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NEWSLETTER

WINTER
2023

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

www.charlestonlakeassociation.ca

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

If you are lucky enough to live at the lake, you're lucky enough

- *Unknown*

We were blessed with another beautiful summer on the lake. The weather cooperated, the water levels were appropriate and the LDD (formerly Gypsy) moth invasion came to an end, as we had hoped. Generally, there was little damage to most trees from the 2021 moth infestation.

The return of in-person gatherings allowed us to hold the Annual General Meeting on July 9, 2022. It was well attended and there was an excellent presentation from Dr. David Philipp, which received positive feedback. CLA continues to collaborate with Dr. Philipp on his Bass Spawning project on Charleston Lake.

Bill 23, known as the "More Homes Built Faster Act" was introduced by the Government of Ontario on October 25th, 2022 and passed by the House on November 28th. This bill is of concern to our Association. The reduced power of the different Conservation Authorities means that development on the lake could be allowed with less checks and

balances. A reduction in protection of wetlands could affect the quality of our lake. It is too early to tell what the impact will be. On November 3rd, as President of CLA and CLEA, I sent a letter to our MPP, Steve Clark who is also the Minister of Municipal Affairs and Housing and introduced the Bill in the House. I expressed our concerns and requested a meeting with Mr. Clark. Unfortunately, we received a response some time later from his office, advising us that he was too busy to meet with us. The reply was disappointing and we continue to follow developments on this issue.

The Association Directors had another busy year and will provide updates of their respective projects in this and the Summer newsletter.

The 2022 Golf Tournament was a great success and sold out once again. Thank you, Sue Willson for taking over the organization of this event. The 2023 tournament will be on Saturday, August 12 at Cedar Valley Golf Course.

A Water Testing report is included in this newsletter and shows very good results. This important volunteer task

was taken on by John Willson and Gary Nielsen - many thanks.

The Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry has provided a very informative article on Bear safety and Charleston Lake Provincial Park gave us an interesting piece on the rare Pitch Pines on the lake.

Thousand Islands Watershed Land Trust continues to be a valuable partner for us. They have acquired a number of properties which offer protection to our watershed. There is an article on wetlands in this newsletter.

Also in this issue, Nature Conservancy Canada has a piece regarding the property just above Old Baldy, which NCC acquired a few years ago. This property was important to preserve in its natural state. CLA contributed to this, but our Director, Michael McAdoo played a vital role, being involved from the beginning and bringing all parties together to make it happen.

We hope you enjoy this newsletter and we appreciate your continued support of our environmental, safety and quality of life objectives.

Pierre Menard - President

LIVING WITH BEARS

Black bears live throughout most of Ontario and prefer forested areas where they are best able to find food, refuge and den sites.

When they are not hibernating, bears spend most of their time looking for food. In the summer, they eat berries such as blueberries, strawberries and raspberries. In the fall, they turn their attention to hazel nuts, mountain ash, acorns and beech nuts.



While black bears will eat carrion, insects, fish, deer and moose calves, the bulk of their diet is made up of plants. They like to find lots of high energy food – like huge berry patches – that will help them fatten up fast. Their survival and ability to have young depends on them doubling their weight before winter hibernation.

Conflicts happen

Bears usually avoid humans, but they are attracted to urban and semi-urban areas to get food. They will topple bird feeders, ransack barbecues, raid garbage cans and even try to enter buildings. When they learn that they can find food where people live, bears will return again and again.

Garbage, bird and pet food, and smells like grease and food residue on barbecues attract bears to our communities.

While bear attacks and human injuries are rare, we need to be aware and prevent attracting animals.

Please keep in mind...

Wild animals have the same basic needs as humans — food, water and shelter. Sometimes, humans and wild creatures come into conflict when animals are trying to meet their basic needs. Often, conflicts can be prevented if we are willing to make small changes to how we think and act.

People and wild animals live side by side in Ontario. We all need to be responsible for preventing and handling human-wildlife conflicts. If you must take action against wildlife, please make sure you consider all your options and follow all relevant laws and regulations.

How Can I Prevent Conflicts?

Limit food sources

- Put garbage in containers that have tight-fitting lids (bear-resistant), and only put them out on the morning of garbage day, not the night before.
- If you do not have curbside pick-up, take your garbage to the dump often.
- Frequently wash garbage cans and recycle containers and lids with a strong smelling disinfectant.
- Fill bird feeders only through the winter months.
- Do not leave pet food outdoors.

- Avoid landscaping with trees, shrubs or plants that produce food known to attract bears (such as crab apple trees, mountain ash, beech and oak).
- Do not put meat, fish or sweet food (including fruit) in your composter.
- Pick all ripe fruit from trees and bushes.
- Remove grease and food residue from barbecue grills, including the grease cup underneath, after each use.

Be aware of bears on your property

- If a bear is damaging your property, breaking into your home or threatening human safety, call 911 or your local police.
- If a bear is in a tree near you, leave it alone. Remove people and dogs from the area. The bear will leave when it feels safe.

How Can I Handle a Conflict?

If you encounter a bear

- If the bear is not paying any attention to you, slowly and quietly back away while watching the bear.
- If the bear knows you are there, raise your arms to let the bear know you are a human. Speak in a firm but non-threatening voice while looking at the bear and backing away.
- If a bear huffs, pops its jaw or stomps its paws on the ground, it wants you to back away and give it space.
- If a bear closely approaches you, drop any food you are carrying and continue backing up.
- If the bear continues to try to approach, stand your ground and be aggressive — yell, stand tall, wave your arms and throw objects, use a whistle or air horn, pepper spray or anything else to threaten or distract the bear.
- Do not run or climb a tree.
- If the bear makes contact, fight back with everything you have.

Lethal action is a last resort

- A landowner may humanely kill bears that are damaging or about to damage their property. Firearm regulations and bylaws must be followed.
- Landowners must report bears killed in protection of property to their local Ministry of Natural Resources office.

Did you know?

Using a microscope, wildlife biologists can determine the age of a black bear by counting the annuli (growth rings) of a tooth – much like counting the rings of a tree.

For more information and assistance...

For information on bears...

- Call your local Ministry of Natural Resources office or the Natural Resources Information Centre at **1-800-667-1940**.
- Check out Hinterland Who's Who - <http://www.hww.ca/hww2.asp?id=83>.

For information on preventing conflicts with bears...

Check out BearWise – ontario.ca/bearwise.

To report a bear problem...

Call the bear reporting line at **1-866-514-BEAR (2327)**.

This fact sheet is one in a series about living with wildlife. The complete set is available at ontario.ca/wildlife.

WATER QUALITY 2022 SURVEY INTIAL RESULTS

In 2022 Gary Nielsen and John Willson took on the water sampling that has been done annually for over 20 years. During the summer, forty-two phosphorus samples and water clarity recordings were collected over the period May 25th to October 30th inclusive; six samples from each of seven basins in the lake.

During the spring, summer and fall of 2022, Charleston Lake once again experienced excellent water clarity (Average Secchi depth 7.455m); this value is higher than the last 5 year average of 6.51m and closer to the 2009-2013 period when the zebra mussel colonization was at its peak. When compared to the first five years (2000 to 2004 inclusive) of clarity data the improvement is remarkable. The mean water clarity value for the first five years is 4.305 m. The largest part of the improvement in clarity is the result of the zebra mussel colonization of the lake, but that appears to have been stable for a number of years and the results continue to improve. Donaldson Bay had the highest average clarity at 8.48m, ranging to Deep Water (Runnings Bay) at 6.87m average

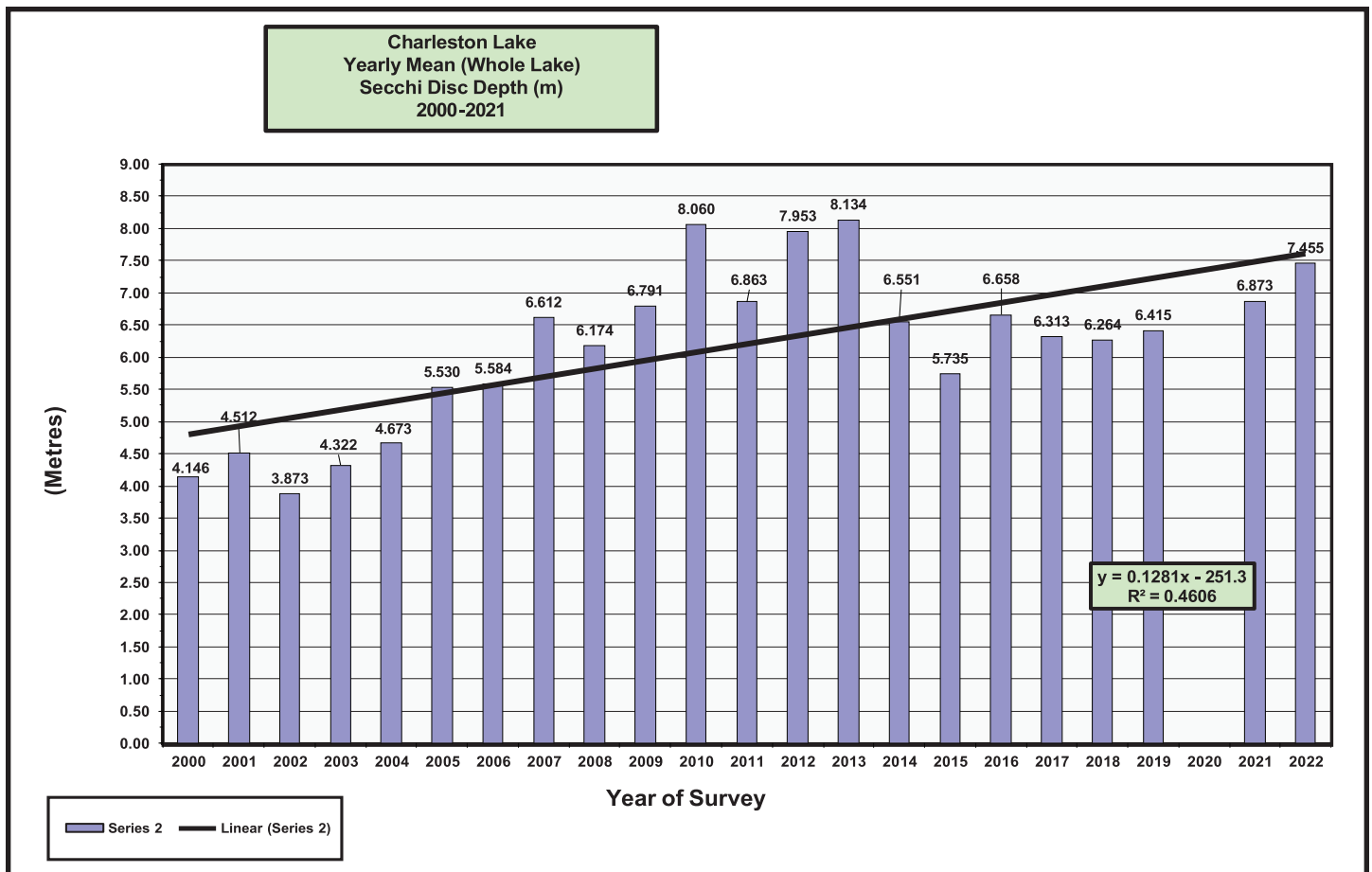
Water clarity has improved so much in recent years that the mean value for the 21-year period of record (6.159 m) places Charleston Lake in the oligotrophic category for the entire time frame, despite the fact that for the first five years of that period (2000 to 2004 inclusive) the water clarity averaged only 4.305 m. Oligotrophic lakes have a water clarity > 5.0 metres.

As of the writing of this newsletter the analysis for 2022 total phosphorus was not yet available from the MOECP Lake Partner Program. The results from 2021 showed a mean average of 8.71 ug/L compared to the previous 5 year period (2015-2019) of 9.17 ug/L. These levels are below (better) than the Provincial Water Quality Objective of 10 ug/L, and have been for over 10 years. The period of 2000-2004 had a whole lake mean value of 14.027 ug/L, so the last 10 years have shown a remarkable improvement. The range in mean values (2021) for the various basins is from 9.79 ug/L for Southern Waters to 8.28 ug/L for Webster Bay.

Charleston Lake has reached a new steady-state equilibrium with respect to total phosphorus concentration for the period 2009- 2021 inclusive that clearly places Charleston Lake in the oligotrophic category for this parameter.

As residents of the lake we should take pride in the fact that our lake is in such great shape. Through a combination of good luck and good management we have seen Charleston Lake return to near pristine conditions from where it was a generation ago. We can't take it for granted but we can enjoy the result and do what we can to make sure it stays this way.

John Willson and Gary Nielsen





Since 1962, Canada's leading not-for-profit, private land conservation organization, the Nature Conservancy of Canada (NCC) has been protecting Ontario's most important natural areas and the species they sustain. Along with its partners, NCC has helped to protect more than 196,000 hectares in Ontario.



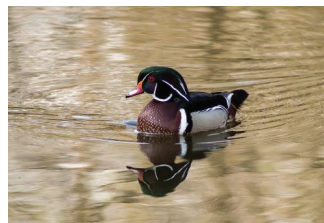
(Barred Owl. Photo By NCC)

In 2015, NCC and the McAdoo Family (with help from the Heffernan family, the Charleston Lake Association, and several other donors) secured the Old Baldy Nature Reserve, protecting an additional 53 hectares of land in the Frontenac Arch – one of the most biologically diverse areas in Ontario. It is the southernmost extension of the Canadian Shield and is particularly abundant in reptile, plant, and bird species, connecting the Algonquin Highlands in Ontario with the

Adirondack Mountains in New York. NCC continues to work with partners to secure Frontenac Arch lands for conservation and welcomes opportunities to care for additional lands around Charleston Lake.

Old Baldy is important for its wetlands, high-quality forest, and habitat connectivity to the Charleston Lake Provincial Park and other public lands. Its rugged terrain of high domed granite ridges, deep wooded valleys and wetlands is characteristic of the Frontenac Arch. As a major north-south migratory corridor, this mosaic of forest and wetlands supports many bird species such as ring-necked duck, green-winged teal, common goldeneye, barred owl, red-shouldered hawk, pileated woodpecker, and more. Many unique species of moss and lichen are also found at Old Baldy.

Stewardship – managing the land for the long term – is at the heart of NCC's work to keep the land clear of garbage, organic waste, and invasive species. Unfortunately, Old Baldy has experienced illegal dumping of yard waste and other materials, which is one of the leading causes of invasive species introduction into natural areas. Invasive species are the biggest threat to biodiversity after habitat loss, so their prevention and removal is a top priority for NCC stewardship staff. To learn more about invasive species in Canada, visit NCC: Invasive Species Gallery (natureconservancy.ca).



(Wood Duck. Photo By Nila Sivatheesan/NCC staff)



(Waste clean up in progress at Old Baldy. Photo by Ally Belanger/NCC staff)

On October 5th, 2022, a group of Conservation Volunteers and NCC staff removed over five truckloads of waste at the "Clean Up Old Baldy!" event. The efforts were made possible by the help of our dedicated volunteers and support from the Township of Athens. NCC plans to continue working with volunteers and members of the community to further clean-up the property, to promote conservation in the Frontenac Arch, and invite visitors to get outside to enjoy nature in a sustainable and low impact way. Read a testimonial from a

Conservation Volunteer reflecting on their experience at the Clean Up Old Baldy event:

"Perfect weather day to clean up some intentional dumping on NCC land. This was my first-time volunteering to clean up a site and the first one I recall being relatively close to where I lived. Our group of 5 was led by 2 young NCC people. Megan and Ally were great at setting us up to clear out the waste and energetic enough to move us to near completion. We did it! And it felt good. I plan to do this as often as I can."



(Conservation Volunteers and NCC Staff at the Clean Up Old Baldy event. Photo by Ally Belanger/NCC staff)

NCC thanks all our volunteers for their hard work and support. Conserving special places like Old Baldy wouldn't be possible without you. If you are interested in supporting NCC or getting involved as a volunteer, please visit NCC: What You Can Do (natureconservancy.ca) for more information. Contact Ally Belanger, NCC's Assistant Conservation Biologist in Eastern Ontario at ally.belanger@natureconservancy.ca with any inquiries.

Written by Ally Belanger, Assistant Conservation Biologist - Eastern Ontario, Nature Conservancy of Canada and Silvie Forest, Property Steward - Old Baldy, Nature Conservancy of Canada.

WHAT COVID TAUGHT US ABOUT HOW ANGLING NESTING BASS HURTS BASS POPULATIONS

Largemouth and smallmouth bass (LMB and SMB) have a complex life history in which males of both species are entirely responsible for building nests, courting females for spawning, and then once fertilized eggs are in their nests, solely providing extended parental care of the resulting offspring for another 4-6 weeks post-fertilization. That parental care includes fanning the eggs until they hatch to keep them in contact with oxygenated water, as well as protecting the eggs, hatched larvae, and free-swimming fry from being consumed by brood predators like perch and sunfish. Uninterrupted parental care during development is imperative for offspring survival. If a male abandons (or is removed from) his nest during this parental care period, brood predators will quickly consume the offspring with upwards of 50% being eaten within the first 8-10 minutes of the male's absence. In situations where anglers catch and harvest nesting bass, rapid predation of the entire brood is always the end result.

To protect black bass reproductive success in many areas across the province, the Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources decades ago instituted a seasonal closure of fishing for nesting LMB and SMB during the spawning season. Currently, for Charleston Lake and many of the other popular black bass fishing lakes in the province, that closed season is defined as the period from December 15th until the third Saturday in June. That regulation specifically prohibits the use of angling tactics that would hook nesting male bass. The fact that it is legal during this period to fish for other species such as northern pike, walleye, yellow perch, various trout species, as well as all centrarchid species other than LMB and SMB, however, complicates compliance with and enforcement of that regulation. Unfortunately, some anglers use this "loophole" in the regulation to (illegally) target, catch, and release nesting male bass, thereby rendering this regulation ineffective at accomplishing its objective of protecting LMB and SMB reproductive success and recruitment (the annual production of the next year class). In addition, even though catch-and-release angling can theoretically allow an angled nesting male the opportunity to return to his nest and resume guarding his brood, that often is not the case.

Traditional thinking among most anglers (as well as among most fisheries managers) has been that reproductive success and annual recruitment among LMB and SMB populations is determined primarily by environmental factors. Furthermore, that traditional thinking also believes that because each female bass can lay thousands of eggs, it only takes a few successful spawning pairs to re-populate the lake. As a result, angling nesting male bass should not be a major concern for the health of the LMB and SMB populations, because that angling should not affect overall recruitment in the lake. Well...our extended research group (including among others, Steve Cooke's group at Carleton University, Aaron Zolderdo's group at the Queens University Biological Station, Jeff Stein's and Cory Suski's groups at the University of Illinois, as well as others at the Fisheries Conservation Foundation) have argued for decades that this thinking is ALL WRONG. Our working hypothesis differs from that traditional

thinking, stating instead that although black bass reproduction and recruitment are indeed affected by environmental variables, any reduction in reproductive success (e.g., via angling nesting males off their nests) results in reduced annual recruitment as well. So how does COVID fit into this issue? We all know about the myriad awful things that were (and continue to be) a result of the COVID pandemic. Not everyone, however, realizes the tremendous impact it had on fishing in southern Ontario. Because of the restrictions put onto families re accessing their cottages during the spring seasons of 2020 and 2021, together with the ban on international travelers entering Canada (especially including angling tourists from the US), the level of angling activity of any kind during May and June (the spawning season for LMB and SMB in the area) was hugely reduced. In fact, fishing activity was close to zero in Opinicon Lake, the site of our long-term bass reproduction monitoring study. That radically altered angling scenario presented us with a once in a lifetime research opportunity to assess how a lake-wide no-fishing regulation during the bass spawning season would affect lake-wide reproductive success and annual recruitment for LMB and SMB populations. That is, would there be no real bump in year class success (as per traditional thinking) or would there be a large increase (as per our working hypothesis)? So, what did we find?

The two non-COVID years (2019 and 2022) had lots of nests constructed, but with their high levels of angling (measured by visually assessing the percentage of hook wounds on nesting bass), their success rates were low. As a result, the overall reproductive success (number of successful fry produced) and annual recruitment (number of surviving juveniles in those year classes) were two of the lowest seen in over 30 years of the study. The two COVID years (2020 and 2021) on the other hand, had similar numbers of nests constructed, but with their extremely low levels of angling, the nesting success rate was very high. As a result, the overall reproductive success and annual recruitment were the two greatest ever seen during the study.

Bottom Line: Nobody in Canada (nor in at least parts of the US) should now still argue that fishing for nesting bass has no impact on population-wide reproduction or annual recruitment for LMB and SMB.

Future Needs: Innovative regulations need to be developed and implemented ASAP that successfully protect LMB and SMB reproduction and recruitment.

The study discussed above has recently been published in Fisheries Research:

Philipp, D. P., A. Zolderdo, M. J. Lawrence, J. E. Claussen, L. Nowell, P. Holder, S. J. Cooke. 2022. COVID-19 reduced recreational fishing effort during the black bass spawning season, resulting in increases in black bass reproductive success and annual recruitment. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.fishres.2022.106580>

David Philipp and Julie Claussen,
Fisheries Conservation Foundation

CHECKING IN ON A RARE TREASURE



Did you know that Charleston Lake Provincial Park is home to one of the rarest trees in Canada? Pitch Pine is only found in two pockets in Canada, both along the St. Lawrence River. One is here in our area of eastern Ontario (where the Frontenac Arch crosses Leeds County) as well as a pocket in Quebec. Charleston Lake Provincial Park has a significant amount of the total abundance of Pitch Pine in Ontario.

Pitch Pine is found throughout the southeastern United States (extending south to Kentucky and northern Georgia). But it is rare in Canada, reaching its northern limit in southern Ontario and Quebec. It often grows in harsh sites. Here at Charleston Lake, it's typically found on rocky ridges or rocky shorelines and islands. This tree is fire-adapted and not tolerant of shade. It gets outcompeted by shade-tolerant tree species (like White Pine, Red Oak and White Oak).

How to Recognize a Pitch Pine

- It is the only native pine tree in our area that has 3 needles (versus 5 needles for White Pine, 2 needles for Red Pine).
- Often has a 'gnarly', 'stunted', 'twisted' appearance in our area
- Needles are twisted and yellowish-green (7-12 cm)
- Cones covered in sharp spines

How is Pitch Pine Doing?

Unfortunately Pitch Pine seems to be declining in the province. Factors contributing to the decline in Ontario may include low genetic diversity (due to the small populations), feeding damage by wildlife (e.g., deer, porcupine), fire suppression and airborne pollutants.

Ontario Parks staff conducted a Pitch Pine Assessment in the fall of 2022 to see how this provincially rare tree is doing. They looked at the population size, health and density. This was a repeat of the previous survey done in 2004 to see if there were changes (prior assessments were done in 1982 and 1991). The 16 previously surveyed park plots were surveyed by trail and by boat (for some of the sites inaccessible by foot).

Comparing the 2004 and 2022 survey results, it looks like the Pitch Pine population may be decreasing slightly. On a positive note, there were many saplings counted. This shows some seed germination is happening, and hopefully these saplings grow up into mature trees.

The ecology team at Ontario Parks will use these findings to decide where management efforts are needed so Pitch Pine will persist and endure in the park. This information will also be shared with partner agencies like Parks Canada and the Natural Heritage Information Centre (Ontario Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry), who are also monitoring this species.

Want to See this Rare Tree?

If you'd like to see a Pitch Pine in the park, the easiest way is by boat, looking for it along rocky islands or rocky shorelines and cliffs. To see one up close (and without a boat), you can visit the park's Discovery Centre and the Pitch Pine that was planted in front of the building for visitors to see.

Charleston Lake Provincial Park Staff

GOLF TOURNAMENT
SATURDAY, AUGUST 12, 2023
More information and registration forms will be on the website in February

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING 2023
SATURDAY, JULY 8th, 2023
9:30 AM
Holy Trinity Church, Oak Leaf Road

Camp Counsellors & Lifeguard
JOB OPPORTUNITIES

Please submit your application to:
mmansworth@truespeed.ca by March 31, 2023

NOBODY NOTICED

Back in 1896, Swedish scientist Svante Arrhenius first predicted that changes in atmospheric carbon dioxide levels could substantially alter temperature through the greenhouse effect. In 1938, Guy Callendar connected carbon dioxide increases in Earth's atmosphere to global warming. Nobody new enough to care.

Today, those that don't believe that the climate is changing are put in the same box as people who believe that the world is flat. Climate change, and its news and real-life companion of biodiversity loss, are on the daily news agenda. Good reason – these are now of crisis proportion, and effecting every aspect of our lives, and future.

But a wonderful thing is that the Charleston Lake Association and all of the members are in a great position to actually doing something about these double-barrelled crises.

Charleston Lake and all of the waters that flow to and from it are one of this entire region's best climate and wildlife management engines. And doing something about it is as simple as protecting the land you love.

The lake and all of the streams and wetlands of the lake basin save millions of dollars, every year, in built infrastructure and services costs. Your lake, wetlands, streams and forests are flood-prevention reservoirs, water filters, air cleansers, storm dampeners, pollination providers, wildlife habitat, recreation providers, mental health caretakers, drought resistance, food security mechanisms... and hundreds of other vital services. We used to think these services were free... a big mistake. We thought places like the Charleston Lake environs were endless resources and could always renew and protect themselves. Wrong.

Environments like your lake system's natural infrastructure are vanishing. In Ontario, over 80% of such wetland systems are forever gone – built over, drained out. It's a trend, globally. The science journal, Nature, in the December 2020 edition revealed that now everything man-made weighs more than all of nature – forests, birds, insects and everything else combined. Birds raised for food – turkeys, chickens, geese, pigeons... weight three times more than all wild birds combined. Lots more troubling statistics like that. And so what you have is all the more precious.

Keep what you have – and keep it healthy. The Thousand Islands Watershed Land Trust is doing its level best around the lake and the watershed of the region to help you – but in turn needs your significant support. Another fact: only 4.1% of all of the lands and water of the watershed of this region are actually permanently protected by any form of regulation. That includes the provincial and national park, all conservation authority lands and all of the lands protected by land trusts – combined. Canada, and 199 other countries aim to protect 30% of their landmass by 2030. And so, we need you to help us change our area's dismal statistic.

Yes, services of nature are not free – help us help you – see tiwlt.ca/donate While you're on the website, see 'news' for what one donor family helped with, upstream from you – Dick and Bonnie Mabee, on why and how to protect that land you love. We are fortunate to have some capacity funding by Environment and Climate Change Canada for the next 4 years to get deep into such conservation work, and it's terrific that the CLA is at the table with us on this. More on that too on the website. But your support will help cover costs of property appraisals, legal work, surveys and in some case purchases. You'll be saving the land you love.

Don Ross -

Thousand Islands Watershed Land Trust

HOW TO BECOME A PARK RANGER AT ONTARIO PARKS

@CharlestonLkPP

Applications for our summer student positions are open! Apply early for the best chance to join us for the season. We're looking for gate attendants, maintenance workers, Discovery rangers, and more!

Apply now:

<https://www.ontarioparks.com/careers/studentjobs>

www.gojobs.gov.on.ca/Preview.aspx?Language=English&JobID=191637

SHOAL MARKERS

Shoal markers were removed from the lake between November 18 and 20.

Robbie Gibson, Cody Johnston and Jack Polstarer undertook the chilly job, with the invaluable contribution of the pontoon boat of George and Faith Bellisle.

New markers have been ordered and anchor making will continue all winter.

Winter started early and cool but changed and there is little ice on the lake to this date.

Robbie Gibson - Safety and Law Enforcement

Charleston Lake Association SUMMER CAMPS 2023

SAND BAY COUNTY PARK, CHARLESTON LAKE

All camps will be from 9:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m. and are open to children aged 5-10.

NATURE CAMP - JULY 10-14, 2023

Nature Camp incorporates games, crafts and water activities, with emphasis on the environment and outdoors.

ADVENTURE CAMP - JULY 17-21, 2023

Adventure Camp concentrates on activities which allow children to explore and experience outdoor adventures.

SPORTS CAMP - JULY 24-28, 2023

Sports Camp emphasizes land and water sports to develop fitness and allow for fun activities.

Fees : \$80 for CLA members; \$120 for non-members

Registration forms and liability waivers will be available on the website in February and fees will be payable by e-transfer to: info@charlestonlakeassociation.ca

For more information, email Mary Mansworth at: mmansworth@truespeed.ca

Charleston Lake Association Directors

Pierre Menard - President - pmenard.cla@gmail.com

Wayne Gill - Secretary/Treasurer

Bill Hallam - Past President - VP South

Rocci Pagnello - VP North

- Fish and Wildlife/ Ontario Youth Summit

Sue Willson - Website/ Golf Tournament

Robbie Gibson - Safety and Law Enforcement

Dwayne Struthers - Fish and Wildlife

Mary Mansworth - Newsletter / Youth Programs

Charleston Lake Environmental Association Members

Nicole Rozario - Boating Safety Program

Michael McAdoo - Boating Safety Program

Roy Angelow - Municipal and Government Liaison

Katie Baker - Fish and Wildlife

John Webster - Boating Safety Program and Website

Ron Evers - Fish and Wildlife

Linda Whitmarsh - Member at Large

SUMMER STUDENT - JOB OPPORTUNITY

The Charleston Lake and Charleston Lake Environmental Associations will require a summer student to manage our information centre and perform the duties of camp counsellor during the three weeks of our summer youth camp. The information centre is located at 109 County Road 40 (Charleston Lake Road).

The job will be from Monday, June 26th until Monday, September 4th. Prior to the completion of the high school year some weekend work may be required.

You will find below the details of the job responsibilities and the requirements of the successful candidate.

Job Title – Information Centre Manager and Youth Camp Counsellor

Reports to the – Secretary Treasurer of the
Charleston Lake Association

Job Responsibilities

1. General office duties
2. Interaction with the public visiting our information centre
3. Sale of environmental products and CLA merchandise, including petty cash management
4. Membership correspondence
5. Assist with the annual golf tournament
6. Youth Camp Counsellor

**Hours of work – 6 hour day (10:00 am - 4:00 pm),
including ½ hour paid lunch**

Work Week

– 5 days per week, off Tuesdays and Wednesdays
During the three weeks of youth camp this job will be 7 days per week

Rate of Pay - \$15.00 per hour,
plus 4% vacation pay less statutory deductions

Job Requirements

1. Must be at least 15 years of age
2. Must possess excellent personal computing skills
3. Must demonstrate good organizational and communication skills
4. Previous experience in an organized youth camp would be an asset

Application submission

The application deadline will be May 31st, 2023.

If you are interested in applying for this position, please forward your completed resume to:

Charleston Lake Association
PO Box 609
Athens, ON K0E 1B0