



Kennis Lake Cottage Owners Association

Kennis Breeze

Letter from the President

I hope you are all well and surviving this unprecedented time wherever you are and whatever your circumstances. Due to deadlines I am writing this on May 8 still unsure of exactly what our Kennis summer life will look like. Things are slowly and cautiously starting to open in the province and we have received a letter from our Dysart et al Mayor, Andrea Roberts asking that if we go to our cottages in May that we please take what we need for the time we are up there. All the other restrictions around social distancing, etc are still in place. No gatherings of more than five and absolutely NO fires or fireworks.

Respect and responsibility are crucial in protecting the lake communities.

What an interesting Spring this has turned out to be!!! In past years I would be telling everyone about the great lineup of events and programs that the KLCOA has in store for the upcoming summer but this year finds me instead telling you about the programs that will not be happening due to COVID-19.

The KLCOA Board met via teleconference and completed a risk assessment on all of our summer programs based on the current COVID-19 pandemic safety concerns. Looking at timelines for registration, event organization, as well as federal, provincial and local guidelines we had to make some tough decisions on the first events of the season. We will continue to **monitor** and make changes as we move forward and new information becomes available. Thank you for your patience and understanding.

This is the first time in the 14 years that I have been on the Board that we have not been able to hold our face-to-face Spring Meeting at the Haliburton Forest. As the Spring Meeting is generally an information and education meeting for the membership, the Board has decided that this year we will do the meeting in a report format that will follow a similar format to our live meetings. In order to facilitate the question and answer period at the end we will be accepting questions, suggestions and comments from paid members via email until Friday May 22. All will be published with responses from the Board via e-blast and website by Friday May 29.

As social distancing continues to be the rule, I can assure you that your Board of Directors is working hard behind the scenes to monitor and adapt as best we can. This summer is going to look very different than what we are used to, but with everyone doing their part, we can hopefully keep this virus in check and still enjoy our 'little bit of paradise'.

To read the Spring General Meeting Report check our website at www.klcoa.org

"Tentative" Dates to Remember

Roadside Cleanup

Cancelled

KLCOA Spring Meeting

On **May 16th** the KLCOA board will present a detailed report to the membership via newsletter, eblast and our website. For a one-week period following the release of the report, the board will accept questions, suggestions and comments via email. Membership input will be summarized and published back to the membership in a timely manner.

Ladies Of The Lake Lunch

Cancelled

KLCOA Fireworks/CANADA DAY

Postponed to Aug. 1st (but will be monitored)

Rock Bass Fishing Derby

Sat. July 11th (but will be monitored)

Art on the Dock

Postponed to Aug. 8th & 9th (but will be monitored)

Summer Swimming Lessons

Cancelled

Regatta

Sat. Aug. 1st (but will be monitored)

Sailing Regatta

Sun. Aug. 2nd (but will be monitored)

Sailing Series

(will be monitored)

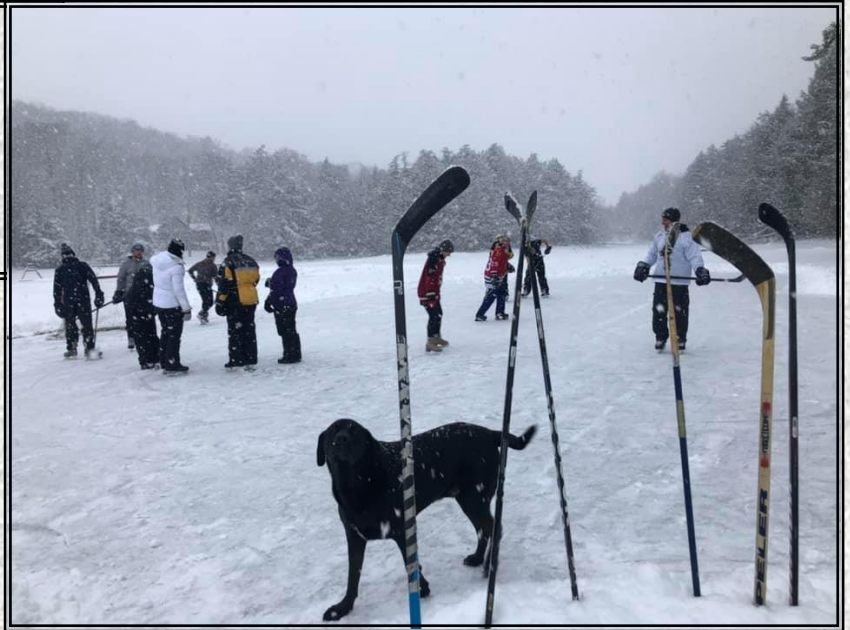
KLCOA General Meeting

Sat. Sept. 5th (but will be monitored)

So We Made It Through
The Winter....
with
Memories Attached!



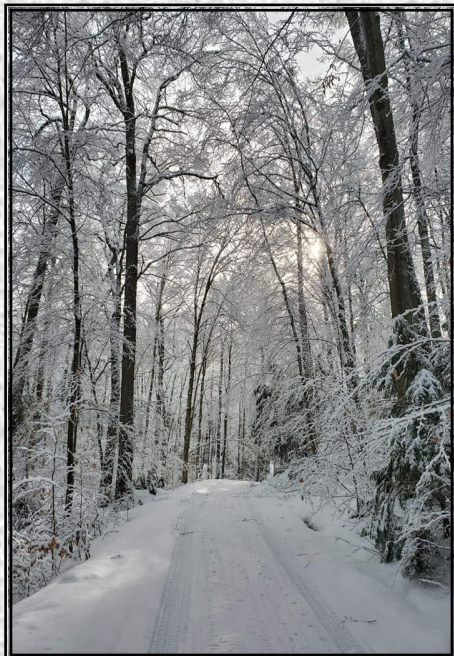
Posted by Graham Beach



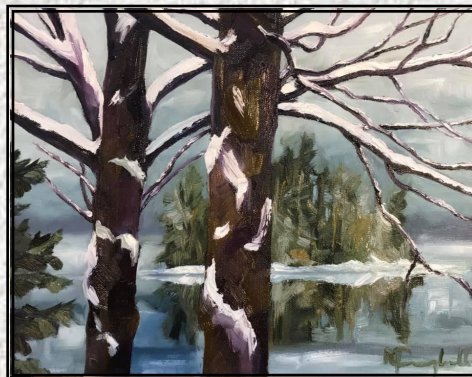
Posted by Natalie C Wood



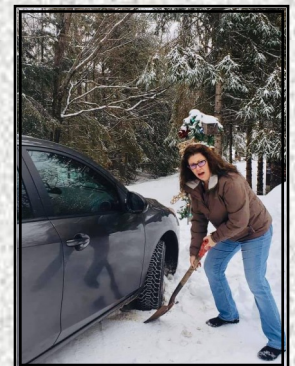
Posted by Keith R Francis



Posted by Riina Varik Pearson



Posted by Marleen Campbell



Posted by Angie
Christine

Look closely



Posted by Susan Barnes



Posted by Sheila Malaka

posted by Kevin Nash



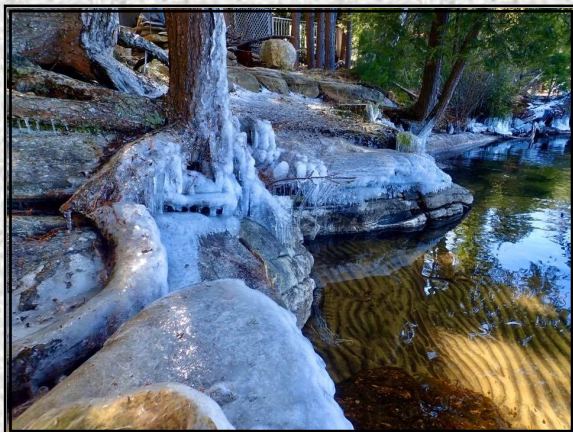
Posted by Mark Burley



Posted by Eva Georgiev



Posted by Susan K Graham



Posted by Karen Holmes MacDonald



Posted by Geoff Reeves



Posted by Carol Van Waterschoot

A Reminder From Dysart et al:

**Restricted
Fire Zone**

**Zone de
restriction
des feux**



The Province has designated the entire legislated fire region of Ontario a Restricted Fire Zone. **Until further notice, all outdoor fires are prohibited in Haliburton County.** For more information, including penalties and directions on how to report, please visit this link:

<https://www.ontario.ca/page/outdoor-fire-restrictions>

As a result of this fire ban, **fireworks are currently prohibited in Dysart et al.** For more

information about our local fireworks regulations, please visit this link:

<https://www.dysartetal.ca/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/2019-41-Fireworks-By-law-consolidated.pdf>

KENNISIS LAKE!

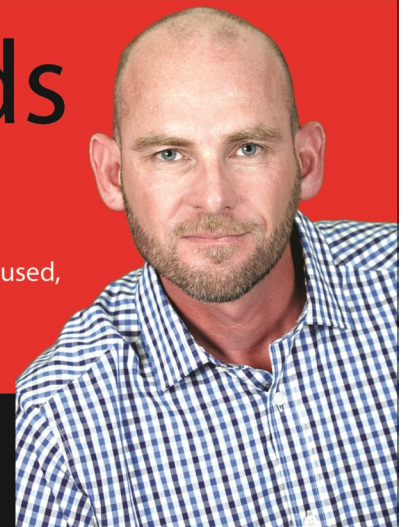
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Exciting News - Breann Allin my assistant will soon be a licensed Realtor. Covid-19 has delayed the final exam. Looking forward to working with you

**Stay Well
Stay in if
need be**

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UNCERTAIN TIMES as I prepare My Real Estate update for you

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**Fleming College
Haliburton School
of Art + Design**

Summer Art Program Update

It is with deep regret that we announce that, due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the 2020 Haliburton School of Art + Design summer program is cancelled.

This cancellation includes the weeklong courses and Saturday workshops, from May to November, listed in the summer calendar.

Visit HSAD.ca for information on alternative options and opportunities offered online this summer.



Art: *Down the Lake*, by Luke Despatie, HSAD faculty member

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**YEAR ROUND
SERVICE**

Are Rinse Agents Safe with My Septic System? *By Rob Davis, President - EcoEthic. Inc.*

A question I am asked frequently is "are rinse agents safe for septic systems?"

The first and most simple answer I give is "anything that is not completely necessary should not go into a septic system. Septic systems do not remove or hold onto these types of chemicals." A septic system is a biological system only capable of digesting simple organic materials - like the waste products from our bodies.

What is a dishwasher rinse agent?

Rinse aid is a surfactant that reduces the surface tension of water. Surface tension is the "skin" effect on a droplet that makes it ball up rather than spread out on a surface. Think of droplets of water on a leaf. As a surfactant, rinse aid prevents water from forming into droplets and instead encourages it to drain from the surface in thin sheets. Thus, spots from dissolved minerals left behind from evaporated droplets are diminished.

Rinse aid doesn't actually help in rinsing, rather, it zaps droplets and thus hastens drying and promotes shininess. Rinse aid formulas contain a wide array of chemicals that should not be used in conjunction with a septic system or any other on-site sewage system. In researching the ingredients found in commonly available rinse agents, I discovered a very long and chemically complicated list.

For this article I have focused on one of the most common product brands I'm asked about. The "known" ingredients in this product are as follows:

POLYACRYLATES.

Moderate Concern: biodegradation.

Flammable liquids that are prone to spontaneous polymerization, a reaction in which the acrylate molecules link together to form long, multiple-unit molecules. In commercial production, polymerization is conducted under the action of free-radical initiators, with the acrylates dissolved in a hydrocarbon solvent or dispersed in water by soap-like surfactants.

METHYLCHLOROISOTHIAZOLINONE

Also referred to as MCI, is a preservative with antibacterial and antifungal effects. It is effective against gram-positive and gram-negative bacteria, yeast, and fungi.

High Concern: The US EPA reports the LC50 value is very toxic to aquatic life.

Some Concern: skin irritation/allergies/damage

Septic systems rely on bacteria.

ALCOHOL ETHOXYLATES (C12-15)

Ethyl alcohol kills bacteria, mainly through two mechanisms: protein denaturation and dissolving the lipid membrane. Proteins, the machinery of the cell, must be dissolved in water in order to properly function. However, the lipids will freely dissolve in ethanol, causing a disruption of the bacterial membrane. Septic systems rely on bacteria.

SODIUM CUMENESULFONATE.

Causes serious eye irritation. May cause respiratory irritation.

TETRASODIUM EDTA.

Used as a chelating agent, a 1% aqueous solution has a pH of approximately 11.3.

Septic systems do not like pH changes and usually operate at pH 7-8.

D&C BLUE 4.

Colours to make it look pretty.

Alternative and septic safe rinse agents if you must:

Ecover Rinse Aid, Seventh Generation Rinse Aid Free & Clear, and Nature Clean Rinse Agent are all plant-based formulas.

Sources: TreeHugger, EWG (Environmental Working Group)

Article provided by



FACT SHEET

ALGAE

Through the Docktalk program, **FOCA encourages waterfront landowners to help control the growth of algae in lakes.**

How do algae survive?

Algae make their food in the form of starches or oils by using the energy of sunlight and nutrients from the water. They grow in many forms. Some species are microscopic simple cells; others can grow as mass aggregates of cells or in strands. They can even resemble higher plants.

Are algae good for the Lake?

Algae are critical to the life of our lakes. They are the base of the food chain, convert nutrients to organic matter, and oxygenate the water. Fish production in lakes varies directly with the amount of algae the lake produces. If there were no algae there would be no fish. Virtually all aquatic animals are dependent (directly or indirectly) on algae.

Factors that Affect Algal Growth

There are a number of environmental factors that influence algal growth. The major factors that determine the type and amount of algae in your lake are:

- the amount of light that penetrates the water
- the concentration of nutrients in the water
- water temperature
- the physical removal of algae by sinking or flushing through an outflow
- grazing on the algae by microscopic animals and fish
- parasitism by bacteria and fungi
- competition from aquatic plants for nutrients and
- sunlight

Algal Blooms

Nutrient sources such as detergents, septic tank seepages, and fertilizer runoff from lawns and gardens feed the algae in a lake and can result in increased algal growth or a bloom. Blooms of algae can affect the appearance of a lake, result in unpleasant tastes or odours, reduce clarity, and colour the lake a vivid green, brown, or yellow. Filamentous and colonial algae can mass together and form scum or mats on the lake surface that can drift and clog water intakes, cause unsightly shorelines, foul beaches, ruin recreation, and provide habitat for bacteria. Peeling paint and staining on boats and docks are partially the result of algae growth. Some species actually produce acids that may chemically corrode submersed metal pipes and concrete. Death and sickness to animals have been attributed to certain algae, mostly blue-green bloom-forming species.

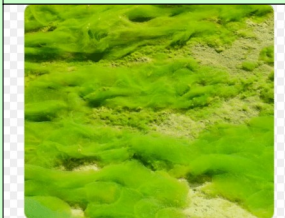
Reduction in Oxygen Levels

Algae produce oxygen as a by-product of photosynthesis, but also take in oxygen for respiration. A lake that has a large population of algae can experience a great fluctuation in dissolved oxygen concentration during a 24-hour period. Extreme oxygen fluctuations stress fish and other wildlife in the lake. When algae die, the decay consumes oxygen in the water. When dissolved oxygen reaches a critically low concentration, phosphorus is released from lake sediments and becomes available for algal growth—thus the cycle feeds itself and speeds up the degradation of the lake, or eutrophication.

Federation of Ontario Cottagers' Associations 201-159 King Street Peterborough, ON K9J 2R8
Phone: (705) 749-3622 Fax: (705) 749-6522 Email: info@foca.on.ca

www.foca.on.ca

Green Algae



A photo of blue-green algae (taken from the Municipality of Highlands East website)

The entire article, written by Phil McCabe, in MyHaliburtonNow, Aug. 20, 2019 and can be read in more detail by following this link:

<https://www.myhaliburtonnow.com/37048/ontario-municipality-offering-a-guide-to-blue-green-algae/>



FACT SHEET

ALGAE

Types of Algae

Several thousand species of algae live in Ontario's waters. Algae are extremely diverse in form, colour, habit, and habitat. They can live in water or on land. There are four general groups. The descriptions below relate to algae found in fresh water in Ontario:

Green Algae can be filamentous or free-floating. Filamentous greens (or attached algae) range from several millimetres to a metre in length. In many cases they develop into large colonies of floating or attached mats. They can cause odours in water and clog filters. Examples: Spirogyra, Mougeotia, and Cladophora. Free-floating green algae are important in the aquatic food chain and help to maintain oxygen levels. Examples: Chlorella, Pediastrum, and the desmids.

Diatoms are food for many aquatic microscopic animals. Diatoms have silicon cell walls that do not decompose. This is the group of algae most likely to clog filters. Some diatoms produce tastes and odours in the water. Examples: Asterionella, Fragilaria, and Cyclotella.

Flagellated Algae possess one or more flagella, whip-like 'tails' that act as propellers. These algae can sometimes produce strong tastes and odours in water supplies. For example, Synura can impart a cucumber odour to water even when present in low numbers. Examples: Dinobryon, Euglena, and Synura.

Blue-Green Algae, commonly known as pond scum, range in colour from olive-green to red. Some forms are gelatinous floating masses of various shapes. Sometimes, when a bloom of blue-green algae decomposes pigments are released, giving the water a bluish or pinkish colour. They have a pleasant grassy odour while healthy, but this may change to an unpleasant odour as they decompose.

How Can I Protect My Lake?

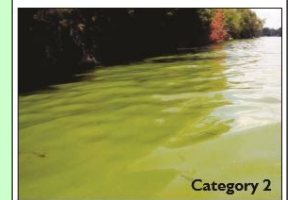
Try to maintain a natural shoreline to increase nutrient uptake by plants and reduce erosion and nutrients leaching into the lake.

- Use low-phosphorus detergents and soaps.
- Avoid fertilizers.
- Keep shampoos and soaps out of the lake.
- Know how to maintain your septic system to keep it functioning properly. Have your septic system inspected and pumped every 3 to 5 years by a licensed contractor.
- Be familiar with your lake's healthy conditions and be able to recognize troublesome symptoms.
- Be a lake steward and join the Lake Partner program, contact FOCA for more information.

Blue-Green Algae: Get to Know its True Colours



Category 1

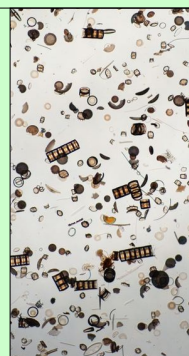


Category 2



Category 3

Diatoms under a microscope



Materials kindly shared from
 Federation Of Ontario
 Cottagers Association
<https://foca.on.ca/>
 and
 Coalition of Haliburton
 Property Owners at
<https://www.cohpoa.org/>

Dragon Flies in Haliburton

Thank you to Haliburton Highlands Land Trust for sharing this resource for our newsletter. We really hope that scavenger hunts can occur outside the cottage, on walks and in forests or parks soon, rather than “inside” your home.

Darners (Aeshnidae)

Species in the Aeshnidae family are commonly known as darners. They have a global distribution and get their name from their needle-like shape. Darners are larger than other families of dragonflies and are characterized by their brilliant blue, green and brown colours. They have large eyes, a robust thorax, and usually a long, slim abdomen. Darners are high flyers and have been known to make startling, rustling sounds with their wings.

Black-tipped Darner (*Aeshna tuberculifera*)

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Habitat | Ponds, especially bog ponds |
| Length (mm) | Total Body ♂ 72-74 ♀ 71-78 Abdomen ♂ 47.5-52.5 ♀ 45-54.5 Hind Wing ♂ 45.5-49 ♀ 44-50.5 |
| Adults | -Broad, straight lateral thoracic stripes -Green-blue dorsal and lateral stripes -No dots between thoracic stripes |
| Flying Dates | July 5-September 30 ⁶ |



Canada Darner (*Aeshna canadensis*)

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Habitat | Quiet marshy or bog-margined lakes, ponds or sluggish streams |
| Length (mm) | Total Body ♂ 64-72 ♀ 66-73 Abdomen ♂ 46-51.5 ♀ 45-49 Hind Wing ♂ 43-46.5 ♀ 42.5-47.3 |
| Adults | -Blue or green, deeply notched thoracic stripes -Pale blue or greenish face -Female colouration yellow to greenish |
| Flying Dates | June 21-September 27 ^{6,7} |



© Stephen Cresswell

Narrow Winged Damselflies (Coenagrionidae)

Coenagrionidae have a range of coloration patterns that can include: red, green, blue, purple, orange, or yellow. This family exhibits narrow, transparent wings that are held vertically above the body during resting periods. They are widely distributed throughout North America inhabiting lentic habitats. Various species within the Coenagrionidae family can be observed along banks and in riffles of streams. Coenagrionidae species are usually climbers that utilize branches, stems, and rocks to rest while locating prey. Coenagrionidae have been associated with natural water conditions and have a low pollution tolerance.

Aurora Damsel (*Chromagrion conditum*)

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Habitat | Shady spring-fed brooks and pools |
| Length (mm) | Total Body ♂ 33-35 ♀ 32-38 Abdomen ♂ 27-29 ♀ 25.5-31 Hind Wing ♂ 20-23 ♀ 20.5-26 |
| Adults | -Black and blue damselfly distinguished by the bright yellow marks on the lower sides of thorax -Wings are partly spread when perched, which is a distinct characteristic from other damselflies in this family -Female's pattern is similar to the male's, but light brown to gray compared to blue in the male |
| Flying Dates | June 7-August 4 ^{6,7} |



Stream Bluet (*Enallagma exsulans*)

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Habitat | Streams and lake shores |
| Length (mm) | Total Body ♂ 30.5-37.5 ♀ 31-35 Abdomen ♂ 24-30.5 ♀ 25-29 Hind Wing ♂ 16.5-20.5 ♀ 19.5-21.5 |
| Adults | -Light blue to yellow-green -Narrow blue rings and blue tip -Marked with dark brown and black |
| Flying Dates | June 7-September 19 ⁶ |



Powdered Dancer (*Argia moesta*)

| | |
|--------------|--|
| Habitat | Rocky rivers and lakes with rocky shores |
| Length (mm) | Total Body ♂ 37-42 ♀ 37-42 Abdomen ♂ & ♀ Unknown Hind Wing ♂ & ♀ Unknown |
| Adults | -Male has a chalky white thorax with dark stripes that blur with age - Abdomen is blackish with a pale gray tip - Eyes are dark -Female has blue and brown forms: blue form female has a dark tip instead of bright blue tip of the abdomen; brown form female is lighter colored in some areas |
| Flying Dates | June-August ^{6,7} |

Emeralds (Corduliidae)

Corduliidae adults are characteristically strong flyers. Some of the species within this family are notably large with brilliant metallic colorations. Corduliidae have life cycles that average between 2-4 years in the northern hemisphere with climate having a strong influence on the life span. Their larval distribution is usually discontinuous and grouped, which will occur in close proximity to the shoreline in shallow water. Adults are most commonly active during midday. Species in this family are carnivorous predators. Larvae will initially eat small protozoans and similar-sized metazoans, before eating larger prey such as microcrustacea as their mouthparts gradually continue to morph.

Clamp-tipped Emerald (*Somatochlora tenebrosa*)

| | |
|--------------|---|
| Habitat | Small forest streams |
| Length (mm) | Total Body ♂ 48-55 ♀ 51-64 Abdomen ♂ 32.5-38 ♀ 38-45.5 Hind Wing ♂ 34-38 ♀ 35.5-40.5 |
| Adults | -Dark brown, with pale markings on thorax and abdomen -Unique circular gap of appendages from side view -Two yellow, lateral stripes on thorax -Brilliant green eyes |
| Flying Dates | July 1-September 9 ^{6,7} |

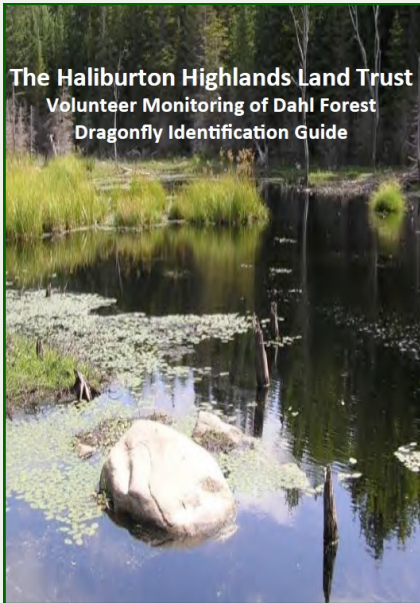


Prince Baskettail (*Epitheca princeps*)

| | |
|-------------|--|
| Habitat | Lakes and rivers in quiet waters |
| Length (mm) | Total Body ♂ 59-61.5 ♀ 63-68 Abdomen ♂ 39-42 ♀ 42-48 Hind Wing ♂ 40-42 ♀ 40.5-48 |
| Adults | -Large brownish dragonfly has distinctive markings on the wings - Markings on the wings, it may be confused with the Twelve-Spotted Skimmer, except it has no white on its wings |

Flying Dates June 6-August 20^{6,7}





This handbook was created as a resource for many of us who enjoy and appreciate the beauty of wildlife in its smaller form. 28 different varieties of dragonflies are photographed with detailed characteristic descriptions.

For the complete version, click on the link below and enjoy the experience of finding and then knowing what you found.

<https://www.haliburtonlandtrust.ca/wp-content/uploads/2012/04/Dragonfly-ID-Guide-web.pdf>

Or visit

<https://www.haliburtonlandtrust.ca/>

to view the fine work done by numerous volunteers.



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Total Lakelands Association of Realtors, Muskoka, Haliburton and Orillia waterfront sales volume run against Haliburton - search dates Jan 1-Dec 31, 2012, 2013, 2014 and 2015, 2016, 2017 and 2018. 50% being allocated to each end of the sale. This marketing piece is not intended to solicit Sellers or Buyers currently under contract with a Brokerage

**Baffled about Baffles... When it works...
Why it works... How its works...**

To know the inner components of your septic tank will provide you with an understanding of how to achieve the most favourable results, wastewater that can re-enter the natural water cycle with a minimal environmental footprint.

First generation tanks were referred to as “poured in place”, meaning a hole was dug as close to the dwelling as possible. A form was built about 8 inches from the edge of the hole and that void was poured with concrete. Often the forms would not even be removed and the floor would then be poured. A clay pipe was inserted into the front and back wall. Once it cured, a massive (often 4 to 6 inches) thick concrete slab was poured on top. There was very little, if any consideration for pumping. This is the beginning of the first old wives tale, “no, you never have to pump it”. This old adage was later deposited into the outhouse where it belongs.

While simple in construction by today’s standards, the septic tank is far more complex than its predecessor. Today’s septic tanks can be constructed of concrete, plastic, and in rare cases, fiberglass.

One of the things that each of these tanks will have in common is that the inner body will be comprised of six separate components, all of which provide a specific task; breaking down and separating our solid and liquid waste.

Typically an “Acrylonitrile Butadiene Styrene”, (no wonder we just call it ABS), 3” or 4” pipe leads wastewater from the house to the “inlet” hole of the septic tank. As the wastewater passes through the inlet it comes into contact with an “inlet baffle”.

The purpose of the baffle is to slow the velocity of the wastewater that is entering the tank. Once the waste is intercepted by the baffle, it falls to the bottom of the tank.

A septic system works best when things are moving slowly. The waste has now entered the “primary chamber”. The septic tank has two compartments. They are referred to as the “primary and secondary chambers” where each has its own access panel. The component which separates one from the other is known as a “partition”. The partition is placed in such a manner that the primary chamber will represent 2/3 rds of the tank volume and a secondary chamber which will be the remaining 1/3rd.

With each deposit (more commonly referred to as a flush), the wastewater, in conjunction with the active bacteria in the primary chamber, will slowly begin the process of anaerobic degradation. The breaking down and separating of the contents. Human waste settles to the bottom and fats, oils and greases (F.O.G.) have floated to the top. The waste has been retained in the primary chamber. The partition has done its job.

As effluent migrates through the ports in the partition to the secondary chamber, inevitably there will be some degree of “fines” or suspended solids (SS) that are within the effluent. This waste will also reach the secondary chamber and settle down to the bottom. When occupancy exceeds tank capacity, the additional volume of waste water increases turbulence, thus, creating a greater volume of SS. With this, they will not effectively break down but rather migrate out to the septic field. Should saturation occur within the bed, the next stop for this effluent will be in your lake. *(continued on page 15)*



EXPERIENCE MATTERS!

Septic inspections are a necessary part of the operation and maintenance of a septic tank. An optimal running septic system is undoubtedly the objective of every rural property owner. However given the fact that the system is completely subsurface, the ability to adequately access a septic system is virtually impossible for the home and cottage owner. Latent defects often can go unnoticed for months or even years, slowly contaminating the earth and water bodies' alike.

The Septic Re-Inspection Program can be your best defence to obtain a clear, concise and complete understanding of the health of your septic system. HomePro Inspections is pleased to announce that our septic tank inspections are compliant with the Dysart Septic Re-Inspection Program.

Group pricing available! - To book your septic inspection contact us at 1-800-832-0519 or 705-455-9055, alternatively email us at homeproco@gmail.com
Have a safe and a great summer!

In cases where less than perfect use habits exist, (80% of all systems) F.O.G. and sludge levels alike can build to a point where they too are able to migrate to the secondary chamber. With this in mind, precautions are built in to reduce the amount of solids that are able to pass from the secondary chamber and through the "outlet" pipe. The safety measure that is in place is an "outlet baffle" which is similar to the inlet baffle. In some cases, newer and current systems will incorporate an effluent filter that is seated between the baffle and the outlet pipe.

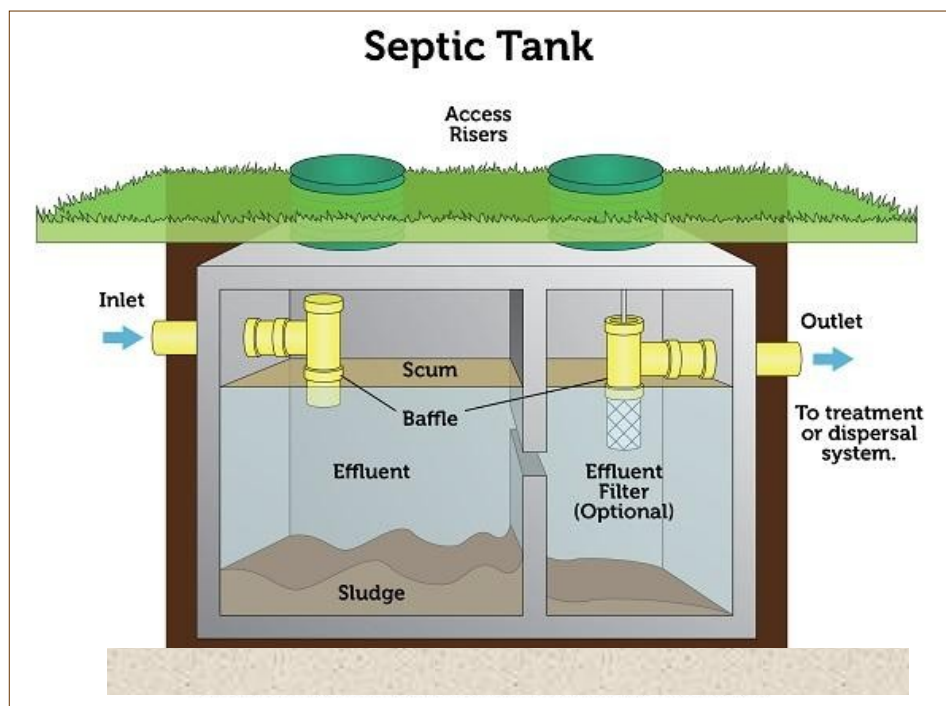
Effluent filters are the new guy in town, (town being RR1 your septic tank). Septic systems that predate approximately 2015, would not have had a filter installed. The good news is, after some growing pains, better quality filters (2 stage Zollier) can now be retrofitted into most existing baffles giving us yet another line of defense.

Septic system maintenance is not complicated, and it does not need to be expensive. Upkeep comes down to four key elements: Use water efficiently, properly dispose of kitchen waste, maintain your septic bed and a healthy bacteria.

Mike Rahme

Homepro Inspections

Article provided by



Coneflowers or other native plants can help absorb nutrients discharged in septic beds.

Graphic taken from

<https://www.epa.gov/septic/types-septic-systems>

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Spring Fire Destroys Cottage

Sadly, a cottage at 2614 Wilkinson Rd. burned to the ground early this spring. It is a reminder for all of us to refresh what we know about fire safety.

Photo taken by Mike Iles for Global news



Beat the Silent Killer

Make sure **YOUR** household is safe from carbon monoxide poisoning.

Ensure all fuel-burning appliances and vents in your home are inspected annually. Find a registered contractor at COsafety.ca



Install and regularly test carbon monoxide alarms



of all carbon monoxide deaths and injuries in Ontario occur in homes



Symptoms of carbon monoxide poisoning are similar to the flu without the fever

It is often referred to as The Silent Killer



No Odour



No Colour



No Taste

Many Ontario homes have on average **4-6 fuel-burning appliances** that produce carbon monoxide



Fireplace



Portable Fuel Heater



Gas Dryer



Gas Furnace



Gas Stove



Gas Water Heater



Portable Fuel Fired Generator



COsafety.ca
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ontario.ca/firemarshal
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Don't Be the Cause of a Wildfire

The key to fire protection against loss or damage of your home is **Prevention**. The following pages are taken from the FireSmart Home Owners Manual and can be read in its entirety at:

<https://www.ontario.ca/document/home-owners-firesmart-manual>

This set of objectives is aimed at not becoming the source of a fire.

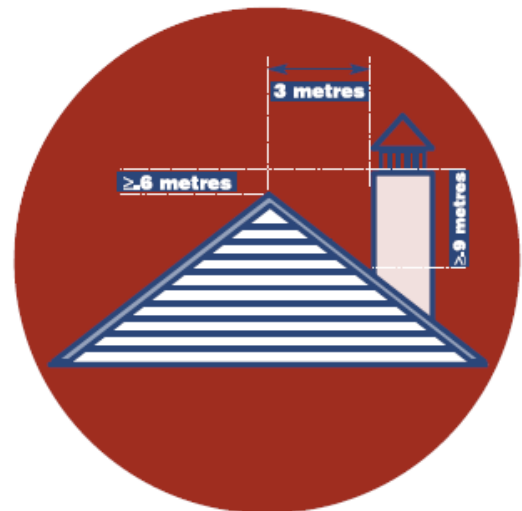
FireSmart your chimney

Chimneys should be constructed to meet current Ontario building code requirements and should be screened-in with the appropriate approved spark arrestors.

Burn barrels and ash pits

For safe disposal of woody debris you should consider chipping and composting or bringing it to a landfill site.

If you must burn, ensure the burn barrel is at least 5 metres from the forest or woodlands, 2 metres from buildings or other combustible sources and that a 2 metre area around the barrel is cleared to mineral soil. Burn barrels should have proper ventilation and screens, and **must never be left unattended!**



Home & Site Hazard Assessment

| Important Factors | Characteristics of Material | Point Rating | Your Score | |
|---|---|----------------|------------|--|
| What kind of roofing material do you have? | If you have asphalt, metal, tile, ULC rated shakes | 0 | | |
| | If you have unrated wooden shakes | 30 | | |
| How clean is your roof? | No needles, leaves or other combustible materials | 0 | | |
| | A scattering of needles and leaves | 2 | | |
| | Clogged gutters and extensive leaf litter | 3 | | |
| What is the exterior of your home built out of? | Non-combustible material stucco, metal siding, brick | 0 | | |
| | Logs or heavy timbers | 1 | | |
| | Wood, vinyl siding or wood shakes | 6 | | |
| Are your eaves and vents closed up and screened? | Closed eaves and vents with 3 mm wire mesh | 0 | | |
| | Closed eaves and vents with no mesh | 1 | | |
| | Open eaves, open vents | 6 | | |
| Have you screened in your balcony, deck or porch? | All decks, balconies and porches are screened or sheathed in with fire resistant material | 0 | | |
| | All decks, balconies and porches are screened or sheathed with combustible material | 2 | | |
| | Decks, balconies and porches are not screened or sheathed in | 6 | | |
| How fire resistant are your windows and doors? | Tempered glass in all doors/windows | 0 | | |
| | Double pane glass: | • Small/Medium | 1 | |
| | | • Large | 2 | |
| | Single pane glass: | • Small/Medium | 2 | |
| • Large | | 4 | | |
| Location of nearby combustibles? | More than 10 metres from any building | 0 | | |
| | Between 3 and 10 metres from any building | 3 | | |
| | Less than 3 metres from any building | 6 | | |
| Is your home set back from the edge of a slope? | Building is located on the bottom or lower portion of a hill. | 0 | | |
| | Building located on the mid to upper portion or crest of a hill | 6 | | |

Other FireSmart Considerations

| Important Factors | Yes | No |
|---|-----|----|
| Do you have adequate insurance on your home and property? | | |
| Do you have the necessary fire suppression equipment (shovels, rakes, buckets, hoses, etc.) easily accessible? | | |
| Are your burn barrels screened and at least 10 metres from combustibles and buildings? | | |
| Are overhead powerlines clear of vegetation and at least a tree's height away from nearest forest? | | |
| Are propane tanks clear of vegetation and at least 10 metres from dwellings and other buildings? | | |
| Are emergency fire services within a 10 minute drive from your home? | | |
| Is your chimney safe? Is your chimney clean? Does it have proper clearances and stack heights with proper screens and fire arresters? | | |
| Do you have good emergency access to your property? | | |
| Does your home and other buildings have a clear defensible zone of at least 10 metres on all sides of the structures? | | |
| Do you have an adequate municipal or on site water supply in case of fire? | | |
| Does your family have an emergency fire plan? | | |



6th Annual ART ON THE DOCK

2020

New **TENTATIVE DATES:**

Sat., August 8th · 10am – 4pm

Sun., August 9th · 10am – 3pm



RETURNING ARTIST: Ian Ball



NEW 2020:
Daryl Ball &
Colin Mackenzie



RETURNING ARTIST:
Lea Bartlett



RETURNING ARTIST:
Linda Harris



RETURNING ARTIST: Megan Malaka



RETURNING ARTIST:
Rachel Charyk



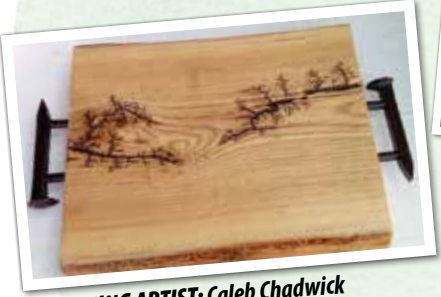
RETURNING ARTIST: Audrey Phillips



RETURNING ARTIST: Peggy Beattie



RETURNING ARTIST: Carolyn Jones



RETURNING ARTIST: Caleb Chadwick



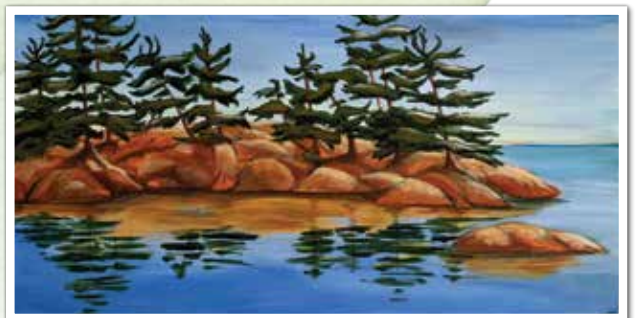
RETURNING ARTIST: Darren Poncelet



RETURNING ARTIST: George Hammond



RETURNING ARTIST: Marleen Campbell



NEW 2020: Phyllis Walton



6th Annual ART ON THE DOCK

2020

New TENTATIVE DATES:

Sat., August 8th · 10am – 4pm

Sun., August 9th · 10am – 3pm



RETURNING ARTIST: Jeanette Kling



RETURNING ARTIST: Shirley Turchet



NEW 2020:
Brian Kalanda



RETURNING ARTIST:
Savannah Tomev



RETURNING ARTIST: Marg Pereira



RETURNING ARTIST: John Middleton



NEW 2020: Joyce Sumara



RETURNING ARTIST: Anna Luckai



RETURNING ARTIST: Colleen Trapp-Warner



NEW 2020: Zachary Tripp



NEW 2020:
Kristen Davey



NEW 2020: Jeanne Withers



NEW 2020: Rick Vandersluis
with Brenda Labron



NEW 2020: Greg Gillespie



NEW 2020: Lynda Henry

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Water Quality Update (from your stewardship committee)

In 2015, Dana Cruikshank, from the Ontario Ministry of Environment and Climate Change (MOECC) performed detailed water quality testing in our Kennisis Lakes. The 2016 results from the MOECC strongly support the continued focus of the KLCOA on water quality management programs for our lakes and also represent a sober warning that we need to take action to preserve our water quality on the Kennisis Lakes.

The KLCOA strongly supports education, monitoring programs and community action to maintain and improve our water quality.

The KLCOA has focused on three stewardship areas that can have the greatest impact on the maintenance of our water health: Septic System Health, Shoreline Health and Naturalization, and Water Quality Monitoring.



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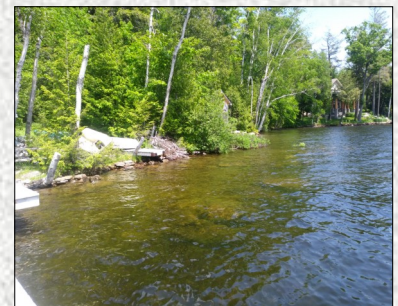
Serving Kennisis Lake & Beyond

The Lake Partners Program will continue taking 2 water samples from Big Kennisis and one water sample from Little Kennisis. This sample which is limited to water clarity and total phosphorus measurements, will be done in July 2020 and September 2020.

The 2019 results will be compiled and assessed over the spring for posting on the website and reporting in the spring to the membership.

Thank you to our LPP water sample Volunteers – Julie Bramm, Tim Tibbs, Cathy and Brent Heppell, Marg Cox, Natalie Wood, Randy and Arlene Burch, Rob Allan and Tracy Stewart

Thank you to the testing team which consists of Julie Bramm (coordinator), Sarah Ariano (Data analysis and collection), Cam Douglas, and Jim Prince



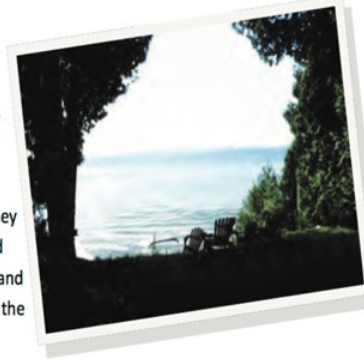
As the representative from the MOECC reminded us, it's entirely up to us to maintain the health of the water in our lakes – no one will do it for us.

Sample Buffer Planting Plan

- A Sugar Maple
- B White Birch
- C Eastern White Cedar
- D Elderberry
- E Red-Osier Dogwood
- F Heart-leaved Willow
- G Snowberry

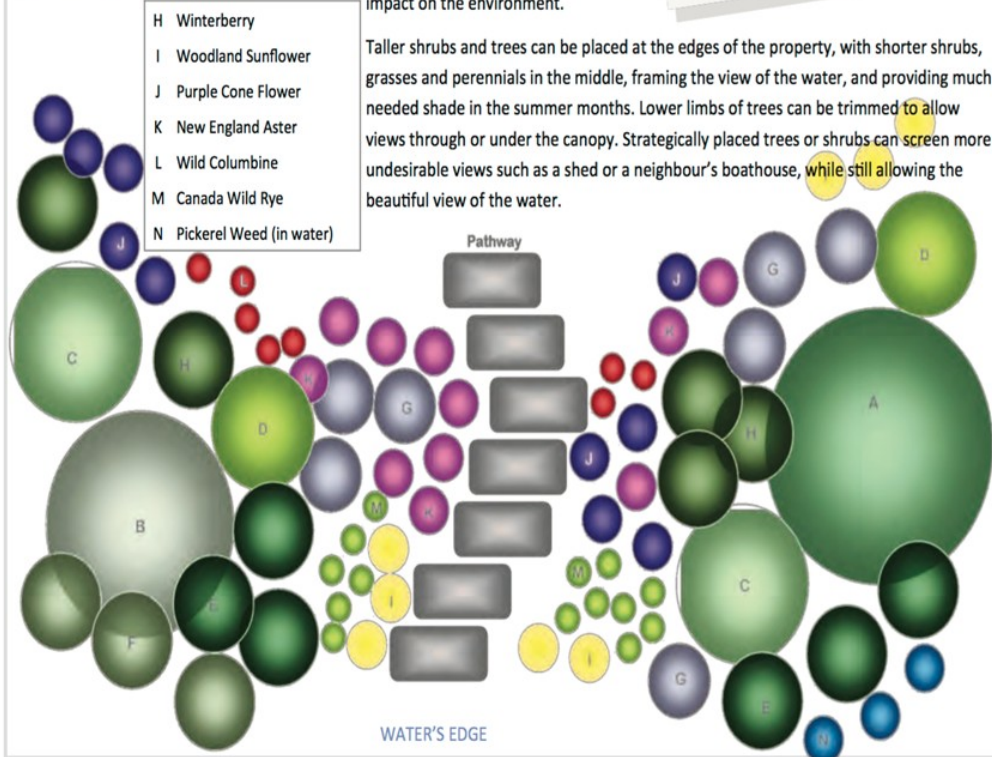
Keeping the View

It is possible to naturalize the shoreline and retain a view of the lake! Diverse plantings can accent and even improve views. As with any project, identify which views the landowner wishes to keep and enhance, and which areas they wish to screen—then plant accordingly. As most houses and cottages are situated well above the water line, it is simple and easy to preserve and enhance the vistas while still reducing the impact on the environment.



impact on the environment.

Taller shrubs and trees can be placed at the edges of the property, with shorter shrubs, grasses and perennials in the middle, framing the view of the water, and providing much needed shade in the summer months. Lower limbs of trees can be trimmed to allow views through or under the canopy. Strategically placed trees or shrubs can screen more undesirable views such as a shed or a neighbour's boathouse, while still allowing the beautiful view of the water.



Working Together, Creating Layers

Select plants for the buffer area that work well together and are ecologically appropriate for the site. Each plant thrives in a certain range of sunlight, moisture, temperature, soil type and other conditions. Plants sharing similar requirements can generally be found together in natural 'plant communities'. By matching plant species that have similar requirements with each other you will be able to generally replicate natural conditions. Some plants are able to tolerate a broader range of site conditions and therefore will be able to be successfully grouped with a wider variety of different species depending on the site characteristics.

Instead of simply planting isolated species (such as a large tree or shrub alone in the middle of the lawn), try to group trees together and add shrubs, grasses and perennials to create layers of vegetation. These layers are essential to provide structure and variety to support a diversity of wildlife species for shelter, nesting or feeding. Take a look at a nearby naturalized or forest area. Note how it has different layers of vegetation, such as the tall trees (canopy), smaller trees and shrubs (understory), and then smaller plants and groundcover species making up the forest floor. Consider the species that grow near each other naturally and replicate these in the buffer area.

Reprinted from "Working Along the Shore" a comprehensive document referring to many issues around shorelines – specific to Lake Simcoe but applicable to all sized lakes. See original document at:

<http://stewardshipnetwork.ca/files/2012/07/Working-along-the-Shore-A-Professionals-Guide-to-Shoreline-Management-for-Lake-Simcoe-OMNRDLSN2014.pdf>

Note: The C.H.A. recommends that you substitute Red Maples for Sugar Maples in this area



Provided by

Loon Nesting Island Update and Reminder

A proposal was submitted to the KLCOA for a Loon Landing/Nesting island to be deployed in the marsh at the north end of Paddy's Bay . There have been years when Parks Canada has raised the water level after loons have nested and laid eggs and the eggs have been submerged which resulted in drowning.

This is a demonstration project to determine if the loons that nest in the area will adopt the island and have a greater success of fledging and sustain live chicks. There are many examples of successful Loon Islands in North America.

Notification was provided to the Minnow Drive road committee through Allison Johnston to alert them of the deployment.

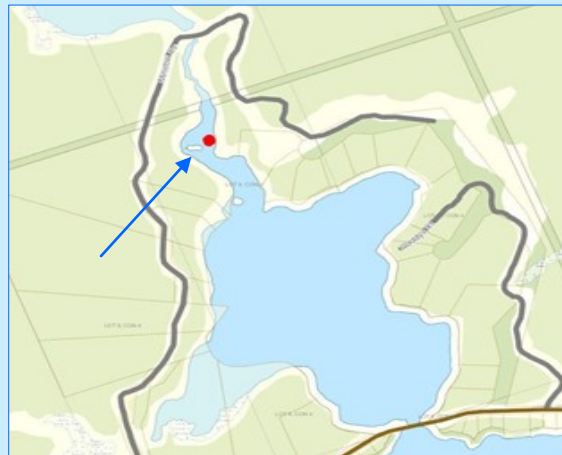
E-mails were sent to all residents on Paddy's Bay.

Volunteers – Margaret Cox, Natalie Wood, Jim Prince

THANK YOU!



(Location on Kennisis Lake)



(Location in Paddy's Bay)

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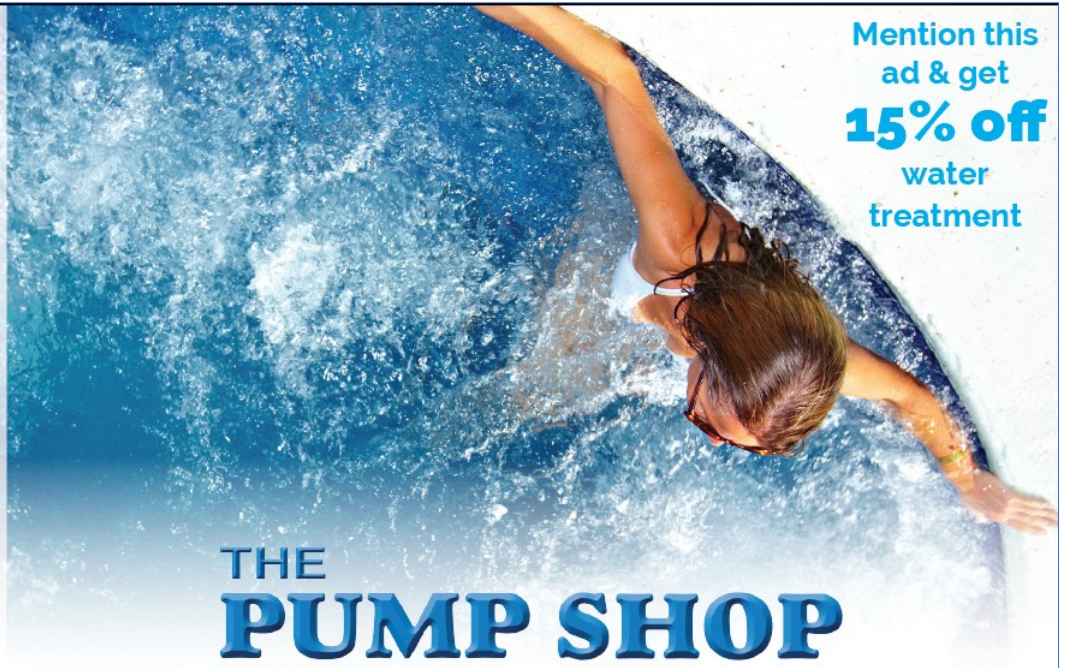
Margaret Cox will monitor the Loon Island through 2020/2021 to see if the loons use the island and report back to the KLCOA.

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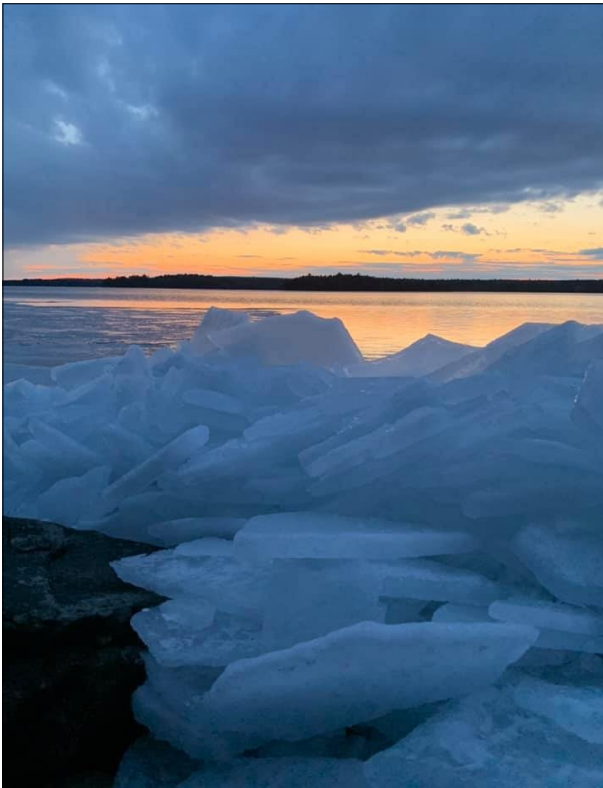
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This photo, taken and posted by Kathy Clarke Wenger, captures the power of Mother Nature! Relentless, angry winds during spring breakup have the power to push and crack ice but create a picture of beauty.

“There is peace, even in the storm.”

Vincent VanGogh



In contrast, Mother Nature can provide a sense of calmness and peacefulness as Kevin Nash captured in this spring photo.

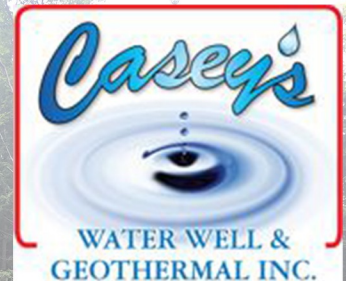


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Changes in Tax Due Date and Other Taxation & Finance Information

The 2020 Interim tax installment dates have been extended to June 30, 2020 without penalty or interest.

**TAX DUE DATE
EXTENDED TO
JUNE 30, 2020**

Payment of Accounts:

- Cash and Debit payments have been suspended;
- Please refer to the following table for all other payment methods:

| Payment Method | Taxes | Other Misc Billings |
|--|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| Cash or Debit | Not Permitted at this time | Not Permitted at this time |
| On-line & Telephone banking | √ | Not Available |
| Cheque (by mail or Municipal office drop slot) | √ | √ |
| Pre-Authorized payments | √ | Not Available |
| Financial Institution | √ | Not Available |

The Municipal office drop slot is located to the left of the main door at 135 Maple Ave.

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KLCOA Donates During COVID 19

Since the announcement of school and business closures in March due to COVID 19 pandemic, the past months have been very difficult and challenging for many of our community members.

On your behalf, **KLCOA** has donated funds to assist our Haliburton community during this stressful time to assist increased needs of families.

\$1000 has been donated to our local **4C's food bank**,



and

\$1000 has been donated to **SIRCH Community Services**, an organization that provides free meals and training to the community.

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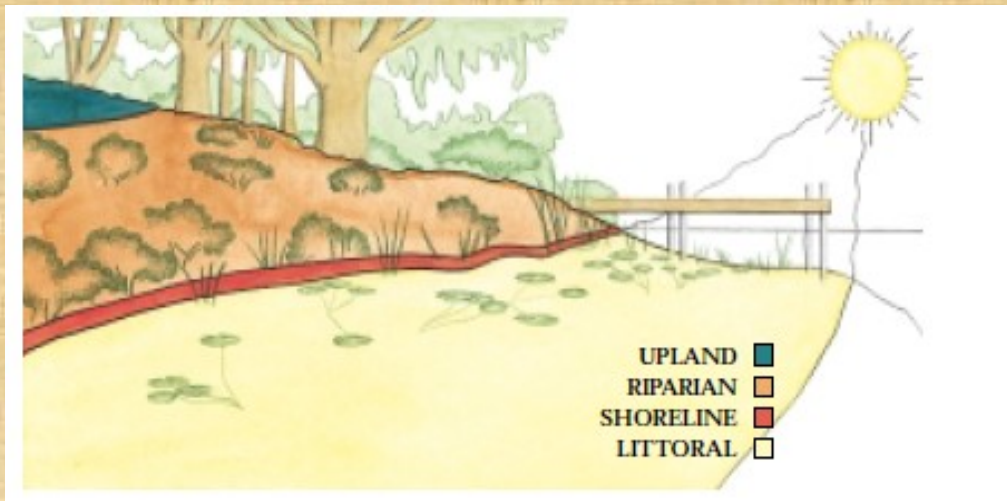
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Another Look At Shorelines:

Our shorelines can be categorized into 4 sections. All sections are important to the water quality of our lake. CHA offers a handbook for your use, produced and developed by Cottage Life. Click on the link below for valuable resource , titled The Shore Primer.



<https://www.cohpoa.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Shoreline-Primer.pdf>

Giant Hogweed..as reported by CHA at <https://www.cohpoa.org/>



It really is a giant as it can reach a height of 5.5 metres under ideal conditions, and is by far the most hazardous of these invasive species. Each plant can produce up to 50,000 seeds, which can remain viable for up to 7 years.

The clear watery sap contains toxins that can cause serious skin problems within 48 hours, particularly when exposed to the sun (primarily UV). Effects include redness, a burning sensation, blisters and even black or purplish scarring. Eye contact with the sap may cause temporary blindness, so immediately, flush the eyes and seek urgent medical attention. Do not try to burn or compost this plant and it is wise to hire a professional to eradicate it.



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Wild Pigs are Now in Ontario

<https://www.ontario.ca/page/reporting-wild-pigs-ontario#section-0>

Overview

The term “wild pig” refers to any pig “outside of a fence” and includes:

- domestic pigs that have become wild (or ‘feral’) and ownership cannot be determined;
 - Eurasian wild boar; and
 - hybrids of domestic pigs and Eurasian wild boar
- It can be difficult to visually distinguish between the three.

In Ontario, Eurasian wild boar are imported and raised as alternative livestock on farms for meat. While farmers are required to prevent wild boar (and other farmed wildlife) from escaping, they may occasionally escape or be illegally released into the wild. When that happens, the wild boar must be retrieved because they pose risks to the environment and the agriculture industry.

Domestic pigs are also raised in Ontario and may occasionally escape. Domestic pigs have been known to look more like their wild boar ancestors when living in the wild and can breed with other escaped pigs

Interesting fact about invasive wild pigs:

Domestic pigs originated from wild boar thousands of years ago from interbreeding individuals with ‘desirable’ domestic traits. It is because of this ancestry that escaped farmed domestic pigs can resemble their wild boar ancestors when they become feral. For example, within a matter of months, domestic pigs can grow a dense hair coat to help them to survive cold winter climates.

According to the Minden Times: Jan. 21 2020, Jim Poling Sr. wrote:

“Early last year the Ontario government reported 28 wild pig sightings and has launched a new pilot study to monitor sightings and gather information to determine what can be done to stop a wild pig population from becoming established.

In Haliburton County, two wild pig sightings were reported in 2019, one an escaped pot-bellied pig. Wild pigs can survive winter because, unlike domestic pigs, they have thick, bristly hair.”

The Challenge (according to the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters, OFAH):

“Unfortunately, hunting is not the solution to this problem and will in fact make things much worse.

Research and management experience from provinces and states that have been dealing with wild pigs for years has shown that hunters removing individual pigs has minimal effect on the population and instead breaks up groups of pigs (called sounders), scatters them across the landscape and teaches them to avoid hunters. This makes control efforts much more difficult and pigs quickly breed to replace any losses. What has been shown to work in eradicating wild pigs is identifying and eliminating the entire sounder. This takes dedicated wildlife professionals with specialized techniques such as trapping. This is what the OFAH is advocating for and the MNRF’s pilot study to figure out how to do this in Ontario is the critical first step.

....the fact sheet.....

WILD PIG

(Sus scrofa)

Wild pigs are not native to the Americas, they originate from Europe and Asia. Eurasian wild boar were first introduced to Canada from Europe beginning in the 1980s as exotic livestock for meat.

The World Conservation Union identifies invasive wild pigs as among 100 of the "world's worst invasive alien species". With a high birth rate, few natural predators, and the ability to travel long distances and adapt to a variety of habitats, a small number of escaped animals have the potential to multiply rapidly.

Wild pigs are extremely adaptable and pose a serious threat to Ontario's natural environment, native species and agricultural industry.

HOW TO IDENTIFY WILD PIGS

The term "wild pig" refers to any pig "outside of a fence" and includes:

- domestic pigs that have become wild (or 'feral') and ownership cannot be determined
- Eurasian wild boar: and
- hybrids of domestic pigs and Eurasian wild boar

Wild pigs can exhibit many colour variations, ranging from very dark to light, and may have spots. Escaped domestic pigs can grow a dense undercoat to help them to survive cold winter climates.



Photo: Dr. Ryan Brook, University of Saskatchewan

Help us learn more about wild pigs in Ontario



Photo: Dr. Ryan Brook, University of Saskatchewan

WHAT YOU CAN DO

If you see a wild pig or have information about a sighting, please report it to:

- iNaturalist Ontario Wild Pig Reporting webpage (www.inaturalist.org/projects/ontario-wild-pig-reporting) - download the app on a mobile device or register an account using a desktop computer, or
- MNRF's email account for reporting wild pigs: wildpigs@ontario.ca

If you believe you have seen a wild pig or signs of wild pig:

- Note the date, and time of the sighting
- Note the location (intersecting roads, landmarks or GPS coordinates)
- Take pictures or a video, if possible
- Note the number of pigs and whether piglets are present
- Identify whether this was an isolated sighting or whether the same individual has been seen multiple times

For more information on wild pigs in Ontario, visit: www.ontario.ca/wildpigs



Live & Work in Paradise

Picture Yourself Working in Haliburton County just 2 hours north of Greater Toronto.

The County of Haliburton has an immediate need for 3 to 4 Family Physicians to practice in this beautiful "cottage country" region of Ontario. The County of Haliburton is comprised of four municipalities: Algonquin Highlands, Dysart et al (Haliburton), Highlands East and Minden Hills.

The Haliburton Highlands FHT currently has a 9 physician FHO/FHT with a satellite office in Minden Hills. The FHO has approx. 16,000 rostered patients along with a number of allied health professionals which include NP's, PA, RN's, dietician, social worker and chiropodist. The EMR is Telus PS.

Add Emerg to your practice. Haliburton Hospital is steps away from the Haliburton FHO/FHT and Minden Hospital is in the same building as the Satellite FHO/FHT. There is an opportunity to follow your own patients in hospital and our 3 LTC's in Haliburton County.

Haliburton County Physician Recruitment Program offers a *return of service* incentive of \$25,000 per year for a minimum of 4 years and up to a maximum of 6 years, for a **total of \$150,000**, for physicians moving to the area to practice Family Medicine, Emergency Medicine, or both. The Ministry of Health also has a 4 year ROS available to each of the above mentioned Municipalities.

Check out this 2 ½ minute video - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=fuU7c_S-DOo

Contact our physician recruiter, Cheryl Kennedy, to find out how you can become a physician with us – you can 'choose your own adventure' and structure your career as you wish - as we have many opportunities in the County. Start the conversation with Cheryl at 705-935-0314 or send an email to ckennedy@county.haliburton.on.ca to find out more!



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Parks Canada Update:

Lockage and Mooring Will Remain Suspended Until May 31

On April 15, Parks Canada announced that its visitor facilities, including lockage and mooring, will remain suspended until **May 31**. As such, the Trent-Severn Waterway National Historic Site will not open for through navigation before June 1. In the interim, Parks Canada will continue to deliver critical services to support public safety including water management on the Trent-Severn Waterway.

Visitor Services that are affected

- **Lock stations:** CLOSED
- **Visitors Centre:** CLOSED
- **Parking lots:** CLOSED
- **Day use areas:** CLOSED
- **Trails:** CLOSED

Boat launches and mooring areas: CLOSED

Boat Launches and Mooring areas:

The Trent-Severn Waterway National Historic Site and its associated mooring areas and boat launches are closed to the public in the interest of limiting the potential risk of spreading the COVID-19 virus.

Parking lots, trails and day use areas

All parking lots, vehicle services, washrooms, day use facilities, and trails are closed until further notice. Parks Canada is asking Canadians to stay home. Anyone considering a visit to a Parks Canada location, including those in urban areas, should cancel their plans.

For more info, visit the following website:

<https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/lhn-nhs/on/trentsevern/visit/covid-19-info>

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A Review: What is Water Management? (from Parks Canada)

During the Fall and Winter, the Haliburton and Kawartha Lakes are lowered by increasing their outflows. This drawdown prepares the lakes for the spring snowmelt and reduces the threat of high water and ice damage. Snow course sites throughout the Trent and Severn drainage areas are surveyed regularly beginning in January. Information about the depth and water content obtained from these surveys aids in forecasting the total volume and peak runoff for the upcoming spring freshet.

March, April and May are critical months for Waterway hydrologists as melting snow and rain fill waterway lakes. Attention focuses on the weather. Both heavy rainfall and prolonged warm temperatures will cause rivers and lakes to rise suddenly. The historical record shows this often results in more than one peak during spring freshet. Efforts to control this flooding are hampered by narrow channels, insufficient storage capacities in some lakes and the differing abilities of soils throughout the drainage basins to absorb water. While flood mitigation is a primary spring-time concern of waterway staff, care is also taken to ensure that water flows and levels are adequate to protect fish spawning sites and for use in the following summer.

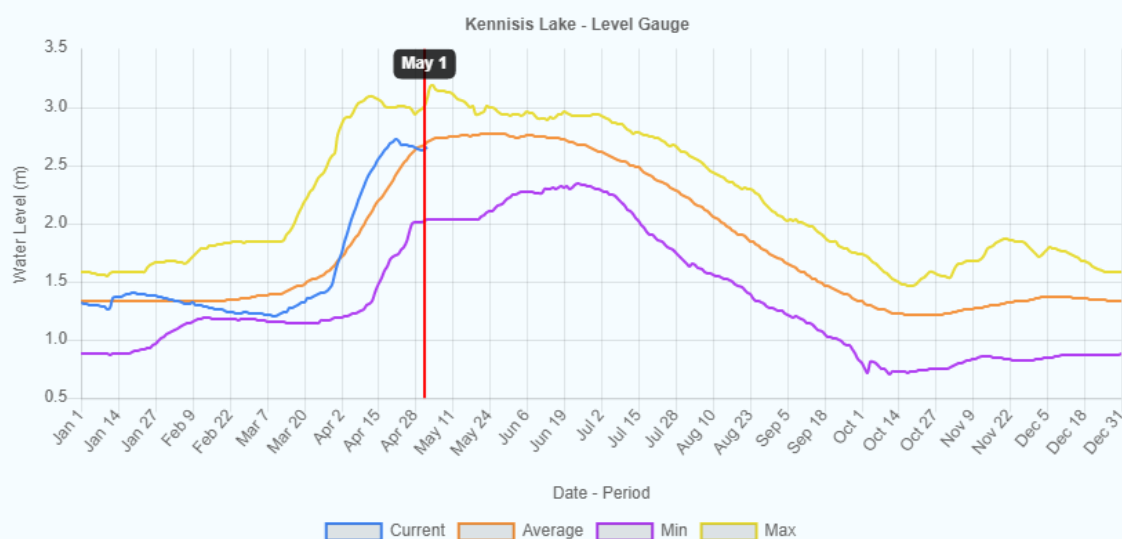
During the summer, attention shifts to preserving water levels and flows. Navigable depths on the Waterway must be maintained while minimizing the requirement for water from the reservoir lakes. Although minimum flows are maintained to sustain water quality, the main cause of water loss is evaporation from the surface of lakes. The weather, particularly temperature, humidity and rainfall, determines the rate at which water from the reservoir lakes is needed.

While summer water management generally means conserving water supplies, unusually heavy rainfall at any time during the season can increase the risk of flooding. At these times, levels rise and flows are increased to move water out of the system. This may sometimes result in closures to navigation until flows and levels return

The entire article can be found at

<https://www.pc.gc.ca/en/lhn-nhs/on/trentsevern/info/infonet/gestion-eau-water-management>

Kennisis Lake Water Levels link can be found at www.klcoa.org in order to see up to date daily water level graphs.



KLCOA - Abandoned Dock Program

by Scott Durie and Grant DeMarsh

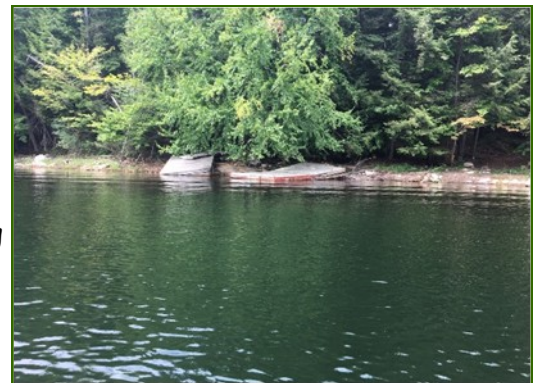
Over the last few years, it seems that there are more and more abandoned docks pulled up on the shorelines of Big and Little Kennisis. After 60 plus years of property ownership and enjoyment of our lakes, it makes sense that owners have had to replace docks; things just deteriorate. Having said that, most of us have broken down our old docks and re-purposed what we could, removing and disposing of the remaining bits from the shoreline .



Unfortunately, some property owners have just pulled their old docks into bays and resting place and have abandoned them; not sure what they thought would happen to them. Over the last couple years, some of these docks have created potential navigational issues during our high water season. Not the least, they are truly unsightly in our otherwise beautiful environment. We understand that many of us move our docks into sheltered bays for the winter and return them to our properties the

following season. These are not the docks that are at issue, nor are docks that are used for swim platforms, etc. One simple suggestion is to add your contact information to the dock so that it is clear that there is a dock owner.

The KLCOA is initiating a special program in 2020/2021 to identify docks that are unclaimed. The goal is to identify, dismantle and dispose of abandoned docks. It's disappointing that we have this problem, but we hope through education and this one-time clean-up, that we will not have to address this concern again moving forward.



In 2020, the program will start with **communication and education**. Throughout the summer of 2020, we will then begin identifying docks that appear to be abandoned. We will tag each dock, create a pictorial inventory and reach out broadly to clarify the status of the docks. We will leverage our website, e-blasts, newsletters and social media to share information and communicate.

Then, in 2021, when it is clear that a dock is truly abandoned, volunteers will dismantle and dispose of it from our lakes - it is expected that this will happen in mid-July, 2021.

Note: the goal is to tackle abandoned docks from "resting places" on Big/Little Kennisis - **not** docks from personal property. We each have a responsibility to dispose of personal property in a safe and appropriate manner.

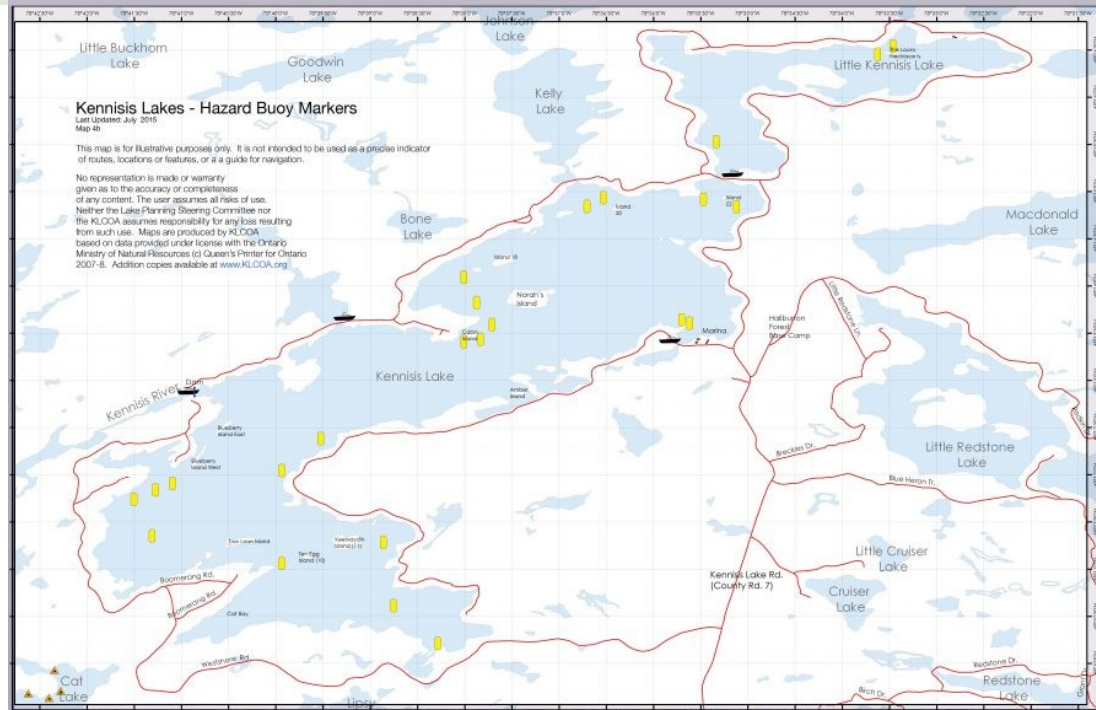
If you have an interest in helping us, please contact us at:

scott.durie@pinepoint.ca or grant@gradeconsulting.ca

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The Kennis Lakes "lake levels" change dramatically throughout the summer season. KLCOA strives to make boaters aware of hazard areas, but the final responsibility is the driver of the boat. Please be cautious and look out for floating debris that could be an unexpected hazard. Your safety is important to us.

Thank you to Pat O'Keefe who will now be the Coordinator for the Hazard and Navigation Marker Program.

NOTE - Hazard markers may be deployed later this year due to COVID-19 related issues. Please be aware of this.

**NOT ALL HAZARDS ARE MARKED!
IT IS INDIVIDUAL BOATER RESPONSIBILITY TO AVOID NAVIGATION HAZARDS!**

Kennisis Boaters Code of Conduct 'Friendly Boating Practices on the Kennis Lakes

Follow the Safe Boating Guide and obtain your Pleasure Craft Operator's Card – learn how to safely operate your boat.

Minimize your wake especially in narrow channels and near shore so that natural shorelines are not eroded, loon and duck nesting sites are not disturbed and your neighbours' floating docks and parked boats are not bounced around and damaged.

Reduce your speed especially in narrow channels and near shore where other boats and swimmers could be in danger and remember that within 30 metres of the shore your speed should be less than 10 km/hr (it's the law).

Head for the centre of the lake when travelling at speed or when water skiing or tubing - don't ride parallel to the shoreline. Give everyone a wide berth and travel slowly when pulling away from docks, launching ramps or swimming areas.

Respect your neighbours' TRANQUILITY by moving around the lake rather than operating on one small area.

Protect the environment by treating bays as no wake zones, operating in water over 1.2 metres (4 feet) deep to avoid disturbing the lake bottom, stowing garbage until you return to shore, and avoiding spillage of gas and oil into the water during refuelling.

When anchored take care not to obstruct navigation for other boats.

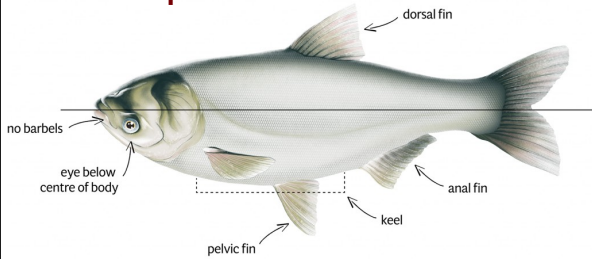
Clean your boat and trailer when transporting them to other lakes and when bringing them into the Kennis lakes to avoid transporting invasive species. Remember to drain your bilge on shore away from the lake and empty holding tanks for onboard toilets in a proper facility.

Remember that drinking and boating is dangerous and illegal.



for Boaters and Anglers

Silver Carp



Origin: Large rivers, canals and lakes in eastern Asia from southern Russia and North.

Diet: Phytoplankton

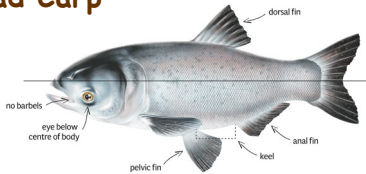
Life span: 15-20 years

Size: Maximum of more than 80 pounds and nearly 4 feet in length.

Did you know?

Also called “flying carp” because they can jump three or more meters (eight to nine feet) out of the water when frightened by boat engines. Since she has no real stomach, she has to eat almost constantly.

Bighead Carp



Origin: Large rivers and lakes in eastern China and far eastern Russia.

Diet: Zooplankton, detritus and small invertebrates.

Behaviour: exhibit schooling behaviour

Life span: 16+ years

Size: Maximum of more than 80 pounds and nearly 5 feet in length.

Did you know?

The bighead carp is a very robust fish that can adapt to many temperate freshwater environments.

Since they have no real stomach, they have to eat almost constantly.



Federation of Ontario Cottagers' Associations

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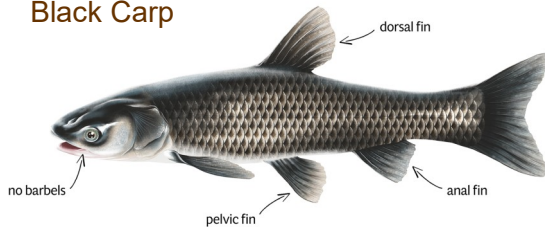
1. Learn how to ID carp:



2. Report sightings: EDDMapS Ontario

Learn more:
foca.on.ca/asian_carp

Black Carp



Origin: Large rivers and lakes in eastern Asia from southern Russia to southern China and Vietnam.

Diet: Young feed primarily on zooplankton and later on insect larvae and detritus. Adults feed on mollusks.

Life span: 15 years

Size: Maximum of up to 150 pounds and 5 feet in length.

Did you know?

The scales on the back and sides are highlighted by pigments, which gives a checkered appearance.

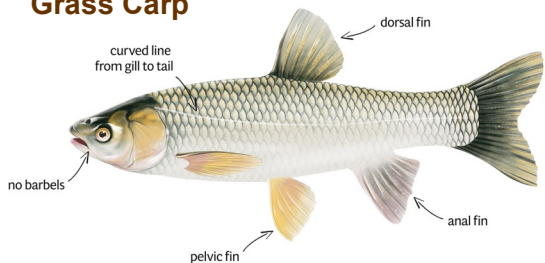
There are currently no established populations of Asian carps in the Great Lakes. There have been a few rare captures of individual species.

Of the Bighead Carp, only three single specimens have been collected, all in western Lake Erie, between 2000 and 2003, and are believed to have been intentionally released.

Of the Grass Carp, there have been approximately 28 captures since 2012 in the waters or tributaries of Lake Huron, Lake Ontario, and Lake Erie. Of those tested nine were found to be "diploid", or fertile. It is likely that the fish caught were escapees from areas where populations were being used for aquatic plant control, or live releases.

No Silver Carp or Black Carp have been found in the Great Lakes to date.

Grass Carp



Origin: Large rivers and lakes in eastern Asia, from southern Russia to northern Vietnam.

Diet: Feed on aquatic plants but can also consume detritus, insects, small fish, earthworms and other invertebrates.

Life span: 5-11 years

Size: Maximum of more than 80 pounds and nearly 5 feet in length.

Did you know?

Grass carp can only digest about half of the plant matter it consumes each day. It expels the rest into the water, which enriches it and promotes the proliferation of algae.

In a day, they can consume up to 40% of its body weight in food.

Interested in more information about the Asian carp and the Canadian response to this invasive species?

Watch a 5 minute video created by Fisheries and Oceans Canada at this link:

<https://youtu.be/2oCiwbriAuc>

Carp facts were provided by

<https://asiancarp.ca/resources>

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Have a safe and healthy summer no matter what it looks like!