CAYUGA LAKE WATERSHED
Network News
summer 2006

INSIDE...

Canoga Marsh Restoration

Driving along Route 89 a car slows to enjoy the expanded view of the lake created by the removal of a hedgerow. The missing trees are the first step in the restoration of Canoga Marsh, a cattail expanse along the northwest shore of Cayuga Lake. While lesser known than nearby Montezuma Wildlife Refuge, Canoga Marsh also provides food and shelter for migrating and resident birds, and spawning grounds for fish. Like other wetlands, it filters out pollutants and slows the movement of water (see Wonders of Wetlands page 3).

Darby Kiley

This newly created prairie pothole in Seneca County is the work of Ron Vanacore, Natural Resources Conservation Service. Vanacore is designing the restoration of Canoga Marsh.

This past winter when a landowner placed 50 acres of previously farmed land into a Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP) easement, he set in motion the restoration efforts. As part of the WRP, the Natural Resources Conservation Service plans to construct prairie potholes in the area closest to the lake. Prairie potholes are so named because they are common in the Midwest. These marshes capture then slowly release water after heavy rains and spring snowmelt.

While the prairie potholes are an important start, a healthy wetland depends on the conditions upland. To take the extra steps the Cayuga Lake Watershed Network secured support from the New York chapter of the Corporate Wetlands Restoration Partnership. As explained on the national website, *www.cwrp.org*, "The Corporate Wetlands Restoration Partnership (CWRP) is an innovative private-public initiative aimed at preserving, restoring, enhancing and protecting aquatic habitats throughout the United States. Bringing together corporations, federal and state agencies, non-profit organizations and academia, CWRP allows members to contribute in a fundamental way to crucial projects involving America's coastal and inland aquatic resources.

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Join Us for Music, Food, & Fun!
Celebrate Cayuga Lake

9th Annual Lakefest *See back cover for more details*
August 26, Frontenac Park, Union Springs

WATERSHED STEWARD'S MESSAGE

A healthy watershed means healthy people

By Sharon Anderson, Watershed Steward

Your support allows us to restore wetlands, fight the invasive water chestnut, teach school youth, and recognize those being good stewards in order to encourage others. While you'll find information on all these in this newsletter, it's just a sampling of what we can accomplish thanks to your support. Members make all this possible.

When members wanted to know what else they could do, we responded with *Smart Steps for Clean Water*, which illustrates action steps anyone can take at home, while traveling in the community or playing on the water. It will reach thousands of residents and visitors. But alone it is not enough. There is still so much to be done. With your support of the Cayuga Lake Watershed Network, we have been able to protect the clean water upon which all life depends. Join or renew your membership now and know that you are helping take care of our streams, lake and wetlands. Plus you'll receive a year of our award-winning newsletter! Members will be receiving a renewal reminder in a couple of weeks.

Not already a member? For membership information and a free copy of *Smart Steps for Clean Water* contact the Watershed Network office at 607-532-4104 or manager@cayugalake.org.

Canoga Marsh Restoration *continued from cover*

More than 200 corporate partners have contributed time and money to facilitate selected projects." We are pleased that the newly formed New York Chapter chose Canoga Marsh to be one of its first two projects.

Funding from the NY CWRP is being used to improve water quality and wildlife habitat between the road and the prairie pothole complex. The warm season grasses planted to replace the rows of corn will slow and filter the road runoff that once carried the accumulated drips of automotive fluids and eroded soil to the marsh. Marsh vegetation, aquatic dwellers and over all water quality will be better off not having to content with such contaminants. Vernal pools will capture runoff and provide breeding sites for amphibians. A vernal pool is a depression in the landscape that fills with water during the wet spring periods and then dries up in the heat of summer. The temporary pool is inhospitable to fish making it great breeding territory for frogs, toads and salamanders that might otherwise end up as fish food. Birds will also benefit from the many changes. From the point of view of waterfowl, the hedgerow that once separated the fields from the marsh was a significant barrier. Since its removal, avian activity in the field has increased. With time, grassland and cavity dwelling birds will be drawn to the warm season grasses and the nesting boxes that will be installed at the end of the project.

A roadside pull off, created outside of the boundary of the easement, will allow travelers along this section of the Cayuga Lake Scenic Byway to safely enjoy the stunning vista of the marsh and lake. While the pull off will allow the views to be enjoyed by all, the easement is still private property and therefore not open to the public. In addition, the pull off will provide a safe place for school buses to unload students that are studying the marsh.

The Canoga Marsh restoration fits into a larger picture. Restoration of the marsh supports the Town of Fayette's new comprehensive plan that hails protection of open space and natural resources. *The Cayuga Lake Watershed Restoration and Protection Plan* listed the Canoga Creek watershed, which feeds the marsh, as a priority for restoration and protection because of its proximity to Montezuma, the large percentage of that watershed still as wetlands, and the unique system of springs at its headwaters.

Land south of the WRP easement is a state-owned Wildlife Management Area. The Department of Environmental Conservation is considering simultaneously constructing prairie potholes in this adjacent portion of the marsh. This coordinated effort would further expand the benefits to fish, wildlife and people.

As the restoration proceeds there will be many opportunities for volunteers. Possible tasks include building and installing nest boxes, removing invasive species, replanting with native species and joining with others to learn how to protect the Canoga Watershed. To get involved, contact Sharon Anderson at the Watershed Network.

Cayuga Lake Watershed Network
8408 Main St., PO Box 303
Interlaken, NY 14847
www.cayugalake.org

PHONE NUMBERS:
Office 607-532-4104
Fax 607-532-4108

OFFICE HOURS:
Mon.–Thur., 9:00am to 2:00pm
Other Hours by Appointment

STAFF

Sharon Anderson,
Watershed Steward
steward@cayugalake.org

Ruthanna Hawkins,
Watershed Educator
w_educator@cayugalake.org

Diane Emmons,
Office Manager
manager@cayugalake.org

The Wonders of Wetlands

by James Murphy and Sharon Anderson

Would you be up to the task if you were asked to invent a device that temporarily stores floodwaters; protects shorelines; removes pesticides, heavy metals, lead, nutrients and salt; *and* replenishes groundwater; *and* provides multi-billions of dollars in revenue per year from recreational pursuits such as fishing, bird watching and wildlife photography? Relax, such creations already exist: wetlands.

Far from being the dark abodes of evil monsters and pests, wetlands are thriving, beneficial communities worthy of our protection. Unfortunately, many wetlands have been lost in order to make way for development, mining or agriculture. Others have been spoiled by excessive nutrients and sediments. When a wetland is lost the downstream areas may be more frequently flooded and plagued by eroded sediments

Wetlands function much the way our kidneys do, filtering impurities and detoxifying harmful substances. They capture and slow floodwaters protecting downstream communities. They provide unique shelter, feeding and breeding grounds (habitat) that are vital for birds, fish and mammals. All wetlands provide these general functions regardless of the type of wetland – marsh, swamp, bog, or fen. Each has a unique signature of flora and fauna and the water that feeds them.

Marshes have soft-stemmed plants such as cattails and grasses that emerge above the water and are adapted to being frequently or continually inundated with water. Canoga Marsh on the northwest shore of Cayuga Lake is an example (see the Canoga Marsh Restoration cover story). Rich in nutrients, a freshwater marsh sustains a diversity of life that is way out of proportion with its size. They are especially important for fish spawning and the insects that sustain them. In addition to their considerable habitat value, non-tidal marshes absorb floodwaters and filter excess nutrients.

Swamps are dominated by trees and shrubs adapted to periodic flooding and saturated soils during the growing season. Swamps are frequently found in the floodplains of streams. When floodwater spreads out and is slowed as it moves through a swamp, the floodwater reaches downstream communities more gradually. The floodwaters renew the forest as rich deposits settle out and nourish woody vegetation whose cover is critical to the survival of wetland-dependent species like wood ducks (*Aix sponsa*) and river otters (*Lutra canadensis*). Many upland creatures also depend on the abundance of food found in lowland swamps. The nutrients that feed the trees and other plants upon which these creatures depend, might otherwise have fed an algae bloom in the stream, pond or lake. These benefits are lost when these fertile woodlands are drained and cleared. Nation-wide, over 70 percent of the floodplain forested swamps have been lost.

Bogs, in contrast, have nutrient-poor, acidic waters carpeted with sphagnum moss that can form layers of peat. Bogs are fed by precipitation, which is relatively low in the nutrients needed for plant growth. Over time, many feet of acidic peat deposits build up creating unique and demanding physical and chemical conditions. The only plants and animals that can thrive are especially adapted to infertile, waterlogged, acidic waters. Look in bogs for carnivorous plants such as sundew and pitcher plants. Orchids, blueberries, beavers and muskrats may also be found. Since bogs get most if not all of their water from precipitation, the mosses can act as giant sponges absorbing large quantities of rain and snowmelt thereby reducing downstream flooding. The O.D. von Engeln Preserve at Malloryville on the east side of the lake, owned by the Nature Conservancy, is lush with swamps, bogs and fens – the last category of wetlands.

Fens are also peat forming, however the primary source of water and nutrients is not precipitation. Usually fens are fed by groundwater and by upslope water seeping through mineral soils. As a result, compared to bogs fens are less acidic and have higher nutrient levels enabling these wetlands to support more diverse plants, such as wildflowers, grasses and sedges and sometimes even shrubs and trees. The rich variety of plants provide habitat for more animals including amphibians. Drainage and mining have been the key causes of destruction for these wetlands, which can take up to 10,000 years to form. Near the headwaters of Fall Creek are several fens including one preserved and accessible to the public at the Dorothy McIlroy Bird Sanctuary, thanks to the Finger Lakes Land Trust.

When one drives the length of Cayuga Lake, we oftentimes see panoramic views of fantastic proportions. The

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Fall Creek Natural Trout Population

Jesse McConnell, McLean, 1st place High School level

Fall Creek can be an angler's dream in the early spring, when the water is cool and the stream fresh and clear, and when the Brook Trout are active and vigorous. But, as more sunlight warms the ground and summer approaches, the Creek experiences a major change. The native Brook Trout population is out-competed by the stocked Brown Trout, who can survive the increasingly warmer water in Fall Creek. Water quality is also suffering, causing the delicate species of insects the trout rely on in the spring, Stoneflies, to become increasingly stressed. All these factors contribute to the noticeable decline in the population of Brook Trout in Fall Creek.

Every year the New York Department of Environmental Conservation stocks Fall Creek with approximately

Brook Trout
(Salvelinus fontinalis)

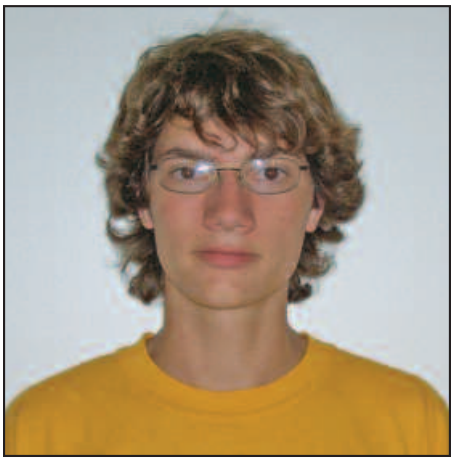
5000 Brown Trout. The Brown Trout is a very tolerant fish. It can survive in much warmer water than any of the local species, and it can tolerate fairly poor water quality. But the Brown Trout is not native even to America; they were imported from Germany in 1880 by fish culturist Fred Mather for sporting reasons. At first many fishermen despised the imported trout, but soon accepted it for its size and energy. Brown Trout, as they are suited much better for Fall Creek and the surrounding streams, have been competing with the native Brook Trout that originally populated Fall Creek. The population of Brook Trout has become virtually nonexistent in Fall Creek due to the failing water quality, and the lack of habitat. For the species requires cold, and clean water to survive.

… The Brook Trout is a relatively small trout, typically 5-7" in length, that thrives as an opportunistic feeder around riffles, fast moving water, before a pool, deeper area of slow moving water, or on the sides of riffles, where they can easily grab food as it floats by. Riffles usually only exist close to the headwaters of a stream where the streambed is narrower and the gradient steeper...

Brook and Brown Trout can live together if both populations are strong and stream quality high. The Brook Trout adopts the niche of an underwater feeder, grabbing nymphs and minnows as the current carries food by, while the Brown Trout dominates the surface feeding, taking flies directly off the waters surface. The two species can even interbreed, though it is rare. The result is called a Tiger Trout, for the striped appearance inherited from the Brook Trout. Tiger Trout are sterile, so no successive generations result.

Brown Trout (Salmo trutta)

Fall Creek was once a clean



stream, ideal for Brook Trout due to its many tributaries and spring-fed headwaters… The amount of stress and habitat loss has already taken its toll on the Brook Trout, and has turned Fall Creek into a marginal trout stream.

If an effort were made to improve Fall Creek, building major pools, making tributaries accessible to trout, and reducing the amount of non-native Brown Trout stocked every year, the native Brook Trout would very likely rebound and make Fall Creek a heritage to original trout streams that made the fly fishing legacy. It would be a shame to let the beautiful Brook Trout become extinct in the Cayuga Watershed due to a lack of effort to protect the native species.

Editor's Note: "Fall Creek Natural Trout Population" *was excerpted from the 2006 Essay Contest first place winner, High School category. Read the unabridged version at www.cayu*galake.org.

The Wonders of Wetlands *continued from page 3*

majesty of the shimmering lake with its changeable hues can dwarf the more subtle– yet extraordinarily vital – wetlands. Stop to consider why our lake and streams are so vibrantly clear and fantastically blue and give some credit to wetlands. Whether it is a small feeder stream with forested wetlands along its banks or the cattails and bulrushes filling a cove, remember that it is the 'sum of its parts' that makes the lake what it is. A clear picture of the role marshes, swamps, bogs and fens play can help us understand the importance of protecting our wetlands. When we help our wetlands we can rest in the knowledge that we help ourselves.

Adapted in part from web pages of the US Environmental Protection Agency, *www.epa.gov/owow/wetlands/types.*

Lake-Friendly Farms Recognized

Agriculture is the largest single land use in the Cayuga Lake Watershed making agriculture important ecologically, economically, aesthetically and culturally. In recognition of farms that are dedicated stewards of land and water resources 13 farms were selected for the first Lake-Friendly Farm Awards.

Dairy farms dominated this year's recipients. We look forward in 2007 to nominations for vineyards and other non-livestock enterprises.

The farms were selected based on their progress through the steps in the NYS Agriculture and Environment Management (AEM) program. The AEM process is divided into Tiers I through V. Tier I begins with an in-depth farm assessment by Soil and Water Conservation Districts, who work with farmers to identify environmental risks and the Best Management Practices that can help reduce and prevent environmental degradation. A Best Management Practices might include creating an alternative water source that keeps livestock out of a creek, improved manure or chemical storage, and plantings to reduce erosion. AEM Certified Planners and Soil and Water Conservation District staff nominated farms that had reached Tier IV, the point at which a farm has started implementing the recommended practices. Installing these practices is a substantial cost to the farmers, even when they receive some grant funds.

Keith Tidball, a part-time farmer in Fayette and the member of the Cayuga Lake Watershed Network Board that was instrumental is initiating this new award stated, "My hat's off to those farms receiving the award this year, and I look forward to seeing the names of farms in Seneca and Cortland Counties among next years recipients. Wineries, and other farms not focused on livestock, while absent from this year's award winners, are also eligible."

In support of AEM, the Cayuga Lake Watershed Network will be providing signs that state "Lake-Friendly Farm" to agricultural operations within the watershed that are implementing AEM Best Management Practices. This program is made possible thanks to funds from the Farm Bureaus of Cayuga, Seneca and Tompkins Counties; and Tompkins Trust Company. Staff from county Soil and Water Conservation Districts have contributed staff time and expertise.

On behalf of all those who benefit from clean water and fresh agricultural products, we thank recipients for their efforts.

CAYUGA COUNTY
Fessenden Dairy
Oakwood Dairy, LLC
Patterson Farm

SCHUYLER COUNTY
Burr-Ayr Farm

TOMPKINS COUNTY
Autumn Ridge Farm
Bensvue Farms
Eddy Farms
Hardie Farms
Jerry Dell Farm
Kirby Farms
Lew Lin Farm
Millbrook Farm
Sweyolakan Farm

Watershed-Protective Fertilizer Good for Lawns

Finding a lawn fertilizer without phosphorus can be a daunting task. Most lawn fertilizers come with a full complement of nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium even though an established lawn usually does not need addition phosphorus. If more fertilizer is applied than plants can use, the excess can migrate to the lake and streams. Therefore the Watershed Network has teamed up with Cayuga County Soil and Water Conservation District to offer "Watershed-Protection Fertilizer," a specially blended, zero-phosphorus fertilizer with a nutrient content of 20-0-10.

Phosphorus is an essential nutrient for plant growth however too much can have a devastating impact on lakes and streams. Watershed-Protection Fertilizer is specially designed for the reduced phosphorus needs of established lawns. This formula provides nitrogen and potassium (the first and last numbers indicated on a bag of fertilizer) for sustained color and hardiness while eliminating the potential negative effects that excess phosphorus has on water quality.

Testing the nutrient levels of the lawn is recommended every three years for those who choose to fertilize their lawn. A soil test now will prepare you for correcting any nutrient deficiencies between Labor Day and mid September, the best window for lawn fertilizing.

"Watershed-Protection Fertilizer" can be obtained from the Cayuga Lake Watershed Network or the Cayuga County Soil and Water Conservation District for $8 per forty-pound bag. The label indicates the settings for several brands of spreaders. The Cayuga County Soil and Water Conservation District is located at 7413 County House Road in Auburn (next to County Jail) and can be contacted at 315-252-4171 ext. 3.

Water Chestnut Watch

July and August are the prime months for boaters, anglers and shoreline property owners to watch for the invasive water chestnut (Trapa natans).

Neighboring Seneca River is already plagued with this glossy, green, triangular-leaved plant that can easily choke waterways. Because its foliage can create a dense, nearly impenetrable mat at the surface, water chestnuts interfere with fishing, swimming, and boating. The inhospitable environment created by water chestnut can choke out native plants and fish below the surface out where oxygen is depleted.

In past summers floating water chestnut plants has been pulled from the north end of the lake, where they were likely brought in by boat traffic traveling on the Erie Canal system. To date, no known populations have become established in Cayuga Lake and we need your help to keep it that way. Clean all vegetation off boats and gear. Learn to identify water chestnut and if you think you have found some collect a sample and mail it along with information on the location to the Watershed Network for positive identification.

If the sample is confirmed as water chestnut, prompt physical removal by hand pulling is an effective control for small and newly established populations. This annual weed produces hard, spiny seeds that sink to the bottom where they persist through the winter. A single seed, when it sprouts in early spring, can produce 300 new seeds in a single year. Hand pulling may be daunting after that.

Barriers Block Water Weeds

Water weeds plague many lakeshore residents, interfering with boating, fishing and swimming and aesthetics – the very things that make having a lakefront home attractive. While water weeds are important for food and shelter for birds and fish, too much of a good thing can turn bad. Because Cayuga is a large lake and a drinking water supply there are limited options available to property owners interested in immediate reduction of water weeds.

Onondaga Cooperative Extension

A crew on Skaneateles Lake begins to place the benthic barrier they constructed.

One device that can be affective is a benthic barrier, also known as a bottom screen. A benthic barrier is a mat installed on the bottom of a lake or pond to stop the growth of rooted aquatic plants. They work best in a small area, such as along a dock, at a boat launch or in a swimming area. This technique is not suitable for controlling widespread infestations, algae or floating plants such as water chestnut.

Barriers are made of materials that block sunlight such as dark fabric, fiberglass, nylon, or other non-toxic materials that can be held at the bottom of the lake by weights. There must be a way to let escape the gases that bubble up from the lake bottom.

Most aquatic plants under these mats will die within 30 days because plants are deprived of the sunlight needed to grow. With the physical barrier in place, new plants don't have the conditions to sprout from seeds or vegetative means (runners or plant fragments). After a month in one location, the mats can be moved to a new location. At the end of the growing season the barrier and anchors should be removed and cleaned of the silt and zebra mussels that may have accumulated. With proper maintenance, the benthic barrier can be re-used for several seasons.

Benthic barriers are commercially available or can be homemade using instructions available at *www.cayugalake.org* or by mail upon request. While easy to make, installation may take several people and possibly scuba gear.

NYS Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) is reviewing procedures related to the control of water weeds. Since benthic barriers prevent fish spawning in that area, some DEC regional offices may have guidelines on the timing of placement or removal or even require a permit application be completed. Before installing a benthic barrier, check with the permits unit of the regional DEC office.

Cayuga County contact Environmental Permits in Syracuse
315 426-7438

Cortland and Tompkins Counties contact Region 7 in Cortland:
Jean Cotterill • 607-753-3095 Ext 234

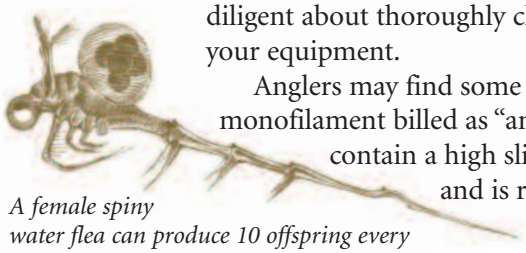
Seneca County contact Region 8 in Avon:
Environmental Permits Secretary • 585-226-5400

Spiny Water Fleas Mar Fishing Experience

Hang out at popular boat launch sites like Dean's Cover and you are likely to hear questions and complains about the bristly gobs of jelly with black spots gumming up fishing tackle. The villain is the invasive spiny water flea (*Bythotrephes cederstroemi*), which is actually a tiny crustacean with a long, sharp, barbed tail spine and a large eye filled with black pigment. A native of Great Britain and northern Europe, this pest was first found in the Great Lakes in 1984.

Unfortunately these pests don't make good fish food. The sharp spine, which comprises over 70 percent of the animal's total length, makes it hard for small fish to eat, and their relatively small size make them unappealing to large fish. Since spiny water fleas eat zooplankton, depriving juvenile fish of an important food, they disrupt the aquatic food web and may have long-term harmful affect on fisheries.

Adults and eggs of this alien most likely spread via bilge water, bait buckets, livewells, fishing lines and downriggers. To reduce the spread of this and other invasives be diligent about thoroughly cleaning all of your equipment.



A female spiny water flea can produce 10 offspring every two weeks once the water is warm. Adult size, 3/8" long.

Anglers may find some relief by using monofilament billed as "anti-flea" that contain a high slip additive and is resistant to abrasion.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

Contact the Watershed Network to register or for more information, 607-532-4104 or manager@cayugalake.org.

Deadly Fish Virus Found In Upstate New York

Fish washed up on the shore of Cayuga Lake are being tested by the Department of Environmental Conservation for the deadly viral hemorrhagic septicemia virus (VHSV). Results are expected by early August. This disease causes fatal anemia and hemorrhaging in many fish species. It poses no threat to humans.

Boaters are encouraged to reduce the spread of VHSV by cleaning their boats before traveling from one body of water to another and not dumping bait minnows into open water after a day of fishing. Paul Bowser, Cornell professor of aquatic animal medicine cautioned, "In a large ecosystem – we're talking about the lower Great Lakes – there really is no treatment. The best management option is to try and contain the spread of it as best we can."

VHSV is a serious disease of freshwater rainbow trout in Europe. It was first reported in the United States in Pacific Northwest salmon in 1988. It was first found in the Great Lakes area in 2005. For more details on the virus, visit *www.cayugalake.org*.

Rain Gardens: A Beautiful Step Towards Clean Water

August 19, 9:00 am – noon
Newfield Town Hall, 166 Main Street

After learning the what, why and how of rain gardens, participants will help plant a rain garden. A rain garden is a landscaped depression that captures rain from a downspout, patio or other surface impervious to water. It holds a few inches of water after a storm for a maximum of two days, too short a time to breed mosquitoes. Compared to a conventional patch of lawn, a rain garden allows about 30% more water to soak into the ground. Rain gardens also add beauty to yards, provide habitat for butterflies and birds, reduce flooding, and protect streams and lakes from pollutants.

The program is co-sponsored by the Cayuga Lake Watershed Network and the Town of Newfield.

Changes to the Erie Canal System Could Revitalize Communities

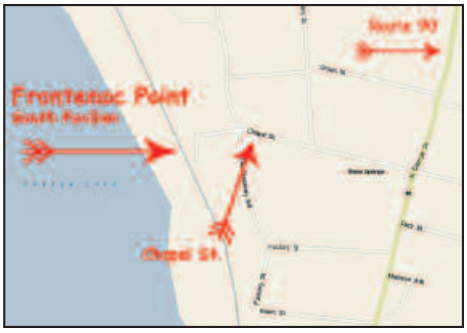
The Canal Corporation has eliminated tolls along the Erie Canal for 2006. This is part of an effort to help revitalize communities along the Canal Corridor. By improving boat access, residents and visitors are encouraged to rediscover the Erie Canal System. Therefore, boaters do not need to purchase a pass this season to travel along New York's historic waterway.

In May, Governor Pataki proposed legislation that would establish a new independent State Canal Corporation and Erie Canal Greenway intended to transform the Canal System into a world-class recreational destination. The legislation also would establish the largest statewide greenway network in the nation by linking the three state-level greenway programs – the Hudson River Valley Greenway, the Niagara River Greenway, and the Erie Canal Greenway – into the Empire State Greenway Alliance.

Shoreline and Creek Cleanups Planned for Saturday, September 16, 2006

Cayuga Inlet and connected waterways in Ithaca, and Salt Point in Lansing will benefit from the collection of litter. Interested in helping? Bring work gloves, sun hat & sun screen. A crew that can work the Cayuga Inlet area in canoes would be a great help. Contact Sharon Anderson at the Watershed Network for times and meeting locations.

Join Us August 26 for Lakefest: Family Fun and Exploration



Saturday, August 26th, 12:00 – 4:00 pm the South Pavilion of Frontenac Park, Union Springs will be a buzz of activities as the Watershed Network celebrates Cayuga Lake with Lakefest. Bring your family and friends. The festivities start with a free picnic, sponsored by Wells College, Wegmans and Tops Market, with folk music by Second Wind. Children will delight in a special story hour with a new twist. Children read books about watery escapades to Jack, an appreciative dog who attentively listens to the children read. Nature Adventure explores the local environment before everyone settles in for an award ceremony to recognize Lake-Friendly Farms and the 2006 David Morehouse Award recipient. Get lively again with puppeteer Tom Knight, whose songs and skits thrill both children and adults. Cool off with an ice cream treat from the Cayuga County Dairy Princess before a short annual meeting when new members of the board of directors are elected. Throughout the day there will be activities and displays by local organizations in addition to the swimming at the park beach.

Frontenac Park is off Route 90. In Union Springs, take Chapel Street towards the lake. Signs for Lakefest will guide you to the park and the South Pavilion.

We hope you will invite your friends to this great afternoon on the beautiful shores of Cayuga Lake. If you would like to volunteer to help that day, please contact us at manager@cayugalake.org or (607) 532-4104.

9th Annual Lakefest • Saturday August 26
Frontenac Park, Union Springs in the South Pavilion

12:00-4:00	Swimming, Activities & Displays
12:00-1:30	Picnic & Music by Second Wind
1:00-2:00	Nature Adventure and Story Hour with Jack the "Read Dog"
2:00-2:15	Lake Friendly Farm and David Morehouse Awards
2:15-3:00	Puppeteer Tom Knight
3:00-3:15	Ice Cream Treats with Cayuga County Dairy Princess
3:20-3:45	Watershed Network Annual Meeting

The Mission...

The Cayuga Lake Watershed Network seeks to protect and improve the ecological health, economic vitality and overall beauty of the watershed through education, communication and leadership.

Cayuga Lake Watershed Network
P.O. Box 303
Interlaken, NY 14847

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Education
Communication
Leadership