 450 homes are in the watershed of the Three Lakes. We recognize



some contributors live outside our watershed. We believe that slightly fewer than 50% of the

homes in the watershed support our work. Of course, we'd hope that everyone in the lakes community would join as members. Having more members strengthens our voice with regulatory agencies. Your donation is a vote of confidence that we are taking actions supported by the community.

We need your continued support to keep taking stewardship actions around our lakes. If you haven't already done so, please consider joining or renewing in 2022. We can't do it without you!

Doug Housman
Membership Chair

Three Lakes Council Newsletter

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Contact us	PO Box 241, South Salem, NY 10590 or threelakescouncil@gmail.com

Three Lakes Council 2022

Officers

President	Janet Andersen
Vice President	Peter Gross
Treasurer (outgoing)	Katie McGinn /
Treasurer (incoming)	Ellen Bailey
Secretary	Jean Lewis

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Annual Meeting Potluck	Kelley Housman
Beaver Debris	David Petro
Boat Stickers	Jan Andersen
Lake Preservation	Paul Lewis
Membership	Doug Housman
Preserve Patrol	John Lemke
Preserve Trails	Kevin Karl

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Ellen Bailey	Perch Bay Association
Peter Gross	Two Lake Club
Peter Hall	Waccabuc Country Club
Doug Housman	Lake Waccabuc Association
Kevin Karl	Lake Oscaleta Association
John Lemke	Lake Waccabuc Association
Jean Lewis	Secretary
Jean Lewis	At Large
Katie McGinn	At Large
Jonathan Peter	South Shore Association
T Rajwer	Lake Oscaleta Association
Ron Tetelman	Lakeside Association

Thank you to all our 2021 members and ♥ to those who joined each of the past 10 years! t

Adil Abdulali
Stephen & Betty Ackilli
Ellen Adrian ♥
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Mimi & Barry Alperin ♥
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Donald Gale
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Kelley & Doug Housman
Sandra Huntington
Lindsay & Tyler Jahn
Cindy & Hank Jones
Beth Jones
Cindy & Hank Jones
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 Susan & Ken Wallach ♥
 Ned Walsh
 Carol & Ross Weale
 Sara Weale ♥
 Dylan & Mark Wiegall
 Philip & Susan Wick
 Renee Goldstein & Steve Zambito
 Renee Purse & Stuart Zweibel

Please join or renew in 2022 – and thanks to all who have already done so this year.

Your support enables us to continue to care for our lakes.

2022 Membership Campaign

We depend entirely on your support to take action.

Ongoing 3LC Activities:

- Scientific research
- Informational website
- Annual newsletter
- Educational seminars & walks
- Stewards of Long Pond Preserve
- Boat registration stickers
- Implement management plan
- Water quality monitoring
- Algae identification
- Aquatic plant surveys
- Wildlife management
- Invasive species monitoring
- Harmful algal bloom alerts
- Group email communications
- Respond to resident inquiries

Our most recently filed financial report is available from the Charities Registry on the NYS Attorney General’s website (www.charitiesnys.com) or, upon request, by contacting the New York State Attorney General, Charities Bureau, 28 Liberty Street, New York, NY 10005, or us at the address above. You may obtain information on charitable organizations from the NYS Office of the Attorney General at 212 416-8401 or www.charitiesnys.com

Help protect our watershed, our preserve, and our lakes by supporting our organization.

Membership Form

Your name: _____

Spouse / Significant Other Name: _____

Local Address

Street Address: _____

Town, State, Zip: _____

Mailing Address (If Different)

Mailing Address: _____

Town, State, Zip: _____

Telephone: (____) _____

Email: _____

Membership.....\$ 55.00

Additional Contribution \$ _____

Total..... \$ _____

Make checks payable to Three Lakes Council and mail to

**Three Lakes Council
 PO Box 241
 South Salem, NY 10590**



THREE LAKES COUNCIL ANNUAL MEETING & POTLUCK

Saturday, August 6, 2022 - 6 PM to 9 PM

Location: Waccabuc Country Club Beach

Rain location: the Waccabuc Country Club Carriage House (on Mead Street)

Menu: Appetizers, filet mignon, chicken, hamburgers, hot dogs, beer, wine, soda and your "pot luck" contributions of salads and dessert

Admission:

Free for families who have paid the \$55 annual membership.

Guests and non-members are welcome at \$25 per person.

Reservations are critical to our planning process.

If you will attend, please fill out the response form and mail it to:

Three Lakes Council, P.O. Box 241, South Salem, NY 10590

or send an email with the information to ThreeLakesCouncil@gmail.com

Potluck reservation form

Name _____

Local address _____

Mailing address if different _____

e-mail _____

phone _____

I will bring: salad for 8 _____ or dessert for 8 _____ (please check one)

Number of members attending picnic: _____

Family membership (if not already paid) @ \$55 \$ _____

Adult guests # _____ @ \$25 \$ _____

Total \$ _____



Waccabuc – Oscalaeta – Rippowam

P.O. Box 241

South Salem, NY 10590

2022 Annual Newsletter of the



Three Lakes Council

Open to find:

Lake Guidelines
Impaired Water Listing
Septic Study Lessons
State of the Lakes

Membership and Boat Sticker information
Annual meeting reservation – August 6
And more!