



THE WHITE LAKE WATER QUALITY COMMITTEE
General Delivery

White Lake, Ontario

KOA 3LO

NEWSLETTER

1984

Through the Newsletter each year, your Committee urges each of you to be consciously aware, on a daily basis, of safeguarding the lake environment.

The elements which lead to deterioration of a lake such as ours are usually collective in effect. They will, in general terms, not display any observable effects over a short span of time (5 to 10 years). They will, however, if not safeguarded against, eventually result in a marked deterioration in the long term.

Eutrophication is the term used to describe the process of increasing deterioration or productivity of a lake. Excessive eutrophication leads, among other things, to deterioration in the recreational capabilities of the lake. Aesthetics are reduced as high algal densities impart a green colour to the water and weed growth intensifies.

Lakes with few nutrients are called Oligotrophic; others which are nutrient rich are called Eutrophic; and those in between are Mesotrophic. White Lake is categorized as "early" eutrophic; which means it is on the long downhill slide.

Because our lake is very shallow, has a very large surface area and a relatively low rate of water renewal (flow through) it can be considered to be very sensitive to nutrient input.

From the foregoing it can be seen that we must all do our utmost to ensure that nutrient input is kept to a minimum. Last year's Newsletter reminded you to:

1. Make sure disposal systems are up to standard and are functioning properly.
2. Minimize the quantity of water used for domestic purposes, such as dishwashing.
3. Not discharge domestic water (grey water) into the lake.
4. Not wash or shampoo in the lake.
5. Not fertilize lawns or gardens.
6. Encourage ground cover such as shrubs, trees and plants.

The approximately 500 cottage owners on White Lake are undoubtedly very conscious of the need to drastically limit "pollution". But what about the non-owners, the weekenders, who outnumber us by more than 2 to 1. How do we get the message across to them? One possible approach is for each one of us to encourage our contacts who are non-owners, to become as concerned as we are about the welfare of the lake. If we all strive for this goal we can all enjoy a pleasant environment for many years to come.

A word about winter fishing. It is a fact that some of the casual ice fishermen are not as careful as they should be in protecting the lake. There have been numbers of fishing sites where cans, bottles and other litter is left on the ice. In many cases the residues of fires are simply left on the ice to become flotsam in the spring break-up. Again if you have winter fishermen contacts, it would be helpful to make them aware of our concerns.

Your Committee continues to take weekly water samples as participants in the MOE "Self Help" Program. Last year 36 samples were sent to MOE for analysis. The results are not significantly different from the average over the past 10 years. Let's keep it that way.

(OVER)

Through the "Self Help" Program MOE hopes to better understand long-term changes in lakes as data is compiled over a relatively long period.

To end this Newsletter, a bit of White Lake trivia. In the 1860's White Lake was also known as Wabak and/or Waba Lake.

- Latitude 45° 18'
- Longitude 76° 31'
- Height above sea level 530 feet
- Maximum depth 30 feet
- Mean depth 10 feet
- Surface area 5,823 acres
- Volume 59,435 acre/feet
- Perimeter 60.8 miles

Parts of the lake are within the boundaries of Darling, Bagot, McNab and Pakenham townships as well as being shared between Lanark and Renfrew counties.

**THINK WATER QUALITY!
HAVE A REAL GOOD SUMMER.**

Yours truly,

Norman Moore
Chairman

Through the Newsletter each week, on a daily basis, of information on water quality. The elements which lead to deterioration of a lake such as over the years, collective in effect. They will, in general terms, any observable effects over a short span of time (5 to 10 years). They will, however, be not reported on, eventually, result in a marked deterioration in the long term.

Eutrophication is the term used to describe the process of increasing deterioration or productivity of a lake. Excess nutrients, such as phosphorus and nitrogen, entering the lake, lead to an increase in the amount of algae and other plants. This results in a green colour to the water and weed growth. Nutrients also enter the lake through the atmosphere, from the air, and through the soil, from the land.

Lakes with few nutrients are called oligotrophic. Lakes which are nutrient rich are called eutrophic. Lakes in between are called mesotrophic. White Lake is categorized as "early" eutrophic, which means it is on the long downhill slide.

Because our lake is very shallow, has a very large surface area and a relatively low rate of water renewal (flow through), it can be considered to be very sensitive to nutrient input. From the foregoing it can be seen that we must all do our utmost to ensure that nutrient input is kept to a minimum. Last year's Newsletter reminded you of:

1. Make sure disposal systems are up to standard and are functioning properly.
2. Minimize the quantity of water used for domestic purposes, such as dishwashing.
3. Use discharge domestic water (grey water) into the lake.
4. Not wash or shampoo in the lake.
5. Not fertilize lawns or gardens.
6. Encourage ground cover such as shrubs, trees and plants.

The approximately 500 cottage owners for White Lake are undoubtedly very conscious of the need to drastically limit "nutrient" pollution. But what about the non-owners, the weekenders, who number us by more than 2 to 1. How do we get the message across to them? One possible approach is to contact them by to encourage our contacts who are non-owners to become so concerned as we are about the welfare of the lake. If we all strive for this goal we can all enjoy a pleasant environment for many years to come.

A word about water fishing. It is a fact that some of the anglers who fish when one is not as careful as they should be in protecting the lake. There have been reports of fishing sites where cans, bottles and other litter is left on the ice. In many cases the residues of fish are simply left on the ice to become frozen in the spring break-up. Again if you have winter fishermen contacts, it would be helpful to make them aware of our concerns.

Your Committee continues to take weekly water samples as participants in the MOE "Self Help" Program. Last year 38 samples were sent to MOE for analysis. The results are not significantly different from the average over the past 10 years. Let's keep it that way.

WHITE LAKE WATER QUALITY COMMITTEE

— 1984 —

Executive

Chairman	Norman Moore R. R. 2, White Lake, Ontario K0A 3L0	623-5283
Vice-Chairman	"Vacant"	
Secretary	H. L. (Hugh) Hampel R. R. 2, White Lake, Ontario	623-3655
Treasurer	V. A. (Vin) Wickham 919 Connaught Avenue Ottawa, Ontario K1G 5M7	828-9549
Area Representative Co-ordinator Ottawa, Ontario K1G 1T9	A. E. (Archie) Graham 782 Chapman St. Ottawa, Ontario K1G 1T9	733-1628

Area Representatives

Area #1	Bob Jackson	828-2562
Area #2	Don Garrett	838-3853
Area #3	Jack McFadyen	623-3247
Area #4	H. A. (Harry) Cinkant	623-3786
Area #5	Bill Sample	225-5605
Area #6 & 7	J. S. (Jack) Reid	722-7591
Area #8	W. G. (Bill) Baker	828-1271
Area #9	W. H. (Walter) Taylor	225-3120
Area #10	Armer Warwick	Windy Point
Area #11	H. (Hans) Winter	729-0060
Area #12	R. (Bob) Crook	829-2550
Area #13	W. H. (Vin) Wickham	828-9549
Area #14	R. Brule	623-3403

AREA REPRESENTATIVES' DISTRICTS

— 1984 —

Area #1	Bob Jackson	828-2562
Area #2	Don Garrett	838-3853
Area #3	Jack MacFadyen	623-3247
Area #4	Harry Cinkant	741-0777
Area #5	Bill Sample	225-5605
Area #6 and #7	Jack Reid	722-7591
Area #8	Bill Baker	828-1271
Area #9	Walter Taylor	225-3120
Area #10	Armer Warwick	Windy Point
Area #11	Hans Winter	729-0060
Area #12	Bob Crook	829-2550
Area #13	Vin Wickham	828-9549
Area #14	R. Brule	623-3403

