



## **WHAT'S INSIDE**

**Minutes from the 2019 Annual General Meeting**

**Did You Know That?**

**News From FOCA**

**Let's Keep Our Lake Great Challenge Spring 2020 Winner**

**Cullinary Delights**

**What We Do Now Will Determine Where We Are Tomorrow**

**Members' Notice Board**

**Directors' Roster**



February Lake Manitou

"Let's Keep Our Lake Great"

## **Lake Manitou Area Association 26th Annual General Meeting, Minutes**

July 13th 2019

At the Sandfield School House

1. Meeting called to order @ 10 a.m. Motion to accept agenda made by Dave Rutherford and seconded by John Harvey. Carried.
2. President Paul Moffat welcomed all members and visitors.
3. Announcements
  - a) Everyone invited to help themselves to literature on the back table. Clothing, maps, flags and books available for purchase.
  - b) Information/Education night is Tuesday July 23rd @ 7p.m. Sheet outlining speakers is in everyone's package.
  - c) No announcements from members.
4. Officers and Directors present introduced themselves.
5. Motion to accept the minutes of Annual meeting 2018 made by Charlotte Hutchison and seconded by Jill Gordon. Carried.
6. Reports of Officers and Directors
  - a) President, Paul Moffat advised he had a telephone conversation with Paul Leale of the MNR re water level concerns. Paul still awaiting feedback. He said the MNR continue to use guidelines from 1991 and there is no indication they will change. Mary Lohead stated we need to put together a committee to meet with the MNR to try to get them to rethink their guidelines. Brenda Edington said last year people identified lake levels irrigating their shores and destroying shoreline. This year it is more prevalent. It was recommended to approach our MPP and Municipalities that about the lake since no action from MNR. Several members agreed the MNR guidelines for the lake, river and dam need to be more flexible to allow for changing weather conditions that affect the lake. Sharon Cooper made a motion and seconded by Steve Mann that put on the LMAA website a place for members to post their concerns/issues. Sharon will collate and the information will be submitted to the Ministry. Carried.

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b) Vice-President, Steve Mann advised that clothing sales have been minimal. Concern with ordering is that he must have a minimal number to order. Suggested that articles be posted on the website then orders could be emailed to Steve and when sufficient number he would place an order. Also suggested he put on Facebook... he will do.

c) Treasurer, Don Payne reviewed the Income/Expense Report for June 12th 2018 to May 27th 2019 which was in member's packages. LMAA books were audited by Betty Heis and Marlene Dewar. Don moved to have Betty and Marlene perform financial audit next year. Seconded by Carol Sheppard. Carried.

Don advised they are attempting to do away with mailing expense for annual membership fees. He encourages annual fees payment be done through the LMAA Website.

Don explained insurance costs are for liability coverage. In the event there is an incident with a buoy and also for Directors and volunteer coverage.

Don made the motion to accept the Income and Expense report; seconded by Paul Harvey. Carried.

Don is retiring as Treasurer. Paul Moffat thanked Don for his many years of service to the Association.

d) Newsletter Editor, Mark Harvey recognized and thanked Pat Costigan and Mary Lohead for their contributions. He invited members to submit articles for the new letter e.g. Cottage, Island history. He advised the next edition will be mid November and will be found on the Website.

e) Education Committee, Sharon Cooper reminded of the Information Night and agenda on the blue sheet in their package. Next week there will be an information article about LMAA in the Expositor.

A recommendation was made that LMAA have more events to bring the community together. Brenda Eddington advised there were many social activities in place and that we should take advantage of those events.

f) Website Administrator... Don Payne reported on Stan Salisbury behalf. Members encouraged to access LMAA website. In everyone's package is an information sheet on whys and how to work the new site. Martin Peddle will be the new Treasure and he has been working with Stan to get financial information on the Website.

## 7. New Business

a) Dam History... discussed in President's report and information sheet in everyone's package.

b) Use of LMAA funds

Suggestions made were: give presentations on the ChiCheemaun

More marketing... have a presence at social events; Tehkummah and M'Chigeeng markets

Scholarships for local students. Suggest student do research on Lake Manitou then present.

Education on environmental issues, septic systems, keeping lake 'clean'.

c) Open forum

1. Water Hemlock... George Campbell found Water Hemlock along his shoreline in Moody's Bay. He contacted the Municipality to assist with identifying the plant but received no help. When contacted Streams people they identified it and said bulb in the ground is deadly. He again contacted the Municipality who advised their Inspector is for agriculture only and told him to spray the plant. Disappointed with Municipality inaction and apparent lack of concern.

2. Dead Whitefish... it was explained the water was so cold this spring it brought white fish close to shore. With the sudden temperature change the fish could not adapt to it.

3. Pat Costigan expressed support for increased awareness of LMAA on the Island and recommends attending events. She has lots of lake maps and five books.

8. Janet Beasley will serve as Election Chairperson

9. Elections: President... several nominations were made with no interest in assuming the position Treasurer ... Martin Peddle accepted the position Director ... Don Payne agreed to remain a Director

Paul Moffat was thanked for his service and all he has done for LMAA.

10. Door prizes draws made.

11. Meeting Adjourned @ 1200.

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### Did You Know That ?

Did you know that for several years in the late 1800's there was a commercial white fish fishery operating out of Sandfield, and at least 3 mills. A sawmill, grist mill, and woollen mill. A steam boat was used to tow pine logs down the lake to the mill.

## News From FOCA.

**Sheltering at the cottage: an emerging discussion.** copied with permission from FOCA

### Safety First

If you are a snowbird, or otherwise returning from travel abroad, Health Canada expects you to self-isolate for 14 days. Information is available online here: [Health Canada COVID-19 Information](#).

**What if you own property in two places in Ontario, and want to relocate from one to the other, such as: shelter in place at your cottage?** FOCA has heard from many members, partners, and municipal contacts over the past days about this issue. Many are concerned that any transiting increases the chance for spread of illness.

FOCA reminds members that our rural communities have reduced capacity to accommodate sudden changes in supply demands; put another way, cottage country isn't expecting you yet. Most of us wouldn't ordinarily open the cottage until nearer to the May long weekend. As we already know from our local grocery experiences, parts of the supply chain are under strain. Additionally, rural hospitals have limited capacity, and you should consider where your health needs can best be met, in an emergency situation.

If you do relocate to your waterfront residence (or are there already), FOCA suggests the following:

- Connect with your lake association on social media (find many connections via [FOCA's Facebook page, here](#)). As always, these are the people who know your waterfront area best!
- Provision yourself for several weeks (with food, drinks, gas, hardware supplies, prescriptions) before leaving your off-season community, so that you will not need to make stops along the way. This is not the time for our usual credo to "buy local" in cottage country. As you would do anywhere at this time, should you

urgently need anything from a retailer or pharmacy, you should call ahead to see if there are options for safe pickup or delivery.

- Continue to follow all the principles of social distancing at the cottage! Although cottage country is usually the place for relaxed rules, that cannot be the case anywhere for the foreseeable future. Cottages are often the gathering places for multiple households in an extended family; for now, and possibly for some time to come, that could put everyone at risk.
- Develop an exit plan with immediate family, in case you develop any indications of illness while at your waterfront property.
- As the clock slows down on our usually-hectic schedules, use this time to enjoy nature, cook, read, sing, dance, nap, and dream about dock-jumping time to come.
- FOCA encourages our members and media partners to share these tips widely

## LET'S KEEP OUR LAKE GREAT CHALLENGE WINNER SPRING 2020

This season we would like to honour **Stan Salisbury**. Stan is the LMAA website administrator. Stan has revamped the web site and added many new features to it. He has contributed a great many volunteer hours towards keeping our web site current, informative and interesting.



Stan  
Salisbury

## Culinary Delights

### Lake Manitou Cheese Spread

#### Lake Manitou Rockin' Raisin Tea Biscuits

- 2/3 cup raisins
- 1 cup hot water
- 3 1/4 cups all-purpose flour
- 3 tablespoons or 1/4 cup white sugar
- 1 tablespoon baking powder
- 1-2 tsp cinnamon
- 1/2 teaspoon salt
- 3/4 cup cold butter, cut into pieces
- 1 cup milk
- 1 tsp vanilla
- 1 egg
- 1 tablespoon water

#### Directions

1. Preheat an oven to 375 degrees F (190 degrees C). Soak raisins in water for 10 minutes; drain and set aside. Line a baking sheet with parchment paper.
2. Whisk together the flour, sugar, baking powder, and salt in a mixing bowl. Cut in the butter with a knife or pastry cutter until the mixture resembles coarse crumbs. Stir milk into the flour mixture until moistened. Add the drained raisins. Turn the dough out onto a lightly floured surface and pat or roll the dough out into a 3/4 to 1-inch thick round. Cut dough with a biscuit cutter and place onto the prepared baking sheet.



3. Let sit for 30 minutes to let the baking powder react.
4. Beat the egg with 1 tablespoon water in a small bowl. Brush egg mixture on each biscuit.
5. Bake in the preheated oven until golden brown, about 15 - 25 minutes.

Submitted by Jen Harvey

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The article below recently appeared in the Manitoulin Expositor. Mr. Al Douglas in his presentation to the Manitoulin Nature Club demonstrates how recently observed trends backed by science show how Global Changes in Climate are impacting life on Manitoulin Island. These changes are posing an existential threat that is impacting our Homes our Cottages, our Lakes our Forests and the way we live here on Manitoulin Island. The spring floods we are repeatedly witnessing around the Sandfield Dam are testament to how climate change is taking place before our very eyes.

## **What We Do Now Will Determine Where We End Up**

Written by Lori Thompson and copied with permission from the Manitoulin Expositor

MINDEMOYA – There has been a recent surge of interest in climate change from the global down to the local level. Al Douglas, president of the Climate Risk Institute, spoke about climate change to Manitoulin Nature Club (MNC) members and guests last Friday, January 31 at the Mindemoya Community Centre.

Mr. Douglas is a familiar face to many Islanders, having spoken on the topic to various groups over the past several years and as a partner with Manitoulin Streams Improvement Association on the Island-Wide Climate Change Risk Assessment project. He has been working in the field of climate change impacts and adaptation since 2002 and noted there was nowhere near the interest then that there is today. He was last here around election time, he said, and was pleased to see the attention climate change was receiving globally, especially coming from the youth. "The magnitude of the problem requires enormous effort on our part in countries around the world to deal with the challenges."

Mr. Douglas led attendees through climate change science and trends before discussing impacts and mitigations or adaptations that can help us live with the effects of climate change. He began by mentioning the recent World Economic Forum that occurs annually in Switzerland, where delegates from countries

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around the world talk about the perceptions of risks that they face in terms of likelihood and impact or consequences of experiencing these challenges. Over the years, environmental challenges have risen to the top to the extent that in 2020, economic challenges did not make the top five list.

Even the language has changed, noted Mr. Douglas. Previously, the forum's Global Risk Report used the words 'climate change' but in 2020 this was changed to 'climate action failure' in response to the general global failure at both responding to climate change and in seeking necessary solutions.

The top five on both lists all have connections to climate change. Extreme weather, natural disasters, biodiversity loss and water shortages are all affected by changing climate. Another item of significance, he continued, is "these countries see this as an economic challenge and the economic losses we stand to face are significant."

Scientific evidence shows that it is greenhouse gas emissions (GHG) in the atmosphere that relate to the temperature changes we see over time, he said. It is possible to look at gas bubbles that have been trapped in ice for hundreds of thousands of years and analyze the gas and determine its composition. The concentrations of GHG in the atmosphere have risen over the years. This correlation and the data from various studies has been used by countries around the world to develop climate models that give us a sense of how things are going to change. "That's the questions everybody asks," he said. "They want to know what it's going to look like into the future."

One of the challenges of GHG is that what we emit today will continue to be in the atmosphere for a long time. "We're already committed because of the emissions today," warned Mr. Douglas. "We're committed to another 20 or 30 years of warming along a certain trajectory. This is challenging. Imagine how challenging that is for politicians who run in four-year cycles."

Canada is warming at a rate that's twice the global average. There have been notable shifts to more rain and less snow with an overall decrease in snow accumulation and extreme weather events. There is evidence to show more of that is happening. Annual and seasonal mean temperatures have increased across Canada with the greatest warming occurring in winter. Between 1948 and 2015 the mean annual temperature increased by 1.7°C for Canada as a whole and 2.3°C for northern Canada. There are also seasonal variations with winter temperatures warming more than summer ones, and the warming is not uniform across the country. "In the northern parts of our country, especially in the winter months, all of the buildings were built to depend on permafrost and they're deteriorating quickly," he said. "We're slowly adapting."

What can we expect from these trends? "An increase in hot extremes, more frequent and intense extreme weather events, decreased snow and ice cover, earlier ice break up and later freeze up dates, increased potential for drought conditions and forest fires and increases in flooding," said Mr. Douglas. In the Lake Huron/Lake Michigan basin, August temperatures are up by 2.3°F from 1951 to 2017. The frost-free season has increased by 16 days. Total precipitation is up 14 percent and heavy precipitation is up a considerable 35 percent.

Data from the Gore Bay weather station was compiled by Risk Sciences International (RSI) to predict Manitoulin Island's climate forward into the 2100s. The graph showed rising temperatures and rainfall amounts, shrinking snowfall, increased annual precipitation in general but more and more severe droughts during summer months which is consistent with trends in the US and global climate models.

Mr. Douglas explained various modeling techniques and the ability to focus in on large lakes and big landforms in smaller regional climate models but also discussed current limitations. "The challenge and question often asked by the people who are doing the engineering for our infrastructure in our communities is they want to know more how extreme weather is expected to continue. They want to know how the intensity of something like rainfall is expected to change in the future. It's very hard to do that, very hard to give those projections because we don't have a good historical statistical data set to be able to calibrate against (events like a one in 50 or one in 100-year storm)."

He then used a bell curve to demonstrate how the likelihood of an increase in the magnitude of extreme weather events is expected to increase. The return periods will be shorter so the odds of a one in 100-year storm will increase significantly over any given year, he explained. "It's pretty simple. This is the part you focus on when you think of what we need to do to reduce emissions and what we need to do to adapt to climate change: the search for solutions. We've got to focus on solutions to drive things forward."

"Municipal impacts are going to require local solutions," he continued. Impacts include damaged or destroyed infrastructure, public health concerns, increased and more severe forest fires and increases in flooding."

"As you can imagine, freeze-thaw cycles damaging concrete and making potholes means a need for more maintenance and you can imagine more extreme precipitation eroding around culverts and bridges compromising the stability of the soil and the slope," Mr. Douglas continued. "Shoreline infrastructure is incredible, waterlines are up and you have increased wave

action; there's lots of erosion that's happening that's pretty significant, damage to docks and piers and things like that."

In the natural environment there will be changes to the composition and the health of forests leading to forest fires, pests and disease while in the Great Lakes, water temperatures have been increasing and there is evidence that shows changes in water quality and quantity. Overall, the diversity of species is changing. Climate change is altering temperature regions and migrating species are pushing out existing residents. Certain fish species are migrating further with warm water species favoured over cold water species. Frogs and toads now emerge earlier and have their calling done earlier. There is also an uncoupling of timing of the predator-prey relationships, explained Mr. Douglas.

"The best form of adapting to climate change is to actually implement measures to reduce GHG emissions," he said. "We need significant amounts of that to slow things down. Especially for future generations as they deal with this towards the middle or the end of the century. But adaptation deals with the consequences, seizing opportunities that manage the risks associated with a changing climate."

Because climate change will impact different areas in different ways, adaptation needs to begin with local solutions and risk assessments are the foundation to good adaptations. "Doing these sorts of risk assessments in your community and your watershed takes the knowledge of the people who have already experienced these sorts of things, these challenges," noted Mr. Douglas. "We have a lot of knowledge we can pull out on the fly and process like this and ultimately it's the climate data and the science that tells us about the likelihood, like how high water levels are right now, how likely is it that you get to this point in the future or beyond. Climate analytics tells you that part, that modeling will tell you how likely it is if this will continue in the future or if this will eliminate these sticky situations in the future."

Examples of potential adaptations are green roofs in cities to cool ambient air temperature, or water collectors on roofs to reduce demands on city resources during periods of drought. "We try to implement natural infrastructure or low impact development to try to reduce the amount of water that's getting into the storm water system; we try to funnel it and channel it. We need natural engineered solutions to be able to capture that water and as you can see, there's a number of other benefits to come along with this sort of thing as you can see. It provides habitat for pollinators; it's cooling and reduces the amount of water that gets onto the surfaces; there are multiple benefits to these sort of things that we call adaptations."

Examples in the natural environment may include assisted migration, creation of migratory paths for species to migrate to more suitable regions, maintaining and restoring natural disturbance regimes and conservation measures that manage range limits and coastal migration. Maintaining wetlands is significant for helping to attenuate flooding situations and they provide habitat for migratory birds.

Updating building codes and standards to reflect future climate is also crucial, said Mr. Douglas. He also noted the importance of the banking, investment and financial sectors in future adaptation by requiring stakeholders to better analyze and manage risk with respect to climate change.

Closer to home, the Island-Wide Climate Risk Assessment project was begun several years ago with a vision to undertake an Island-wide risk assessment and provide a picture of how climate change would affect the Island. The project has come a long way, said Mr. Douglas, but “there’s still a couple of sectors we’d like to dig into a little bit to paint a clearer picture. Manitoulin Streams is driving this and we’re trying to find the resources with them to keep it going. The vision is that you would have a report and the assessment would tell us how things are changing on the Island and what we can expect for the future so we can be prepared to manage that.”

“We need political will and political commitment in order to drive the size of the change that we need with respect to emissions reduction. You can see local efforts going on in cities and towns and communities around the province, around the country and around the world which is really catalyzing action and mobilizing people,” he said.

Mr. Douglas offered a final message for consideration. “Climate change is certainly a complex and multifaceted challenge. Climate and weather affect pretty much everything to do with our lives. It’s not easy but there’s evidence to show how things are changing. There is a role for everyone, for all levels of government, for individuals, institutions, associations, non-government and academia. Advance the planning and take action.”!



Looking Across Lake Manitou Towards the Cup and Saucer Winter 2020

### Members' Notice Board

#### **Tentative Dates**

Lake Manitou Area Association      Annual General Meeting      ( AGM )

Date: Saturday July 11, 2020.

Location: Sandfield School House

Time: 10am -12 noon

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Lake Manitou Area Association      Information Night

Date: Tuesday August 11, 2020.

Location: Sandfield School House

Time: 7pm -9 pm

Please consult the LMAA **website** and click “events” for additional information and updates to LMAA events. There may be **changes**.

If your organization is a community service type, not for profit organization run by volunteers located in the Lake Manitou area send in an announcement for an activity and it may be posted here.



On a Mission





Soon summer will be here and scenes like this will prevail on Manitoulin Island!

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Directors' Roster	Winter Address	Summer Address
<b>President and Director :</b> Steve Mann	220A Demmys Road Mindemoya ON POP ISO 705 377- 7950	Same
<b>Past President and Non-voting Director:</b> Paul Moffat	Box 41-78 Heron Trail Manitowaning ON P0P1N0 705-859-3362 herontrail@gmail.com	Same
<b>Vice President and Director:</b> Sharon Cooper	2495 Lincoln Road Windsor ON N8W 2R6 scooperdoda@gmail.com	27 Franks Road East Mindemoya ON. P0P1S0 519 915- 2325 226 344-2365
<b>Secretary and Director:</b> Brenda Hoyt  Silver Bay Road Area	63 Muscovy Dr Elmira ON N3B 3M6 519-669-0920 <a href="mailto:bchoyt@hotmail.com">bchoyt@hotmail.com</a>	224 Nighswander Rd RR1 Mindemoya ON POP 1S0 705-377-7715
<b>Treasure and Director:</b> Martin Peddle  Eagle's Nest Area	21 Bentgrass Green Nepean ON K2J 4Y1 613-816-9143 <a href="mailto:martin.peddle@icloud.com">martin.peddle@icloud.com</a>	95 L7J Lane One RR2 Manitowaning ON POP 1N0 705-859-3559
<b>Director:</b> Jim Booth  Eagle's Nest Area	32 Gloucester Court Sudbury ON P3E 5N5 705-673-6684 <a href="mailto:boothj@vianet.ca">boothj@vianet.ca</a>	327 Wilton Trail Manitowaning ON POP 1N0 705-561-5919
<b>Director:</b> Rob Chown  Holiday Haven Area	125 Merrygale Dr. Sudbury ON P3E 6K5 705-670-9365 <a href="mailto:robert.chown@rbc.com">robert.chown@rbc.com</a>	124 Loon Lane Manitowaning ON POP 1N0
<b>Director:</b> Michael R Costigan  Eagle's Nest Area	4 Nuttal St Cambridge ON N2C 4J3 519-654-7324 <a href="mailto:mikecostigan@hotmail.com">mikecostigan@hotmail.com</a>	91 L&J Lane One RR2 Manitowaning ON POP 1N0 705-859-2705
<b>Director:</b> John Coulter  Rockville Area	3380 Military St Port Huron MI 48060 810-987-7527 <a href="mailto:coulterslanding@comcast.net">coulterslanding@comcast.net</a>	54 Manitou Haven Trail RR1 Mindemoya ON POP 1S0 705-377-4709
<b>Director:</b> Bruce Fraser  Holiday Haven Area	30 Cobalt St Box 401 Copper Cliff ON P0M 1N0 705-682-0953	148 Heron Trail Manitowaning ON POP 1N0

	<a href="mailto:brucefdbm@gmail.com">brucefdbm@gmail.com</a>	705-665-6012
<b>Director &amp; Newsletter Coordinator</b>	16 -571 North St	156 Johnston Rd
Mark Harvey	Sault Ste. Marie ON P6B 6K7 705-949-1515	RR1 Mindemoya ON P0P 1S0
Silver Bay Road Area	<a href="mailto:mharvey102@hotmail.com">mharvey102@hotmail.com</a>	705-377-5269 705 949-1515
<b>Director</b> Ken Stewart	106 Cannard's Lane Mindemoya ON. P0P1S0	
Gibraltar Rd. Area	705 968-1380	Same
	Kenstewart6757.ks@gmail.com	
<b>Director:</b> Mike Thompson	153 Old Mill Trail	Same
Holiday Haven Area	Manitowaning ON P0P 1N0 705-859-2423	
	<a href="mailto:manitou58@gmail.com">manitou58@gmail.com</a>	
<b>Education Committee:</b>		
Sharon Cooper	<a href="mailto:scooperdoda@gmail.com">scooperdoda@gmail.com</a>	519-915-2325
Committee chair		226 344-2365
		450-663-4968
Marian Lothead	<a href="mailto:mlothead@hotmail.com">mlothead@hotmail.com</a>	705-859-3505
	<a href="mailto:patriciawilliamson39@gmail.com">patriciawilliamson39@gmail.com</a>	705-377-6640, 519-576-1912
Pat Costigan		705-377-6041
	<a href="mailto:isleaway@gmail.com">isleaway@gmail.com</a>	
Nancy kains		705-377-7921
	<a href="mailto:kenstewart6757.ks@gmail.com">kenstewart6757.ks@gmail.com</a>	
Janet Stewart		
<b>Lake Stewards:</b>		
Rob Coulter – Rockville Area	<a href="mailto:rgcoulter@sbcglobal.net">rgcoulter@sbcglobal.net</a>	705-377-4709, 248-852-2574, 248-217-5618
David Kains – Gibraltar Area	<a href="mailto:isleaway@gmail.com">isleaway@gmail.com</a>	705-377-6041
Mike Thompson – Holiday Haven Area	<a href="mailto:manitou58@gmail.com">manitou58@gmail.com</a>	705-859-2423
<b>Web Site Administrator</b>	sasalisbury@cox.net	Summer 705- 377- 4982
Stan Salisbury		Home winter 352-335-6596
<b>Hospitality Co-ordinator</b>		
Brenda Edington Sandfield	brendaedington@gmail.com	705 673-2531



Hikers enjoying the view of Lake Manitou from a lookout along the Cup and Saucer Hiking Trail.

We wish all our readers a good summer and stay in good health

Mark and Jennifer Harvey

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