



Newsletter

We're dedicated to keeping Charleston Lake beautiful in every way!

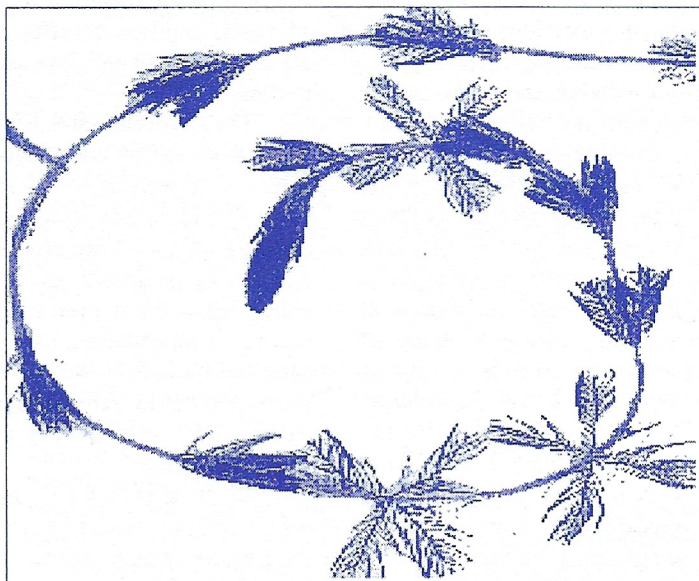
Vol. 103, No. 1

Winter, 2003

Charleston's water plants (weeds)

At the Annual meeting of the Charleston Lake Association last July, several members expressed concern over the apparent proliferation of water plants (weeds) evident in the Lake. These plant beds seemed to have increased in both size and number. The type of plant also seemed to be somewhat different from the plants to which most people were accustomed. Your concern led us on a quest for answers and information which is not yet complete. We were able to establish several facts and drew several conclusions which we believe to be correct. We were also able to determine, to our own satisfaction, the veracity, or lack of the same, of some alleged facts. In any instance we will try to provide you with an overview of the information which we have been able to garner.

Our first task was to determine what the species of the plant or weed was and whether or not it presented a real problem. How long had it been in the Lake? What control methods, if any, are available to us? What licensing or permitting would be required from which levels of government and which departments or agencies would or could either singularly or collectively be involved in any solution? It is important to note that aquatic plants



provide vital habitat for fish and other aquatic organisms. They also provide some filtering to the waters of the Lake by nutrient uptake.

Some members suggested to us that the plant was Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM) (*Myriophyllum spicatum*) which is an invasive, exotic, prolific non-native species. This was confirmed by Mr. Tom Beaubiah a biologist working with the Cataraqui Region Conservation Authority while on a trip around the Lake with members of your executive.

EWM is thought to have been imported into the North American continent at Chesapeake Bay circa 1880. It was first identified and categorized as a separate species in 1942. There is at least six different varieties of Mil-

foil which is native in Ontario. Several of these are present in Charleston Lake. By 1985 EWM was determined to be present in 33 States and in the Provinces of Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia. In 2002 EWM is found in all parts of North America. EWM is believed to have existed in Charleston Lake since the mid 1960's. EWM will

grow prolifically in water between one and four meters deep and will grow in deeper water if there is sufficient penetration of sunlight. It prefers warmer water to encourage growth. There seems to be no effective artificial control method available to us which would not severely impact on either other varieties of water plants or fish. Each piece of weed cut up by a boat propeller, trailer or anchor for example, if not removed from water will root, forming another plant. Removing the plants and roots from the water has, in some instances, proved marginally effective. Placing bottom coverings, such as a tarpaulin, to cut off sunlight from the plants will destroy all growth beneath the cover. Removal and/or control of aquatic plants, regardless of the type, could require review and approvals from a number of agencies: Ontario Ministry of

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Your board reports...

A Message from your President

WANTED: A FEW GOOD PEOPLE

The readership of this publication is representative of MANY good people. We are looking for just a few. For more than 112 years the Charleston Lake Association has enjoyed the dedicated service of many leaders. These were persons of vision; willing to confront the issues of the time and provide direction for the future.

The issues are different today than they were 100 years ago. But the objective is the same: "To Keep Charleston Lake Beautiful in Every Way." A member recently submitted a copy of the Board's 1974 report. Some of the key issues in 1974 and compared to now are of interest (see chart below)

Since 1974, the numbers of users of the lake had more than doubled. There are now almost twice as many developed sites and at least 30 % of these are developed as year round homes. There are many more fishing tournaments, many more day trippers, visitors and park users. Boat traffic is now heavy.

This rapidly increasing change has produced great pressures, testing the limits of the natural resources of the lake.

Any organization's ability to perform consistently and meet changing needs depends on leadership succession. This succession is critical to meeting current and future challenges.

Today the Lake Association has eight Directors. Each of these Directors chairs a major Committee. The Board meets five or six times a year. The number of Committee meetings varies. The Environmental Foundation has nine Directors, many of whom moved over to this role from the Lake Association Board. A number of the Directors on both Boards have served, with distinction, for many years. Some are desirous, and deserving of "retiring." We need to recruit several keen persons willing to serve on one or other of these two Associations.

We wish to place special emphasis on seeking people from the Southern Waters to come forward. For whatever

reason, records show that the Lake Association directors have mostly been from the North end of the Lake. This comment in no way detracts from the outstanding service of Yvonne Landon. Yvonne lives at the Southern end of the Lake and has been a devoted Director for more than 35 years, highly successful in all aspects of association activities.

The benefits and services produced by both Associations, as well as the challenges and responsibilities confronting them, are shared equally by residents of the entire Lake. We should have equal representation from each end on both Boards. It is our objective to achieve this balance of representation as soon as possible.

To be a Director on either of these proactive and progressive organizations is not only challenging but most rewarding. It is an opportunity to:

- Participate in the ongoing, all funded series of studies and projects culminating in only three

years with a **Lake Management Plan**, for the future direction of our Lake.

- Interface with the two Township Councils governing the Lake, as they update their Official Zoning and Land Use Plans.
- Prioritize and act on new challenges as they surface.
- Raise the resources required for all of our continuing and newly approved programs.
- Raise the Environment Education level of all Lake users.
- Make a real contribution

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Newsletter

This newsletter is published regularly by the Charleston Lake Association for its members and those persons interested in Charleston Lake. Comments and/or submissions are welcome, and should be forwarded to The Secretary, Charleston Lake Association, P. O. Box 609, Athens, Ont., K0E 1B0.

Newsletter Co-ordinator:

Don Curry, Box 399,
Athens, Ont. K0E 1B0

Production and Design:

Herb Buehler,
Rideau Valley Marketing
R.R. #1, Westport, Ont., K0G 1X0
Tel: 613-273-2758,
Fax: 613-273-4255,
E-mail: ashwoods@rideau.net
Website: www.ashwoods.info

For Membership Information, Call 613-924-2809

While the Association makes every effort to ensure the accuracy of information contained in this newsletter, it cannot accept responsibility for errors and omissions. Readers are urged to obtain professional advice before acting on the basis of the material contained in this newsletter.

1974

- Development increasing - more than 500 cottages
- Trout Stocking-16 to 18 thousand annually not enough
- Started 'Don't Let Lake Die' program as 'Urgent'
- Check & pump septic tanks annually
- Take laundry home or use phosphate free soaps.
- Don't use fertilizers or weed killers near the lake.
- Don't allow soil to enter the lake.

NOW

- More than 800 developments more than 30% of which are year round homes.
- Numbers stocked have not significantly changed, but new science supports the present stocking levels.
- The program continues and is now 'critical' rather than 'urgent.'
- Still applicable. Now requires enforcement.
- There is now an abundance of polluting automatic washing machines.
- Fertilized and groomed lawns now extend to the Lake edge.
- Our 'Shoreline Preservation Program' should assist with this problem.



The Environment

Water Quality Results – Year 2002

The third year of the water quality survey for Charleston Lake and tributaries was completed during the past summer and fall. This survey repeated the essential components of the year 2000 survey that focused primarily on the lake but also included a repeat of the survey of 2001 that focused on the tributaries. Sediment samples were collected off bottom at the six main lake basin sites, the three tributary outlet sites and in front of Charleston Harbour, to be analyzed for metals. The analysis is completed but the data has not, as yet, been summarized and interpreted.

With financial support from the **Charleston Lake Environmental Association (CLEA)**, and a major funding grant from the **Ontario Trillium Foundation**, The **Charleston Lake Association (CLA)** provided direction to the environmental contractor **Ontario Lake Assessments and Environmental Education Services** throughout the survey.

The **Ontario Ministry of the Environment** provided some additional support to the survey through the **Lake Partner Program (LPP)**. The LPP included water quality analysis for nutrients for the six main lake basins for six survey dates. During the survey, the six lake sample sites were sampled on nine survey dates and each of the tributary sites were sampled on eight occasions.

A report was prepared on the above survey and includes the data and discussion for the following parameters: total phosphorous, total kjeldahl nitrogen, pH, water clarity, chlorophyll *a*, specific conductance, oxygen and temperature as they relate to lake trout habitat and *E. coli* in the tributaries. The findings are presented in both ta-

During the survey, the six lake sample sites were sampled on nine survey dates and each of the tributary sites were sampled on eight occasions.

bles and graphs for all the survey dates and locations.

Summary of Findings

◆ Total phosphorous (TP) concentrations show a modest increase in concentration over the previous two years of survey. The mean value for the lake as a whole increased from 13.4 ug/L (2001) to 14.5 ug/L (2002). This minor change remains within the range expected due to natural variation and is likely attributed to a difference in the weather between years. The excessive rainfall experienced in June could influence the supply of phosphorous in runoff from the land etc. None of the phosphorous concentrations exceed the Provincial Water Quality Objective of 20 ug/L. The mean values of TP for Charleston are greater than 10 ug/L objective set to protect the most pristine of lake trout lakes.

◆ The data indicates a poorer year for water clarity than for either of 2000 or 2001. The least change occurred in Donaldson Bay where the mean Secchi disc reading remained the same at 4.10 metres deep. The largest decline occurred in Southern Water where the clarity dropped from a mean value of 4.4 metres to 3.58 metres. Some of this decline may be attributed to the difficulty in acquiring Secchi disc readings under windy conditions.

◆ Oxygen concentrations for the various basins were very similar to those recorded during the year 2000 survey. Several basins show a strong decline in oxygen at the 10 to 12 metre depth level but recover somewhat at deeper depths. As would be expected for shallow basins, Southern Water and Webster Bay do not contain habitat for lake trout even early in the summer. Oxygen concentrations recorded in Big Water, Eastern Water and Donaldson Bay continue to be of some concern. There was no optimal habitat, oxygen levels greater than 6.0 mg/L and temperatures colder than 10 oC, remaining by the September 16th survey date for any of these basins. Deep Water maintains a large amount of optimal habitat as of the September 16th date. The depth of water that meets these criteria was 66 metres for the year 2000 and 64 metres for 2002.

◆ *Escherichia coliform* or *E. coli* counts continue to be low at the inlet sites. The inlets at Fosters Creek, Sally's Hole and Leeder Creek have low mean counts typical of most surface waters. With the exception of Beales Mills the other inland sites have much elevated counts relative to those at the outlets. Glen Elbe Creek at County Road #5 had the highest *E. coli* mean value of 458/cnts/100mls. The inland site on Leeder Creek showed a

large reduction in *E. coli* counts down from a mean of 1196 cnts/100mls in 2001 to 253 cnts/100mls in 2002. The livestock at this site were relocated this year downstream of the sample location.

Recommendations from the Report

- ◆ Oxygen concentrations are tied to phosphorous levels so it remains important to take every precaution to control nutrient supply to the lake. The Charleston Lake Association should remain active in the planning process to ensure planning principles protect against over development and urbanization.
- ◆ Shoreline owners should re-naturalize as much shoreline as possible and eliminate the use of artificial fertilizers on fore slope areas.
- ◆ The Charleston Lake association should continue extension work with the Leeds County Stewardship Council to encourage farming practices in the watershed that protect water quality in the tributaries to Charleston Lake.
- ◆ The Charleston Lake Association should look to the membership to find volunteers to undertake the water sampling for the Lake Partner Program in 2003. Sampling under this program should be carried on as long as possible.
- ◆ The surface to bottom oxygen and temperature profiles recorded for the six basins for the year 2000 and 2002 do not require repeating until at least 2007. A repeat of this survey on 5 year intervals would be adequate to provide trend in time data.



The Environment

Eurasian Milfoil - continued

(Continued from page 1)

Natural Resources, the local Ministry of the Environment District Office and the Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans. Be sure to contact your local offices for information on approvals and the review process.

The Federal Fisheries Act provides for the protection of a fish habitat. Under this act, no one may carry out any work that harmfully alters, disrupts or destroys a fish habitat unless authorized by Fisheries and Oceans Canada. The act also states that **no person is permitted to deposit a deleterious (harmful) substance into water containing fish** (This effectively eliminates use of chemical treatments which in trials have, regardless, not proven to be effective.) Violations can result in substantial fines, the risk of imprisonment, and the requirement



The Milfoil Weevil

to cover the costs of returning the site back to its original state. The Federal Department of Fisheries and Oceans Fact Sheets "Working Around Water" which are available at your Charleston Lake Association Information Centre, provide much more information concerning the approval process.

While all of the

foregoing may appear bleak, there are several mitigating factors to consider. Both 2001 and 2002 were very dry summers with a far greater than normal amount of sunshine. This led to an increased penetration of sunlight and warmer water. Almost four inches of rain over a two-day period in June of 2002 resulted in a second runoff which was very rich in nutrients; the Lake was, in fact, turned brown for almost a week following. EWM is a plant which favors nutrient rich lakes. Anecdotal evidence indicates that water plant growth is cyclical and that in the mid 1950's there were rampant problems with weed growth. Slack's Gap was impassable by August of each year and cutting and raking was employed at the main dock in Charleston Village. A local diarist at the time noted that he and his wife had been unable to paddle into some of the bays on the Lake because they were choked with weeds . . . EWM does not normally produce new beds, rather it chokes out existing water plants which may not have been as intrusive. All Ontario lakes and

rivers were reported to suffer from unusual water plant growth in 2002.

An interesting case of natural biological control by a native milfoil weevil (*Euhrychiopsis lecontei*) is reviewed on a Washington state government web site. This documents a decline of EWM at localities in Illinois, Minnesota, Vermont and Wisconsin which has been attributed to this weevil.

The Kawartha Fisheries Association and Parks Canada, in conjunction with Trent University, sponsored a study on the weevil and milfoil. Ms. Rhonda Bell (MSc Candidate) authored a paper on The Milfoil Weevil. This paper is available at <http://www.scugog-net.com/kfa/weevil.html> This native biological control agent has reportedly shown significant promise within the northern United States to suppress EWM.

The existence of this weevil in other similar areas to Charleston Lake begs the question; do milfoil weevils exist or can they be introduced to Charleston Lake and what impacts might they have if they were introduced? None seem to know, not CRCA, MNR or DFO. The problem will require more field testing and follow up over a period of years. We do not know what the cost might be or if the weevil can sustain life with the extensive development of Charleston Lake. It is not our intention to let the matter drop.

Our next step will be to interest some party in undertaking or underwriting the necessary research.

Presidents message - continued

(Continued from page 2)

to Saving Charleston Lake

- Associate with creative, dedicated and wonderful groups (all Lake Residents and users.)

We (Don and Doug) are aware of some highly qualified people. There are many more in our ranks, of whom we may not be aware, possessing great talents and experience to bring to this team.

How better could you pay back for all the pleasure you have enjoyed at the Lake? At the same time, you may help in a major way to assure your children and

grandchildren will have the same opportunity. Please come forward.

You may contact Don or Doug at Charleston Lake Association, Box 609, Athens, ON , K0E 1B0 or phone Don at 613-924-1598; Doug at 239-262-0227. We would like to have you join us.

Don Curry

President
Charleston Lake
Association

Doug Hale

President
Charleston Lake
Environmental Association



For your information...

It's official... we're a UN biosphere

Rockport, Ontario, November 2002 – The Canadian Thousand Islands-Frontenac Arch Biosphere Reserve has been officially designated by the United Nations Educational, Scientific & Cultural Organization (UNESCO). International recognition by UNESCO's Man & the Biosphere Program, confirmed at its Executive Bureau meeting in Paris, November 6-8th represents a considerable achievement. Joining over 400 Biosphere Reserves in the UN's World Network, **this one is only the third in Ontario, the 12th in Canada.** The Thousand Islands-Frontenac Arch region is recognized as a national and international "showcase" for demonstrating the supportive linkages that can be fostered between conservation and development. **Charleston Lake in its entirety** is included in the Thousand Islands-Frontenac Arch Region.

Administration and governance for the newly designated Biosphere Reserve will be provided by the community-based Board of *The Watershed* Nature & History Network, with headquarters on the Thousand Islands Parkway at Reynolds Road. Grant support and cost sharing among Network partners will fund Biosphere Reserve activities.

The Biosphere Reserve covers an area of around 150,000 ha (1500 km²) with a human population in the order of 50,000. The region has a very high level of species diversity including many nationally and provincially significant plants and animals. For example: the red-shouldered hawk, bald eagle, peregrine falcon, pitch pine, deerberry, and the black rat snake, Canada's largest reptile.

"The Biosphere Reserve designation will strengthen voluntary action to protect habitat."

The principal threats to conservation in the region are loss of habitat and critical wetlands and competition from introduced (exotic) species. In addition, climate change is expected to lower water levels with as yet unknown effects on the area's natural areas, aquatic and wetlands habitats. The ecosystem here is subject to a multitude of stressors. Remarkable, semi-wilderness areas persist and the region retains a natural ecosystem structure and function.

"The Biosphere Reserve designation will strengthen voluntary action to protect habitat. It is completely non-regulatory and is welcomed by landowners and protected area land managers as a rallying force for conservation priorities," said **Carol Clemenhagen**, Rockport resident and Co-Chair of the Biosphere Reserve Steering Committee. "With the Queen's University Biological Station at the centre of its research function, the Biosphere Reserve also makes a critical contribution to research. By bringing the public and land managers into the research process with scientists we can increase understanding of the natural environment and improve the way we manage resources today and sustain resources for the long term – for the benefit of future generations."

The Biosphere Reserve boundaries follow a rough natural triangle between Brockville, Gananoque and Westport, Ontario and extend into South Frontenac Township around the borders of Frontenac Provincial Park. The area encompasses protected natural areas (St. Lawrence Islands National Park, Charleston Lake Provincial Park), recreation areas and historic sites (St. Lawrence Parks Commission lands, Rideau Canal National Historic Site), land trust holdings of the Canadian Thousand Islands Heritage Conservancy, regional conservation lands of the Cataraqui and the Rideau Valley Conservation Authorities, provincially-designated Areas of Natural and Scientific Interest (ANSIs) of the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and the Queen's University Biological Station, as well as urban and rural zones of co-operation.

Charleston Lake Provincial Park and the St. Lawrence Islands National Park are core zones of the Canadian Thousand Islands-Frontenac Arch Biosphere Reserve. UNESCO's international designation also serves as a vehicle for Canada's Ecological Integrity policy here. The two core areas are the foundation for the development of a Protected Area Ecosystem Strat-

egy in the region. Parks staff are working to identify connectivity corridors and important habitat areas for restoration and/or ongoing protection across the region.

Charleston Lake Provincial Park is a 2400 ha Provincial Park on Charleston Lake. It was established in 1974-75. Archeologists have determined that early peoples came to the shores of Charleston Lake during part of their seasonal pattern of hunting and gathering. Unique rock formations along the shores of the Lake offered excellent shelter. More than 30 prehistoric sites (rock shelters, portages and campsites) have been found in the Park. Charleston Lake Provincial Park supports nationally and provincially significant plant and animal species.

The Canadian Thousand Islands-Frontenac Arch Biosphere Reserve celebrates the exceptional *sense of place* created by the intersection of two features that determine the character of North America: the St. Lawrence river and the Frontenac Arch landform, the ancient Precambrian core of the continent.

Official ceremonies to mark the UNESCO designation are planned for Summer 2003.

Information courtesy of the Watershed. The Watershed, located at 19 Reynolds Rd., Landsdowne, ON, K0E 1L0, is a voluntary network of nature and history organizations working together to promote and support shared efforts and to implement programs for conservation, development, research and education in the Thousand Islands-Frontenac Arch region.



Our Lake Plan

Charleston Lake - Towards a Lake Plan!

Securing a Bright Future for Charleston Lake

Strategic Direction

Charleston Lake Association executive is committed to "Keeping Charleston Lake Beautiful in Every Way". We feel that one of the most important tools in this effort is the development of a Master Plan for Charleston Lake. This document called a "Lake Plan" will help us to identify trends and problems before they get out of hand. It is hoped that it will also help to focus attention on our lake and guide the work of the dozens of government agencies and organizations that are responsible for different aspects of life on our lake.

Your lake association representatives are committed folks who take their responsibility seriously. We are taking a thorough, business like approach to getting our lake affairs in order. The following outline will give you a good idea of where we are going. This information will also be circulated in a Strategic Direction document that

will provide guidance to the Charleston Lake Association and its partners through to 2005 when the Lake Plan is completed.

Methodology

1. association executive committed themselves to a proactive approach and secured base funding for the initiation of a comprehensive planning process - December 2001

2. public input was solicited to determine the most important values and issues people wish to have considered

- mail out survey - March 2002
- government agencies workshop - June 2002
- local business owners workshop - June 2002
- property owners and lake users workshop - July 2002

3. a vision statement and strategic direction are confirmed to guide activity until the Lake Plan is completed - October 2002

Strategies

1. Gather the information required to facilitate good planning and decision making.

The following projects are currently underway with each project being carried out by a consultant operating under contract reporting to professional steering committee of local experts in the field.

- Watershed Resource Inventory - December 2002
- Water Quality Survey - October 2003
- Historical Water Quality and Fisheries Data Collection - October 2003
- A Survey of all Streams in the Charleston Lake Watershed - October 2003

2. Educate the property owners and public users of the lake

The following activities are currently engaged or planned for the near future

- Conduct a mail survey to solicit input to the planning process - summer 2002
- Conduct public workshops to get input for the planning process - summer 2002
- Conduct Shoreline Stewardship Assessments on all lake properties - fall 2005
- Continue to produce a high quality newsletter quarterly - current and ongoing
- Conduct an Educational Workshop for lake residents and users - summer 2003

3. Establish a facility to act as the headquarters for the

lake association and bring a visible presence to environmental efforts.

The CLA Office has been established on Charleston Lake road and is seeing increasing usage.

4. Make a detailed submission to the Township of Leeds and the Thousand Islands Official Plan detailing policies that are required to protect the lake environment. Do the same for Athens and the Front of Young when their official plan comes up for renewal.

A submission has been made but ongoing involvement in the planning process will be required to ensure the adoption of lake friendly policy. - completion of the township Official Plan scheduled for 2003

5. Conduct a Lake Capacity Study to define the limits of future development on the lake.

This study, based on a provincially accepted model, will use lake trout water quality requirements to determine how much additional development is acceptable before water quality is impacted

- October 2004

6. Complete a comprehensive Lake Plan.

- October 2005

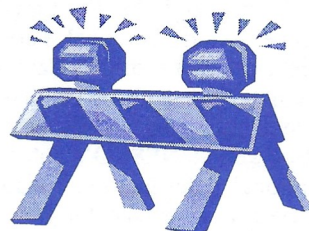
7. Foster continuing growth and development of the Charleston Lake Association

The association now numbers 700+ members and conducts a significant program of services - current and ongoing

WARNING

If you create open water on the ice this winter,

PLEASE ERECT PROPER WARNING SIGNS.



REMEMBER...

you could be held responsible!

(Continued on page 7)



For your information...

Thank you for asking

Q. In the fewest words possible, what can my family do to protect Charleston water quality, the environment and our property values?

A. Dos and don'ts in cottage country.

As much as 90 per cent of living things in a lake or river are found in the ribbon of life, the area stretching from the vegetation above the shoreline to the beginnings of the shallow lake bed. Below are some guidelines on how to avoid damaging the lake.

New Plans

Natural landscaping protects the environment and contributes to the value of your waterfront property.

Keep buildings and septic tanks at least 30 metres from the shore and use existing clearings for building locations where possible.

Septic Tanks

These are designed to break down human waste, some soaps and gray water – they will do little to affect chemicals or cleaning products be-

fore passing them into the environment.

Have your tank pumped out every three to five years and don't overload it with water. If it was installed before 1975, it may not be up to scratch, so get it inspected by the Ministry of the Environment.

Lake Bed

Beyond the shoreline the lake bed reaches into the depths. The construction of docks can destroy this habitat.

Floating docks don't touch the lake bed and don't obstruct any water current, fish or plant communities.

The Shoreline

The vegetation on the shoreline is an important wildlife habitat and helps to prevent erosion.

Avoid clear-cutting and pesticides; pruning is an alternative. Don't remove good wildlife trees and shrubs such as oak, red osier dogwood, cedar and white pine. Replant some of the native trees and shrubs – they will help to improve the water quality in the lake.

Lake Plan - continued

(Continued from page 6)

8. Broaden and intensify the fund raising capability of the Charleston Lake Environmental Association, to make funds available for the projects required to meet its objectives.

- current and ongoing

9. Continue to practice collaborative approaches to all issues seeking mutually satisfactory resolutions to issues that affect the lake.

- current and ongoing

10. Act now on issues that are already identified as being harmful to the lake and be prepared to modify programs as new information from the information gathering projects comes in.

Current issues identified through the public input workshops are listed below. It is anticipated that each issue will be identified in the

Lake Management Plan together with a proposed action plan that addresses the concerns raised. However, work can begin on some of the issues as soon as possible.

- Agricultural impacts on water quality through runoff
- Aquatic Weed control
- Septic System monitoring and improvements
- Conversion of cottages to year round residences
- Fishing pressure/Control of Tournament Fishing
- Boating speed and safety
- Invasive Species
- Urbanization issues (night lights, noise, lawns, boat houses)
- New lot development

Gary Nielsen

**See also
"Our Vision"
on page 8**

On the Drawing Board for Summer, 2003

- Drinking water testing program
- Hazardous Waste Disposal day
- Second annual Garage Sale
- Pleasure Craft Operator Card exams
- Swimming lessons
- CPR training



For your information...

Our Vision

The Charleston Lake Association, its partners, lake users and property owners share in the following vision for the future of Charleston Lake. We are committed to maintaining:

- the highest possible water quality,
- pristine landscapes and beautiful vistas,
- all of the fish, wildlife, birds and plants that belong here and the opportunity to see them in nature
- tranquility, peace, privacy and an ambiance that enhances the spirit
- a sense of community, family roots and traditions
- commercial and recreational uses that benefit the local economy without hurting the natural integrity of the lake
- a safe lake with public accessibility for all to enjoy

Our guiding principle is to guarantee the right of future generations to enjoy the natural heritage of the lake as we have, undiminished in any way.

A Vision Test!

Does this vision inspire you in any way? Test yourself by asking two questions.

- Do I agree with the sentiments being expressed?
- Are there things happening on the lake that are contrary to the spirit and intent of this vision?

Let us know what you think.

Tip of the Hat

The Charleston Lake Association has appointed Bryce Geoffrey to act as legal counsel for the Association. We are pleased to have Mr. Geoffrey acting in this capacity, since he is a member of the Association and shares our interest in the Lake and what it means to all of us.



Charleston Lake Association

Statement of Income and Expenses Jan. 1, 2002–Dec. 31, 2002

INCOME

Bank Balance Jan. 1, 2002	\$3,175.12
Membership fees.....	17,854.75
Bank interest.....	4.34
Donation (Shelter Valley)	100.00
Donation (CLEA).....	2,821.10
Donation (re fireworks)	1,340.00
Donation (Doyle).....	100.00
Donation (membership pamphlet)	300.00
Garage sales.....	713.00
Grant.....	150.00
Boating course/swimming lessons	786.00
Total Income.....	\$ 24,169.19

Total Operating Funds..... \$27,344.31

EXPENSES

Water quality testing program	2,268.80
Newsletters	7,634.75
Safety	1,690.09
Youth and social activities	4,275.07
Fish and Wildlife	299.25
Membership Promotion/Administration	897.99
Environment	1,792.33
General Administration	389.90
Annual Meeting	254.43
Lake Plan/ Official Plan	864.79
Gifts to guest speaker	24.95
Total Expenses	\$ 20,392.35

Bank Balance Dec. 31, 2002..... **\$ 6,951.96**

*Judy Wyatt, Secretary Treasurer
1 January, 2003*

"I have reviewed the Financial Records of the Charleston Lake Association and report that this Financial Statement is complete and accurate."

(Original signed by) *Darlene Noonan, A.M.C.T.*

Change of Address

Please advise us if you change your address.

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

Prov. / State: _____

Postal / Zip Code _____

Please mail this information to:
The Charleston Lake Association
Box 609, Athens, Ontario K0E 1B0
or Fax: 613-273-4255
or e-mail: bass@ripnet.com
or ashwoods@rideau.net

Membership Admin. Committee