

Kennisis Lake Cottage Owners Association

Kennisis Breeze

In order to see birds, it is necessary to become part of the silence.

Robert Lynd

Plans for Summer 2021 Activities

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. 22nd

Virtual meeting

7:00pm



Spectacular Close Up Shots

Many of us who use our cell phones and cameras, cannot zoom in and capture a photo to this degree. Thank you, Janis Parker, for sharing your close up shots with your MEGA lens!







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A Message From Our President

Summer Kennisis Breeze – Letter from the President, Deb Wratschko

At the time of writing this letter, we have just headed into Phase 2 of COVID recovery with no clear indications of what Phase 3 will look like. As a result we will be leaving our calendar of events as listed.

I am happy to announce that we are able to move forward with putting all of the interwoven pieces in place to bring you a great fireworks show on July 31. There are still risks involved but the KLCOA board has worked hard to minimize them. Watch your eblasts for details.

The Rock Bass Fishing Derby on July 10, Art on the Dock on July 17 and 18, the Summer Long Kennisis 21' Challenge, and the Sailing Series are all on target to happen with whatever the COVID restrictions are in place at the time of the event.

Thank you to the over 600 people who have responded to our KennisisAllofUs survey so far. We appreciate your time to share your thoughts with us to help 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 would still like to hear from the rest of you. If you have not done the survey, please do so, and If you have immediate family members who spend time at the lake and have a keen interest in our Lake community, please encourage them to complete the survey. Ask your cottage neighbours if they have done theirs. You can do the survey from a link in this newsletter, from our website at klcoa.org or in past and upcoming eblasts. The survey will close on July 31. Once you have completed the survey you can enter to win some great prizes.

This year is an election year for the KLCOA board. The AGM will be a virtual event on Wednesday, September 22 at 7:00pm. Registration for the event will start after August 1. We are currently accepting nominations for new board members. Details are available on our website and in eblasts.

Please remember to watch for eblasts and check our website regularly for current news.

I sincerely hope everyone has a great summer! Make the best of the summer we have now and look forward to an even better one next year.

Hope to see you on the Lakes.

Sincerely,

Deb Wratschko KLCOA President

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.

How do I access the survey?

You can access the survey from the KLCOA website at klcoa.org or you can click the link below.

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.

Join the conversation!

Complete Survey Here



Kennisis Breeze

KLCOA Public Lands



Did you know that the KLCOA owns and protects land on the Kennisis Lakes for our community?

The KLCOA owns several land parcels on our lakes including:

- · The Blueberry Islands
- · Bullfrog Bay Lands
- Two Loon Island (Island C)

Haliburton Highlands Land Trust owns **Norah's Island** and the KLCOA supports the management and protection of the island through the Norah's Island Management Committee.

These lands are available for the public to use, so long as individuals follow the established land use principles that were developed for the public to follow.

An important aspect of these lands, is that they are to be protected from development in perpetuity for the benefit of our lakes and our community.

Soap Pond Lands

There is small pond in the southwest corner of Kennisis Lake that is know as Soap Pond or Lipsey Bay, that was owned by Dysart et al. The Soap Pond lands are a quiet, natural spot, with an abundance local flora and fauna. The KLCOA approached Dysart to request acquisition of the lands surrounding Soap Pond to protect them from development and to make them available for public use. Dysart acknowledged the request and the lands were declared surplus and agreed to transfer the lands to the KLCOA in February 2021. The legal land transfer activities are now underway.

The KLCOA Lands Committee continues to work on protecting lands for public use around our lakes.

The Committee is currently conducting an inventory of Open Space and Environmental Protection zone lands on the Kennisis Lakes.

If you are interested in participating in land protection for our lakes please contact our KLCOA President at klcoapresident2017@gmail.com



Norah's Island

Norah and Bruce Carruthers used to visit the lake to see their friends, the Kerr Family. In the 1970s they were visiting when they found out that a large island across from the Kerr cottage was for sale. They bought it planning to perhaps build on it one day, but content to leave it be until they made up their minds. In the meantime, Norah inherited her family cottage on Georgian Bay and it was at that lakeside retreat that the Carruthers family would gather. Apart from their visits to their friends at Kennisis Lake, they seldom saw their island. The Carruthers owned the island for 32-years before Bruce donated the island to the Haliburton Highlands Land Trust (HHLT) to honour the memory of his late wife, Norah, in 2007. Environment Canada certified the island as ecologically sensitive, and It was donated through Environment Canada's Ecological Gifts Program.

The Norah's Island Management Committee is made up of up to 6 volunteers, three are appointed by the property owner, Haliburton Highlands Land Trust (HHLT) and three appointed by the Kennisis Lake Cottage Owners Association (KLCOA). The Management Committee is Co-Chaired by a member from each organization and governed by a Management Agreement approved by both Boards.

The current members are:

Jeff Pinkney, KLCOA Co-Chair, jeff.pinkney@gmail.com. (705) 312-3700

Janis Parker, KLCOA Rep,janis@parkerpad.com

Paula Kleinscmidt Lepsky KLCOA Rep pmklepsky@gmail.com

Scott Durie, HHLT Co-Chair scott.durie@pinepoint.ca Sheila Ziman, HHLT Rep: sheilaziman@gmail.com

An Endowment Fund of \$60,000 is maintained, the earnings of which are used for expenses on Norah's Island including liability insurance of \$5,000,000, and taxes. It was the generous donations of the families of the Kennisis community that made the fund possible. There is a plaque on the island thanking the donors and telling the story.

The island is a Managed Forest. The NIMC manage the forest activities including maintenance of a MFTIP (Managed Forest Tax Incentive Program) No harvest use has been permitted and only passive use has been allowed. Since the Spring of 2007, the NIMC has been active and oversees the MFTIP on behalf of HHLT.

Land Use Rules as posted on signage on the island:

Use at own risk;

Fires may be lit, but only in designated fire pits for warmth or cooking;

No using wood from living trees for firewood;

No fireworks:

Visitors are to bring only local firewood to avoid accidental spreads of insect and plant diseases;

Please take only pictures and leave only footprints; and

No overnight camping.

Thanks for being a friend and supporter of Norah's Island

We also ask that you don't bring glass bottles or drinking glasses to the island. One of our goals is to clean up all the broken glass bits from the last 60 years. We are close but there still remains bits and shards. So be careful if you are in bare feet (which is not recommended). And any broken glass that you take off the island is appreciated.

The island has 911 Emergency Signage – identifying Norah's Island as Kennisis Island #16000 – This sign is main-

tained and inspected yearly

by NIMC..

It is wonderful to see the island being enjoyed by the community. The Kennisis community have proven to be wonderful stewards of the island which is well maintained and clean.

Jeff Pinkney Co-Chair NIMC (705) 312-3700







Please Enjoy the Use of Bullfrog Bay

While exploring, hiking or having a picnic, please remember the following simple guidelines for the use Bullfrog Bay which will help to ensure your personal safety, the preservation of this property and the continued enjoyment of others:

- **Use at Your own Risk**
- Day Use Only No overnight camping
- No campfires or fireworks
- Do not litter or leave anything on the property
- No toilet facilities Please do what you need to do before or after you access these properties
- Please respect the cottagers and residents who live nearby

Anyone accessing this property assumes all responsibility for any injury or loss while on the property.

For those who store their docks in Bullfrog Bay over the winter:

- Please secure docks so that marine navigation is not impacted
- Please plan to remove all docks during the cottage season
- Mark your dock with ownership identification, the KLCOA removes abandoned docks from time to time



Owned by the KLCOA, and deeded to KLCOA with a special bylaw in place to exempt the KLCOA from property tax.

Dysart By-law #9312.



Two Loon Island

Welcome,

Please Enjoy the Use of Two Loon Island

While exploring, hiking or having a picnic, please remember the following simple guidelines for the use of Two Loon Island which will help to ensure your personal safety, the preservation of this property and the continued enjoyment of others:

- Use at Your Own Risk
- Day Use Only No overnight camping
- No campfires or fireworks
- Do not litter or leave anything on the property
- No toilet facilities Please do what you need to do before or after you access these properties
- Please respect the cottagers and residents who live near by

Anyone accessing this property assumes all responsibility for any injury or loss while on the property.

Two Loon Island is a Wilderness Reserve – Please do not disturb the flora and fauna and please treat this Island with respect for the ongoing enjoyment of other visitors



Owned by the KLCOA, and donated to the KLCOA by the owner in 2009. KLCOA formally purchased the island for \$2. A covenant on the deed requires that the island is to be maintained in a natural state in perpetuity.

Blueberry Islands Welcome,

Please Enjoy the Use of the Blueberry Islands

While exploring, hiking or having a picnic, please remember the following simple guidelines for the use of these islands which will help to ensure your personal safety, the preservation of these islands and the continued enjoyment of others:

Use at Your Own Risk

Day Use Only - No overnight camping

No campfires or fireworks

Do not litter or leave anything on the properties

No toilet facilities – Please do what you need to do before or after you access these properties

Children should be supervised at all times

No excessive noise

Please respect the cottagers and residents who live nearby

Anyone accessing this property assumes all responsibility for any injury or loss while on the property.

Jumping or diving off these islands is dangerous and may result in severe injury or death. All persons diving or jumping voluntarily assume the risk of such consequences.



During 2014 and 2015, the KLCOA completed the ownership transfer of the Blueberry Islands from the Municipality of Dysart et al to the KLCOA. The two islands are located in the North West basin of the lake and are well known to most cottagers. The land transfer includes a covenant on the deed which directs that the islands are retained in their natural state and cannot be developed. The islands can be located on the lake map at http://klcoa.org/lakeplan/maps.html.

What 3 Words

During our Spring Meeting, David Moffat, Provincial Marine Coordinator, spoke to us about marine safety. He referenced an excellent app on the Apple Store or Play Store called "what3words'. The app uses 3 words to describe your location. Emergency services are using this app to locate people who are in need of help. He indicated that we need to spread the word and have as many people use the app as possible. The following pieces of information are taken from the website www.what3words.com

Easily find a 'what3words' address for anywhere in the world

We have divided the world into 3m squares and given each square a unique combination of three words.

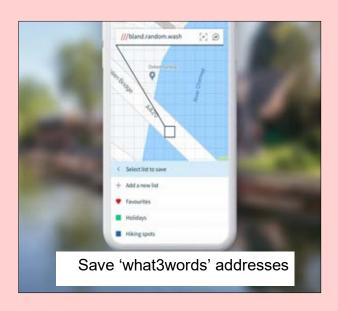
"what3words" addresses are easy to say and share, and as accurate as GPS coordinates.

GPS coord. .51.520847, -0.19552100 ←→ are translated into "filled.count.soap" words



..and It's free!!!





Take some time to play with this app either on the water or during your walks around the lake. Or locate your family member while shopping in Haliburton!!!

For more information, visit www.what3words.com

Kennisis Breeze

David Moffat also referenced the "Safe Boating Guide-Safety Tips and Requirements for Pleasure Crafts" available at https://tc.canada.ca/sites/default/files/migrated/tp_511e.pdf. Transport Canada publishes this resource to make sure we know the regulations that apply to boating. Below is a sample of the information

BOAT TYPE AND LENGTH	PERSONAL LIFESAVING APPLIANCES	VISUAL SIGNALS	VESSEL SAFETY EQUIPMENT	NAVIGATION EQUIPMENT	FIRE FIGHTING EQUIPMENT
• Personal Watercraft (PWC) Would We pass the test?	1. One (1) lifejacket or PFD for each person on board* 2. One (1) reboarding device (See Note 1) 3. One (1) buoyant heaving line at least 15 m (49°3°) long	4. One (1) watertight flashlight OR Three (3) flares of Type A, B, C or D, only one (1) can be Type D (See Note 2)	5. One (1) manual propelling device OR One (1) anchor and at least 15 m (49'3") of cable, rope or chain in any combination 6. One (1) bailer or manual bilge pump (See Note 3)	7. One (1) sound-signalling device or appliance 8. Navigation lights (See Note 4) 9. One (1) magnetic compass (See Note 5) 10. One (1) radar reflector (See Note 6)	11. One (1) 5BC fire extinguisher
from page 18	*If every person on board a personal watercraft is wearing a lifejacket or a PFD of an appropriate size, you are only required to carry: 1) a sound-signalling device; 2) a watertight flashlight or three [3] flares of Type A, B, C or D, only one [1] can be Type D; 3) a magnetic compass if the personal watercraft is navigated out of sight of navigation marks; and 4) navigation lights if the personal watercraft is used after sunset or before sunrise or in periods of restricted visibility. NOTE: Lifejacket or PFD must be inherently buoyant.				

...from page 48

Know What is Specific to Your Activity

Personal Watercraft (PWC)



Safe use of a personal watercraft (PWC) requires skill and experience. PWC operators must be at least 16 years old and have proof of competency and proof of age on board.

Before you let someone borrow your PWC, you must make sure that they know how to operate it safely and responsibly. Here are some other basic tips:

- Always wear a Canadian-approved lifejacket or PFD (inflatable PFDs are not allowed). Choose a bright color for better visibility.
- Wear thermal protection when operating in cold water (water less than 15°C).
- · Read the owner's manual before setting out.
- Attach the engine shut-off line securely to your wrist or lifejacket or PFD.
- Respect speed limits and other vessel operation restrictions.
- Be cautious, courteous and respect your neighbours. Many people dislike the noise a PWC makes when it is operated for long periods of time at high speed in one place, especially when it is used to jump waves.
- Be aware of the impact your PWC can have on the environment. Avoid high speeds near shore.
- Stay alert! At high speeds, it is hard to see swimmers, water skiers, divers and other PWCs in time to avoid them.

- Do not operate your PWC after dark or when visibility is poor.
- Make sure your PWC is properly licensed and marked.
- Do not start your PWC if you smell gasoline or fumes in the engine compartment. Have a qualified technician check it.
- · Replace the engine cover or seat before starting.



Waterskiing and Other Recreational Towing Activities

The rules that govern waterskiing also apply to other recreational towing activities like barefoot skiing, tubing, kneeboarding and parasailing. Here are rules to remember when towing someone with your boat:

- You must have a spotter on board the boat who can keep watch on each person you are towing and communicate with you.
- There must be an empty seat on your boat for each person you are towing in case they need to come on board.
- You may only tow persons with a personal watercraft made to carry three or more people.
- If someone you tow is not wearing a lifejacket or PFD, you must have one on board for him or her.
- You may not tow anyone when visibility is poor or from one hour after sunset to sunrise.
- No towing boat may be remotely controlled.

Repurpose that jug!!

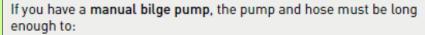
Bailers must have these characteristics:

- hold at least 750 ml (3 cups);
- have an opening of 9 cm (3.5") diameter or more; and
- be made of plastic or metal.

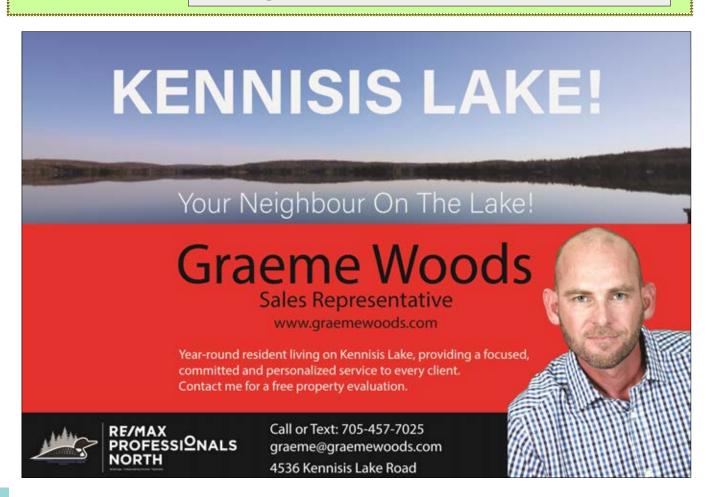
Did you know that you can make a bailer out of a four-litre rigid plastic bottle (useful for small open boats)? This is an inexpensive way to meet the requirements and have an efficient bailer on board.

Follow these steps:

- rinse the bottle thoroughly;
- secure the lid;
- · cut off the bottom; and
- cut along the side with the handle.



- reach the bilge; and
- discharge water over the side of the boat.



Why Should I Become a KLCOA member?

The Kennisis Lakes community has approximately 950 properties. Membership is strictly voluntary, but the continued annual support of members allows the association to expand its involvements, activities, and endeavours in the interest of all property owners and for the preservation of our lakes.

Members receive a KLCOA sign for their property as well as annual date stickers upon renewal.

You may continue to <u>renew</u> online for 2021 or sign up <u>as a new member</u> if you do not have an existing membership.

As we are a volunteer organization, it would be helpful if you pay online, but if you prefer to pay by cheque or e-transfer, instructions are provided when you sign up using the above link.

Sticker/Sign Pickup

From July 1st to Oct. 10th you may pick up your sticker at the Marina following Covid-19 guidelines *Note: It will take approx. one week from sign-up until your sticker is available for pickup. If you mail your cheque it will be a minimum of 2 weeks.

After Oct 10, stickers will no longer be available for pickup but they will be kept on file and will again be available when you sign up the following year.

If you require a sign please send an email to: imiddletonlake@gmail.com or call 705 754-2243

2021



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Retirement Planning Insurance Mortgage

Estate Planning





Features

- Simple, step-by-step instructions guide you through everyday first aid scenarios.
- Fully integrated with

First Aid App

The official Canadian Red Cross First Aid app puts lifesaving advice in your hands. Available for Apple and Android mobile devices, the app helps you maintain your first aid skills and respond to everyday emergencies. By downloading the app on your smartphone or tablet, you get instant access to videos, interactive quizzes and simple step-by-step advice to help you maintain your life-saving skills and respond when needed. Download the app to keep lifesaving help in your hands.





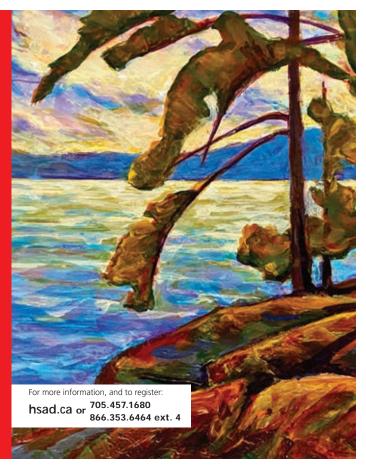
- 911, so you can call EMS from the app at any time.
- Videos and animations to help you sharpen your first aid skills.
- Safety tips for everything from severe winter weather to hurricanes, earthquakes and tornadoes, to help you prepare for emergencies.
- Preloaded content means you have instant access to all safety information at any time, even without reception or an Internet connection.
- Interactive quizzes allow you to earn badges that you can share with your friends and show off your lifesaving knowledge.

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 panel



Our Roadsides Are Getting Dumped On!!!

The main litter found in the roadside ditches are beer cans and plastic soda bottles. This is distressing because it isn't one or two, it is a can or bottle every few feet. The other main source of garbage found along the roadside is cigarette butts. A tossed cigarette butt is a fire hazard and a typical filter can take 18 months to 10 years to decompose. Various items from old tires, to ceramic coffee cups, Styrofoam, plastic planter pots, dry wall and tin foil have been picked up around the lake roads. So let's all do our part by following 3 easy guidelines.



1. Make sure the garbage is secure when transporting to the landfill



- 2. Do not throw garbage out the window or throw garbage while going on walks
- 3. Find a new home for household items by donating to a thrift shop before taking them to the landfill site.

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The Kennisis Lake History Book Project

Natalie Wood

The First Nations history of our area is little known due to lack of written records and documentation. The First Nations people were rooted in oral tradition and therefore cultural, environmental and family history was told through a process of storytelling. Unfortunately, with the introduction of the Indian Residential Schools, the connection between the elders and the children was severed and the transmission of history was interrupted.

The First Nation People have resided on Turtle Island for over 40000 years and their connection to this land pre-dates Confederation and the arrival of Europeans. The First Nation people recognize that they were and are stewards of this land, protectors of water and sustainers of life. While they have signed treaties and "surrendered" lands they still feel a responsibility to this land. (https://www.anishinabek.ca/)

The area of the Haliburton Highlands is the traditional lands of the Algonquin speaking peoples – the Mississauga, the Nipissing, the Ojibwe and the Algonquin. This area was also the traditional hunting lands of the Wendat (Huron) people before their dispersal from Ontario in 1649. The Indigenous traditional belief is that we are all in balance and equal and that everything is interconnected and that we all coexist together. Georges Sioui writes in his book, *The Huron-Wendat: The Heritage of the Circle*, that the Wendat belief is that "humans occupy a place in the great circle of life that is no more or no less important than all other life forms". The First Nations are considered to be a keystone that affected the survival and abundance of many other species. (Charles C. Mann). They lived, hunted, canoed, snowshoed and fished in the Haliburton Highlands area for many years, leaving little evidence of their time here.

THE Treaty of November 5th, 1818, also known as the Rice Lake Purchase ceded parts of Muskoka and all of Haliburton. "The Rice Lake Purchase was signed on November 5, 1818, by various Chiefs and "Principal Men of the Chippewa Nation of Indians inhabiting the back parts of the New Castle District." The Chiefs each signed using their clan affiliations ("Buckquaquet, Chief of the Eagle Tribe; Pishikinse, Chief of the Rein Deer Tribe; Pahtosh, Chief of the Crane Tribe; Cahgogewin of the Snake Tribe; Cahgahkishinse, Chief of the Pike Tribe; Cahgagewin, of the Snake Tribe; and Pininse, of the White Oak Tribe"). The land ceded under this treaty was extensive: 1,951,000 acres, for which the Rice Lake Mississauga were to receive "the yearly sum of the seven hundred and forty pounds Province currency in goods at the Montreal price to be well and truly paid yearly, and every year, by His said Majesty to the said Chippewa Nation". (https://anishinabeknews.ca/2020/11/05/the-rice-lake-purchase/).

A treaty is a legally binding agreement and is protected by international law. Unfortunately, the Indigenous people and the colonialists often had different interpretations of the composition, meaning and structure of the treaties. The Indigenous people were aware that their access to traditional territories needed to be protected. (https://www.ualberta.ca/admissions-programs/online-courses/indigenous-canada/index.html).

The Algonquin/Ojibwe name of the Haliburton Area is Ogidaaki or Gidaako in the Mississauga pronunciation meaning The Height of the Land. (https://database.ulinks.ca/items/show/4842). This area falls under the William Treaty of 1923. In the Treaty interviews, there are several references to the Kenice name and to Kenice Lake. The purpose of the William's Treaty interviews was to establish traditional First Nation hunting and fishing territory. It is believed that five generations of the Kenice family laid claim to the lake we know and love.

A few cottagers have found projectile points and cutting implements around or near their cottage and they have shared their finds with the lake history book project. It is hoped that this summer, lake resident and archeologist, Anthony Butler, will have a look at the artifacts and perhaps shed some more light into our lake history. Although our shoreline landscape has changed over the years, the view of the rock faces, shoals and night sky would have been something that perhaps the Kenice family and us share in common.

The impact of settlement affected the archeological history of the area and "although lakeshore cottage development has had a profound impact on archaeological sites in the Haliburton area it is also responsible for most of the archaeological discoveries. The cottages of old likely rested on a few piers or blocks and didn't have a lot of impact. The sites for modern cottages are prepared much differently from those of the bygone era. Extremely large residences resting on completely landscaped lots are frequently the norm. Despite development constraints it is apparent that some cottagers will have their way with the landscape. They may not be building right on the waterfront but they are certainly having a substantial impact. (http://www.ottawaoas.ca/Symposium/ Ballantine.pdf)

The Chippewa called their territory the "Gathering Place", a place where travellers rested before continuing on their journey, where great meetings were held and important agreements signed. Perhaps this is why we cottagers like to share our piece of Kennisis with family and friends. (https://www.ramafirstnation.ca/)

With heartfelt gratitude, the Kennisis Lake History Book committee acknowledges the people who first set foot here. We pay tribute and acknowledge that Kennisis Lake is the traditional territory of the Anishnaabeg, specifically Ojibwe/Ojibway/Chippewa peoples and the ancestral hunting grounds of the Wendat. (Anishinaabeg/Anishinaabek/Anishnabek/Anishnaabeg – this name covers Ojibway, Odawa, Algonquin, Potawatomi, Nipissing, Mississaugas, Saulteau, etc....all the Algonkian/Ojibwa Nations.). Let us continue to be good stewards of this land we all cherish.

For Further references:

1491: New Revelations of the Americas Before Columbus by Charles C. Mann

Huron-Wendat: The Heritage of the Circle By Georges E. Sioui; Translated by Jane Brierley

Indigenous Canada https://www.ualberta.ca/admissions-programs/online-courses/indigenous -canada/index.html

The Indian Residential School Survivors Society https://www.irsss.ca/

https://williamstreatiesfirstnations.ca/pre-confederation-treaties/

https://native-land.ca/

Are you a star gazer? Can you see what the Kenice family saw in the night sky? Look for these animals on a clear dark night.

....picture taken from the internet shared by the University of Toronto



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)

Red Osier Dogwood (Cornus Sericea)



Also called red twig dogwood, this fast-growing native shrub has distinctive shiny red/ purple stems in fall, winter, and early spring. The creamy white flowers bloom from May to September. Height: 1-4 m high Growing Conditions: normal, moist or wet soil with a high sand, loam or clay content. It likes full sun exposure or part sun exposure.

Interest: it is a larval host for spring azure butterfly and the gossamer-winged butterfly

Golden Ninebark



Height: 8-10 feet. 6-8 feet wide **Growing Conditions:** a wide range of soil and site conditions from moist to dry, acidic to alkaline, gravelly to heavy clay, partial to full sun **Interest:** The bark shreds or peals, hence the name, "ninebark".



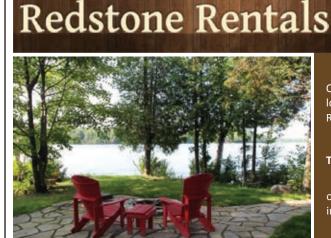
Keeping An Eye On Our Roads

The KLCOA continues to provide suggestions and recommendations to Dysart et al for Improvements on our roads. Thank you to the Roads Committee – John Middleton, Doug Atkinson, Edwin Kling, and Peter Hewitt who collectively assess what our recommendations should be for the next year planning cycle. We continue to work with Dysart to see what additional work is possible so that we continue to get attention around the lakes.

The following projects have been approved but we do not have any confirmed start dates at this time.

- •The end of Wilkinson will get a granular 'A' next layer of gravel in preparation for tar/gravel at some point in the future.
- Champlain Road granular 'A' application
- •Winkler Road double surface treatment (tar and gravel)
- •Boomerang Road double surface treatment (tar and gravel) - north end to Winkler Road
- In addition, Wilkinson Road, Harrier Road, Soap Pond Road – brushing the entire length
- •NO commitment has been made to date on Kennisis Lake Road past Paddy's Bay other than intent to tar/gravel at some point in the future. The ditching that needs to be done might get done in 2021 if resources become available later in the year.

As always, if you see roads issues requiring attention, please call Dysart Roads at (705) 457-1830



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Kennisis Lake Benthic Macroinvertebrate Study

Background

- This project is part of a benthic macroinvertebrate biomonitoring pilot program in Haliburton County
- Current goal of the program that Kennisis Lake is apart of is to establish a baseline of benthic data in several lakes in Haliburton County
- Future goal is to continue monitoring and compare results with the baseline to determine and possibly address changes to the health of each lake

Benthic Macro-invertebrates

- . Benthic: organisms that live on or near the bottom of bodies of water
- · Macro-: large enough to be visible to the naked eye (>0.5mm length)
- Invertebrate: an organism which does not have a spine
- Looking at the presence, absence, and changes in overall population of each broad grouping of benthics allows us to determine what the current state of the lake is and how it is changing

Sampling Method:

- Used slightly modified Ontario Benthos Bio-monitoring Network (OBBN) protocol
- Collected benthics by kicking up sediment while sweeping a mesh net through the suspended sediment
- Samples were analyzed under a microscope to count and determine the grouping of each organism present with a minimum of 100 organisms needed for each replicate

Site Selection

- Two sites were selected (Figure 1):
- KENN-01 is a potentially disturbed site on Kennisis Lake
- Johnson Lake is a nearly undeveloped lake with few potential impacts
- Multiple habitat types were sampled in Johnson Lake
- Each site had multiple replicates collected and analyzed in order to account for natural variability within each site



Figure 1: Map of Sites Selected in Kennisis Lake and Johnson Lake

Figure Z: Modified Hilsenhoff Biotic Index Values of Kennisis Lake Compared to Provincial Guidelines and the

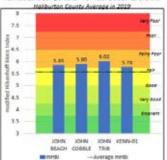
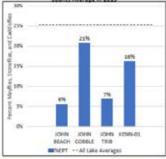


Figure 3: Mayfly, Stonefly, and Coddisfly Percentage Values of Kennisis Lake Compared to the Haliburton



Data Analysis Methods

- Modified Hilsenhoff Biotic Index (mHBI) and Percent Ephemeroptrea (mayfiles),
 Plecoptera (stoneflies), and Trichoptera (caddisflies) known as %EPT were used as main indicators
- mHBI assigns an organic pollution tolerance value to each grouping which are then amalgamated into a weighted average which will fall within a ranking system ranging from "Excellent" to "Very Poor" (Figure 2)
- %EPT indicates the relative proportion of the sample that is made up of these three, sensitive groups (Figure 3)

Result

- There may be some form of organic pollution in Kennisis Lake as mHBI values were within the "Fairly Poor" category and above the average of all sites sampled in 2019
- The %EPT value at KENN-01 was moderate and below the average of all 2019 sites
- The %EPT values in Johnson Lake show habitat type can impact benthic composition
- Future data will provide a clearer picture of the health of and trends of Kennisis Lake
- Moving forward it is suggested that additional sites around Kennisis Lake be sampled in order to attain a broader view of the overall health of the lake

Acknowledgements

Host Supervisor: Jim Prince Faculty Supervisor: Eric Sager Project Coordinator: Brendan Martin Students: Ecological Restoration Class, 2019





Fleming College

LEARN | BELONG | BECOME

What is Benthic Monitoring?

Benthic Monitoring is the study of the bugs that naturally live in all lakes and streams and that form the base of the aquatic food chain. Benthic macroinvertibrates, or benthos, are primarily aquatic insect larvae such as midges, black flies, mosquitoes, beetles and dragonflies. Other benthos species include leeches, crayfish, snails and freshwater clams. These organisms are often used to monitor water quality in Lakes, rivers, creeks, and streams as they are good health indicators of aquatic ecosystems and water quality. The KLCOA has partnered with U-Links and Fleming College to perform Benthic monitoring in the Kennisis Lakes watershed. The pilot work was performed in 2019 and will continue for several years.

Initial results of the testing are located in the charts above.



HOW IT WORKS

STEP 1: YOU MUST BE A MEMBER OF KLCOA.

STEP 2: SIGN UP TO OUR FACEBOOK PAGE, OR

SEND US AN EMAIL.

STEP 3: COMPLETE THE CHALLENGES. ONCE COMPLETED, POST TO FACEBOOK OR

EMAIL US.

THINGS TO KNOW:

- CHALLENGE BEGINS JULY 1ST AND RUNS UNTIL AUGUST 15TH.
- . DO AS MANY OR AS FEW CHALLENGES AS YOU WISH.
- HONOUR SYSTEM APPLIES
- FAMILY FRIENDLY/ APPROPRIATE CONTENT
- . BE COVID AND CYBER SAFE
- . HAVE FUN!

AGE GROUPS FOR JUDGING

- . 6 & UNDER
- 7 -12
- 13-17
- 17-30
- . 70
- . 80 RATHER NOT SAY

EMAIL ENTRIES:

KLCOACHALLENGEZI@GMAIL.COM FACEBOOK PAGE:

KLCOA SUMMER CHALLENGE 2021

We understand that some may be wary of posting to social media. You can block out a face, be creative with posting, do not include names etc. The Facebook page will be private and for KLCOA members only and active only for the duration of the Challenge. There is an option to email entries in as well.

This is volunteer run & meant to be fun.

SUMMER LONG CHALLENGES

FOR THE CHEF

- . BEST S'MORE
- . BEST BBQ/SMOKER RECIPE

ACTIVE

- . BEST SKI, WAKE, BOARD , TUBE, (OTHER?)TRICK
- . TRACK MY WALK, SWIM, PADDLE, RUN, BIKE (TRACK YOUR TOTAL SUMMER ACTIVITIES BY KM'S)
- . BEST ROCK SKIPPING (VIDEO OR PHOTO)
- . BEST CATCH



CREATIVE

- · PLANT A BUTTERFLY GARDEN
- · BUILD A BIRD HOUSE/FEEDER
- KENNISIS LAKE MASCOT
 - · BEST RAINY DAY ACTIVITY
 - · BEST SUNRISE PHOTO
 - · BEST SUNSET PHOTO

THE WEEKEND WARRIOR

- . BEST COTTAGE PROJECT BUILD INDOOR
- . BEST COTTAGE PROJECT OUTDOOR
- . BEST NAPPING SPOT

SUBMIT VIA EMAIL: KLCOACHALLENGE21@GMAIL.COM OR TO THE KLCOA SUMMER CHALLENGE 2021 FACEBOOK PAGE

LOCAL AREA DIGITAL SCAVENGER HUNT

- . THE VIEW FROM SKYLINE PARK
- . HALIBURTON SCULPTURE GARDEN
- . THE WATER FEATURE AT HEAD LAKE PARK
- . THE STANHOPE LOGGER
- . KAWARTHA DAIRY
- . THE REID HOUSE @THE HH MUSEUM
- . THE HAWK LAKE LOG CHUTE
- . THE LOOKOUT AT JAMES COOPER TRAIL
- . THE HUSKIES AND OR THE WOLVES AT THE FOREST
- ABBEY GARDENS BIRDHOUSES
- . YOUR LOCAL CRAFT BREWERY
- . THE LOCOMOTIVE, AIRPLANE OR TANK
- . YOUR SHOPPING LOCAL SPOT
- . HIKING OR BIKING YOUR FAVOURITE LOCAL TRAIL
- . YOUR COOKHOUSE FOOD/DRINK PURCHASE.

create a photo collage for submission

Kennisis Breeze



SUMMER LONG FUN MUST COMPLETE 3 FULL LINES



LOON

HUMMING BIRD

RAVEN

HAWK

ROBIN

TURKEY VULTURE

WILD TURKEY MORNING DOVE

BLUE

SWALLOW

HERON

OSPREY



GRACKLE

YELLOW

BALD

OWL

CHICKA-

CANADA GOOSE

MERGANSER

SEAGULL

GROUSE

WOOD

PURPLE

MALLARD

REGATTA AUGUST LONG WEEKEND



IN THE WATER SWIM IN THE WATER FUN

MARATHON SWIM - MAP OUT YOUR ROUTE, HAVE A SPOTTER IN A BOAT BESIDE YOU, RECORD YOUR TIME (200METERS, 750 METERS, 1.5 KM OR 2KM)

MAP OUT 25 METERS & TIME YOUR SWIM

- FRONT STROKE
- BACK STROKE
- . BUTTERFLY
- BREASTSTROKE

ON LAND

- FARTHEST PARTNER EGG TOSS
- WATERMELON OR CHERRY SEED FURTHEST SPITTING DISTANCE
- BEST HORSESHOE TOSS

- . BEST CANNONBALL OR BELLYFLOP SPLASH
- BEST UNDERWATER HANDSTAND
- BEST SUP YOGA POSE
- SYNCRONIZED SWIM ROUTINE

BOATING FUN SPRINT

MAP OUT 50 METERS/FOR TIME

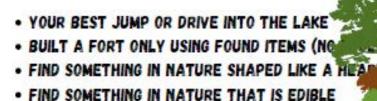
- FASTED BACKWARDS CANOE, KAYAK OR SUP
- FASTED SUP
- FASTEST PADDLE BOAT

ENTER IN AS MANY CATEGORIES AS **YOU WISH**



KIDS ONLY CHALLENGES

(12 AND UNDER)



- . FIND A 4-LEAF CLOVER
- BUILD A SANDCASTLE
- BIGGEST SOAP BUBBLE







SUMMER LONG FUN

CREATE A PHOTO COLLAGE

GET TO KNOW YOUR LAKE DIGITAL SCAVENGER HUNT

- PHOTO OF YOUR KENNISIS LAKE ATTIRE
- PHOTO OF FAVOURITE ICE

 CREAM FLAVOUR FROM THE

 MARINA
- PHOTO OF THE TUGBOAT (PHYSICAL BOAT OR THE COTTAGE SIGN)
- PHOTO OF YOU IN CAT BAY
- PHOTO OF YOU ON THE BLUEBERRY ISLANDS
- PHOTO OF YOU ON NORAH'S ISLAND
- PHOTO OF YOU AT THE DAM
- PHOTO AT THE WESTSHORE SIGN
- . PHOTO OF "TWO LOON ISLAND"
- PHOTO OF YOU AT THE KENNISIS
 RIVER
- PHOTO OF TOM COCHRANE'S
 PLANE PROPELLER
- PHOTO OF BOOMERRANG ROAD SIGN

- . PHOTO OF YOU IN PADDY'S BAY
- . PHOTO OF THE "MINIONS"
- PHOTO IN "SKINNY DIP BAY
 (CLOTHING ON)
- PHOTO OF ONE OF THE LAKE WATER PLANES
- PHOTO OF A LOON
- PHOTO AT PICKLEBALL
- PHOTO OF THE "SHOE TREE"
- PHOTO IN FRONT OF THE BIG ANCHOR ON LITTLE K
- PHOTO OF YOU PICKING UP SOME ROADSIDE TRASH
- PHOTO OF YOU ENJOYING
 SOMETHING FROM THE SAUCY
 PIG
- PHOTO FROM THE BRIDGE BETWEEN BIG AND LITTLE
- . PHOTO OF A WATER LILY
- PHOTO OF YOU ON A PORTAGE ROUTE

INFORMATION ABOUT

Blue-Green Algae

Background, potential impacts to human health and safety of drinking water

WHAT ARE BLUE-GREEN ALGAE?

Cyanobacteria, commonly called blue-green algae, are primitive microscopic organisms that have inhabited the earth for over 2 billion years. They are bacteria, but have features in common with algae. Although often blue-green (their scientific name cyanobacteria comes from the Greek word for blue), they can range in colour from olive-green to red. Blue-green algae occur naturally in a wide variety of environments including ponds, rivers, lakes and streams.

WHAT ARE BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOMS?

Normally blue-green algae are not visible in the water, but when conditions are favourable, algal populations can rapidly increase to form a large mass or scum in the water called a bloom. Blooms most commonly occur during the warmer weather of late summer and early fall.

www.ontario.ca/ministry-environment

WHAT CONDITIONS FAVOUR ALGAL GROWTH?

Bine-green algae thrive in areas where the water is shallow, slow moving and warm, but they may also be present in deeper, cooler water. One key factor affecting the growth of blue-green algae is the amount of available nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrogen. In Ontario water bodies, phosphorus tends to be the nutrient that controls how much algae can grow.

ALGAL BLOOMS BE REDUCED OR PREVENTED? Human activities can promote the growth or

HOW CAN BLUE-GREEN

Human activities can promote the growth of blue-green algae. For instance, agricultural, urban and stormeater runoff, efficient from sewage treatment plants and industry, and leaching from septic systems can elevate the levels of mutrients in water bodies, which can promote algae growth. Reducing or eliminating nutrient inputs from these sources is a proactive way to reduce the occurrence of blue-green algal blooms.



Colonies of microscopic blue-green algae appear on a lake during a bloom. Blooms occurmostly during late summer and early full.

Take these simple steps to prevent the growth of blue-green algae:

- use phosphate-free detergents, personal care and household cleaning products
- avoid using fertilizers on lawns, especially fertilizers that contain phosphorus

maintain a natural shoreline on lake and riverfront properties

- reduce agricultural runoff by planting or maintaining vegetation along waterways and minimize fertilizer use, and
- check septic systems to ensure they do not leak into the water source.

Ontario is taking action to reduce blue-green algal blooms. The Clean Water Act, Great Lakes Strategy, Lake Simcoe Protection Act, and other programs promote actions that will reduce the amount of nutrients entering Ontario water bodies. Ontario will continue to work

> to better understand and reduce harmful and nuisance algal blooms. Find more information on source and lake protection programs in Ontario at Ontario.ca.

DO BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOMS OCCUR IN ONTARIO?

Blooms of blue-green algae have been reported in various locations throughout Ontario typically during the warmer weather of late summer and fall. Blooms can occur

repeatedly in the same water bodies.

HOW DO I RECOGNIZE A BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOM?

Dense blue-green algal blooms may make the water look like bluish-green or green pea soup or turquoise paint. When the blooms are very

dense, they may form solid-looking champs. algal cell numbers are high and concentrated. Fresh blooms often smell like nevely mown grass; older blooms may smell like rotting gazbage. algal cell numbers are high and concentrated in one area. As a precaution, regard any blue-green algal bloom as potentially toxic.

WHAT SHOULD I DO IF I ENCOUNTER A BLOOM?

Take a cautious approach with blue-green algal blooms. Although many varieties of blue-green algae are harmless, some can produce toxins that are harmful to the health of both humans and animals.

These toxins are contained within the algal cell and are released to the water when the cell wall breaks, which can occur when the cell dies and decomposes or is damaged by abrasion, or by chemicals like bleach or algaecides. Higher levels of toxins may occur when blue-green

Be Cautious

If you suspect a blue-green algal bloom, assume toxins are present and call the Spills Action Centre at 1-800-268-6060.

Avoid activities that increase exposure to toxins during algal blooms; call the local Health Unit for information and follow their advice.

If you have your own surface water supply and are unsure about the safety of your drinking water during an algal bloom, use alternative water sources such as bottled, carted or tanked water.

You can also call a water treatment service provider for help. green algal bloom as potentially toxic.

IS IT SAFE TO CONSUME

FISH FROM A WATER BODY WHERE BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOMS OCCURRED?

Be cautious when considering eating fish caught from a water body where blue-green algal blooms occur. Algal toxins can accumulate in fish particularly in organs such as the liver and kidney. In the event of an algal bloom, avoid eating fish and/or fish organs caught from these areas.

IS IT SAFE TO SWIM IN A WATER BODY WHERE BLUE-GREEN ALGAL BLOOMS OCCURRED?

During an algal bloom, avoid activities such as swimming and bathing in water near the bloom to reduce the risk of exposure to algal toxins. Contact your local Health Unit for swimming advisories as well as information on health risks associated with blue-green algal blooms.

If I see a bloom and suspect it's blue-green algae, what immediate actions should I take?

If you suspect a blue-green algal bloom:

- · assume toxins are present
- · avoid using the water
- restrict pet and livestock access to the water, and
- call the ministry's Spills Action Centre at 1-800-268-6060.

Information About Blue-Green Algae

For more information, visit

https:// www.ontario.ca/ page/blue-greenalgae





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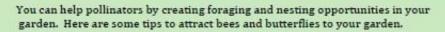
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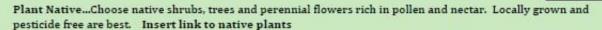
KennisisRedstone.com

Kennisis Breeze



POLLINATOR-FRIENDLY GARDENS





Mass plantings...Planting multiples of the same plant together in large groupings makes it easier for pollinators to find and collect pollen.

Choose Single blooms...Double or triple blooming flower varieties with lots of petals can block access to pollen and nectar.

Continuous bloom...Pollinators need a continuous source of pollen and nectar; so, choose a variety of plants that will bloom from spring to fall.

Plant Host Plants...Butterflies lay their eggs on specific plants. Monarchs for example will only lay their eggs on milkweed, the sole source of food for their larva.

Provide water...A bird bath or a shallow dish of water with half submerged rocks will help bees and butterflies quench their thirst.

Provide Sun... Butterflies like to bask in the sun, so place a few flat rocks in sunny, sheltered locations.

Keep it natural...Converting a lawn or garden to concrete, gravel, mulch or artificial turf reduces valuable food and nesting sites.

Bare ground... Many native bees build nests in soil, so leave some bare patches and limit your use of mulch.

Leave dead Stems ... Some bees hibernate and lay eggs in hollow stems. If you do cut, leave the bottom 8 inches or bundle the stem and place in your garden.

Leave the leaves...Leave the leaves where they fall or rake them into your garden to provide overwintering habitat for the butterflies.

Prune and deadhead ...Remove dead flower heads to encourage new growth and extend your flower season.

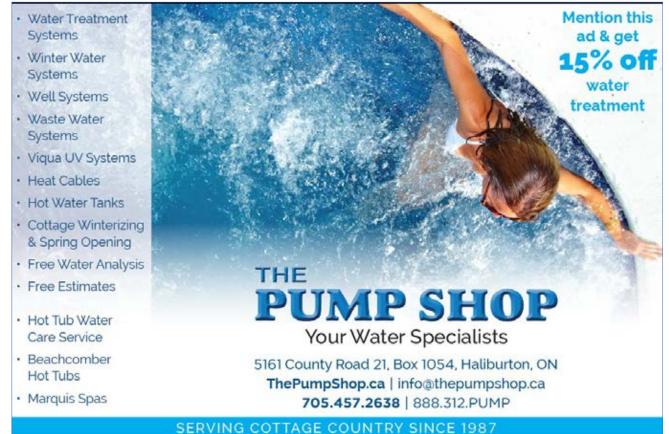
Reduce mowing...To avoid disturbing ground nesting bees, mow your lawn less often and set the blade at the highest level possible.

Avoid Pesticides...Don't plant seeds or plants treated with systemic insecticides, such as neonicotinoids. And don't spray pesticides. Pesticide Bylaws ban the cosmetic use of pesticides.

Turn off Lights...Help our nocturnal pollinators such a moths by remembering to turn out your outdoor lights at night.







Fisheries Update:

(notes from Bryan Evans' spring report)
It has been almost 4 years now since the Ontario
Ministry of Natural Resources established a
Fisheries Management Zone Advisory Council
made up of representatives from across the Zone
15 to assist with a review of fishery regulations in
the Zone 15. The Coalition of Haliburton property
owners Associations (CHA) https://

www.cohpoa.org/lake-health-3/fish-and-fishing/ (lots of great info on this website) established a subcommittee to provide input to the Haliburton region representative on the MNR Council. Bryan Evans was the KLCOA representative on the CHA

subcommittee.

Historically the principal game fish in Kennisis has been the Lake Trout. The introduction of Rock Bass into the lake resulted in the elimination of the various species of minnows that supported the Lake Trout's diet leaving them to survive largely on aquatic insects. The result is the small bodied Lake Trout we see today.

Generally, the health of the Lake Trout population throughout Zone 15 is under stress with heavy fishing pressure and expanded ice fishing opportunities

MNR modelling has determined that harvest rates in Zone 15 exceed the maximum sustainable yield (MSY) and a recovery plan is necessary, including a reduction in the daily catch (currently 2 with a full licence), a shorter summer or winter season and various combinations of these.

Expectations are that changes in the keeper sizes based on the type of Lake Trout population in any given lake (small or Large bodied) will be introduced along with potential changes to the length of the summer and winter season.

Additional regulations and educational initiatives may also be applied. These changes will be subject to a public consultation process.

In addition, when invasive species enter our waters, they can eat native species, out-compete them for food and habitat and introduce and spread disease.

Kennisis Lake is not exempt from this risk.





A PROUD SUPPORTER OF THE KLCOA!

We are already dealing with the negative impact to our fishery as a result of the introduction of Rock Bass and the Spiny Water Flea to our Lake. **We must be vigilant** to preserve our environment.

It is illegal to release/transport prohibited invasive species. If you catch one, you must destroy it right away so it cannot reproduce or spread. Do not return it to the water.

A special note to any Kennisis boaters launching in and out of Haliburton's Drag /Spruce Lakes. The Drag and Spruce Lake Property Owners Association have been fighting at great expense to control an invasive weed species called Eurasian Water Milfoil for several years. Once this dense quick spreading weed is established in a lake eradication is almost impossible. It can severely impact swimming and boating particularly in sand bar areas and result in decreased property values. Spread of this weed is almost always by boat movements so be very careful to follow all proper boat cleaning procedures before launching back into any other lakes.

In addition, a couple of invasive snail species (the Chinese Mystery Snail and Banded Mystery Snail) have been spreading through Haliburton lakes and reported to be in Beech, Boshkung, Eagle, Haliburton, Horseshoe, Kashagawigamog and Twelve Mile. As with the Eurasian Milfoil issue a fully cleaned boat is critical to minimizing the risk of spread to our lake.

Reminders!

Clean your boat and gear BEFORE leaving the water of any mud, vegetation, mussels or anything suspicious from your boat, motor, trailer or fishing equipment lake.

Never dump your bait into the water or on the ice. It is illegal to release your bait or dump the contents of your bait bucket into any body of water, including onto the ice. You must dispose of your bait at least 30 metres from any body of water.

Visit and review the Ontario guidelines before starting your fishing season at :

https://www.ontario.ca/page/invasive-species-action-plans





Kennisis Breeze

Our Councillor, John Smith, reminds us:

Let's All Slow Down

In addition to road conditions, speeding remains a problem on many of our local roads. Data from our traffic surveys tells us many drivers exceed posted speed limits. This is especially

dangerous for pedestrians and cyclists. We all need to slow down in the interest of public safety. In support of building greater obedience to posted speed limits Dysart recently purchased four flashing speed signs. This radar technology has proven effective elsewhere in slowing traffic by warning drivers they are going too fast. Signs will be rotated among selected locations where our surveys show excess speeding.

Landfill Update

All landfills are now open until 7 pm on Sundays and holiday Mondays during the summer. This should more effectively serve the needs of seasonal residents.

Dysart Council also introduced some new fees and restrictions on what can be dropped off at a landfill. These are less about collecting money and more about encouraging residents to reduce what they bring to the landfill. For example, there is now a small fee for leaves. When people ask why, I explain that our landfills have really become transfer stations.

Since 2019 everything dropped off at the Kennisis site is trucked away for disposal elsewhere. The same applies to the Haliburton landfill and will soon be so at West Guilford. Private contractors hauling garbage is very costly from both an economic and environmental perspective. Most of us don't really need to bring leaves to the landfill. They can be left to naturally compost in our own gardens/forests.

A full 20% of Dysart's budget – about one third of your Dysart tax bill - goes to the cost of operating landfills and hauling waste. There are better uses for that money. The best way to manage waste is not to create it in the first place. Please do your part and consider that reality with whatever products you decide to purchase.

Better managing the amount of recycling helps but it still costs us a lot to haul containers of recyclable materials. I encourage you to check out the Waste Wizard App on Dysart's website to guide you in determining what goes where in Dysart's recycling program.

Household batteries and scrap metal can be dropped off at any Dysart landfill and we get paid a little something for each so glad to have these items.

Land Around Soap Pond

Most of the land around the Kennisis Lake water we know as Soap Pond is environmentally sensitive and was designated Environmentally Protected many years ago. As a result, the developer of the West Shore area gifted the property to Dysart. Since access to the property is really only practical by water it is difficult for Dysart staff to manage the property. As a result, earlier this year Dysart Council made the decision to give the property to the KLCOA. Its volunteers will more easily be able to monitor these lands and ensure its environmental protection. We all play an important role in protecting this very sensitive area. When boating there please slow down and minimize your disturbance of mother nature and including the surrounding land.

Update re Cell and Internet Services

The need for improved cell/internet service in our area became even more pronounced over the past year. Haliburton County has been a participant in the Eastern Ontario Regional Network (EORN) for several years.

In March EORN announced that it had awarded a contract to Rogers that will leverage federal, provincial and local funding, along with a substantial investment by Rogers, to improve cell services across eastern Ontario, including all of Haliburton County. You may have seen local media reports. More details are available at https://www.eorn.ca/en/projects/improving-cell-service.aspx

PLANNING TO WORK FROM THE COTTAGE THIS SEASON?





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Contact Heather hreid@haliburtoncdc.ca 705-457-3555

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.



Eurasian Water-Milfoil

Eurasian water-milfoil is an invasive aquatic plant native to Europe, Asia and northern Africa. Introduced to North America in the 19th century, it is now one of the most widely distributed invasive aquatic plants on the continent. It may have been introduced through the aquarium trade or the ballast water of ships.



Feather-like green leaves circle the stem. Photo: Dave Britton

Eurasian water-milfoil prefers shallow water one to three metres deep, but can root in up to 10 metres of water. A fast-growing perennial, it forms dense underwater mats that shade other aquatic plants. When large stands begin to die off in the fall, the decaying plants can reduce oxygen levels in the water.

The plant can interbreed with native milfoils, creating a more aggressive form of the invasive species. Because tiny plant pieces can develop into new plants, Eurasian water-milfoil is easily spread when water currents, boat propellers, trailers or fishing gear carry plant fragments to new areas.

Range

Eurasian water-milfoil was first discovered in Canada in Lake Erie in 1961. Since then it has spread to all the Great Lakes, the St. Lawrence River, many inland lakes throughout southern and central Ontario, and much of the United States. Outside its native range, the plant has spread across every continent except Antarctica.

Impacts of Eurasian Water-Milfoil

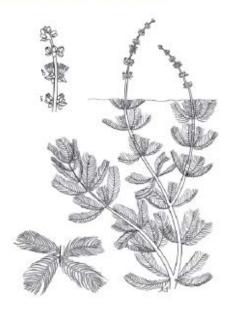
- The plant reduces biodiversity by competing aggressively with native plants.
- Reduced oxygen levels in the water caused by decomposing plants can kill fish.
- Thick mats of Eurasian water-milfoil can hinder recreational activities such as swimming, boating and fishing.
- Dense stands can create stagnant water, which is ideal habitat for mosquitoes.



Leaves have 12 or more thread-like segments. Photo: OFAH

ontario.ca/invasivespecies

EURASIAN WATER-MILFOIL | 2



Eurasian water-milfoil line drawing. Illustration courtesy of: IFAS Centre for Aquatic Plants, University of Florida, Gainsville, 1990.

How to Identify Eurasian Water-Milfoil

- The plant is a perennial that grows under the water surface.
- Feather-like green leaves circle the stem in groups of four or five.
- Leaves have 12 or more thread-like segments.
- Tiny, reddish flowers grow on spikes five to 20 centimetres long that rise above the water.
- The plant blooms in late July and early August.

Eurasian water-milfoil looks similar to two other aquatic plants. The native northern water-milfoil (Myriophyllum sibiricum) has leaves with 11 or fewer leaf segments. The invasive parrotfeather (Myriophyllum aquaticum) has not been found in the wild in Ontario, but it is common in the aquarium trade. It has leaves that rise above the surface of the water, while only the terminal flower spike of Eurasian water-milfoil emerges from the water.

Right: Tiny reddish flowers emerge above the water surface in late July and early August.

Photo: John Hardy, University of Wisconsin – Stevens Point Department of Biology



Eurasian water-milfoil forms dense stands that affect recreational activities and create stagnant water. Photo: Chris Evans. River to River CWMA

What You Can Do

- Learn how to identify Eurasian water-milfoil and how to prevent accidentally spreading this plant with your watercraft or fishing equipment.
- Avoid infested areas or reduce your speed when travelling near Eurasian water-milfoil infestations. Your propeller can break off fragments and spread the pieces to new areas. New plants can grow from small pieces of the plant.
- Inspect your boat, trailer and equipment after each use. Remove all plants, animals and mud before moving to a new waterbody.
- Avoid planting Eurasian water-milfoil in your aquarium or water garden. Aquarium hobbyists and water gardeners should only use native or non-invasive plants and are encouraged to ask retailers for plants that are not invasive.
- Never release unwanted aquarium plants or pets. Return or donate unwanted plants to a garden centre or pet store, or put them in the garbage. Do not put them in the compost or discard them in natural areas. Discarded plants may produce seeds that can sprout.
- If you've seen Eurasian water-milfoil or other invasive species in the wild, please contact the toll-free Invading Species Hotline at 1-800-563-7711, or visit www.invadingspecies.com to report a sighting.



Other Resources:

www.invasivespeciescentre.ca ontario.ca/invasivespecies www.invadingspecies.com www.ontarioinvasiveplants.ca

For More Information:

Please contact the Invading Species Hotline at 1-800-563-7711.

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Cette publication est également disponible en français. Kennisis Breeze

Invasive Insects Reference:

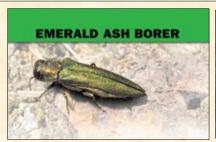
The Government of Canada offers a wealth of information at https://inspection.canada.ca/ The following "pest cards" are available on this site as well as additional information on plant health.



Asian gypsy moth egg masses are 2 to 4 cm long. They are gold to dark brown in colour, with fine hairs covering the eggs.

The female Asian gypsy moth is large in size. They range from white to light grey in colour, with black markings on the wings.

Find, remove and destroy Asian gypsy moth egg mass.





Canadă

Emerald ash borer: Adult beetles are metallic blue-green, narrow, hairless, elongate, 8.5 to 14.0 mm long and 3.1 to 3.4 mm wide. Signs of emerald ash borer include D-shaped exit holes (3.5 by 4.1 mm in size), S-shaped larval galleries that are filled with a fine brownish frass, and ash decline.



Hemlock woolly adelgid is an aphid-like insect that attacks and kills hemlock trees. Its egg sacs, which look like small cotton balls or hailstones, can be found at the base of needles. It is an aphid-like insect (aphids suck fluid from plants) that attacks and kills hemlock trees by feeding on nutrient and water storage cells at the base of needles.



Asian long horned beetle Adults are large shiny black beetles measuring 20 to 35 mm in length and 7 to 12 mm wide. There are up to 20 irregular white spots on each elytron. There is one prominent spine on each side of the black thorax. The antennae are longer than the body and consist of 11 black segments with a white or whitish blue base. The legs are black and have a bluish tinge. Signs of Asian longhorned beetle include exits holes (6 to 12 mm wide), egg laying sites (about 10 mm wide), and frass (sawdust and wood shavings occurs in piles around the base of the tree or in branch forks).



Please help us keep this unwanted pest from

Local office contact number:

Adult males are brown with dark, crescent-shaped mark on the forewing. The wing span is 35 to 40 mm. Adult females are mainly white with dark, crescent-shaped mark on the forewing. The wing span is 55 to 70 mm. Caterpillars normally have 5 pairs of blue tubercles followed by 6 pairs of red. Pupae may be found attached by silken thread to branches, tree trunks, rocks, forest debris, buildings or fences. Egg masses are approximately 30 to 60 mm long and 20 to 30 mm wide and are covered with tan coloured hairs.

Green insect traps placed on trees should not be disturbed.

Dear Home Owner,

We have placed an insect trap in your area to detect Gypsy Moth, a non-native, serious tree pest. Please help us keep this unwanted pest from invading your neighbourhood by not disturbing the trap. If you have questions regarding this trap and our survey we would be happy to help you.

Your Local Arborist on Kennisis Lake



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Structure Pruning

Cabling & Bracing

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Kennisis Breeze

Kennisis Lakes Safe Boating – Hazard and Navigation Markers

- The KLCOA Hazard and Navigation Marker Program will continue in 2021. - Pat O'Keefe (Co-Coordinator)
- 24 Hazard Markers will be deployed on the most dangerous hazards identified by members and the KLCOA Hazard Marker committee
- All markers are tended by KLCOA Volunteers -Largest Cottage Association Program in Ontario.
- The Hazard Marker Liability Information has been distributed via Posters, E-Blasts, Newsletters, and the KLCOA Website.
- Additional locations for markers are identified by community members on an ongoing basis.
- NOTE Hazard markers may be deployed later this year due to COVID-19 related issues. Please be aware of this.
- And Please Remember, NOT ALL HAZARDS ARE MARKED!
- 2021 No Wake Marker Buoys
- The KLCOA will again deploy "NO WAKE" markers in the Cabin Island and Blueberry Islands channels to remind boaters to limit speed and reduce wake in these areas that are popular swimming and recreation locations. These were reported to be successful in keeping boat traffic to lower speeds during the 2020 deployment.



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

Did you know that when another boater is broken down and needs assistance with a tow, you should transport that person in <u>your</u> boat while towing? This is for safety reasons.

A Campfire Game to Promote Creativity and Humour

"Once Upon a Time" is a chance to let story-telling abilities shine. With this game, the point is to create a story

from scratch as a group. The first player will think of a single sentence to start the story using "Once upon a time..." as a launching point. Taking turns around the campfire, each player adds a new line to the tale. Since there's no real end to this game, the story can continue on for as long as everyone wants—laughs, however, are sure to follow!



Infested Hemlock Tree



In the Spring Issue of Kennisis Breeze, I asked "who do I blame for this"? Having spoken to our local arborist, I have



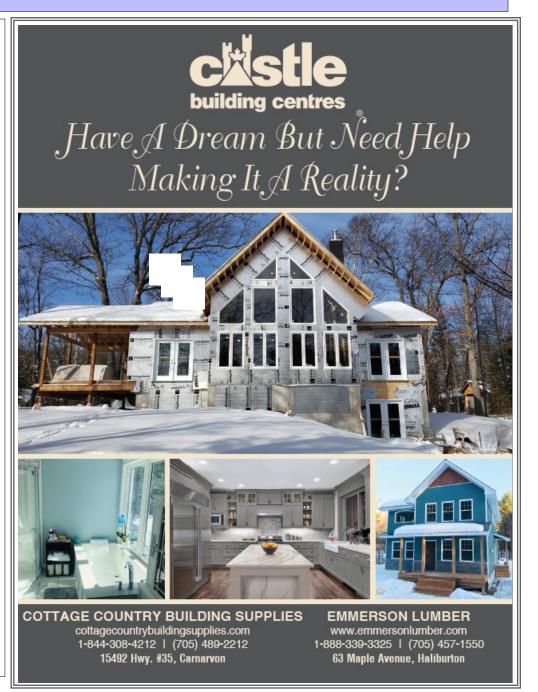
learned that

this hemlock was infested with hemlock woolly adelgid, (see page 40 for more info), a small insect that has become more prevalent in Haliburton in the last few years.

Woodpeckers also feasted on the tree during the winter.

What do I do now?

This hemlock tree has to be cut down!













Lise & Mike will provide you with a professional service like none other.
1-800-832-0519 or 705-455-9055, or email us at homeproco@gmail.com

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!

Many thanks to our advertisers who have supported us for the 2021 season! Thank you for contributing your part in our journey!

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