

Harvey's Lake Route to Reach TMDLs: The Environmental Advisory Council's Work

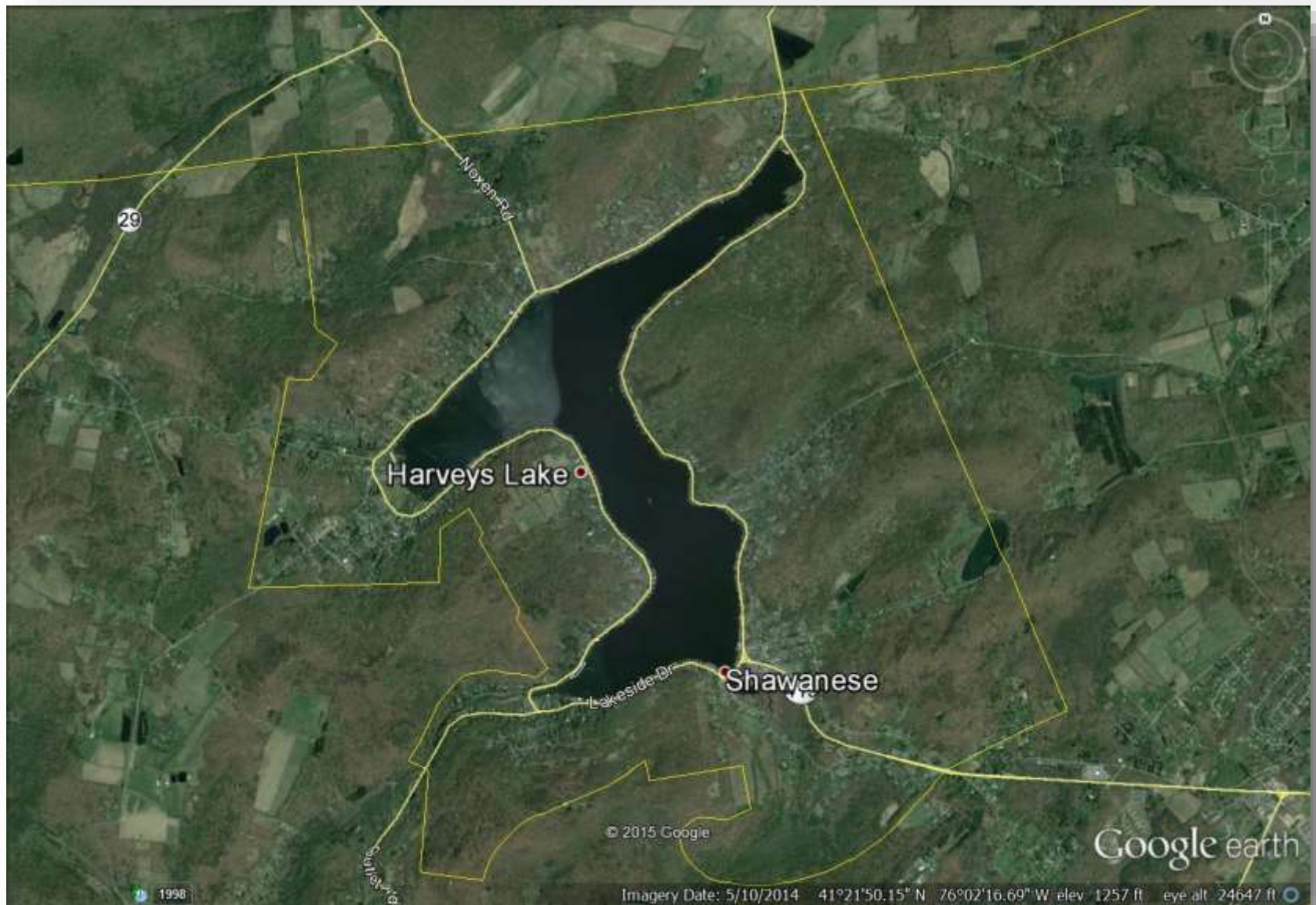
Chairman: Sid Halsor

Vice Chairman: Amanda Blaine

Board Members: Michael Daley, Megan Sgarlet, Jason Miller, John Levitsky, Thomas McGrory

Secretary/Treasurer: Denise Sult





Lake Surface 621.5 acres, Average Depth 36 ft.
Maximum Depth 96 ft. Harvey's Lake is the
largest capacity natural lake in Pennsylvania

Environmental Advisory Council Members – What works?

- ✓ Diverse Team Members with a sincere interest
- ✓ People that encourage residents
- ✓ Include members with science backgrounds
- ✓ Involve members that know the general public
- ✓ Educate and involve Municipal officials in issues
- ✓ Get members that travel the lake or watershed daily?????



What can Brown, Red, White and Blue or FedEx do for you? Delivery people are a great resource in your neighborhood for EAC.



EAC Members Contributions to TMDL Attainment:

- ☐ Assist Princeton Hydro in identification of sediment source locations
- ☐ Initiated a phosphorus ban in lawn fertilizers with an ordinance 1997
- ☐ Start licensing of lawn care professionals 1997
- ☐ Reduced waterfowl feeding at the Lake through education
- ☐ Created an ordinance against feeding waterfowl
- ☐ Identify violations of Clean Streams Laws for education & enforcement
- ☐ Reviewing sources of funding for vacuum truck to maintain sediment removal BMPs
- ☐ Reviewing cooperation with nearby Municipalities for lawn waste recycling
- ☐ Working directly with consultant on floating wetland islands



Phosphorus Ban on Lawn Fertilizer Applications and Licensing of Lawn-Care Companies

- ▶ Over use of Phosphorus Fertilizer can increase levels in the waterway. EAC initiated Phosphorus ban and mandatory licensing of commercial lawncare companies within Harvey's Lake Borough



Local suppliers supported the initiative through calls from EAC committee members

Now national manufacturers and suppliers including Scotts and Ace Hardware are stepping up

Waterfowl Feeding: How Harvey's Lake EAC approached the problem

- ☐ Identify number, species and concentration points from feeding of waterfowl wintering on Lake
- ☐ Begin discouraging people from feeding ducks and geese in newspapers and Municipal newsletter 1998
- ☐ Purchase and install signs at waterfowl feeding locations
- ☐ Waterfowl Feeding ban established as an ordinance 1998
- ☐ Wintering mallards dropped from 350 to 75 individuals in 1 year
- ☐ Wintering Canada geese dropped from 140 to 40 individuals in 1 year
- ☐ Reduced Phosphorus loading by ~5.5 lbs./day or 495 lbs. winter season



How to change beliefs to get the Public interests against Waterfowl Feeding

Put yourself in their shoes: “I’m feeding waterfowl because I care about these birds”.

- ❑ Approach the feeding issues with supportable facts that benefit the birds. Angel wing picture of damage from human introduced foods.
- ❑ Talk about bacteria levels affecting the use of the lake for swimming and droppings on their painted docks and polished boats.
- ❑ Keep your audience’s interest in mind!



Due Diligence and Upkeep of Facilities

- ❑ Encouraged regulation and implementation of Erosion and Sediment Control plans from a Municipal stance through building permits, zoning officer, etc.
- ❑ Identify funding source for purchase of vacuum truck for maintenance of storm water quality enhancement facilities
- ❑ Identify concerns and forward information for enforcement



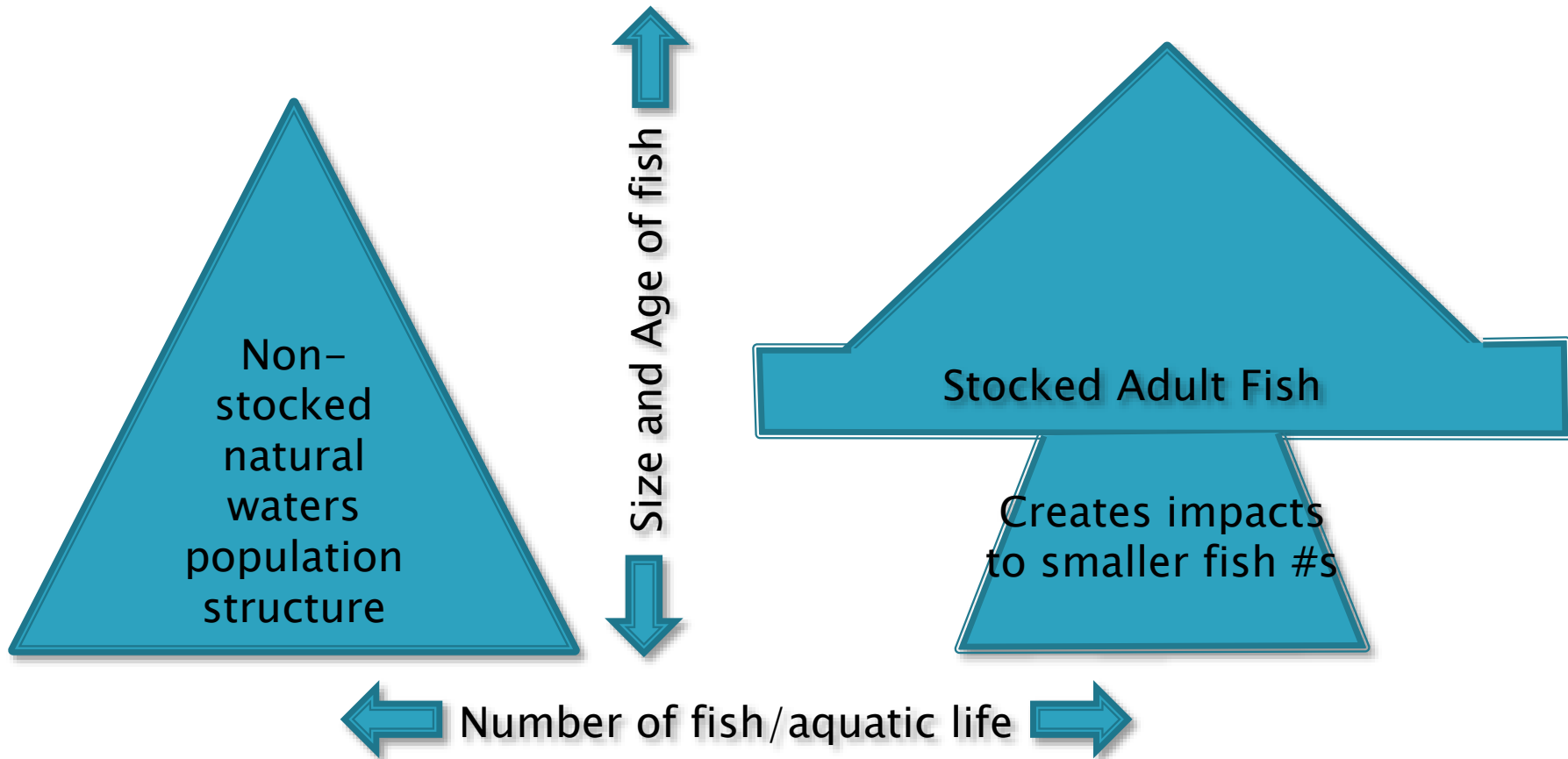
Fisheries Management Assists in Minimizing Algal Blooms



Predatory fish increase pressure on alewife baitfish helping to balance impacts of alewife on zooplankton. Alewife populations negatively impact zooplankton numbers. Zooplankton consume algae.

Lake Fisheries Balance

Adult Fish Stocking Impacts On Alewife Populations



**A never ending road to maintain
water quality needs people!**

