

THE GREEN WATCH

The Green Lake Area Ratepayers' Association Newsletter

Representing property owners and residents in the Watch and Green Lake Area

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SPRING 2012

President's Report

Hello Green and Watch Lakes residents,

Just back from a cruise to Alaska where one of the highlights was the migration of the magnificent whales. I am reminded of the return of song birds and the migration of other longer haul birds that will have started and be evident about the lakes. For those wintering residents, those who got away during the deep freeze months and for those planning for summer vacation, welcome to the spring edition of the GLARA newsletter.

With the great work of Marie Kuyek at the helm of the newsletter, the following content provides an update of GLARA activities and what to look forward to in the months ahead. The executive looks forward to; welcoming recently appointed Directors; the introduction of a home page; and to the selection of our lakes as one of the specific areas the Cariboo Regional District will be providing education and workshops on invasive water plants.

The values that are represented in the local area and your enjoyment of the same, continues to be the fuel for the work of your association. Please continue to communicate with your Directors and attend the meetings to assist in the focus the executive continues to develop on behalf of the values we share and enjoy.

Warm regards, Bruce Gilmour

Green Lake and Area Official Community Plan

Five Years in The Making! OCP Public Meeting on **June 9th at 1:00 p.m. at SMAC** for public review and opportunity to comment on a wording change. Both Regional District Boards have approved the wording. The Public Meeting is a Provincial Government criteria for the approval process. Please put time aside for this anticipated short meeting to learn about the wording change and what is expected to be the final and truly last steps in the approval of the 70 Mile House and Green and Watch lakes OCP.





70 Mile House Transfer Station Update

Environmental Health Services staff completed the Transfer Station (TS) assessment at 70 Mile House which led to conceptual TS design plans being submitted to Front Counter BC in February 2011 for the purpose of TS expansion. The application of the assessment at 70

Mile House Transfer station expansion was approved in November 2011 by the province. The TNRD also performed many environmental assessments in accordance with the planned expansion. Additional nesting surveys will be required prior to the start of construction as per the Migratory Bird Conservation Act. Construction work is scheduled for summer, 2012. Seventy Mile House TS will be upgraded to an eco-depot in accordance with the TNRD Regional Solid Waste Management Plan Review (RSWMP).

The TNRD is also working on a new site design for the 70 Mile site to accommodate a weigh scale. This means residents would pay for garbage based on weight and not volume. We do not have confirmation on when the scale will be installed yet and will do community education before the change takes place.

The TNRD are going to be putting hydro into the site to power the scale and attendant office this year as well.

Based on quantity of waste and types of customers that the TS serves, and the waste handling and hauling equipment that will be used; residents can expect:

- Support for recycling services for materials such as batteries, paint, household hazardous waste and other materials as they are added to the Ministry of Environment's Product Stewardship Initiative. A pilot project was introduced in 2010 with BC Used Oil Management Association (BCUOMA) to accommodate waste oil, filter and oil container recycling at the 70 Mile House TS. Approximately 1500L of waste oil is recycled yearly from this site.
- Diversified wood waste, demolition and land clearing (DLC), and scrap metal collection, recycling and diversion procedures. The TNRD will be moving away from the burning of the yard and wood waste pile to the more environmentally responsible practice of chipping the material for a compost mix. Whether or not the composting will occur at the 70 Mile House eco-depot, which is yet to be determined.
- Other waste diversion options, such as organic wastes have been keyed for future consideration. Feasibility and preliminary design studies on these options are being evaluated in these early phases of the plan, and a determination will be made as to whether these options should be included in the Plan in the future. Development of infrastructure to host recycling and diversion services at the 70 Mile House eco depot and strategically placed signage installed directing site visitors to the correct diversion areas. Suitable parking facilities and road markings to facilitate orderly traffic flow.
- Development with built-in-flexibility so that extra capacity can be added as the need arises, whether from TNRD-implemented programs or requirements of private haulers
- Waste exchange days, hazardous and e-waste collection events
- Select provincial Extended Producer Responsibility diversion services
- Community bulletin board for advertising usable goods that are available for reuse
- On site compost facility potentially
- Solar power grid inter-tie system

The TNRD's 2011 illegal dumping strategy saw several clean-up events take place in the 70 Mile House area because of residents calling in and reporting new or existing sites. Continued support from the Conservation Officer Service in the 70 Mile House area will allow for ongoing monitoring of possible post weekend road/gate dumping in area. The TNRD is also working with a private contractor that can be dispatched for the quick clean-up and removal of illegally dumped materials.

Visit our website at www.tnrd.bc.ca



June 3/2012
Free Dump day at the 70 Mile Transfer Station
***Residents can dispose of up to \$20 worth of material for free.**

Volume Based Tipping Fees for residents

Container Type		Residential Waste (loose) \$10/cu.m	
Garbage	Normal	20-40 gal (75-150 liter)	\$1.00
Bags	Oversized	45 gal (170 liter) & larger	\$2.00
Bags	Undersized	Small kitchen - 5 gal (191) Large kitchen - 13 gal (491)	4 bags = \$1.00 2 bags = \$1.00

Passenger vehicles	\$5.00
Pick-up trucks - all sizes - based in box size	
Small box pick - up truck box	
Full load or portion thereof	\$5.00
With extended sides	\$10.00
Full-sized pick-up truck box	
Full load or portion thereof	\$10.00
With extended sides	\$20.00
Utility Trailers and self-dumping trailers	
Up to 8 ft long box	
Full load or portion thereof	\$10.00
With extended sides	\$20.00
Up to 12 ft long box	
Full load or portion thereof	\$15.00
With extended sides	\$30.00
Up to 16 ft long box	
Full load or portion thereof	\$20.00
With extended sides	\$40.00

Other Material Tipping Fees	
Fridges, freezers, air conditioners & other refrigeration units	\$15.00
Mattresses	\$10.00
Box springs	\$10.00
Couches, hide-a-beds	\$10.00
Tires - passenger & light truck with rims removed	\$0
Tires - passenger & light truck with rims	\$5.00
Brush and branches less than 8 inches (200mm) in diameter	\$0
Yard waste	\$0
Batteries - dry and wet cell	\$0
Propane tanks	\$0
Clean soil suitable for daily cover	\$0
Scrap metal - separated	\$0

70 MILE DUMP HOURS

March 1 to October 31 (summer hours)

Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday 8am-4pm

November 1 to February 28 (winter hours)

Monday, Wednesday, Saturday, Sunday 8am-4pm



**Buy your Eco-Cards
at
70 Mile Store
SMAC
and Mandy's**

CRD Update

The Cariboo Regional District's Updated Solid Waste Management Plan will be submitted for approval by the CRD's Board of Directors and then MOE early this summer. If approved, implementation of new services for the South Cariboo can begin in 2013. During the summer of 2012 a pilot project will occur at the Lac La Hache Transfer Station to trial a controlled site, with hours of operation, new bin configurations and a means of compaction. This will speed up the implementation of improved services. Providing the updated plan is approved, improved services will include controls and provision of recycling services at the Watch Lake and Inter-Lakes Landfills. Once the updated plan is approved and controls are in place at the Watch Lake Landfill the Thompson Nicola Regional District and the Cariboo Regional District will be able to develop a cost-sharing agreement for the Watch Lake Landfill and the 70 Mile House Transfer Station, as there is currently cross border use of each site by residents from both regions.

Thank you, Tera D. Grady Supervisor of Solid Waste Management

tgrady@cariboord.bc.ca

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Piping Plover

Canada's Wetlands



Blanding's turtle

There are more wetlands in Canada than in any other country in the world. Canada is home to an estimated 25% of the world's wetlands. Wetlands cover approximately 14 % of our country. Wetlands are a vital part of what is enjoyed in our environment



Spade foot toad

Here in Canada, about one third of the species at risk, including Blanding's turtles, Northern leopard frogs, the piping plovers, and closer to Green and Watch Lakes with the Spade foot toad, the preservation of the wetland ecosystem will result in their survival.



Leopard frog

Wetland ecosystems are part of an integrated system that contributes to the sustainability of wildlife through habitat and the fragile food chain linkages.

While a wetland marsh may be perceived as unattractive and unsustainable for recreation and leisure enjoyment, they play a vital role in our day-to-day lives as a natural occurring system. We rely on them for clean water as they function as a filter, they provide protection from floods as they act as a reservoir, and they guard soil against erosion through the root growth of plant systems.

Despite the many benefits that wetlands provide to wildlife and people, half of the world's wetlands have been lost since 1900. Here in Canada, as much as 80% have been lost. That puts Canadians like you and me in a position of enormous responsibility! Wetlands support the variety of wildlife found in surrounding areas. Since water systems are integrated below and at ground level, wetlands serve a role in the health of plant life over the hill because of the invisible water table. Increasing respect for the function of wetlands and their foreshores through education and awareness supports the local ecology and the values that draw residents and guests back for those activities and values most enjoyed.

Adapted by Bruce Gilmour with appreciation for the work of the Nature Conservancy of Canada

South Green Lake Fuel Treatment Update

The South Green Lake Volunteer Fire Department (SGLVFD) initiated an operational fuel management treatment of 19.0 hectares along the South Green Lake Road. This area is a strip varying in width from 50-100m and approximately 2.4km in length and runs along the south side of residential property. The treatment was funded by the UBCM through the Thompson Nicola Regional District (TNRD) as part of the Strategic Wildfire Initiative.

The contractor commenced in November on this high hazard site comprised mainly of dense layer 2 and 3 Douglas-fir. The prescription for the area called for spacing down to 1.5m and pruning to 3m. The resulting debris was then hand piled for burning.

Over the winter, due to the lack of suitable venting days, subsequent snowfall and poor burning conditions, approximately 50% of the piles remain unburned.

On April 16th a request for an Exemption from the burning Prohibition, which took effect on April 2nd, was sent on our behalf to the Cariboo Wild Fire Centre to try and get the remainder of the piles burned. On April 19th the exemption was approved by the Wildfire Management Branch. This exemptions was only for a 2 week period ending May 6, 2012.

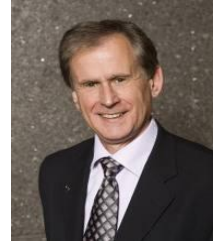
We managed to burn another 20% of the piles but, due to the dryness and lack of rain, burning was halted May 1st. Please be cautious as there are still unburned piles out there, this will remain unburned until conditions permit this fall.

Peter McKie, Deputy Chief SGLVFD





Message from Bruce Rattray & Al Richmond



In the next few months, the CRD is looking forward to the final review and adoption of the Green Lake and Area OCP as well as the completion and implementation of the regional Solid Waste Management Plan. Both of these have been in development for a number of years and will have a significant ongoing impact on the Green Lake / Watch Lake area. With the arrival of summer comes the danger of wildfires. The Cariboo Fire Center has once again imposed an early ban on burning in an effort to prevent a repeat of the 70 Mile House fire that occurred in 2009. Please ensure that your neighbours are aware of the restriction and are respecting it. For more information on emergency planning and preparedness go to the CRD website at www.cariboord.bc.ca/Services/ProtectiveServices.aspx and if you haven't completed the Community Response Capacity Survey, you can find it on the Emergency Operations Centre page.

Summer should also bring a heightened awareness of the need to protect our local environment. The health of our watersheds is not something that we can take for granted. Climate change projections suggest that we will be affected by lower water levels in our lakes and aquifers. We are also being impacted by invasive plant species. These are areas of concern to both the CRD and GLARA. I urge you to provide your support to GLARA as it undertakes activities to preserve our land and water resources.

Residents should also be aware that the Regional District has been focusing more time and resources on addressing concerns with the delivery of health services. Discussions are planned with the Interior Health Authority over ongoing concerns with recruitment and retention of health professionals and with the funding of capital infrastructure.

And finally, a reminder that information about things that affect you can be found at Al Richmond's website www.crd-director.com or Bruce Rattray's website www.bruceatray.ca You can also request Bruce's email newsletter by writing to bruce@bruceatray.ca

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Al Richmond
 Director, Electoral Area G
arichmond@cariboord.bc.ca
 CRD Chair; Lac La Hache,
 108 Mile Ranch

Aquatic Invasives

Aquatic invasive species are much like a chemical stressor such as an oil spill, once they spread they are extremely expensive to get rid of and they leave a devastating path of destruction along the way. Canada is very vulnerable to marine invaders due to its huge freshwater resources and extensive coastline. The problem with aquatic invasive species is that they have the ability to spread drastically, leaving native habitat inhospitable; they can affect boating or swimming and other water recreational activities. The most common pathway of aquatic invasives are commercial shipping boats, many species hitchhike in ballast water or sediment and in hull cavities for water intake. But other vectors include boats, aquariums, water gardens, and live food fish. Some invasive aquatic species that are causing havoc throughout North America are zebra/quagga mussels, rock snot (didymo), and water hyacinth.



rock snot



quagga zebra



water hyacinth

continued.....

Aquatic invasives can cost millions of dollars to eradicate and control, for example the Great Lakes have spent \$3 to \$7.5 billion on the control of zebra/quagga mussels. These aquatic species are very invasive; females can produce up to 1 million offspring in a spawning system and they are able to survive on a boat out of water for 30 days. Zebra mussels attach themselves to water intake pipes, boat propellers, boat hulls, docks, rocks, and even other aquatic animals. Currently these mussels are found in two Canadian provinces and twenty-two states.

Invasive aquatics such as rock snot (didymo) a microscopic alga can go undetected until it's too late! Rock snot hitchhikes on boats, fishing equipment, waders, and just about anything else that comes into contact with it. A single cell of this alga can live up to 30 days in felt waders and start a new colony on its own. It forms dense mats that can be eight inches thick that smother stream beds. It has a harmful effect on native fish species by clogging or irritating their gills; restricting water flow, putting eggs and fry at risk, and affecting the oxygen levels in the water.

One of the most damaging aquatic invasives in the world is water hyacinth; it was first introduced to North America as a water garden ornamental that has now escaped cultivation. Water hyacinth spreads mainly by vegetation but does produce seed that can remain viable for 20 years. It forms dense floating mats that reduce light, oxygen, and water flow making it easy to out-compete native plants. It can tolerate drastic environmental changes such as water fluctuations, nutrient availability, temperature variations, and toxic substances. In the United States from 1980 to 1991 they spent \$43 million dollars on the control of this aggressive aquatic and in 1998 Lake Victoria in Kenya was infested with more than 17, 231 hectares of it. This aquatic nuisance can be found in lakes, rivers, ponds, wetlands, marshes, and reservoirs.

These are just a few of many aquatic invasive species waiting to take over our lakes, rivers, oceans, and any other water courses that they come across. The best control for these aquatic invaders is prevention; here are some tips to remember when you are out enjoying water recreation in your community:

Remember to check fishing equipment, waders, boats, and other water recreation equipment before leaving any water source.

- ◊ It is important to properly clean, drain, and dry boats as well as other water equipment before entering another water course.
- ◊ Do not dump your aquarium plants or fish into a pond or lake.
- ◊ Be sure to do research before purchasing an ornamental aquatic for you water garden.

If you have any questions or concerns about aquatic invasive species, please contact the CRD's Invasive Plant Management department at 1-800-665-1636.



New Invaders Watch List for the Green Lake Area

According to the Invasive Plant Council of British Columbia an "Invasive Plant" is any alien plant species that has the potential to pose undesirable or detrimental impacts on humans, animals or ecosystems. These alien invaders are often mistaken for wildflowers because of their rapid spread through many urban landscapes, agricultural lands, and our ecosystems. These invaders are only the second to most significant threat to habitat loss and biodiversity as identified by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature. Invasive plants are spread a number of ways, by horticulture through gardening with ornamentals; seed mixtures for re-vegetation, birdseed or wildflower packages; animals; and humans by recreation, vehicles, and gardens. Invasive plants are a huge threat due to their prolific seed production, seed banking abilities, aggressive root systems and their broad ecological amplitude. Competition with native plant species cause environmental, social and economical impacts. These alien invaders cause effects on rangelands by reducing forage quality and quantity; forestry operations by competing with seedlings for water, nutrients and space; recreation opportunities by obstructing trails and reducing aesthetics; and water quality and quantity by increasing erosion and sedimentation.

continued.....

There are thirty and counting different invasive plants in the Cariboo region which all pose a large threat in many ways. In the Green Lake Area there are six new invaders to watch out for Yellow Flag Iris, Purple Loosestrife, Sulphur Cinquefoil, Russian Knapweed, Hoary Cress and Hawkweed.

Yellow Flag Iris

Yellow Flag is a native to Europe, the British Isles, North Africa and the Mediterranean region. It is a perennial that is widely sold in nurseries and on the internet for ornamental ponds or water gardens. They grow to about 4 to 6 feet tall with a robust stalk and the stems/leaves are long, dark green, flattened and sword like. The leaves also have a distinctive ridge in the mid-vein. It spreads by seeds and by rhizome roots which when they break off they can form a new plant. The seed pods of the Yellow Flag can remain buoyant and viable for up to 7 months. The roots and the leaves contain a sap that is toxic if ingested and can cause skin irritation. The flowers bloom from about June to August and are a vibrant showy yellow that have three sepals that are backwards curving. This aquatic invasive plant can grow in a verity of different habitats including dryer, high acidity, anoxia soils, brackish waters and fresh or salt water.



Yellow Flag is a major problem because it colonizes and forms dense stands choking out many native wetland plants which reduce resources and habitat for wildlife. It also can have other impacts such as it can change the width of water courses by compacting soil trapping sediments, increasing elevation and by affecting the water flow of irrigation canals or flood control ditches.

Russian Knapweed



Russian Knapweed is a very aggressive perennial that is native to Eurasia. It is able to colonize and dominate new sites at alarming rates; it can form a dense stand 3.6m squared in 2 years. Its stems are erect, openly branched and can grow 18 to 36 inches tall. The shoots and leaves have tiny dense gray hairs. The flowers are white, pink or lavender, solitary and urn shaped on the end of shoot tips with smooth papery bracts. This Knapweed species has creeping horizontal and vertical roots; the roots also contain toxic compounds that inhibit the growth of other plants. It can be an issue for agricultural land because it reduces yields and quality of cereal crops. This invasive plant species is also very toxic to horses and causes chewing disease.

Hoary Cress

Hoary Cress is a perennial belonging to the mustard family (Brassicaceae) and is Regionally Noxious in the Cariboo. It is also known as Whitetop, Heart-podded Hoary Cress and Pepperweed. The plant can grow to 50cm tall and has an upright stem with alternating leaves. The flowers are white with four petals and arranged in a flat topped cluster. If conditions are favorable it can reseed twice a year, one plant can produce 1000 to 4000 seeds and the seeds can remain viable in the soil for 3 years. The main source of spreading for this invader is the extensive and highly aggressive root systems that it has. The rhizomatous roots are vertical and horizontal which can be 75 to 80cm in depth but have been recorded at a record 9meters. When Hoary cress is not in competition with other plants it has the capability of spreading over 3.5meters squared in one year (FEIS 1996).



Purple Loosestrife

Purple Loosestrife is a perennial ornamental native to Eurasia that has escaped and now occupies wetlands, stream banks and shallow ponds. It has a showy purple flowers with 5-7 petals and has a reddish square stem with leaves that are opposite along it. A single flowering stalk can produce up to 300,000 seeds and can form dense stands that can exceed 32,000 stems/ha. Purple Loosestrife reduces plant and animal diversity in wetlands and interferes with water flow in canals or ditches.

Sulphur Cinquefoil



Sulphur Cinquefoil is a long lived perennial that was originally introduced from Eurasia. There are twenty-seven different species of cinquefoil found in B.C. but they are native species that can be told apart by floral characteristics, arrangements of leaves and leaflets. Sulphur Cinquefoil has light yellow flowers with 5 heart shaped petals and has alternate leaves with 5-7 toothed leaflets on each leaf. This species spreads by seed and by roots. It can grow in a variety of climates and soils as well as appears to tolerate shade. It is a very competitive species and reduces forage for livestock and wildlife.

Hawkweed



Hawkweed is on the rise - Eight native Hawkweed and 13 invasive Hawkweed species have been recorded in the province. Of the 13 invasive Hawkweeds, one species has bright orange flowers, while the others have yellow flowers. Hawkweed is very aggressive with an ability to form dense mats which can Choke out native and desirable plant communities very rapidly. The Hawkweed infestation is considered severe throughout the region of BC.



Greenbelt Report – Spring 2012

The landscapes around Green and Watch Lakes did change over the winter. Most notably is the logging that took place. The blocks that were logged were a direct result of the past mountain pine infestation that ravaged our lake areas. The beetle infestation has slowed mostly due to the reduction of habitat for the beetles. Salvage harvesting of the beetle infested stands allows for a reduction of the fire hazard around the lakes and at the same time captures some economic value from those stands.



While the infestation has slowed or even left our lake area, we still have to be aware of the risks of fire with what has been left behind. The area behind the South Green Lake Fire Hall has had some fire hazard reduction treatments completed over the winter. The area was thinned and branches pruned to reduce the fire risk, which we will all benefit from.

While the beetle infestation is a natural disaster, nature will replace what the beetle removed. As the stands age, pine seedlings will grow and begin a new stand that will be green and lush.

Yard and dead tree cleanup is still a very good thing to do to reduce fire hazards as you return to the lake to enjoy the spring and summer.

Fire season is upon us, be aware of fire bans that will be announced and overall conditions as you enjoy your time at the lake.

David Schwarz, R.P.F.



**WATCH LAKE – NORTH GREEN LAKE VOLUNTEER FIRE DEPARTMENT
5771 GREEN LAKE NORTH ROAD, 70 MILE HOUSE, BC V0K 2K1**



May 2012

The Watch Lake – North Green Lake Volunteer Fire Department has had a good year so far. There have been a few call-outs, but no fires to report and very few first responder calls.

Our big news earlier this year concerned the acquisition of a new (to us) tender that we found in California last December. This vehicle was originally outfitted for fighting wildfires and came equipped with twin Honda pumps mounted on the rear bumper. Coupled with our other tender purchased last year we now have the capability to keep the fire engines supplied with water at any size of blaze.

Our two one-ton trucks are generally used for first responder calls, but FR12, stationed at Hall #2, can be quickly hooked up to the trailer that carries our pumps for obtaining water from the lakes or ponds. Summer or winter this unit can access many sources of water and fill either tender with more than 1500 gallons of water in less than three minutes.



Recently eight members received their first responder certification and we now have a roster of thirty-three members fifteen of whom are first responders. We are well equipped for any emergency, yet hope that it remains this quiet. The community can do their part by continuing to respect the seasonal fire restrictions. Should anyone on the north side wish to join in this service to the community as either a first responder or fire fighter, remember you do not have to be a

permanent resident to contribute a few hours of your time. If you are interested, please contact Chief Andy Palaniak at 250-456-7460.

The annual Spring Dinner and Auction will be held on Saturday, June 16th. This is always a fun event. For tickets and more information, contact Giselle Polisenio at 250-395-9082.

**Roy Allan
President, WL - NGLVFD**

Summer paving in the Green Lake, Seventy Mile & Watch Lake areas

Dawson Construction Ltd will be doing resurfacing improvements on 16 kms of side roads in the 70 Mile House, Green Lake and Watch lake areas.

Resurfacing will include, Bonaparte Road, Pioneer Rd, Moose Point Rd, Ace High Rd, Fox Crescent, Livingston Rd, as well as portions of North Green Lake and Watch Lake roads.

Work is scheduled to start June 25 and be complete by Sept. 30



Mark your Calenders- Saturday August 18, 2012 - GLARA AGM

Join us at the South Green Lake Snowmobile Club. Meeting starts at 10:00pm

GLARA Membership Form

IMPORTANT! Before filling out this form, check your envelope - your expiration date is on your label!

If your label is flagged with **pink** this is a reminder that your membership is **about** to expire. If your label is flagged with **yellow** your membership has **expired** or if you received this form by **email** your expiry date is in the **subject line**.

MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION / RENEWAL FORM

Name(s) of member(s) applying

Fire # or address & street (must have)

Legal description of lot if known, (optional)

Full mailing address (one newsletter per paid membership)

Home phone

Lake phone

Work phone

Cell phone

E-mail address for color email newsletter & notifications

\$15.00 or \$40.00

Cheque enclosed

E-mail address: "use only for small notifications of happenings around the lake, not to be used for Newsletters."

Make cheques payable to G.L.A.R.A.

Mail to: GLARA, #99 Green Lake South Rd, 70 Mile House, B.C. , V0K 2K2. "NEW ADDRESS"

Membership fees are \$15 per year or \$40 for 3 years.

Yes, I would like to volunteer and actively participate with GLARA.

Please have someone contact me by telephone at _____

Please have someone contact me by email at _____

THANK YOU FOR SUPPORTING GLARA

GLARA email: greenwatchlake@gmail.com

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