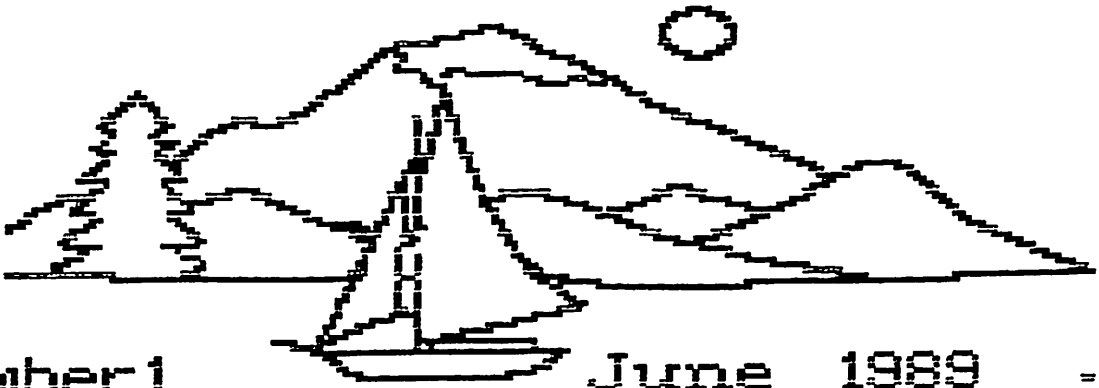


LAUREL LAKE LEDGER



Volume 2 Number 1

June 1989

REPORT OF THE PRESIDENT

1988 proved to be a year of significant changes for the Laurel Lake Association. The Newsletter of November outlined our achievements, the most significant was our increased membership. This must be sustained-every person with an interest in the lake should be encouraged to join and contribute to keeping the lake in good condition.

The present officers and directors of the Association are committed to doing all that is possible to protect our lake and our plans are outlined in the Newsletter. We welcome any and all suggestions.

As you all know we are contemplating splitting the Secretary Treasurer Office into a Secretary and a Treasurer- two distinct and separate offices.

This coming summer will mean election of new officers for two year terms. All members should think of likely candidates and present your choices to the nominating committee which will be appointed at the June Board of Directors' meeting. Hopefully, John Dumont will continue as Secretary, providing some continuity from the old board to the new board.

As president I want to thank all who added so much to our progress. - Jack Dumont, Milt Pivosky, Jim Townsend, L & J of New England (The Leith Family), Beth Steiner, Don Treat (who assumed head of the Water Monitoring Committee) and all the Directors.

I miss the Lake during these winter months. What a great place we have.

Donald Garland

1989 ASSOCIATION ACTIVITIES

The Laurel Lake Association was presented a list of events for the 1989 Summer Season by President Don Garland. Please note the dates and plan on participating with fellow Association members.

Saturday, June 17th
Board of Directors Meeting

Saturday, July 22nd
Annual Association Meeting
And Family Picnic

Saturday, August 19th
Chicken Barbeque

Monday, September 4th
Labor Day Sunfish Regatta

EXOTIC WEEDS

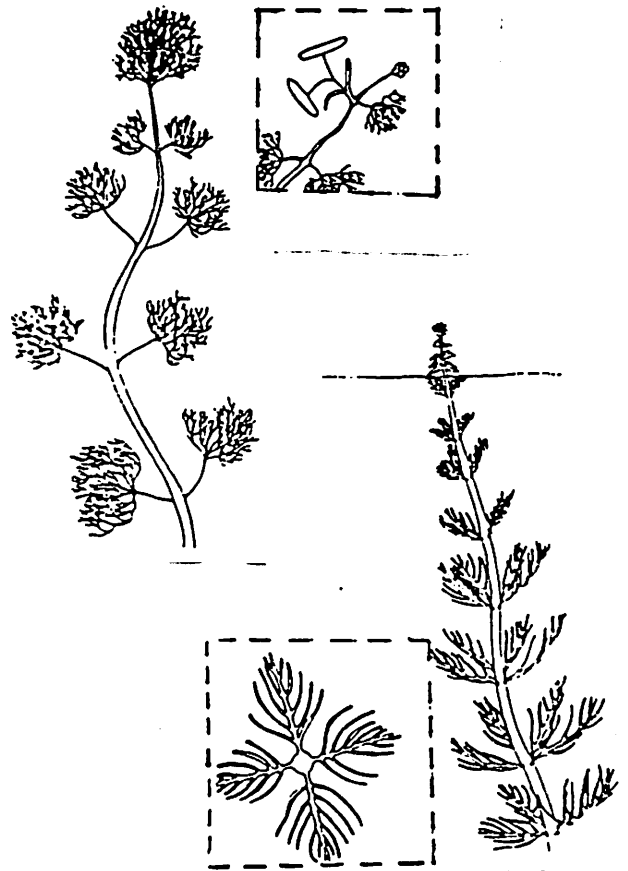
New Hampshire has been fortunate not to have experienced many nuisance rooted aquatic plant problems in its lakes and ponds. In most cases agency surveys of the lakes reveal good water quality and a normal assemblage of the necessary rooted aquatic plants.

The one exception to this is that state biologists have noticed an invasion of exotic non-native aquatic plants. Dense stands of exotic water milfoil are now quite evident in many coves and harbors of Lake Winnepesaukee. A few lakes in southern New Hampshire are now experiencing the introduction of another plant call Fanwort (Cabomba).

Once these plants become fully established they usually become an economic and recreational liability to the lake and surrounding region. Water activities such as swimming, boating, and fishing are quickly impaired along the shores of affected lakes and ponds.

Most researchers are quite convinced that these exotic plants were introduced to New Hampshire waters from one of the southern New England states. They were most likely a "stowaway" fragment attached to a boat trailer that came to this region via high speed interstate road systems. These plants can live out of water for many hours and can quickly rebound to full strength once placed back into a lake habitat.

State biologists contend that the further spread of these plants to other lakes and ponds can be slowed down or halted if lay monitors become seriously involved. It is emphasized that boaters should be informed to remove all plant fragments from their vessels and trailers before launching into a lake or before transporting to another water body. Fragments of these exotic weeds have the ability to generate new roots which enable them to take up residence in a new water body.



Lake residents should periodically cruise and inspect the shoreline area to determine if any new growths of weeds are evident. Boat launching areas and marinas are prime areas to be monitored on a regular basis. The exotics appear very similar to many of the native beneficial plants and it usually takes the expertise of a plant specialist to identify one from the other. Milfoil and Fanwort are depicted for your information. New weed infestations should be reported immediately to WSPCD biologists in Concord by calling 603-271-3503.

In order to keep people better informed, biologists have put together a separate packet describing the problem in more detail.

(Reprinted from the pamphlet entitled New Hampshire State Assisted Lay Monitoring Program published by the Dept. of Environmental Services- New Hampshire Water Supply & Pollution Control Division March 1988).

Jet Ski Ban and Emissions Sticker Program Now Law

CONCORD (AP)—Jet ski and other thrill craft riders chancing the cool fall waters of nearly 700 of New Hampshire's 1,100 lakes will be breaking the law as of today.

Legislation goes into effect banning the craft from lakes and ponds of less than 75 acres and 15 lakes specified by lawmakers earlier this year.

Also effective today, drivers in Nashua and 11 surrounding towns will obtain emissions tests on their vehicles through a different procedure.

The old law required drivers to show town clerks proof of passing an emissions test before being allowed to register a vehicle. The new law eliminates town clerks from the process by requiring inspection stations to instead put an emissions sticker on the lower left corner of the windshield.

Capt. Thomas Walsh of the Department of Safety said drivers will have to get the emissions sticker before obtaining an annual safety inspection sticker,

which will still go in the upper center of the windshield.

Requiring owners to get an emissions sticker before an inspection sticker will make it easy for police to tell which cars are violating the emissions testing law since they'll lack current inspection stickers, Walsh said.

Besides Nashua, towns affected are Amherst, Derry, Hollis, Hudson, Litchfield, Londonderry, Salem, Milford, Merrimack, Pelham and Salem.

Walsh said drivers with questions can call his office Monday through Friday, 8 a.m. to 4 p.m., at 1-800-822-9699.

In winning passage of the jet ski ban, its supporters argued that the craft are dangerous and a nuisance. They said tourists come to New Hampshire for peace, quiet and natural beauty — not the grating, chainsaw-like sounds produced by jet skis.

Opponents argued that the law is unnecessary and an unwarranted governmental intrusion into people's lives.

In addition to small lakes, the

15 lakes named in the bill as closed to jet skis are:

—Arlington Mill Reservoir in Salem.

—Thorndike Pond in Jaffrey.

—Harrisville Pond in Harrisville.

—Nubanusit Lake in Nelson and Hancock.

—Skatutakee Pond in Harrisville.

—Spoonwood Pond in Nelson and Hancock.

—Silver Lake in Harrisville.

—Granite Lake in Stoddard.

—Laurel Lake in Fitzwilliam.

—Swanzy Lake in Swanzy.

—Big Squam Lake in Sandwich and Moultonboro.

—Little Squam Lake in Holderness and Ashland.

—Dublin Lake in Dublin.

—Forest Lake in Whitefield.

—Mendums Pond in Nottingham and Barrington.

The law also gives the Department of Safety authority to ban the craft from all or part of larger lakes after holding a hearing.

FOAM

Most foam found in lakes and streams is a product of nature. Small trout streams often have pools of foam where fish will hide.

Foam is created when surface tension of water (attraction of surface molecules toward the center, which give a drop of water its round shape) is reduced and air is mixed in, forming bubbles. Many substances besides soap and detergents will reduce surface tension.

Organic compounds act like soap and detergents. These compounds are released by decomposing aquatic organisms (such as algae or fish) or leached from the soil. American Indians were known to have used various natural materials, such as bark and plant roots, to cleanse items. In a lake, wind and currents mix air with the organic compounds present to produce foam.

Large quantities of foam can be found on windward shores, coves, or in eddies. Natural foam has somewhat earthy fishy aroma. Detergent foam in contrast will have a noticeable perfumy smell from additives which give your wash the "rosegarden" or "lemon fresh" smell. In the late 1950's and early 1960's, many communities experienced tremendous foam problems in lakes, rivers, sewage treatment plants and even drinking water from contaminated wells. This foam was caused by the use of synthetic compounds which came on the market after World War II. These detergents were only slowly degradable (broken down by bacteria). By law, the sudsing agent of all detergents now on the market must be biodegradable. This means that they quickly lose their ability to cause foaming and are unable to produce the long-lasting foam found along many shores. Foam alone is not an indicator of pollution.

LAUREL LAKE ASSOCIATION LAKE AND BOAT RULES

1. All Non-Power Boats have the right of way over Power Boats.
2. Operator of less than 25 H.P. Boat - minimum age 12 years.
Operator over 25 H.P. Boat - minimum age 15 years.
3. All Power Boats traveling tover 10 mph must proceed in a counter clock-wise patten, making all turns over 90 degrees to the left.
4. Power Boats are restricted to 6 mph within 150 ft. of another boat, any raft, float, buoy or shore.
5. Boat Operstors are responsible for damage resulting from their boat's wake.
6. Power Boats shall not operate between any anchored raft and shore.
7. High speed operations are restricted between 8:30 P.M. & 8:00 A.M.
8. Lights, as prescribed by the State of New Hampshire, are required when operating after dark.
9. Approved life preservers are mandatory for all skiers and occupants of boats. For each water skier there shall be one observer who is a least 13 years old.
10. Boats meeting head on must pass to the right of eachother. When one power boat overtakes another, always pass to the left.
11. Swimmers, Floats, Rafts, Tubes, etc. may not be more than 75 feet from shore or a designated swimming area unless accompanied by a boat.
12. Always steer to the East or North of a White Buoy with a Black Top. Always steer to the West or South of a White Buoy with a Red Top. All-Black Buoys and All-Red Buoys are always in pairs. Steer between them. Never grasp or tie up to markers or buoys.
13. Operate all boats the maximum distance possible from diver's flags.
14. Keep Laurel Lake clean! Place all trash in proper receptacles. Do not pollute the water in any way.
15. Obey these rules. Anyone seen violating these rules should be reminded of their importance. Report intentional repeat offenders to the Association for further action.

1989 LAUREL LAKE ASSOCIATION MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

The 1989 membership drive for the Laurel Lake Association is now underway. We are hoping to sustain all of our present membership and encourage participation from those who have not been involved in the past. We need everyones' help to succeed.

This year in order to streamline paperwork and assist the Association Directors from going door to door to solicit memberships we are asking you to renew your membership by mail.

Kindly complete the 1989 Membership Application Form below and mail it along with your check made out to the Laurel Lake Association in the amount of five dollars (\$ 5.00).

All applications should be mailed to:

Laurel Lake Association
Attention: John Dumont
20 Surrey Lane
Chicopee, MA 01020

Memberships Cards for 1989 will be returned to you by mail.

The mailing of the next edition of the Laurel Lake Ledger will be based upon our 1989 membership listings.

Laurel Lake Association
1989 Membership Application Form

NAME _____
Last First

Permanent Mailing Address/Phone No.

ADDRESS _____
Number Street Name

City State Zip

Telephone # _____
Area Code

Summer Mailing Address/Phone No.

ADDRESS _____
Number/P.O. Box Street Name

Town State Zip

Telephone # _____

Area Code

TO:

FROM: Laurel Lake Assoc.
20 Surrey Lane
Chicopee, MA 01020