

Kennisis Lake Cottage Owners Association

Kennisis Breeze

Plans for Summer 2021 Activities

Tree Planting Program
Postponed to 2022

Roadside Cleanup

Postponed

KLCOA Spring Meeting

May 26th

Virtual Meeting

7:00pm

Ladies Of The Lake Lunch

Cancelled

KLCOA Fireworks/CANADA DAY

Postponed to July 31st (but will be monitored)

Rock Bass Fishing Derby

Will be announced provided COVID19 protocols can be met

Art on the Dock

Postponed to July 17th & 18th provided COVID19 protocols can be met

Summer Swimming Lessons

Cancelled

Regatta

Cancelled but watch for KLCOA Summer '21Challenge Sailing Regatta

Date to be announced
Sailing Series

Date to be announced

KLCOA General Meeting

Sept. 15th
Virtual meeting

7:00pm

Remember when:

..we didn't have to social distance!



.....we didn't have to wear masks!





.....hugging was a common welcome gesture!

....we could sing in a crowd!



.....meetings were Face- to- Face!



Perhaps the global pandemic has forced us to do things differently and perhaps we have learned that our lives must change in some way to meet the new normal, but, don't lose hope.

"When the sun goes down, the stars come out."

A Message From Our President

Well, here we are again! A new Spring is in the air and with it there are signs of hope for getting back to a new normal, but unfortunately the 'when' is still unclear. We find ourselves once again faced with having to make hard decisions around what our summer is going to look like based on current and predicted restrictions and timeline constraints.

Like last summer, most of our events and activities have been postponed or cancelled but where possible we will be offering ones that we have figured out how to operate within the public health guidelines. We also have a couple of new programs to offer; a virtual 'Cottage Succession Planning – Tax Implications' seminar, and an exciting summer long 'KLCOA COVID '21 Summer Challenge'. Details for both of these events are in this newsletter and on our website at klcoa.org.

Some more exciting news! Back in December of 2020, the KLCOA board struck a committee to work on the development of a General Survey to engage the community in conversation around what is important at the Lakes. We want to ensure the KLCOA is accurately representing and investing in the issues, interests and values of our Lake community. This survey is now ready to launch and will be available after the virtual Spring Meeting on May 26. It will be available on our website and through eblasts from May 26 to July 31, 2021.

We really do want to hear from everyone; whether you are the property owner or a family member; whether you live here full-time or part-time; no matter what your interests are.

Our Spring Meeting this year will be a virtual event on May 26. We will be publishing a detailed Spring Report in advance of the meeting and allowing members to submit questions ahead of time. There will also be a period for questions via chat at the end of the meeting. The meeting will be focussed mainly on our guest speakers; Mayor Andrea Roberts, Councillor John Smith, Sgt. David Moffatt, OPP Provincial Marine Coordinator, and Malcolm Cockwell of the Haliburton Forest. The full agenda is available on our website at klcoa.org.

This is an election year for the KLCOA board. If you are interested in running for a spot on the board please reach out to our nominations committee led by Janis Parker, VP. The election will happen at the virtual AGM on Wednesday, September 15, 2021. More details will come.

I hope everyone has a safe and healthy summer!

Sincerely,

Deb Wratschko

KLOCA President

Klcoa.president.2017@gmail.com

Kennisis Breeze

IT TAKES A LAKE......

COMING MAY 26, 2021

2021 KENNISIS ALL OF US SURVEY



We know that at KENNISIS, ALL OF US are passionate about our beautiful lakes and we hope that our 2021 survey will give everyone a chance to talk about what's important for our community.

ALL OF US and our families have our own special ways of enjoying time at our properties. Participating in this survey will help to ensure a better understanding of what we are all loving and what we're not so keen on! We need to make sure that the KLCOA is accurately representing and investing in the issues, interests and values of our Lake community.

We really do want to hear from everyone; whether you are the property owner or a family member; whether you live here full-time or part-time; no matter what your interests are.

When can I start? The survey will go live after the KLCOA 2021 Virtual

Spring Meeting on May 26 starting at 8:45pm.

Please Register for the meeting at klcoa.org

How do I access the survey? You can access the survey from the KLCOA website at

klcoa.org or from an eblast starting May 26, 2021.

How long do I have?

Survey will remain live from May 26 to July 31, 2021.

Who can do the survey?

We really want to hear from ALL KLCOA members and their families, but anyone from the Kennisis Lake community can complete a survey. If you want to become a member, please sign up at klcoa.org.

We're looking forward to starting the conversation!



2021 KLCOA Spring Meeting Virtual Event Wednesday May 26, 2021 7:00PM



Register Here

7:00 Welcome

Determination of Quorum

Approval of Agenda of 2021 Virtual Spring Meeting

Approval of Minutes of Fall 2020 Annual General Meeting

Introduction of Board Members

7:05 Mayor Andrea Roberts

7:15 Councillor John Smith

7:25 Sgt. David Moffatt - Provincial Marine Coordinator

7:40 Financial Review 2020 Actuals and 2021 Budget – Treasurer, Grant DeMarsh

7:50 Update – KLCOA President - Deb Wratschko

8:10 Haliburton Forest and Wildlife Reserve – Malcolm Cockwell

8:25 Launch of 'KENNISIS All Of Us' Survey

8:30 Questions previously submitted and questions from the Floor

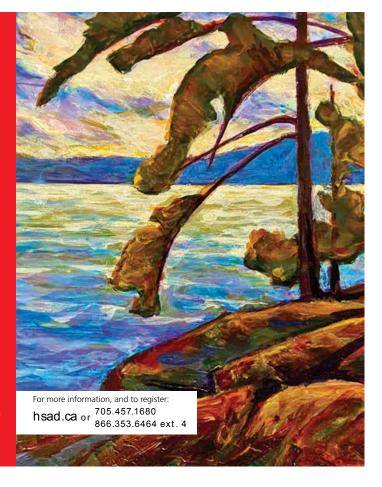
8:45 Adjourn

Fleming College
Haliburton School
of Art + Design

We are Open!

Our summer 2021 art program is a specially curated selection of in-studio courses. Explore a range of creative opportunities including weeklong and weekend workshops. In-person studio experiences will adhere to all mandated safety protocols. We look forward to welcoming you back.

Art: Haliburton Heaven by Mary Intven Wallace Acrylic on cradled wood pane



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KLCOA Traditional Rights of Way Project By: Gino Ariano, KLCOA Director and TROW Team Member

In 1615 Samuel de Champlain describes a journey taken with a war party of Huron Indians from what was to become Lake Simcoe to Balsam Lake and parts beyond. The party eventually made it to Lake Ontario. The historic portage route closely follows the route of Highway 48 from Lake Simcoe to Balsam Lake and on through Chemong and Rice Lakes. From Rice Lake, Champlain and his party then travelled down to Lake Ontario using historic portages or "carrying places". This is the first written evidence we have of use of these historic portage routes. These portage routes were not new when Champlain travelled them but as Leslie Frost writes in his excellent book Forgotten Pathways of the Trent, "the routes were as old as human habitation in North America". The route described above intersects with the Gull River system at Balsam Lake and would have enabled travel to an enormous hinterland for the Trent Valley and its lakes.

The Gull river rises far north of Balsam Lake. In fact, the rivers source is considered to be Longboot Lake not far from Kennisis Lake in Algonquin Park. Indigenous peoples would have used the Gull River route to facilitate communication and trade. As Leslie Frost writes "today one can put a canoe in the water at Port Perry and by the Gull River and Burnt River Systems cross the Haliburton county and Algonquin Park to the Ottawa River. Recent archeological work in Algonquin Park has uncovered nearly three hundred Indian campsites, the peltries from which must have reached Lake Ontario and French traders by way of the ancient portage network." The lush hunting grounds of the Kawarthas, Haliburton and Algonquin were one of the reasons the French established a trading fort at Oshawa named "Cabane de Plomb" around 1755 to protect supply lines and secure the rich furs from the areas we now cottage in. The objective was to secure the furs before the Dutch or English traders coming up from what is now the United States (Oswego and the Hudson Valley, NY) could access them.

So, we can see that indigenous peoples have travelled through Haliburton County for millinea and used historic portage routes to facilitate their travels. Unfortunately, many of these historic portages have been lost either to development or from lack of use. A complex network of trails must have crossed Haliburton County allowing indigenous peoples to move about at will. Today, some of these routes are still in existence and make up part of routes present day canoeists use to travel around Haliburton county and to points beyond. Many of these portage routes are threatened, either by lack of understanding about the value of these routes by current landowners or by landowners trying to limit or prevent access to certain lakes or rivers. This activity greatly hampers travel between lakes and rivers in Haliburton County and prevents people from the county and beyond from fully enjoying the beauty of this gorgeous area.

The KLCOA recognized the value of preserving and protecting these important portage routes in it's lake plan and has been researching portage routes and associated traditional rights-of-way (TROW) for several years. The KLCOA's TROW (traditional rights of way) working group has been researching and finding title documents that reference or reserve the right to the public to access existing travelled portages to preserve peoples right travel freely on the beautiful lakes and rivers of Haliburton County.

The Public Lands Act of Ontario allows "one type of person authorized to cross over private lands is someone portaging a boat and their belongings from one body of water to another. The patenting and granting of lands from the Crown to private individuals is subject to the right of any person travelling on waters connected by a portage to pass over the portage with their belongings without the permission of or payment of the land owner. A person who hinders or obstructs such passage over a portage is guilty of an offence."

Over the past few years the KLCOA has clarified the legal status of two important portages (Lipsy Lake to Soap Pond on Kennisis Lake and Cat Lake to Cat Bay on Kennisis Lake) and the rights of portage associated with these routes.

Lipsy Lake to Soap Pond - this portage crosses 5 parcels of land, 4 that are public (municipal land) and 1 private lot. The deed to the private property includes the express right to portage over this land.

The Cat Lake to Cat Bay on Kennisis Lake Portage crosses 7 parcels of land including 2 private. The deeds to both private properties contain language that provides for the express right to portage over this land.

Both the Lipsy and Cat Lake portage routes cross lands expressly subject to the right of portage

Table 1: Summary of Parcels and Portage Rights for Kennisis I ake

Evidence Supporting the Cat Lake Portage

LOCATION	RIGHT	EVIDENCE	LIMITATIONS
Cat Lake to Kennisis Lake (Cat Bay) - 7 land parcels between Cat Lake and Kennisis Lake (Cat Bay): Shore Road Allowance, 39137-0273 LT, West Shore Drive and 2 x 1 foot reserves, 39137- 0236 LT, Shore Road Allowance	Public shore road allowance, private title with explicit portage right, municipal travelled road, municipal parcels, shore road allowance; PLA right undetermined	39137-0273 LT abstract is S/T H245402 (Thirdly) – private title explicitly subject to portage right as in H242224 C-189, C-185, H242224 – plan location referenced in private title and shown over road allowances and municipal road See also Dysart et al. Bylaw 2001-37 (Sched A - 4th) – assumes Township ownership as public highway with 1 foot reserves, with private requirements before assume municipal maintenance 39137-0236 LT - owned by Dysart et al. Township; no reference to being S/T an explicit right in abstract nor in H243082 transfer to Twp.	Easterly location of portage is not shown on C-189 (publicly owned), but is shown on C-185 LTCQ 2010 – general unshown interests Shore road allowance and municipal road could be closed, or prevent portage uses, unless there is a PLA portage right 1 foot municipal reserves on sides of West Shore Road (By-law 2001-37), assumed they permit public portage access

Kennisis Breeze

Evidence Supporting the Lipsy Lake Portage

Lipsy Lake to **Kennisis Lake** (Soap Pond) -5 land parcels between Lipsy Lake and Kennesis Lake (Soap Pond): Shore Road Allowance, 39137-0123 LT, West Shore Drive and 2 x 1 foot reserves

Public shore explicit portage right, municipal travelled road: **PLA right** undetermined

39137-0123 LT abstract is road allowance, S/T H268116 - private title private title with explicitly subject to portage right, as in H242224 and shown on C-186

C-186, H242224 - plan location referenced in private title and shown over road allowance and municipal road See also Dysart et al. Bylaw 2001-37 (Sched A - 2nd, 3rd) - assumes Township ownership as public highway with 1 foot

LTCQ 2010 - general unshown interests; also subject to Ontario Hydro easements Shore road allowance and municipal road could be closed, or prevent portage uses, unless there is a PLA portage right Note: Plan shows portage extending beyond travelled road on to unknown parcel (rd allowance?), but has southerly access to Soap Pond; also, 1 foot municipal reserves on

Other Lake Associations Working to Preserve TROW's. KLCOA + Dysart new Portage Route Signage

Claypack Lake - Bat Lake Portage Route



Welcom e.

Please Enjoy the Use of this Portage Route

This portage route crosses private land and is expressly subject to the right of portage under the Public Lands Act of Ontario Please use this portage responsibly

- · respect the rights of the landowners,
- · ensure your boat/ canoe is clean and will not be transporting invasive species,
- · leave no trace

(Bat Lake is also known as Growler Lake and Bear Lake)

Growler Lake Property Owners Association

375 m

Kennisis Lake - Cat Lake Portage Route (634m)



Welcome,

Please Enjoy the Use of this Portage Route This portage route crosses public and private land and is expressly subject to the right of portage under the Public

Lands Act of Ontario

- Please use this portage responsibly: respect the rights of the landowners,
 - ensure your boat/canoe is clean and will not be transporting invasive species,





The KLCOA and it's TROW committee will remain active during 2021 and plans to;

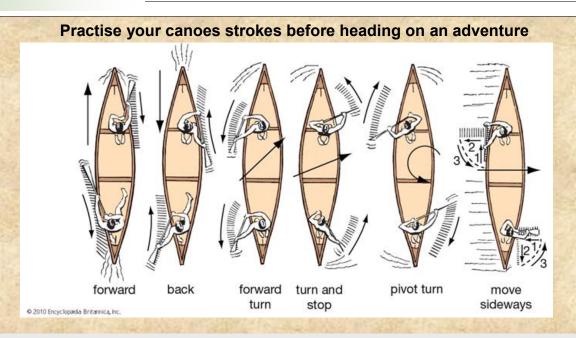
- 1. Continue advocacy and communication around the importance of preserving and protecting TROW's in the general area of Kennisis Lake and areas beyond, including the wider network of lakes and canoe routes to the south of Kennisis Lake, such as Claypack and Growler (Bat) Lakes.
- 2. Investigate Legal Status of the Portage route linking Kennisis to Buckskin Lake as this provides a route from Kennisis to the Haliburton Highlands Water Trails network (HHWT).
- 3. Continue to seek, gather, and review evidence of historic portage use (surveys, maps, notes).
- 4. Determine portages of particular interest and then request and review original surveys and surveyors' records from the MNRF's Office of the Surveyor General.
- 5. Examine detailed title documents (PIN maps, plans, parcel register, transfers) for relevant legal references for new portages and rights-of-way.
- 4. Report any violations of likely traditional rights-of-way to the MNRF.
- 5. Discuss with the MNRF and the Ministry of the Attorney General, and continue discussions with the Township and County, on procedures for protecting the public interest in portage and other traditional rights-of-way.
- 6. Continue to ensure the routes we have established as being legal most notably Cat Bay (Kennisis Lake) to Cat Lake and Lipsy Bay (Soap Pond) to Lipsy Lake remain unencumbered and open to use by the Lake Community and other visitors.
- 7. Continue to post Portage Signs as necessary and as new portage routes are established as being legal under the Public Lands Act of Ontario.

In the fall of 2020 the Haliburton Echo published an excellent article on the Traditional Rights of Way Project. Interested readers can access the article at

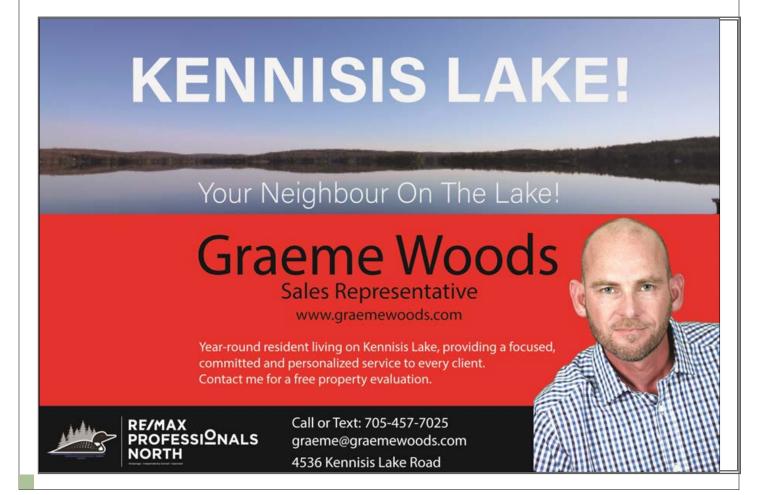
https://haliburtonecho.ca/signs-posted-declaring-portage-routes-as-traditional-rights-of-way/

Do You know the right terminology of a canoe and paddle? Port Side Starboard Side Length Shalt Shalde Tip Port = left Starboard = right Stern = back Bow = front

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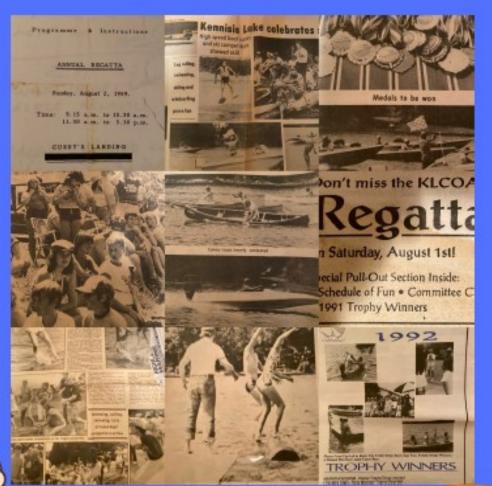


REMEMBER: Wear your approved PDF, have a pealess whistle, take a 15m throw line, take a bailer or bilge pump, a flashlight, a cell phone and a compass.



KICOA SIMMHER CHALLINEGE







COVID SAFE, COTTAGE FUN, SOMETHING FOR EVERYONE DETAILS COMING SOON.

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FOCA and the KLCOA are offering the second in the series:

FAMILY COTTAGE SUCCESSION with estate lawyer Peter Lillico

Topic: Targeting Tax

Everyone loves to talk about and reduce tax, but there are many aspects that are misunderstood:

- a) How and when capital gains tax applies
- b) Techniques to avoid, reduce or defer tax
- c) Planning approaches to fund the eventual payment of the tax

This will be a Zoom event held on Wednesday, June 15 from 7:00pm – 8:30pm

This is a members' only event. Pre-register HERE so you will receive a link to join the seminar closer to the event.



Connectivity at the Kennisis Lakes

Connectivity issues are increasingly a challenge for property owners on the Kennisis Lakes. The paired copper wire landlines were installed around most of the lake in the 1960's and 1970's (late 1990's for West Shore) and are degrading with age. Many areas are too far from the service boxes to allow these copper wire lines to provide reasonable Digital Subscriber Line (DSL – Internet) connectivity and the circuits are full in most areas so that there is no capacity for new subscribers.

Topography allows good cellular coverage in some areas where there is clear line of sight to a tower but there are a number of significant cell "holes" around the lake.

The Canadian Radio-Television Commission has defined "basic service level" for internet connectivity at 50 Mbps download and 10 Mbps upload but virtually no one in the Kennisis area achieves this level of connectivity.

Many property owners participated in the Canadian Internet Registration Authority (CIRA) speed-test last fall at the request of Haliburton County, which showed that the average level of performance for most property owners is about 2.5 Mpbs down and less than 1 Mbps up.

The KLCOA Connectivity Committee (Arlene Burch, Tony Lepine, Joan Middleton, Tayce Wakefield, Deb Wratschko) has been working on behalf of Kennisis property owners for several years to address these issues.

The KLCOA reached out to Bell and Rogers in 2016 to ask them to take steps to improve cellular service in our area. Bell responded and the cell pole near the corner of Watts Rd and Kennisis Lake Rd was eventually installed, which greatly improved cell service in that area with virtually no intrusion on viewscapes and no night lighting.

Because of this positive experience with the company and the fact that they are responsible for the current copper infrastructure, the Connectivity Committee (KLCOA-CC) approached Bell in the fall of 2020 to see if we could work together again to improve service.

The KLCOA-CC has engaged in a dialogue with Bell staff over the past six months. Bell advised that they are no longer investing in the traditional copper wire infrastructure and are transitioning customers to fibre and/or cellular-based service (with about half their customers across Canada now transitioned).

As part of this dialogue, the KLCOA-CC provided Bell with a compendium of over 70 problems

experienced by KLCOA members. As basic landline service is mandated by the CRTC, Bell is planning to undertake significant work in our area (particularly on Watts Rd where there is a concentration of landline problems) to address these issues this summer.

Bell is also incorporating the feedback provided on poor internet connectivity and poor cellular service into its planning for future infrastructure investments.

The KLCOA-CC has also been in communication with responsible officials in Haliburton County

government, the Eastern Ontario Regional Network and at the federal and provincial levels to advise them of the connectivity challenges in our area and encourage them to take steps to address the issues.

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To share our expertise and efforts with other property owners in Haliburton County, the KLCOA-CC has been facilitating quarterly video conferences for the other lake associations with government officials to provide updates on progress on the connectivity issues.

New technologies are offering some promise for improvement. A number of property owners are participating in the beta testing phase of the Starlink low level orbit satellite service. Reports thus far are favourable – it offers very fast download and upload speeds with very limited latency and relatively short outages if the antenna is located with no obstructions. (See starlink.com for more information)

Bell is planning to install "Wireless Home Internet", a cellular-based internet service (generically referred to as Fixed Wireless) on the existing tower on Kennisis Lake Road (before West Shore) later this year. This should offer improved internet service for about half the properties on Kennisis, for those that choose to subscribe. (More information on this service should be available from Bell shortly).

Despite these new technologies, it has become apparent that while the telecommunications market is functioning effectively in urban areas to bring enhanced access to Canadians (although cost remains high), there is a market failure in rural areas. There is simply not enough demand for the private sector players to invest in the required infrastructure to bring improved connectivity to all properties in rural areas.

Yet good connectivity is now a requirement for modern life – for emergency response; to access tele-learning and tele-health offerings and government services; to work, run businesses and

operate charities; to shop; to connect with friends and family; for research and entertainment. The COVID pandemic has brought home how important connectivity is for us all.

The Eastern Ontario Regional Network, comprised of the governments of all the rural counties in eastern Ontario, including Haliburton, has undertaken a number of projects over the past decade to address some of these challenges. They were responsible for bringing better connectivity to towns across the area, including establishing free "hotspots" in towns and villages. The nearest hotspot to Kennisis is at the West Guilford Community Centre and can be accessed from the parking lot. (More information on other hotspots in the County is available at

https://www.haliburtoncounty.ca/en/living-here/internet.aspx)

EORN recently announced that Rogers was the successful bidder for their Cellular Gap Project, which is a \$300 million (\$71 million each from Feds & Ontario; \$10 million from Eastern Ontario counties combined; over \$150 million from Rogers) project to improve cell coverage where people live, work and travel in eastern Ontario. Its objectives are to provide cell voice calling service to over 99% of the area; provide 95% of the area with video-app calls, basic app usage and streaming of standard-definition video; and at least 85% of the area with service levels that can support streaming high-definition video and more data-intensive apps. Rogers and EORN will be making a presentation to Haliburton County Council on April 28th, when more information should become available as to what this means (if anything) for the Kennisis area.

Both the provincial and federal governments have also announced funding schemes to encourage private sector providers to improve connectivity in rural areas. The Ontario Ministry of Infrastructure has accepted applications for the \$150 million Improving Connectivity in Ontario (ICON) program,

The Ontario Ministry of Infrastructure has accepted applications for the \$150 million Improving Connectivity in Ontario (ICON) program, including from Xplornet, which if accepted may improve service in our area, but nothing has yet been announced.

The federal government established the \$1.75 billion Universal Broadband Fund (UBF) to support high-speed (50/10 Mbps) internet projects to rural and remote communities. At KLCOA-CC's urging, in early March of 2021, Bell applied to the UBF for funding to bring fiber to the home to all properties around the Kennisis Lakes. A KLCOA letter in support of this application was provided to Bell and submitted with the application. Applications for UBF funding are now closed. The earliest we expect to hear from the federal government with respect to this application is the summer and it may take even longer.

Fiber to the home would provide all properties around the Kennisis Lakes with the full array of digital services available at high speed (including internet, television, voice over IP, video streaming, etc. for multiple devices at the same time.)

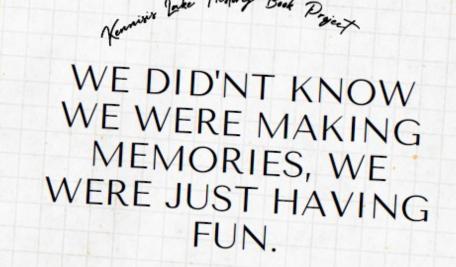
The KLCOA-CC will continue to liaise with Technology Service Providers and government officials in the effort to obtain full connectivity for property owners on the Kennisis Lakes.

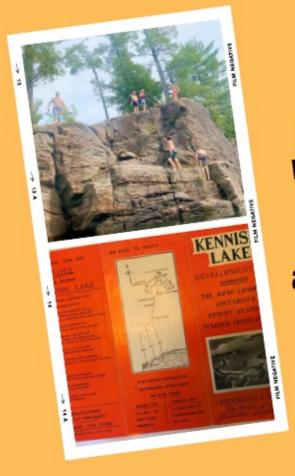
(from the Connectivity committee: Tayce Wakefield, Arlene Burch, Deb Wratschko, Tony Lepine, Joan Middleton)

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It is hard to imagine in the 2021 housing market that a piece of paradise could be obtained for \$3000. Of course, back then, that was a considerable amount to lav down for most people. I am willing to wager that there isn't an early cottager who regrets the decision to take a chance and purchase their little piece of heaven on earth.

The early lots were seldom cleared of trees and ready to be built on. First visits consisted of trying to find a place to park the car and pitch the tent. The next step was to create a good path to the water. The shoreline was full of piles of driftwood, old stumps and lots of natural vegetation. A cottager recently remarked "little did we know that clearing the shoreline would be detrimental to the lake water quality in years to come".

As a young boy, Greg McMaster recalls "sitting on the shore with binoculars watching Bill Curry, with his newly-made wooden barge and 50-HP out-board, very big at the time, at full throttle, spewing exhaust, slowly heading down the lake to the Mill with one of the last log booms, sitting in a lawn chair, smoking a cigar and drinking a beer, on a beautiful summer day." The Mill had a whistle that was the time clock for all the lake kids to get home for dinner. This would have been nearing the time of the end of the Mill and just before the marina become a staple and life line for early cottagers.

Tent camping was how many cottagers started off their Kennisis Life. Michael Roberts tells a story of his mother tying cans along a rope and then stringing the rope around the tent in hopes of keeping the bears away and get an advance warning of an impending visit. I am sure tent life enabled all the outdoor critters to be well heard.

Before purchasing the right spot, Peter Smith's family first visited Kennisis Lake in 1959. They rented a tin boat from the marina and travelled the entire shoreline of the lake. The family stayed at Windemere cabins, Peter remembers waking up in the morning and to find that all their running shoe laces were totally shredded from the mice during the night. An abundance of mice did not stop them from purchasing land.

Why buy a lake front cottage property? Perhaps Rick Good sums up the question up perfectly "I love seeing the lake from my kid's eyes. What they love and the relationships that made their summers special. Their stamp is all over the place. At the end of the day, Kennisis is about family and sharing adventures."

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There is still time to submit photos and send in your cottage memories and stories. Please send yours in to Natalie Wood woodmcf@rogers.com



Beach parties, Cabin Island, Tinny Races, picking rocks for the shoreline wall, cooking over an open fire, that weekend it rained so much you invented the best cottage game, the marina dances, the smell of the fresh baked bread, the biggest fish you caught, that night you walked home naked from the best cottage party ever, the morning the sunrise was so pretty it took your breath away, the time you made the worst raspherry pie, the day you met your best friend



Native Plants by the Haliburton County Master Gardeners

"Shoreline protection and an understanding of how it affects waterways is critical for wildlife habitat for a variety of species including spawning fish, aquatic insects, turtles and nesting waterfowl. Shoreline vegetation also helps protect water quality. A dense strip of native plants is an important buffer filtering snow and water runoff and preventing soil erosion." (www.haliburtonmastergardener.ca)

Big Bluestem (Andropogon gerardii)

Big bluestem is a grass native to a large part of North America. It is a warm season grass so don't look for new growth until sometime in June. The foliage is a blueish green colour with flowering August through to September. Partners well with other native plants such as aster and coreopsis. Excellent winter interest with flowers swaying in the breeze above the snow. Cut flowers back in late spring before new growth. Tolerates some doubt once established. Excellent for soil erosion.



- Moist fertile soil
- Will grow in a variety of soils including sandy and heavy
- Full sun but will tolerate some shade
- Grows 100 150 cm high

New England Aster

New England Aster is a herbaceous perennial for zones 4-8. A native plant of Ontario, it attracts both bees and butterflies, especially the monarch looking for late season nectar. It is a member of the Asteraceae family.

Flowers

- summer, autumn, (August to October)
- purple, flowers, 3 cm in diameter, numerous
- 60-150 cm in height
- full sun
- moist and rich well drained soil
- attracts bees and butterflies





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Helen's Flower (Helenium autumnale)

Helen's flower (believed to be named for Helen of Troy) is more commonly known as sneezeweed. This herbaceous native perennial will not cause sneezing in spite of its name.

Hardy to zone 3, this is a favourite plant for shoreline restoration because it grows reliably from seeds, plugs, and divided clumps and will outcompete weeds. The extensive fibrous roots stabilize soil on a slope and won't need staking if used in mass plantings along pathways leading to a lake or river.

The plant's multiple wing-shaped clumping stems can grow to 1½ m tall.

- attracts honeybees, bumblebees, and butterflies
- need full sun
- need moist but well-drained soil





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We understand that owning a property in the Haliburton Highlands can be costly. Renting can be a great way for property owners to get the most out of their cottages, but where should you start? Call Ted or Carolyn, or email info@redstonerentals.com and we'll be happy to help you get started!



REDSTONE RENTALS INC www.redstonerentals.com

Ted: (705) 754-1511

Carolyn: (905) 294-4359

info@redstonerentals.com



ARTIST:

Marg Pereira





RETURNING ARTIST: Shirley Turchet



RETURNING ARTIST: George Hammond



RETURNING ARTIST:

Marleen Campbell

NEW 2021: Louise Scott-Bushell



NEW 2021: Melissa Bouwmeister

NEW 2021: Riley Pidwerbecki

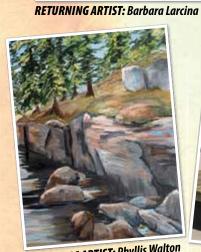
RETURNING ARTIST: Jeanette Kling 2021:



NEW 2021: Richard Bond



RETURNING ARTIST: Colleen Trapp-Warner



RETURNING ARTIST: Lynda Henry

RETURNING ARTIST: Phyllis Walton

Due to COVID-19 concerns, all locations will have hand sanitizers available, and artists and the KLCOA community would

appreciate that all visitors wear masks





Savannah Tomev

NEW 2021: Sara McDonald





NEW 2021: Ramona Gornik

NEW 2021: David Kerr





Kennisis Breeze

Saving Grace - the Science and Stewardship of Saving Turtles

(by Leora Berman, Founder and COO of The Land Between and Joan Middleton)

Turtles, especially Ontario's common snapping turtles, are often misunderstood and their importance to our health, wealth and overall wellbeing is very much underestimated.

Turtles are known as keystone species; meaning that they are the foundation of food webs, holding up entire ecosystems- in a sense they can be considered founders of aquatic habitats. They are also active agents in supporting lake health. The unique roles and behaviours of turtles, cannot be replicated or replaced.

Juvenile turtles scour lakes looking for protein, and will choose sources that are easy to access. This ready bounty is mainly in the form of carrion. They will "clean up" all the dead pollywogs, frogs and fish that did not survive the winter, and have also been known to consume carcasses of other unfortunates including beaver or even moose that have somehow reached their "end" in the lake-and of all the turtles, the snapping turtle, is the best janitor for our lakes. Therefore, turtles, but especially snapping turtles, remove sources of bacteria and pathogens that, if otherwise left to remain, would result in "swimmers itch" for those taking a plunge, intestinal problems for those relying on lake water for drinking supplies, or other difficulties for both Lakeland residents and resident wildlife.

Fun fact: In Europe, snapping turtles have been used to find bog people- people who have haplessly fallen through the layers of sphagnum moss atop boggy wetlands, and sunk into the dark acidic depths to have met their demise, only to then be "pickled" in the process. To search out these calamities, a gentle lead is fastened to a snapping turtle who then sniffs out the bodies, directing divers to the source of interest.

When turtles age, they require less protein and will forage mainly on vegetation and seeds. And then, as they journey between habitats within their territory from mating areas, to feeding areas, to nest sites, and eventually to hibernation sites, the turtles spread these seeds (that are now ready to germinate thanks to processes during digestion) and the seeds grow to renew wetlands and shore lands, which in turn are essential habitats supporting about 70% of Ontario's fish and wildlife; from fish nurseries to forage areas for frogs, waterfowl and even moose. The cycle is then begun again as the plants that take root in these places thanks to the turtles, then also help to filter water for everyone's benefit, and also foster fish and wildlife, including turtles. Turtles are therefore custodians of this cycle. Therefore, without turtles, or sufficient numbers of turtles in an area, entire food webs and ecosystems will deteriorate towards major malfunction. Turtles are also found in almost all places on the earth, except the south pole. And turtles, globally, are at risk of extinction.

What is more marvelous, beyond the services that turtles provide, is the mysterious manoeuvring that turtles do. They know where they were born and they know where they are going: Turtles make a mental map of their territories when they are very young, beginning with their nest sites, they index spaces as they roam and explore. Between hatch-out to approximately 3 years of age turtles are imprinting feeding grounds, travel routes, mating sites, and hibernation locations, effectively mapping out an entire territory. This territory can be as big as 20km square for larger species and as small as 2km square for smaller turtles. And once imprinted, these places are etched in their memory, which is incredible, as they will return to hibernation sites within 1 metre(continued)

of the previous year and cross roads taking the same pathways to nest sites or feeding areas, rarely veering more than 15km off course (Brookes).

This memorized atlas will last them the rest of their lives, which can be upwards of 200 years for snapping turtles and over 400 years for smaller turtle species. However, the ability to make a map seems to deteriorate with age, and moving a turtle from its territory can be devastating because the stress of disorientation along with the ceaseless attempts to find a way home may lead them to stop eating, but also may send them across new and dangerous roads.

Beyond an ingenious mind map, turtles also have incredible ways to navigate from one site to another within their territories. Studies have shown that turtles will use the sun as a clock to find east and west, while magnetite, a mineral that is found in sea turtles' brains, and which may also be found in Ontario's turtles effectively makes a turtle into a walking compass as it allows them to find magnetic north. Other studies show that turtles may have a unique chemical in their eyes and a unique sensor in their ears where they can see or sense earth magnetics and therefore discern north from south etc. Amazing!

If that is not astounding enough, these facts may inspire you: They can hold their breath for 45 minutes and in the winter, they can breathe through their nodes in their butts as the brumenate (awake and slowly moving under the ice). Their hearts also beat only a few times a minute when in this state. Many species can rotate their eyeballs to see front and side and have exceptional sight. They can regrow nerve tissue which helps them heal from major trauma. They cry when injured. They call to each other in their nests to tell each other when to emerge. Turtle's hearts will beat for approximately four days after they are brain dead. And according to Indigenous teachings they are a testament to the Creator's love for humanity by transmitting the sacred Seven Grandfather teachings to us and as walking evidence of creation; where the snapping turtle was alive in the exact form as it is in today, during the Cretaceous period 50M years ago; also their physiology is illuminating, where each hard shell turtle species in north America has 13 main scutes on their top shell for each of the 13 moons in the year and 28 ridges between the terminal scutes which reflect the 28 days between each moon.

Historically, turtles were entirely miscalculated. Early settlers likened them to rodents assuming them to be innumerous and expendable. These colonists further thought that turtles competed with fish species or killed too many waterfowl, and therefore the snapping turtle was culled through government order. But we finally know better- after significant research and integrating Indigenous Traditional Knowledge, it is understood that turtles are truly exceptional.

It takes approximately 60 years to replace just one turtle in nature. This is because turtles take about the same time as humans or longer to reach sexual maturity (between the age of 8 up to 20), and then they have a very low recruitment rate (the percentage of eggs that hatch and succeed to reach adulthood) which is about 0.06%.

Older turtles are more fecund; meaning they lay more eggs as they age and they have fewer natural predators. Therefore, these adults are essential to keep populations stable.

However, adult turtles are facing increasing threats by humans, and populations are declining rapidly. The decline is chiefly due to road strikes. Secondary threats include wetland and shoreland habitat losses through filling and degradation, as well as losses to the pet trade and deliberate persecution. Therefore, the most recent assessments indicate that we have lost more than 50% of turtles in Ontario, and in very short order- in less than 50 years.

Kennisis Breeze

But the decline in populations is not steady- it increases as more adults are lost, and as more roads are improved and installed, and as traffic surges, so that the rate of reduction is escalating.

What can be done?

The Turtle Guardians program of The Land Between charity is an initiative that was founded locally and which operates across Ontario. The effort, dedicated to saving our shelled friends, is grassroots, and works with local volunteers, communities and kids to save turtles. Turtle Guardians offers training and tools for all skill levels and all ages. You can sign up as Nest Sitter and learn how to construct a nest cage protector, install and monitor nests and babysit nesting turtles. Road Researchers are volunteers that walk, cycle or drive target roads at least once a week and record turtle activity as well as help turtles that they encounter. Wetland Watchers monitor wetland sites recording turtle and wildlife sightings and habitat features. The newest program, Turtle Crossing Guards, involves taking shifts in mortality zones to record turtles encountered and help them to the other side safely. Training is provided and includes lessons in how to handle and help snapping turtles (and other turtles), road safety protocols, and how to record data. All data helps the charity and their extensive partners, estimate turtle populations, plan for underpasses and other mitigation measures, and communicate trends and needs with partners and agencies. And of course, the helping hands on the landscape are a direct help to these vulnerable heroes. Turtle Guardians operates under a Species at Risk research permit and in partnership with the Haliburton Road Department, Scales Nature Park and the Trillium Lakelands District School Board.

The inspiration for the newest program came from Grace. Grace is an ancient snapping turtle, whose hibernation site is near the Haliburton Highlands Secondary School and feeding grounds extend across 2 lakes at over 40km radius and across busy roads including Highway 118 in Haliburton County. Grace is likely over 125 years old judging by her carapace (upper shell) size, and could be as old as 200 years according to scientific studies (Armstrong and Brooks). She is the largest turtle that the Turtle Guardians have had the honour of meeting in Haliburton County. She is 39cm, which is very close to the record size found in this area of Ontario that we know of at 42cm. Grace is not only notable because of her size, but she is missing her right eye. Grace is named for the absolute miracle of her longevity and existence without significant injury or death in this busy area of roads and boats. But Grace is not the only elder to watch out for. The Kennisis Lake area is occupied by a turtle that was named Hope. Hope is a female elder snapping turtle who appears by her size to be well over 70 years of age, and she is notable as she has porcupine quills in her beak that were likely a result of the porcupine crossing a regular route travelled by this senior navigator. Therefore, when travelling on the local roads, drive defensively with relaxed eyes focused ahead. Turtles often cross between two low lying areas, where they feel safe.

Help Turtle Guardians by volunteering and also by donating. The program is raising funds for the Crossing Guard program, to pay for high visibility vests, signage to bookend key sites and keep drivers, volunteers and turtles safe, and for temporary silt fencing to assist in "slowing turtles". Also Guardians are also working to install two pilot underpasses to help turtles cross under roads using existing culverts in candidate areas. They have launched a GoFundMe Campaign to support these efforts. Please consider supporting them by volunteering: www.turtleguardians.ca/volunteering and/or by donating: www.turtleguardians.ca/donate or through go fund me at www.turtleguardians.ca/donate or through go fund me at

Fun facts: Snapping turtles only snap in defense and mainly on land. In the water they are curious but shy and would rather swim away than strike. Few episodes of biting under water have occurred and only where the turtles have been "taught" to associate a dock with food-where people have continually fished at the same point regularly, teaching the turtle to be ready for food to drop in the water. In these cases, we have "rehabilitated" turtles by swimming with them and reordering the routines and places for fishing. And also, average sized snapping turtles bite force is less than a human's and cannot remove fingers and toes off average sized humans. This was tested repeatedly using pigs' tails, carrots and sticks and with turtles weighing up to 25lbs or measuring up to 39 cm carapace length...a larger than average turtle. In these trials, the turtles could not even break the stick or carrot in half...although they can leave a good welt!

Leora Berman, Founder and COO



Possibly Haliburton's oldest snapping turtle

SAVING GRACE



If you see an injured turtle please take the time and care to retrieve it- record the exact location, place it in a dry warm ventilated container and call your nearest wildlife rehabilitation centre -

Woodlands Wildlife Sanctuary at 705-286-1133

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Let me introduce you to our local very large/old snapping turtle we have nicknamed Hope.

Kelly Butler on Watts Road is watching over a number of turtles and especially this one.

Signs have been put up to be watchful while driving and there is work underway to try and capture Hope. She appears to have had a run in with a porcupine as you can see from the picture. Be careful driving around the Lake roads and be watchful of these endangered species. If they are on the roads, use a stick and gently persuade them to move off the road (in the direction they were going) or if the turtles are smaller ones you can pick them up (underneath in their belly area).



Kelly Butler

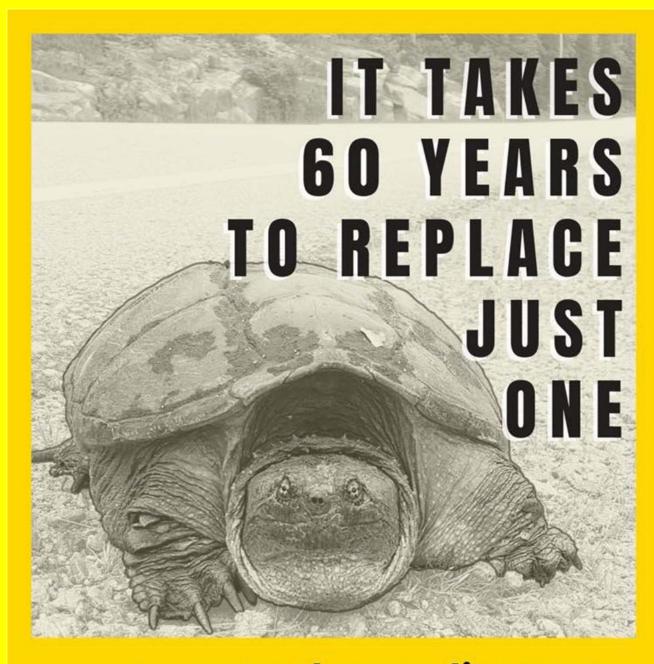
We do not suggest attempting to pick up a snapping turtle and never pick up a turtle by its tail.

Visit *Turtle Guardians facebook page* for interesting articles. You can also purchase green

turtle crossing signs at West Guilford Store. ...

Joan Middleton







www.turtleguardians.ca Call/Text: 705-854-2888

Volunteer to monitor crossing sitesand help turtles across roads

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Wait! Those "weeds" are improving the health of our lake

Thinking of removing aquatic vegetation from your shoreline or around your dock and swimming area? STOP! In Muskoka, it is illegal to remove vegetation from the water without a permit from the Ministry of Natural Resources and Forestry. Furthermore, these so-called "weeds" are actually helping to keep our lake healthy.



Aquatic vegetation helps remove phosphorus from the water. Phosphorus is considered one of the major stressors contributing to algal blooms. Fortunately, we have not experienced a bloom on Lake of Bays and our water quality is excellent, but one would seriously and negatively affect our enjoyment of the lake and property values.

Aquatic vegetation also provides fish habitat—both feeding grounds and spawning areas.

Some companies recommend agitators to minimize plant growth in the water. While not illegal, these devices disturb silt from the bottom of the lake and greatly increase water turbidity. Disturbed silt can smother fish eggs, cause damage to the sensitive gills of fish and potentially interfere

with particulate feeding. Turbidity makes it more difficult to treat water for drinking and reduces light penetration which affects the growth of phytoplankton, negatively impacting the entire aquatic food chain.

Disturbing the bottom of any water body, whether by pulling vegetation or using an agitator could release contaminants, including cadmium, mercury, lead, excess phosphorus, pesticides, PCBs and others, which had been safely contained in the silty bottom.

So rather than trying to get rid of aquatic vegetation once it's there, why not address the cause? Aquatic plants often grow where nutrients such as phosphorus, nitrogen and potassium are plentiful. Efforts to prevent excess nutrients in the soil along the shoreline from reaching the lake are our best line of defense. This can be done by:

- reducing or eliminating lawn areas which have shallow root systems that do not absorb many nutrients;
- never using fertilizers (which all contain phosphorus, nitrogen and potassium); and
- establishing deeper and wider buffers of indigenous, deep-rooted shrubs or trees along the shoreline that filter out excess nutrients from the soil before they can reach the lake water.

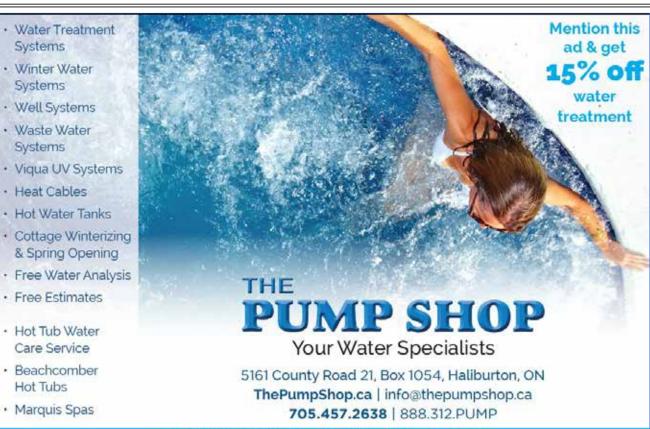
If you are interested in getting help to renaturalize your shoreline, visit naturaledge.watersheds.ca. They offer advice on indigenous plants, planting plans and subsidized rates for shoreline property owners.

By Caroline Konarzewski Lake of Bays Association



Kennisis Breeze





SERVING COTTAGE COUNTRY SINCE 1987

Article provided by the

Red Wine Hot Chocolate Recipe (https://theadventurebite.com/)

Red Wine Hot Chocolate is a dark chocolate blend of flavors is so rich and decadent you are sure to fall in love at first sip.

Prep Time5 minutes Cook Time5 minutes Total Time10 minutes Servings4 Calories363kcal Author: Danni Meyer

Ingredients

- Boiling pan
- Stirring spoon
- Mugs for cocoa
- 2 cup Red wine
- 2 tbsp Cocoa powder
- 2 tbsp Sugar
- 1/2 tsp Cinnamon
- 4 cup milk

Hint of salt

Instructions

Whisk the cocoa powder, sugar, and cinnamon together in a large saucepan.

2. Add the milk and red wine and bring to a simmer over medium heat, whisking occasionally, until hot and smooth, about 5 minutes.

Serves 4.

Enjoy!

Note: this recipe can be made ahead of time and heated up when it is time to sit around the fire!





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Bannock Bread (from https://www.eurekacamping.com/

3 Cups Flour

2 Tablespoons Baking Powder

Dash of salt

3 Tablespoons Fat, either oil, lard, or butter

? Cup Warm Water (depends)



Bannock Bread is one of the most famous and easy camping recipes in the world. Some eat it as dessert, some eat it for breakfast, others share it as a snack. Either way it is a perfect microcosm for simple campfire cooking.

Making Bannock Bread is all about feel. The more you make it, the better you get. Start off by adding all the ingredients, except the water, in a bowl. Mix this with your fingers. You want the dough to feel crumbly, like breadcrumbs. Don't use

the palm of your hand, instead just use your fingers; over-mixing produces gluten and that is bad.

Now is the time for the water. Slowly add some water and then mix with your fingers. You're looking for a dough that's soft and malleable. Odds are you will not need more than 2/3 cup of water, so stop there. Keep mixing the dough, with your fingers, until it holds together and seems sticky and bouncy at the same time. For cooking you can add it to a skillet with a little bit of oil or butter and cook each side until it's nice and crispy. Or, for the kids, you can take some dough and wrap it around your perfect Marshmallow roasting stick and have them cook it over an open fire. Just make sure you work the dough so it sticks and doesn't fall while cooking. Have fun and enjoy!



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Dysart et al reminds us about:

Burning Regulations

No daytime burning between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m between April 1 to October 31.

All burning in Dysart (any time of the year) must be,

- Limited to one fire, smaller than two (2) meters in diameter and must be attended at all times by a competent person with adequate equipment to extinguish the fire (this person responsible for any damages)
- Away from combustible material, buildings, property lines and roadways by at least three (3) meters.

To report a complaint about daytime burning contact the fire department as per below contacts. If it is an emergency call 911.

For full details of the Dysart open air burning regulations, see By-Law 2019-25.

Smoke Alarms

Most fatal fires occur at night when people are sleeping. A working smoke alarm will detect smoke and sound to alert you. It is the law for all Ontario homes to have working smoke alarms on every storey and outside all sleeping areas. This covers single family, semidetached and town homes, whether owner-occupied or rented.

Carbon Monoxide (CO) Alarms

Often called the invisible killer, carbon monoxide (CO) is an invisible, odorless, colorless gas created when fuels (such as gasoline, wood, natural gas, propane, kerosene, heating oil) burn incompletely.

If you have fuel burning appliances, or an attached garage, you are required by law to have working CO alarms outside every sleeping area.

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- Contact Heather

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Planning to work from the cottage this season?

HCDC is a nonprofit community business support group reaching out to the Haliburton community offering hot desks with high speed internet and business incubators. The HCDC Incubator provides new and emerging businesses with flexible, affordable space; access to business supports and mentoring, fibre optic broadband service (100 mg parallel), Wi-Fi, and an environment conducive to entrepreneurial growth in a central location in the village of Haliburton. If you are thinking about working from the cottage this summer, contact us to talk about your needs. Office space is available anytime.

KENNISIS LAKE and West Guilford LANDFILL SITES:

Reminder: Remember to separate paper/fibres and containers and garbage must be in clear plastic bags.

Passed on Wednesday- Failed on Saturday

According to the Lakeshore Capacity Handbook "High levels of phosphorus in lake water will promote eutrophication — excessive plant and algae growth, resulting in a loss of water clarity, depletion of dissolved oxygen and a loss of habitat for species of coldwater fish such as lake trout. While shoreline clearing, fertilizer use, erosion and overland runoff can all contribute phosphorus to an inland lake, **the primary human sources of phosphorus are septic systems."** Thus, keeping our septic systems functioning well is very important for healthy lakes.

As of spring 2021 all 4 Haliburton County municipalities will have Septic Reinspection Programs running. These programs are extremely important as they tell owners whether or not their system needs repairs, or in rare cases replacement. They check the physical condition of the systems. The results vary by the level of inspections – levels 1 through 4. A level 4 finds more of the problem systems than a level 3 etc.

Even the level 1 reinspection program in Highlands East has so far determined that 35 % of all systems inspected are at moderate to high risk. So, the reinspection programs are critically important but more is needed

A system that passes inspection on Wednesday can still fail.

Why does this happen.? The system has been inspected and is physically sound – how can it fail?

Here are the **2 most common reasons**:

Hydraulic Overloading

Septic systems are designed with many factors to consider. Two important considerations are:

How many people will use the system

An average water usage rate per person

An average incoming amount of wastewater is derived from this information, which then defines the size or capacity of the septic tank and drainfield. The purpose of the septic tank is:

To allow solids to settle at the bottom of the tank

To allow bacteria to break down the nutrients in the organic waste

In simple terms – if you have too many people using the system or put too much water and waste down the drains you can overload the system. The septic system for a 3-bedroom cottage or house is designed to handle the waste from 6-8 people. If you have more, you risk overloading the system which can then send untreated waste into your tile bed and in the worst case from there into the lake.

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Killing the Good Bacteria in your system that are needed to break down the nutrients.

Some of the most common ways that this can happen follow

Using products that kill bacteria

Laundry detergent with bleach

Bleach itself

Antibacterial soaps or other products

Commercial dishwasher rinse aids – use lemon juice or vinegar instead

For Septic Tips https://www.cohpoa.org/septic-health/septic-tips/

So, make sure your system gets inspected and then don't overload it or kill the good bacteria

To read the full Lakeshore Capacity Handbook visit:

https://www.ontario.ca/document/lakeshore-capacity-assessment-handbook-protecting-water-quality-inland-lakes

Article provided



The Gypsy Moth: an Invasive Species in Southern Ontario

Symptoms and damage

- Gypsy moth outbreaks occur every 7 to 10 years.
- Larvae chew holes in leaves or devour entire leaves.
- In late July, spongy egg masses can be observed on the trunks and branches of infected trees.
- Understory shrubs and plants may also be affected.
- During severe outbreaks, trees and shrubs are completely defoliated over large areas; despite the trees' ability to produce a new crop of leaves over the summer, the damage causes significant growth loss.

Defoliation makes trees more susceptible to secondary pests, drought, and poor growing conditions.



The female is white with black wavy lines across forewings and a hairy body (shown: does not fly). Male is mottled dark and light brown and looks triangular when resting. It is active from late-July to early September, laying small, fuzzy, tan-coloured clumps of eggs in sheltered places. It overwinters as eggs.



Caterpillar: dark-coloured, hairy, with a double row of five pairs of blue spots, followed by a double row of six pairs of red spots down its back. Feasts on oak, maple and other deciduous trees.

The male gypsy moth.



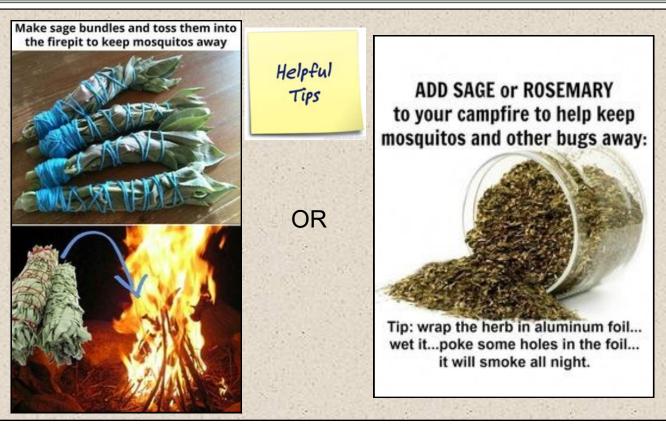
How Do We manage Them?

The first is to target and destroy egg masses by scraping them into a sealable container filled with soap and water. This can be done throughout the fall and winter when the tan egg masses turn a whitishtan colour and are easier to spot on tree trunks. At the end of collection, dispose of the entire container in the garbage You can then pick the caterpillars off by hand and destroy them in a container of soapy water.

Information obtained from www.ontario.ca

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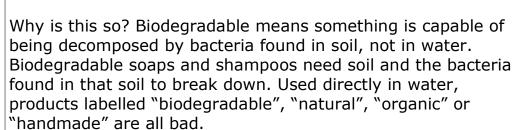


Helpful Tips

Busting the Biodegradable Shampoo Myth

When the first cottagers settled here on the shores of Lake of Bays it was exciting and exhilarating to jump into the lake and wash with soap and shampoo. There was no indoor plumbing, the lake was right there, and after all, any bubbles created quickly dissipated. It was assumed that a little bit of soap in a big lake was harmless.

Turns out that assumption is dead wrong. Even a biodegradable soap is not safe to use in the water. All soap, whether biodegradable or not, detrimentally affects lake chemistry and can have negative impacts on fish and other aquatic organisms.





In the lake, soaps and shampoos reduce surface tension so that little insects that crawl on the surface drown. Fish and other aquatic creatures that feed on these insects lose a vital food source. The surfactants in soaps and shampoos can be toxic to other lake life as well, especially tiny invertebrates that are near the bottom of the food chain and therefore, essential for the health of the lake. Surfactants cause changes in the ecological balance of the water and can contribute to algal blooms and we sure don't want that to happen!

If you desperately want to clean off in the lake, just use a washcloth and scrub hard. Water is an excellent solvent that attaches to dirt and mud and washes it away. No soap required! And if you must wash with soap out-of-doors, use one that is biodegradable and phosphate-free and use it sparingly. Do all your washing, bathing or cleaning at least 30 metres from any water source and dispose of your soapy wash and rinse water in a hole six inches deep. Better yet, use your indoor plumbing and let your septic system do its job of slowly releasing its contents into the soil where it can biodegrade slowly.

By Caroline Konarzewski

Information collected by the



Lake of Bays Association

Kennisis Breeze

"I Went to Haliburton" - A Campfire Game to Exercise Your Memory

How to play...

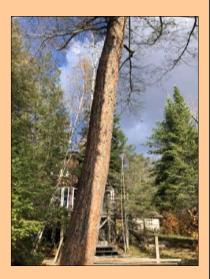
• Person one starts by saying "I went to Haliburton and bought...." (an item beginning with the letter 'A') eg: "an awning".

- Person two says the same as person one ("I went to Haliburton and bought an awning") but they also add an item beginning with the letter 'B'.
- Person three says what person one and person two said but adds an item beginning with the letter 'C'.
 And so-on.

When someone gets it wrong they are out of the game (or whatever rule you want to make up).



What do we blame for this?



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Water Management Update from the Coalition for Equitable Water Flow - May 12, 2021

Our CEWF Chair, Ted Spence, has maintained regular contact with the TSW water management team throughout the spring season, and our full Executive Committee has reviewed the situation on our monthly meetings. Once again we have had very variable conditions across the Trent River basin. The TSW has had a complex task trying to bring the entire system towards full with the goal of reaching full by the last week of May. In general we have had quite dry conditions through the spring and on several occasions over the last few weeks we have seen major storm events pass south of Lake Ontario. More recently, we have seen rainfall North of lake Ontario but not very much over many of the reservoir basins.

In recent years, TSW has been targeting spring levels to just below full on most lakes to maintain some storage capacity for extreme spring rainfall events as have caused severe flooding several times recently. As compared to the past, it was common for lakes to go to overfull and that has been reflected in the averages for these dates. The result is that some reservoir graphs show average levels for this date which are above the target full level. In a few cases, this can be confusing in comparing current levels to the historic averages.

Recent rainfall events have tracked south of the reservoirs in the Trent Basin, and the Kawartha lakes and downstream now have reached normal water levels. The central reservoir lakes range from full to still a ways to go for some. The Burnt River reservoirs are almost all at average levels. In the Gull River system the Kennisis - Hawk chain and Kushog are still low as is the Maple Lake feeder chain. The total TSW Haliburton Sector reservoir storage is just 3% below average at this point but the Gull storage is only at 87%, the Burnt at 95% and the Central lakes at 96%. Looking at the entire Trent basin conditions are quite varied from sub-basin to sub-basin.

The rains in the south have brought the Kawartha Lakes to full or above full so they are passing water downstream to mitigate against flooding from future rainfall events. The Otonabee River flow through Peterborough is now up to 80CMS (cubic metres per second) compared to flows around 12CMS a couple of weeks ago. Levels of Rice Lake and downstream are also high with water passing.

In the Central Lakes, the large reservoirs at Mississagua and Anstruther both passed their full levels last week and the TSW is actively managing logs to prevent overfilling and to restore river flows. Other Central Lakes are still filling slowly; Eels is at 91%, Jacks at 94% and Crystal only at 84%. The good news is there are some local inflows and levels are still coming up but very slowly. However, rainfall events are needed.

The Burnt River reservoirs are all at average levels with the exception of Farquar and Esson.

The lower Gull flow is being managed to bring levels on Gull Lake and downstream to normal and then the flow will increase to restore downstream flows and levels at Shadow Lake. As of Monday this week the flow of the Gull is only 5CMS compared to the average of 25 CMS on this date. The plan is to increase this to about 12 CMS once the lower Gull lakes get closer to full. Levels on some smaller lakes in the southern section, like Big Bob and Little Bob, exceeded full last week and the TSW was actively managing the dams.

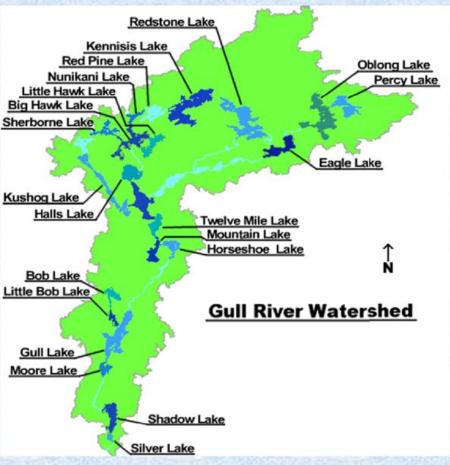
Kennisis Breeze

The upper Gull reservoirs and the reservoirs above the Maple Lake chain remains problematic and badly need rainfall events. The flow through Minden has been kept very low all spring to ensure that as much water as possible is stored in the upstream reservoirs. The low levels on Kennisis, Hawk, Halls and Kushog continue to rise slowly with some local inflows but significant rain will be necessary to allow TSW to distribute the available water and bring them closer to normal.

The reservoirs above the flow-through Maple lake chain are also problematic at this point. Redstone is still about 30CMS below full and Eagle and Oblong also remain well below average for the date. There is some local inflow occurring. At this point Oblong and Redstone are shut off, Percy is being adjusted to help with Oblong levels and Eagle is on a minimum flow. We anticipate that the flow from Eagle will be increased before the long weekend in May.

So overall conditions are quite varied across our sector and a significant number of reservoirs are still well below expected seasonal levels. The Maple Lake Chain issue is looking particularly serious but TSW is certainly aware of the problem. It is ironic that the Kawarthas now have almost too much water from rainfall and local inflows and a rebalancing is underway. There is no doubt that we must have rainfall from the Maple Lake reservoir chain and northward to allow TSW to establish a normal pattern of lake levels and flows as we enter the cottage season. We also need rainfall over several of the Central lakes reservoir basins.

Gull River Watershed System













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We are always happy to help!

It never hurts to help...rural living, be it seasonal or year round can pose some challenges that are somewhat out of the ordinary. Whether it is ice on the eaves, alarms on various mechanical components chirping or doors and windows that open easily in August but require a kick in May. Lets not forget about the pitter patter of little feet that you hear in the attic or walls at night.

Yes it is all part of cottage life. For the past 24 years HomePro Inspections has been troubleshooting these very problems, identifying the concern and providing the solution. Getting to the bottom of your problems is what we do, septic use issues, wood stove backdraft or in need of WETT certification. Oh, yes even the peculiar smell, or the slippery slope. With some 6000 home inspections completed we look forward to the problem we have not seen yet!

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