

Three Lakes Council

Summer 1998

Preservation



Conservation

Education

Dear Readers and Fellow Lake Dwellers,

Another year has passed and we have much to report in the way of lake management news. A warm winter, a chilly start of summer... but hopefully we're all still enjoying the beautiful setting in which we live. Natural, healthy lakes are a rare blessing... and a collective responsibility.

The Three Lakes Council has a simple mission: to maintain the health and well-being of Lakes Waccabuc, Oscaleta and Rippowam through education, preservation and conservation efforts. To give you a sense of where your tax-deductible dollars are going when you contribute to the Three Lakes Council, here's a sampling of what we do:

- Weekly fecal coliform testing at 9 sites during the summer and bi-weekly testing in the spring and fall;
- Dissolved oxygen and water clarity testing;
- Membership in the N.Y.S Federated Lake Association, which permits us to take part in ongoing water quality research projects monitored by Cornell University;
- Management and repair of the Lake Waccabuc aerators, compressors and associated underwater apparatus;
- Fish management activities, including stocking, tagging and health record keeping;



- Boat use monitoring program, including the issuance of boat identification stickers;
- Long-term lake protection and education initiatives, including: projection, conservation and zebra mussel awareness
- Coordination of septic system clean-

- outs, resulting in more regular waste removal and discounted group rates;
- Dissemination of water safety tips on the proper use and regulation of motor boats;
- Annual free picnic at Waccabuc Country Club (August 1, 1998)

—Dr. Peter Treyz

THREE LAKES NEWSLETTER COMMITTEE

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Away our Troubles...Down the Drain

STORM DRAINS POSE THREAT TO LAKES

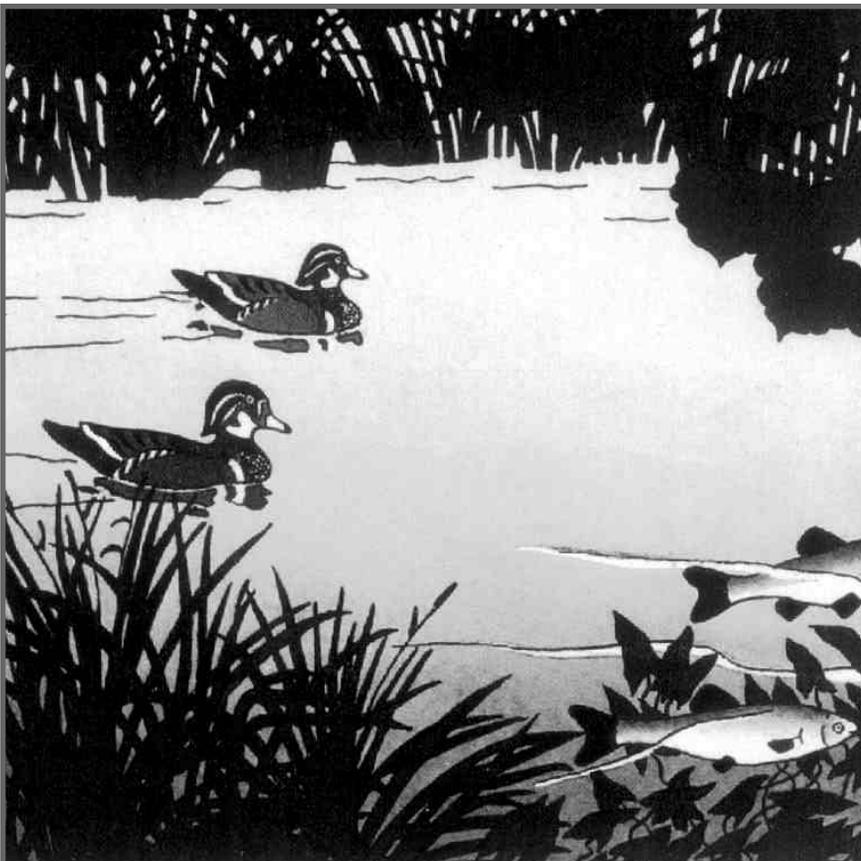
Recently some concerned members of our lake community asked me to investigate the Town's installation of storm drains around Lakes Waccabuc, Oscaleta and Rippowam. What I found out was less than comforting. All told, there are now 82 storm drains situated around our lakes from the east end of Twin Lakes Village Road all the way to

the northern end of Mead Street. Some empty directly into the lakes; all divert surface water toward the wetlands adjacent to the lakes. This runoff acts as a potent form of non-point pollution, concentrating animal waste, car effluents and winter salt and then sending them into our delicate lake ecosystem.

In an effort to learn more about

the potential threat posed by these storm drains, I contacted our newly elected highway superintendent, Stephen L. Hill, and was taken on a personal inspection tour by the deputy superintendent, Cliff Sinistore. Both were most cooperative and anxious to mitigate any negative impact these drains are having on the lakes' health. The drains serve a useful purpose in maintaining the quality of our roads and preventing erosion, but in the process of furthering the integrity of our highways, we're jeopardizing that of our lakes. A good starting point in helping arrest that threat is frequent cleaning of the catch basins. Typically, the Town of Lewisboro rents a special truck to perform that task at considerable expense. Superintendent Hill pointed out that Westchester County is issuing monetary grants to fund initiatives that improve the water quality of the county's reservoirs. As our three lakes feed into the Cross River Reservoir, we're in a good position to receive such a grant, which the Town could then use to buy its own truck to service the catch basins more frequently. That's an outcome I think we would all approve. We'll keep you posted on what comes of this idea.

— Dr. Peter Treyz



Rubbing Salt in an Open Wound

WINTER ROAD TREATMENT: SALT VS. CMA

Having read more than my fair share of scientific studies on the subject, I now know that there are two ways to get ice off roads . . . and one is a heck of a lot better for the lakes than the other. There's salt — the method that everyone recognizes and uses — and then there's CMA. As you might have guessed, CMA is the preferred choice . . . and salt is what we use here in Lewisboro.

CMA stands for calcium magnesium acetate, a new chemical compound that is patented and sold under the trade name "Ice Ban Magic." Totally biodegradable, it is an *anti-icing* measure — specifically a chemical freezing point depressant — applied to roads *before* a snowfall to prevent a bond forming between the frozen precipitation or frost and the pavement surface. As such, it is a proactive, preventative measure. Salt, by contrast, is a *de-icing* measure applied to roads *after* a snowfall as a reactive measure.

The advantages to CMA are numerous. First it's more environmentally friendly. Microorganisms in the soil and water consume the acetate,



and the calcium and magnesium return to the earth ultimately forming limestone or other mineral deposits. The effects of CMA have been tested on various forms of terrestrial and aquatic life with no ill effects reported, even at concentrations far higher

than that used on roads.

While more expensive in the short term, CMA is arguably the more economically sound approach long term, as salt causes the rebar in cement structures (bridges, etc.) to expand considerably over time, breaking the cement apart from within. CMA, on the other hand, actually improves drainability as it expands rather than compresses surrounding soil.

While salt will undoubtedly continue to be the winter road measure of choice for some time to come, I think we need to help our town representatives see the benefits of CMA. The abundant salt applied to our roads in the winter months is injuring shrubs, hedges, trees, lawns, ponds, streams and lakes, making it all the easier for scourges like Dutch Elm disease and the woolly adelgids to exact their toll. It's time we took account

of the full price we're paying for salting our roads and seriously consider this promising alternative.

Write to Town of Lewisboro Highway Superintendent Steve Hill to voice your opinion!

— Dr. Peter Treyz

"Cars in America may be 90% cleaner than they were a generation ago, but this improvement has been largely wiped out by growth. More and more rural areas are being buried under concrete in a vain attempt to tackle congestion on motorways and other routes."

— "Jam Today, Road Pricing Tomorrow," *The Economist*, December 6, 1997.

Noise Pollution: Ringing in the Ear

BLOWERS, EARPLUGS, ANGST IN SUBURBIA

It began long ago with the buzz of the humble power mower, the first tool to harness gasoline to beat back the suburban garden. Now gas engines roar from every corner of suburbia, powering every conceivable tool, from chain saws to hedge trimmers to Weedwackers and, most audible of all, the beloved and reviled leaf blower.

In January, Los Angeles said, "Enough!" The nation's biggest suburban city banned the use of leaf blowers in residential neighborhoods after a decade of debate about noise, pollution and the essential nature of suburban life.

The drama in Los Angeles is mirrored in suburban areas around the country, where noise pollution is becoming a major quality-of-life issue.

The battle is reaching a critical point because small gas-powered devices have grown wildly in popularity at a time when more people are either working at home or are zealously guarding the quality of the little leisure time they have at the end of a hectic work week.

And where there are those who resent the cacophony of a dozen blowers and cutters, there is a considerable faction of suburbanites who love their power tools and intend to assert their right to do whatever they choose on their own property, noise notwithstanding. Almost 1.5 million leaf blowers were sold in 1997, according to the industry's trade association.

The industry has moved only very slowly toward making quieter machines. Until now, at least, manufac-



turers had little incentive to do so.

"The problem is the person who walks into the store, and maybe thinks about noise a little, but the things he looks at first are horsepower and price," said Richard H. Lyon, an acoustics expert who is a former professor of mechanical engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

And even if someone wanted the least noisy blower, it would be difficult to figure out which to buy. Few manufacturers include noise information on their labeling. One company, Echo Inc., of Lake Zurich, Illinois has recent begun marketing

a blower it says is less than half as loud as the average model.

Blowers designed to be carried like backpacks are particularly difficult to quiet. Their engine jackets are made of the thinnest possible metal to keep their weight down to 25 to 50 pounds. Because their motors are air-cooled, it is impractical to wrap them in sound insulating material.

Blowers can run up to speeds of 9,000 revolutions per minute, creating a din significantly louder, for instance, than a much larger automobile engine. Cars, whose engines operate at about 3,000 revolutions per minute, can carry big mufflers

to deaden sound, along with pollution-cutting devices like catalytic converters and computerized fuel management systems.

Many of the small engines, like those on blowers use fuel as a coolant, spitting unburned gasoline — an ingredient of smog — into the air to keep themselves from overheating.

Industry officials acknowledge that they may be forced to change. To head off total bans like the one in Los Angeles, the portable power equipment group is pushing the “model ordinance” that would bar the use of gas-powered equipment during some hours of the day, said Donald E. Purcell, the group’s president.

[Source: Matthew L. Wald, “Blowers, Earplugs, Angst in Suburbia,” *New York Times*, January 11, 1998]

Perhaps that’s something we might consider voluntarily adopting here in the Three Lakes community by agreeing on certain days and hours for lawn maintenance involving loud motor-powered devices. We’d like to hear your feedback on this idea. Please call Dr. Peter Treyz at a 763-8617 with your suggestions.

Of course, we in the Three Lakes area are contending with other forms of noise pollution as well, including increased plane and automobile traffic. With the widening of Oscaleta Road, we’re experiencing heavier and faster traffic on the

thoroughfare that separates Waccabuc from Rippowan and Oscaleta. And, yes, it’s not your imagination, we’re seeing more planes overhead. In fact, a half hour’s worth of sleuthing on the part of professional investigative journalist, Andrew Blechman, quickly uncovered an admission on the part of charter flight services operating out of Danbury Airport that planes are specifically directed to fly over this area... for the view.

Again, if these developments are of concern to you, please let Dr. Treyz (763-8617) know. Provided there is sufficient interest, we can start exploring possible solutions.

20th Century Man:

Hostage to the Noise of His Glorious Machines

Nature’s spring season quietly thaws out of winter.
Landscape crews rattle trucks from property to property.
Blowers scream for the duration of spring clean-up.
Homeowners bustle to begin home maintenance projects.
Power tools noisily saw, drill, screw, sand and cut.

Earth’s animals and plants greet a new season sensing
the subtle change of Earth’s position relative to the Sun
with achingly tender mutability.

Days become warmer and then hotter and more still.
Grass cutters, gas-powered edge trimmers, blowers,
and motor-powered boats roar, buzz, grind!

Garbage trucks, Fedex trucks, propane trucks,
septic trucks, mail trucks, tree spray trucks...
All various and sundry delivery trucks maneuver past one
another and the densely populated homes.

Propeller planes ramble with abandon overhead.
What’s that noise?

Another house is expanding.
A dumpster is being delivered.

The reverse signal of the truck sounding at a high pitch, the
low frequency hum of the diesel engine reverberating.
— cacophony!

Ahh, it’s a weekend morning.
There is a moment of reprieve.

With the heat and peace comes the possibility of the
longed for languor of a summer day in the country.

There is the lull of the lake lapping.
A hillside of trees rustle.
Birds sing songs.

A motor cranks and catches.
The motor-powered boat rushes across the small lake,
disturbing the surface as easily as a hand does
the water in a bath tub.

A neighbor decides to cut his grass.
Another wants to manicure his dwelling with his
power-edge trimmer and blower.

Someone else has found use for his chain saw.
Cars can be heard starting and harshly coasting,
over the roads that traverse past our homes.

On to the autumn. Blow all the leaves, please.
It’s winter.

Snow blankets the late night streets dulling sounds.
You seem surprised as we walk in Katonah that Route 684
($\frac{2}{10}$ of a mile from town) roars all night long.

Soon salt.
Trucks arrive spreading in the a.m.
Snow blowers will be propelling, plows scraping.

We are 20th Century man, charged with energy
and destined to go down in history
as ravenous inventors of tools and machines.

We are hostage to the disturbances of our own making.

— James Blechman

News & Notes

SEPTIC TANK CLEANING

Once again, the Three Lakes Council is organizing a group discount for septic tank cleaning. These tanks should be pumped yearly if you live on the lake and bi-yearly if you do not. If solids, sludge and scum reach a high level, they will wash into and clog the drain field surrounding the tank, jeopardizing the health of the lake and, quite possibly, your well. Please contact Mimi Shane at 763-6564 if you are interested in participating.

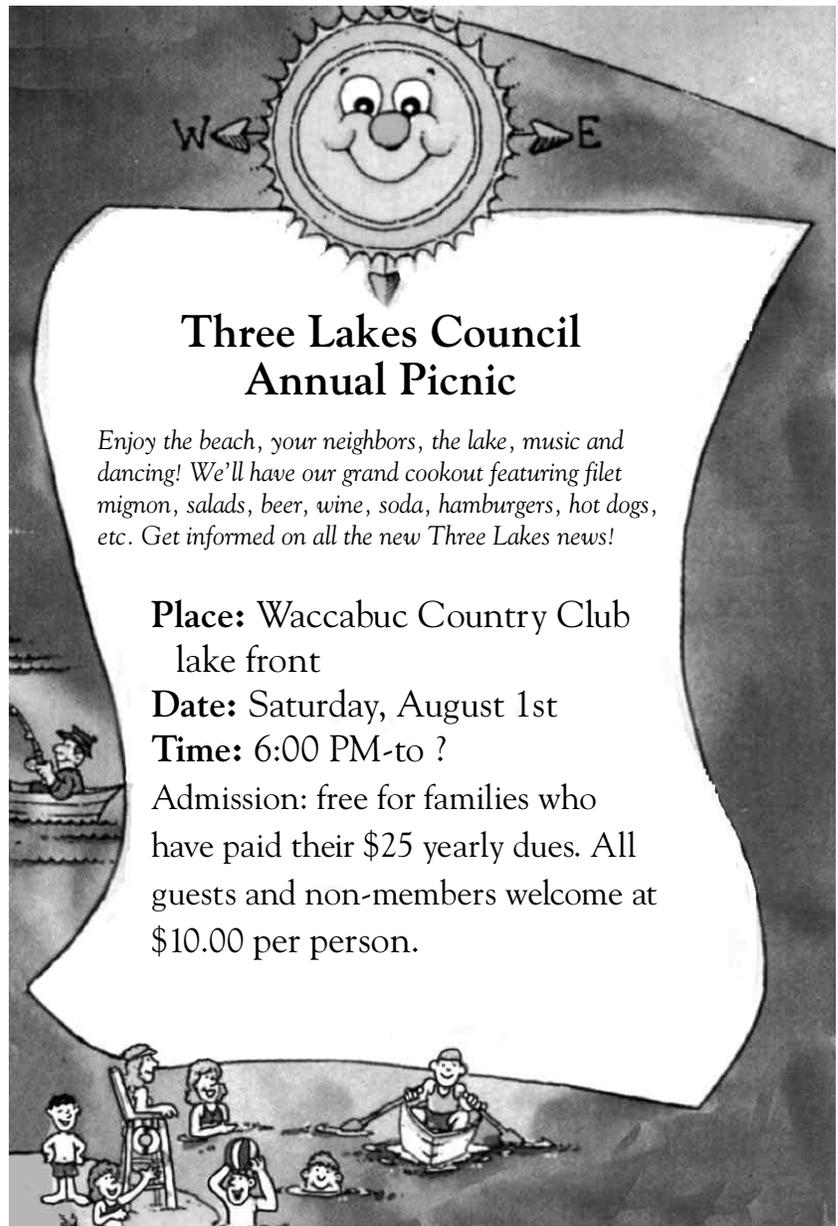
BELL ATLANTIC BEAUTIFICATION

Last year, as many of you know, Bell Atlantic purchased some land from the Three Lakes Council to put up a fiber optic transfer station on Oscaleta Road at the end of Twin Lakes Village Road. As part of the deal we struck, the phone company planted 15 hemlock trees to act as a natural buffer blocking the view of these metal boxes. The deer, unfortunately, moved swiftly on these young saplings, so we're entertaining some alternative solutions. In addition to spraying the trees or erecting a fence (which Keith Bauer has kindly agreed to do) we've asked Bell Atlantic if we can paint their boxes with a faux nature scene, specifically some evergreen trees. Liz White, a local resident and accomplished artist has volunteered her services, and we're awaiting confirmation from Bell Atlantic that we can go ahead. We're already received a tentative yes.

AERATOR UPDATE

Years ago, Union Carbide installed two aerators in Lake Waccabuc and then donated them to the

Three Lakes Council. The aerators contribute to the health of our Three Lakes by oxygenating the water, thus increasing the band within which fish can thrive. For the past two years, the aerators have functioned at less than 100%. Two years ago, lightning struck the building housing the compressor that powers the aerators, knocking both out for the duration of the summer of 1996. Last year, they returned to service... but not at full capacity. On June 13, we sent divers down to check on the equipment...please come to the annual picnic for an update on this issue in the state-of-the-lakes address.



**Three Lakes Council
Annual Picnic**

Enjoy the beach, your neighbors, the lake, music and dancing! We'll have our grand cookout featuring filet mignon, salads, beer, wine, soda, hamburgers, hot dogs, etc. Get informed on all the new Three Lakes news!

Place: Waccabuc Country Club
lake front

Date: Saturday, August 1st

Time: 6:00 PM-to ?

Admission: free for families who have paid their \$25 yearly dues. All guests and non-members welcome at \$10.00 per person.

TWIN LAKES BEACH DREDGING

For years, the Two Lake Club property at the west end of Lake Oscaleta trucked sand in to create a beach for their members. The result, unfortunately, is a beach that has slowly migrated into the lake and which threatens to clog the channel connecting Lakes Oscaleta and Waccabuc. This accumulation of sediment is not only an inconvenience, it is an ecological concern as it disrupts the free flow of water between the lakes. Last year, the Three Lakes Council approached the Two Lake Club about dredging remedies, which we've agreed to co-finance. Core samples will be taken this summer, and, it is hoped, we can proceed with dredging come October after the spawning season and the necessary permit approval process.

WATER TESTING

As you may know, Three Lakes Council members test for traces of fecal coliform at 9 locations around the Three Lakes on a weekly basis at the height of the summer (July, August) and on a bi-weekly basis in June and September. We are extremely fortunate to have been named 15 years ago as

a test site for the state, so our samples are analyzed for free by Cornell University. Happily, as compared to others in our area, we live on self-cleansing spring-fed lakes that are in reasonably good shape, but we did see some high levels toward the end of last summer, a situation we are closely monitoring.

FISH STOCKING

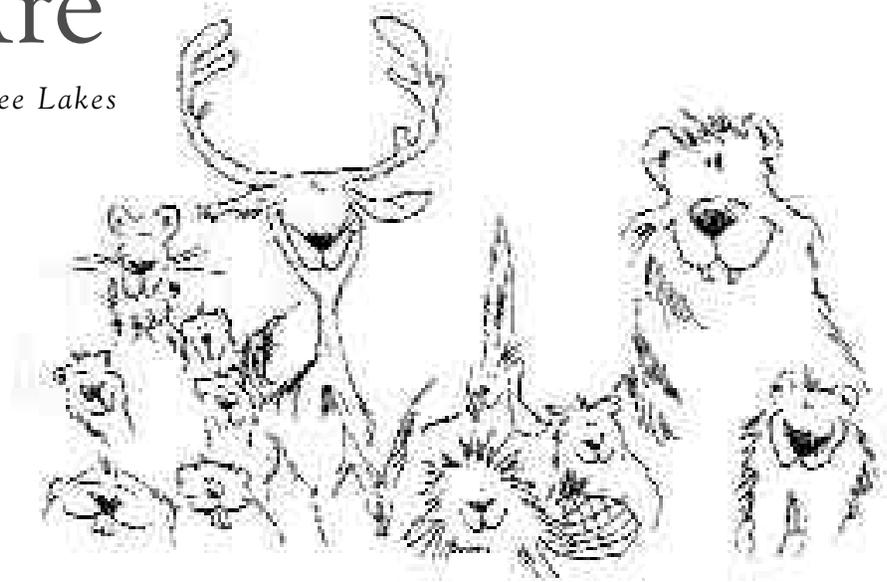
The Three Lakes Council set aside money to stock the lakes with 500 smallmouth bass at the beginning of the summer. 250 were released in Oscaleta and 250 in Rippowam, as the population is already thriving and reproducing well in Waccabuc. Dr. Gene Tedaldi and Val Nisbeth will be contacting the state conservation department to seek counsel on what other varieties we should be stocking. The lakes already have bass, perch and some trout (although the trout need to be stocked as they do not reproduce naturally here). Those who enjoy fishing on our lakes, please consider dedicating your contributions to the Council to the fish stocking program and please release those fish you are not planning on eating. They are a shared resource, and we'd like to maintain the best possible fishing for every resident.

Where the Wild Things Are

Local Wildlife Around the Three Lakes

As residents of the Three Lakes, we've been blessed with varied and abundant wildlife. Those who don't know what to look for or where to look are really missing out on Mother Nature's bounty. During the day, we all have seen the obvious visitors: deer, turkey, Canada geese, mute swans, chipmunks, painted turtles, snapping turtles, mud turtles, squirrels, turkey vultures, hawks and a multitude of song birds and ducks.

In the early dawn or late in the afternoon and evening, the lucky, well-situated few can see fox (red and gray), flying squirrels, coyotes, skunks, muskrats, possum, weasels,



raccoons and owls. And on rare occasion, you may even come across an otter, wild mink, bobcat... or even a black bear that has wandered down from the Catskills.

With the increase in road traffic,

however, these animals are at serious risk crossing highways. If you do see one on the road, give him or her a *brake*. And please leave the young ones alone; Mama is never far behind.

— DR. GENE TEDALDI

Bidding Adieu to Eurasian Milfoil

BLOWERS, EARPLUGS, ANGST IN SUBURBIA

While a certain amount of floating and submerged vegetation is good for a lake, providing food and shelter to ducks, fish and small aquatic animals, an excess of weeds can be a nuisance to swimmers and boaters. A particular bother is Eurasian milfoil (pictured to the right), a prolific exotic aquatic plant that fragments and takes root easily in one to twenty feet of water.

While there is some promising research being undertaken with the biological control agent called the "milfoil weevil" or *Euhychiopsis lecontei*, it will be some time before results are conclusive. Meanwhile, we lake dwellers are left with but one alternative: hand harvesting. Here are a few tips on doing it right:

Work with a partner. While one person hand pulls the plant by the root, the other can catch any stray fragments. It's important that you catch these stray bits, as they can float away and take root as a new plant.

Get the roots... or the plant will resprout. The best method is to reach or swim down toward the bottom of the lake then, running your hand along the main stem of the plant, reach into the sediment and grab hold of the root bundle. Carefully pull, trying to get as much of the roots and stem as possible.

Gently roll the whole mass up in a ball and collect in a fine mesh ($\frac{1}{8}$

to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch) bag. Fragments that escape should be collected with a dip net or pool skimmer.

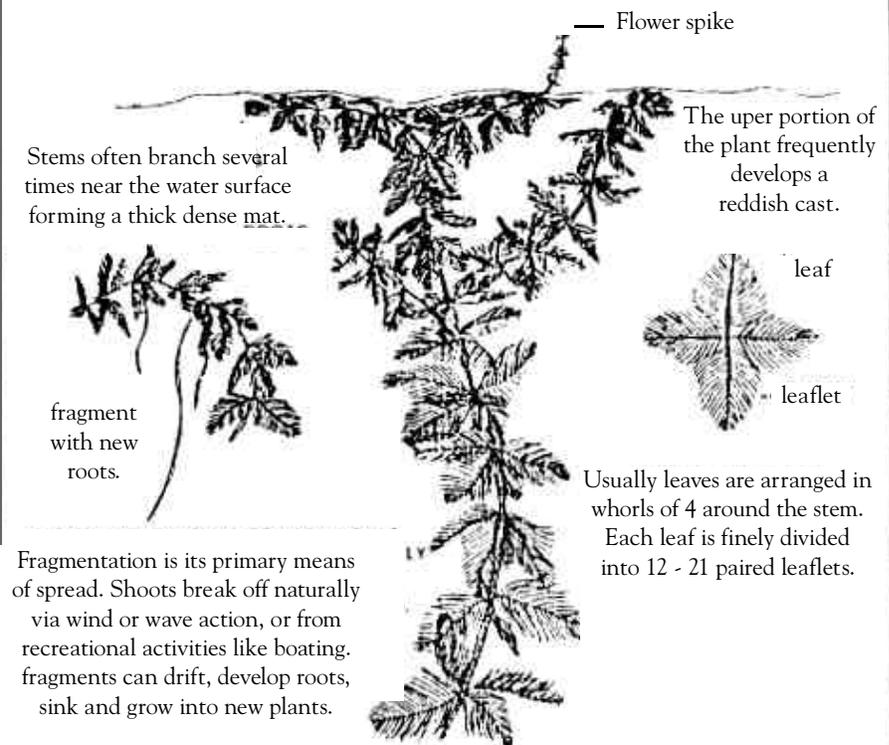
Once the plants have been harvested, they should be properly disposed of on land, far enough away from the shore that there is no chance that the material can wash back into the lake. A garden, flower bed or compost pile would be suitable; in fact, aquatic plants are ideal for composting.

One last note. For those consid-

ering chemical means of disposing of lake vegetation (i.e. herbicides such as Aquaside or 2-4-D), think again.

Those who knowingly put herbicides in our lakes without specific authorization risk a \$10,000 fine. Our lakes are part of the watershed that feeds the New York City water supply, therefore, there are many authorities and advocacy groups — beyond immediate neighbors — who take an active interest in how we treat these waters.

EURASIAN MILFOIL



Upper portion of a Eurasian Milfoil Plant
These plants can be found growing in 1-20 feet of water

LEARN TO IDENTIFY THIS PLANT

Call to Arms: Battling the Woolly Adelgid

“Tree planting always is a utopian enterprise, a wager on a future that the planter doesn’t necessarily expect to witness. It is to embark on a project that may outlast us, to plant a tree whose crown might shade not us, but our children, or more likely, the children of strangers.”

— Michael Pollan

Peterson’s Field Guide to Trees and Shrubs describes the eastern hemlock as “one of our most beautiful forest trees.” Indeed, even after decades of development, the hundreds of hemlocks growing in the Three Lakes still give the look and feel of northern California’s Lost Coast to our New York City suburb.

Unfortunately, our hemlocks are being destroyed by a microscopic parasite known as the woolly adelgid that arborists say is one of the deadliest organisms to strike at American forests this century. The bug has killed dozens of our trees, including many of our largest, since arriving on a southern breeze about a decade ago.

Fortunately, the woolly adelgid is easily controlled. Annual spraying

with a natural horticultural oil will smother the bug. For taller trees, the bug can be killed by injecting capsules containing an organic compound into the soil around the tree. Both treatments are highly effective against the woolly adelgid but do little or no damage to other growth, or to the lakes and wildlife. The treatments also control hemlock scale, another pest that is attacking our hemlocks.

The treatments must be performed by licensed arborists. Treatments can be expensive depending on how many hemlocks are treated. But a group of homeowners is organizing to negotiate with local arborists to bring down the price for all. We’d like you to join us.

We may not have to spray indefinitely. A ladybug whose favorite food is the woolly adelgid has been successfully established at several sites in Connecticut by Dr. Mark McClure, the chief scientist at the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station (a division of the state’s Department of Agriculture). McClure brought over a ladybird beetle from

Japan, where it has kept the woolly adelgid in check. McClure has released the beetles as close to us as Candlewood Lake in New Fairfield. A scientist working with McClure told me this summer that the beetle easily could spread here.

Until it arrives, working together as a neighborhood to spray our hemlocks will keep the trees from being reinfected as the bug spreads easily by wind and birds.

The hemlocks do more than add to the natural feeling of the Three Lakes and give us privacy from our neighbors. As are all the trees in your yard, the hemlocks are a weapon for conserving the lakes. Trees and other plants slow erosion and absorb runoff, providing a natural buffer between the lakes and the nutrients that drain from our septic, lawns and driveways.

Joining the hemlock consortium will help save the trees and keep down the cost of beating the woolly adelgid. Please call me, Keith Eddings, at 763-6450 if you’d like to join. Thanks for your consideration

— Keith Eddings.



Beyond the Surface

LAYERS OF THE LAKE

Lakes in temperate climates tend to **stratify** or form layers, especially during the summer. This happens because the density of the water changes as its temperature changes. Water is most dense at 39 degrees Fahrenheit. Both above and below that temperature, water expands and becomes less dense.

This means that in the spring, just before the ice melts, the water near the bottom will be at 39 degrees. Water above that will be cool-

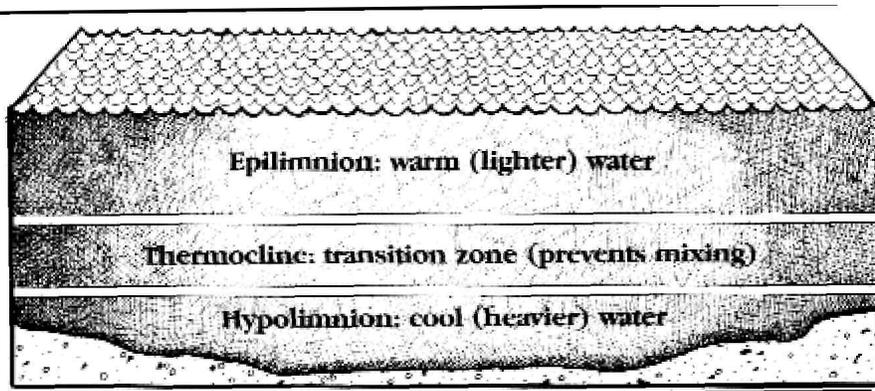
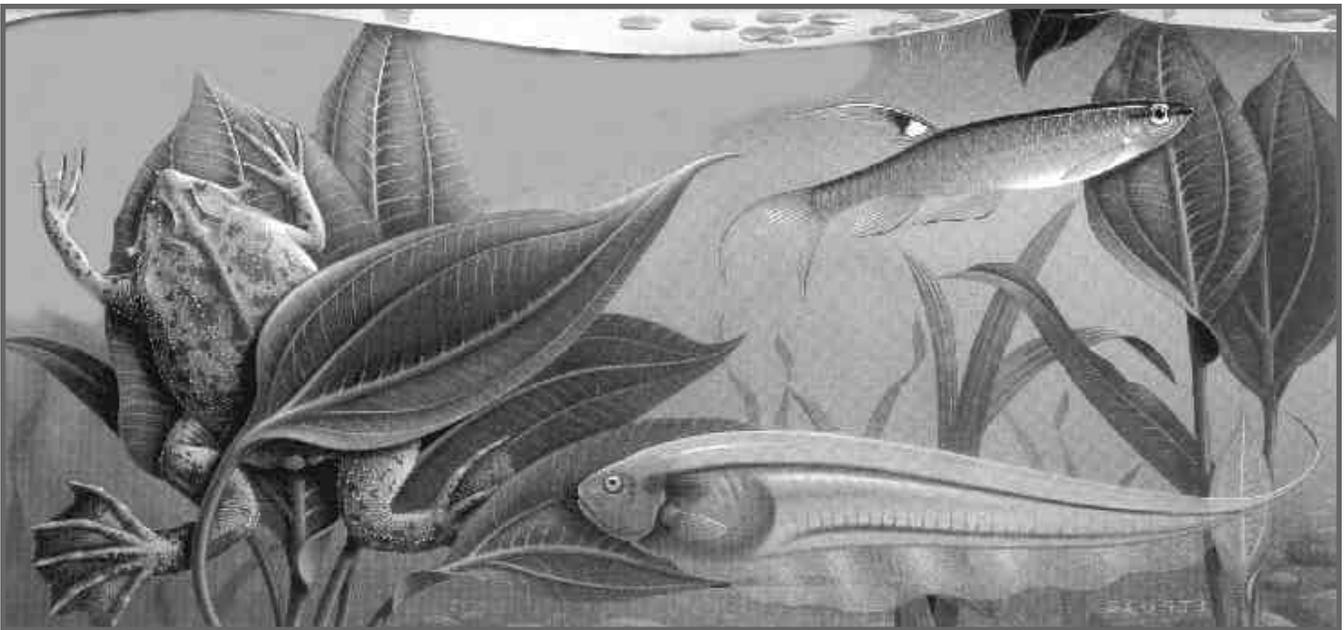
er, approaching 32 degrees Fahrenheit just under the ice. As the weather warms, the ice melts and the surface waters begin to heat up. Wind action and increasing density cause this surface water to sink and mix with the deeper water, a process called **spring turnover**.

As summer progresses the temperature difference (and thus the density difference) between upper and lower water becomes more distinct, and most lakes form three separate layers. The upper layer,

the **epilimnion**, is characterized by warmer (lighter) water. The epilimnion is roughly equivalent to the zone of light penetration, where the bulk of productivity, or growth, occurs.

Below the epilimnion is another layer, the **thermocline**, in which the temperature declines rapidly. The thermocline is a narrow band of transition which helps to prevent mixing between the layers.

Below the thermocline lies water much colder than the epilimnion,



called the **hypolimnion**. The hypolimnion is the zone of decomposition, where plant material either decays or sinks to the bottom and accumulates.

These temperature conditions will continue until fall. Then surface waters cool until they are as dense as the bottom waters and wind action mixes the lake. This is the **fall turnover**.

Lake Stewardship

OUR COLLECTIVE RESPONSIBILITY

Lake stewardship really is an attitude — and it is the first important step in protecting a lake. Stewardship reflects an understanding that what we do on land and in the water affects the lake.

Stewardship centers on thoughtful consideration of the intricate lake ecosystem and the interdependence between the lake and its surrounding watershed. It takes into account the need to better balance our lives and lifestyles with the needs of our lakes.

In short, it is a recognition that lakes are vulnerable — that in order to make them thrive, we, both individually and collectively, must assume responsibility for their care.

Here's what you can do to protect and improve the Three Lakes by minimizing polluted runoff into the lake. Indeed, since our lakes feed the New York City reservoir system, many of these suggestions are enforced by law.

SITING THE HOUSE AND OTHER FACILITIES

- Don't let your house intrude upon the lake. Locate any additions to meet horizontal setbacks and vertical elevation requirements. Preserve as much natural vegetation as possible between the house and the lake to filter sediments and nutrients out of surface runoff.
- In considering the siting of septic tanks and wells, check that wells are located upslope from sewage systems and are deep and cased whenever possible.
- Contact the Lewisboro Building Department to determine what permits will be needed and what stan-

dards must be met. Take a personal interest in meeting the regulations. Don't leave the arrangements to your contractors.

- If a standard septic tank and drain-field system is unsuited to your lot, you may have to use an approved alternative system. On some lots, a holding tank may be the only feasible system.
- Make sure your contractors know which trees you want to save. Fence off areas to protect trees and roots from construction damage.
- Don't put a road or wide path down to the lake. Curve any path you do build to the lake. Consider a wooden stairway rather than a road if you need access along a steep slope.

ALTERING THE WATERFRONT

- Anything you might consider doing to your lakefront needs to be cleared with the Wetlands Committee. Contact the Lewisboro Building Department for more information.
- Make waterfront equipment such as docks and boat houses as unobtrusive as possible. Avoid structures

that require much tree clearing, excavating or filling.

MODIFYING YARD CARE

- Think twice before putting in a lawn. You may not need one in a lake setting. Maintain as wide a buffer zone of natural vegetation as possible between the lawn and the water's edge.
- Don't use pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers that can harm the lake.
- Don't burn brush or leaves. It's illegal.

TAKING CARE OF YOUR SEPTIC SYSTEM

- Don't let your septic system pollute the lake. Have your septic tank checked every year if you live on the lake, every two if you are set back.
- Use non-phosphate detergent and wash only full loads of clothes, and use water-saving showers and toilets to avoid stressing your system.
- No garbage disposal. Keep solvents, plastics, tampons, diapers, thick toilet papers and other similar products out of your septic system.



- Newsworthy notes
 - Annual Picnic Reservations
 - Getting to know the Layers of the Lakes
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 - Noise Pollution: Ringing in the Ear
 - Storm Drains and Road Salt: Affecting the Lakes
- Inside Find:**

Three Lakes Council Annual Newsletter

Membership Dues form enclosed



LAKE WACCABUC - LAKE OSCALETA - LAKE RIPPOWAM
P. O. BOX 241
SOUTH SALEM, NEW YORK, 10590

BULK RATE U.S. POSTAGE PAID South Salem, NY Permit No. 18
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Conservation

Preservation

Air

Soil

Water

Wildlife

Oxygen

Earth

Trees

Education