



CLARION

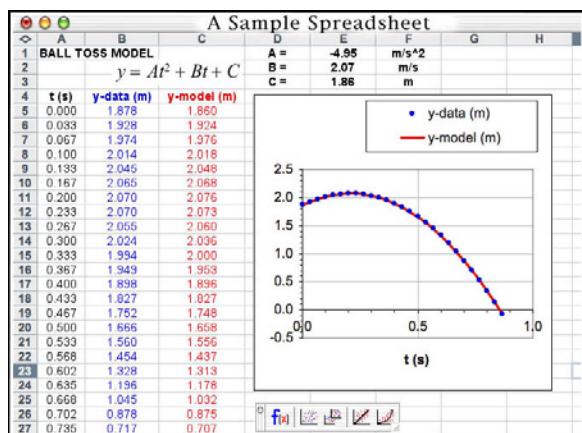
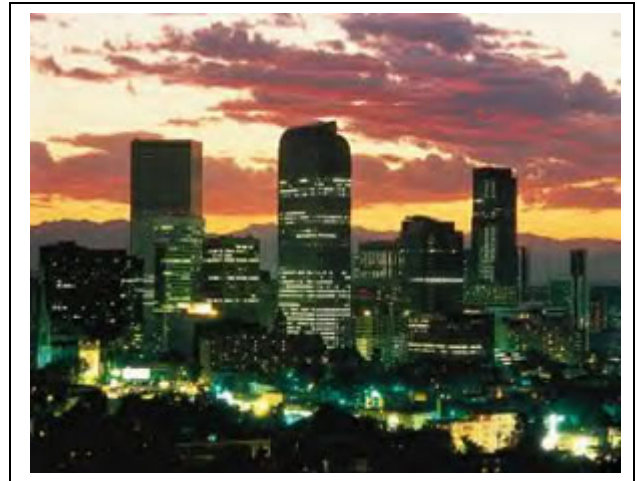
A PUBLICATION OF THE COLORADO LAKE AND RESERVOIR MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION
 JANUARY 2006

www.CLRMA.org

PO BOX 260214 HIGHLANDS RANCH, COLORADO 80163

**Second Biennial Rocky Mountain Regional Lake and Reservoir Management Conference
 February 15 – 17, 2006
 Holiday Inn Denver West**

The 2nd Biennial Rocky Mountain Regional Lake and Reservoir Management Conference “Lakes and Reservoirs: the Aquatic Gems of the West” scheduled for February 15-17, 2006 at the Holiday Inn Denver West Village near I-70 and Colfax Ave is rapidly approaching. The Conference Committee will be posting the preliminary program on both the CLRMA and NALMS websites in the near future. We’re offering two pre-conference workshops, an EXCEL spreadsheet enhancement workshop taught by Dr. Darrell Fontane from Colorado State University and a basic limnology workshop taught by



Joni Nuttle and Jim Saunders from the Colorado Department of Public Health and Environment. Early bird registration for the conference will close January 6th, and workshop registration is open until January 27th unless maximum class size is reached prior to that date. Please join us at the RMRC 2006 by registering on the NALMS website at www.nalms.org. We will have plenary speakers on Wednesday, February 15th from 1 – 5 pm followed by a welcome reception. We will have 2 concurrent sessions of presentations all day on Thursday, February 16th with both a continental breakfast to start the day and a hot lunch at mid-day. On Friday, February 17th, we will end the conference at noon, but both a continental breakfast and box lunch will be provided to conference participants.

Colorado Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program (CVLM)

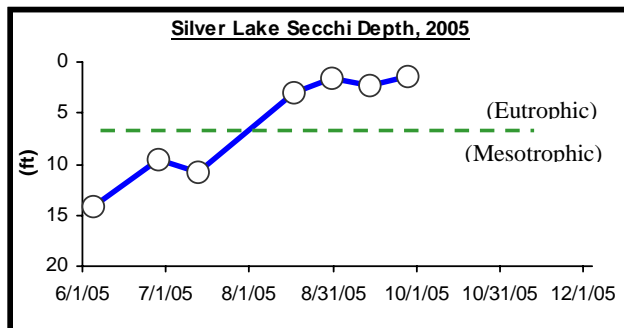
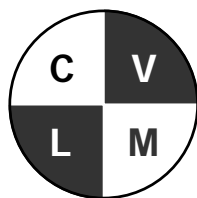
2006 will be the second year for the CVLM program. Last year's kick-off season was a great success. Sixteen lakes and reservoirs were regularly sampled between June and September, collecting a total of 97 Secchi disk readings around the state. As this program becomes more popular each year, the number of lakes and Secchi disk readings will hopefully grow.

Summary of 2005 season

The clearest volunteer monitored lake was Aurora Reservoir, with an average Secchi disk reading of 15.2 feet. A close second was Button Rock Reservoir (13.7 feet). Of the 16 lakes, Sloan's Lake gets the award for being the murkiest. The cloudiness for Sloan's is due to sediments, not algae. Most readings goes to Crawford Reservoir (Crawford State Park), thanks to dedicated park employees like Joe Mendoza.

Each volunteer received a *report card* for their lake and summary of the data that ranked their lake locally, as well as nationally. Volunteers that continue on for 2006 will receive another free annual membership to CLRMA, plus other discounts and freebies.

CLRMA is always looking for new volunteers and new lakes to sample. Please contact Steve Lundt at slundt@mwr.dst.co.us or call 303-286-3272 if you are interested in volunteering.



Example of volunteer data from Silver Lake, 2005

What's Happening in NALMS

**Your New Region VIII NALMS Director is
Joni Nuttle, with CDPHE**

NALMS is a great resource of information for applied lake management. Make sure you use them to help with your lake management projects and monitoring programs.

SPOTLIGHT ON ...

Vic Lucero

Age: 55

Born: Santa Fe, New Mexico

Years in Colorado: 54

Years with CLRMA/NALMS: 8

What do you do? Water Quality Administrator for the City of Thornton.

Family? Wife Grace, Christy 30, Michael 22, V.J. 14

When I'm not working I am... Working on home improvement projects, golfing, fishing, water skiing, or out with the motor home.

Your idea of happiness? Sitting on a beach in Mexico watching the waves come.

Not many people know that... I am a private pilot.

What do I like to do most? Besides sitting on a beach in Mexico, I love to cook.

If I won the lottery... I would pay all my bills and hopefully have enough to buy an airplane.

Last book I read... The Divinci Code and The Hour Game by David Baldachi

What political office would you like to hold? None; but if I could be the "Grand PuPa of Everything" this country would be a lot better place to live.

Toughest aspect of you job? Political aspects and trying to juggle all the commitments.

What famous person would you like to meet? Long list but Albert Einstein would be at the top.



Spring. Summer. Fall. Winter.
And *that's* just the beginning.

Local Representative:
Ted D. Miller Associates, Inc.
303-989-7737
sales@tdma-inc.com

Season after season, the **YSI 6600 Extended Deployment System** accurately and reliably measures 15 parameters in lakes with even the most severe fouling. Our unique wiped sensors – for turbidity; chlorophyll or rhodamine; dissolved oxygen; and pH/ORP – increase deployment times while decreasing site visits and maintenance costs. True long-term monitoring...it's the reason for the seasons.

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Ask the Lakespert

Q: Sometimes when I am out on a lake, I see parallel lines of white foam on the surface. What makes this happen and why do I usually lose my hat on those days?

A: Wind! Wind between 7-16 mph makes these lines and seems to also blow your hat off. Those lines are called Langmuir streaks, discovered by Irving Langmuir in about 1938 when he noticed these streaks as he crossed the Atlantic.



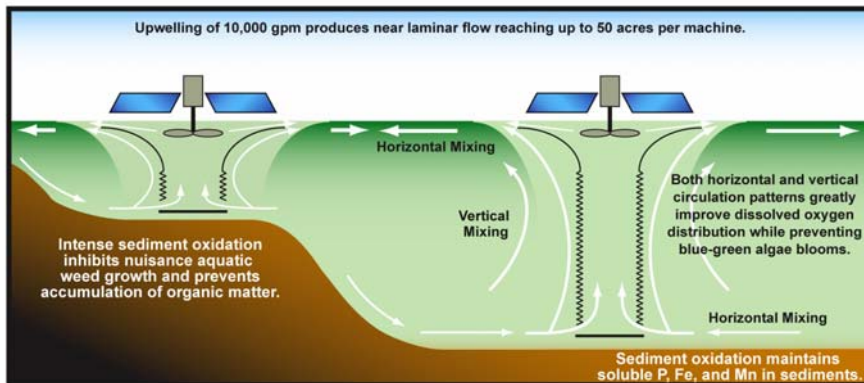
The theory is that when wind speed between 3-7 m/sec (7-16 mph) occurs over the surface of a lake, the sporadic turbulence begins to organize into vertical helical currents in the upper layers of the lake (Langmuir Cells). Convection from this vertical motion generates streaks, which are oriented parallel to the wind direction. The streaks are at the point where two parallel, horizontal cells are converging, creating a collection point of surface debris and floating foam.

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- eliminate cyanobacteria (blue-green algae) blooms,
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- oxygenate lake bottom waters and sediments to prevent release of hydrogen sulfide, iron, manganese, and phosphorus,
- prevent seasonal fish kills, and
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all without either toxic chemicals or fossil fuel consumption.

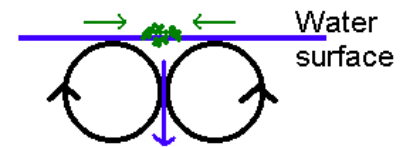


In addition, the SolarBee is economical for virtually any size of lake or reservoir, requires minimal maintenance, no infrastructure changes, and can operate 24/7 using only solar energy.



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The usual Langmuir cell will be 4-6 meters deep. However, in certain situations in the ocean, mixing can occur as much as 200 meters below the water surface. Typically the cell axes are aligned along the wind direction but can vary as much as 20 degrees. When wind directions change, the cells will gradually shift to realign, lagging behind by 15-20 minutes.

"Who cares?" might be your next question. These cells are providing a great opportunity for mixing to occur in the lake. Mixing can be causing many different things to happen: 1: Downwelling from the surface can help pull down oxygenated water to deeper, anoxic water, 2: At the same time, upwelling can pull of nutrient-rich bottom water, creating entrainment of nutrients and a potential algae bloom days later, and 3: understanding how the water mixes during windy weather can help with lake modeling and predicting the movement of water, algae, nutrients, and other pollutants.

EDITORIAL – Scally O'Donnell

Grand Lake is the largest natural lake in Colorado, and is recognized as an irreplaceable scenic attraction. Natural flows from its two inlets provide pure snowmelt of remarkable clarity. The unintended consequences of several diversion projects will irreparably harm its aquatic environment. The water quality of this unique resource deserves protection under the federal Clean Water Act.

The Colorado-Big Thompson water project created Granby Reservoir to collect runoff from mountain basins in Grand County. A pumping station lifts water from Granby Reservoir into a canal to flow to Shadow Mountain Reservoir, and thence to Grand Lake. The Adams tunnel takes water from Grand Lake under the Continental Divide to Front Range communities and farms.

When the pumping station is operating, the natural flow out of Grand Lake is reversed. During such periods, Grand Lake water quality is seriously degraded by the influx of silt, weeds, algae, and alga toxins. During the summer of 2004, samples of lake water showed the presence of Anabaena algae, a cyanobacteria.

The World Health Organization has issued global standards for cyanobacteria, and several states have adopted these standards. When Anabaena bacteria die off, the green tinge of the water begins to disappear, but the health risk intensifies. Dying Anabaena bacteria produce a hepatotoxin which can be toxic to animals, and humans.

The "Windy Gap Firming Project", currently in the planning stage, will only contribute more damage to the reservoirs and to Grand Lake.

A draw down of Shadow Mountain Reservoir for killing weeds by freezing was done with success in 1990 and 1991. A planned draw down for 2005 was stopped by the Colorado Department of Wildlife to protect the annual harvesting of Kokanee Salmon eggs; however, the local harvest contributed less than 10% of the State's 2005 total.

The Greater Grand Lake Shoreline Association, and the Three Lakes Watershed Association believe that it is necessary for the CBT and Windy Gap beneficiaries to not only consider, but to rapidly implement permanent, less damaging, alternatives that will alleviate water quality degradation in Grand Lake.

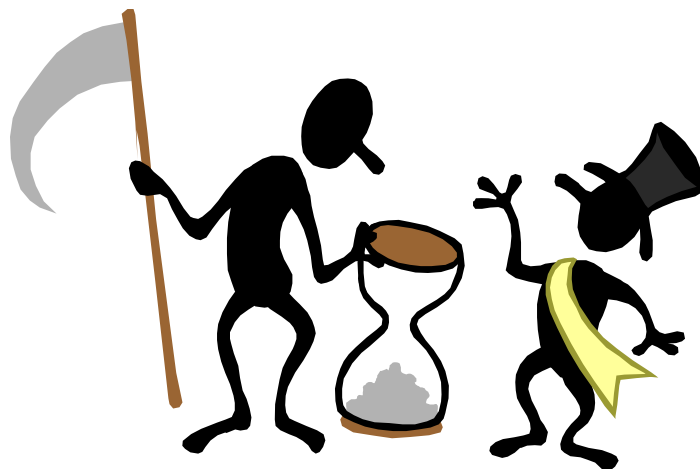
They believe that it is within their rights to request that Grand County enforce the anti-degradation statutes within the Clean Water Act. "If no less damaging alternatives have been selected for consideration before the next algae bloom, we believe that this statute should be applied to prevent further harm to the Grand Lake environment."



Out with the old.... Chris Knud-Hansen

CLRMA is a volunteer, non-profit organization dedicated to the health and welfare of Colorado lakes and reservoirs. Now in its 10th year, CLRMA has grown from an inspiration to one of the top state lake management organizations in the country. It has been a true honor and pleasure to be president of CLRMA during 2005. It was a very good year, highlighted by Lake Appreciation Month festivities at Grand Lake in July, the first year of the Colorado Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program, the first CLRMA scholarships awarded, four outstanding issues of the Clarion, and a fall annual conference packed with great speakers. Full credit and my sincere gratitude goes to the CLRMA board of Directors and the many volunteers who made this happen, and in particular Steve Lundt, Sharon Campbell, Sarah Clements, Travis Bray, and Jim Shelly.

With each New Year brings a change of guard. As Steve Lundt so graciously passed the CLRMA torch on to me, I now pass it on to incoming President Sharon Campbell. Sharon has been a highly respected leader in both CLRMA and NALMS for many years, and we are very fortunate that she is both the incoming president and the conference chair for the upcoming Rocky Mountain Regional Conference on Lake and Reservoir Management. As we celebrate our first decade, I encourage all CLRMAtes to pause for a moment to give thanks to all the volunteers over the past 10 years who made CLRMA so successful, and to ask yourselves what small contribution of time or energy you can offer in 2006 to help Sharon, the board, and the organization have its best year ever. Your contributions will certainly be appreciated, as I give my heartfelt thanks to all whose hard work and support to CLRMA helped make my experience as president very rewarding.



In with the new.... Sharon Campbell

My tenure as CLRMA President begins with this issue of the Clarion in January, 2006. I am looking forward to guiding the organization in this eventful year. Our 2nd Biennial RMRC will take center stage in mid-February; so much of CLRMA's energy and volunteer capacity will be focused on making this regional lake and reservoir management conference a financial and professional success. I would like to thank everyone involved in the RMRC effort, including our sponsors who will be listed at the Conference, in the Clarion, and on our website in the coming months. Each new CLRMA President has goals for the organization that they share with the membership at the beginning of their tenure. Here are mine for 2006:

- RMRC success (meet attendance, sponsorship and financial targets);
- Student Scholarship fund (provides two \$500 grants)
- Colorado Volunteer Monitoring continues and builds participation
- Lakes Database student grant awarded
- CLRMA Membership growth is 10% greater than 2005
- CLRMA future goals and objectives development

Thank you for electing me the 2006 CLRMA President!

West Side Story– by Sarah Clements

The CLRMA Fall Conference and NALMS's 25th Symposium have come and gone. Preparations for the Regional Conference in February are in full swing. Winter is in full girth throughout the West Slope, and hopefully, the "January Thaw" won't be too long this year. Planning and preparation for summer projects are at hand. Also time for reading up on and pondering some of the information learned this fall at NALMS.

I first heard the term "sustainable" used in regard to agriculture in 1988. I find the term "sustainable" used more and more referring to forestry, growth, development, energy, agriculture, economics, and even water resources. Lake and reservoir management is one way to work towards a healthy sustainable aquatic ecosystem that can be maintained over a long period of time while benefiting the users. What does that mean for Colorado, and more directly, the West Slope? Does it mean having enough water to fill the ditches, irrigate the fields, fill the reservoirs, feed the rivers, provide recreation to thousands, protect the endangered species, and quench the thirst of an ever-growing population as well as the tourists who provide the economic base for so many? A holistic watershed approach to sustainable lake and reservoir management includes the tributary streams and ground water as well as the cumulative uses and impacts. In Colorado's semi-arid climate, our lifeblood is tied to our rivers, ditches, wells, lakes, and reservoirs. Our social economic health throughout the state depends on water. Sustainable lake and reservoir management needs to be flexible enough to change with the changing cumulative uses and needs of a growing statewide population. The needs are shifting as the agricultural lands and water throughout the state are converted to towns, municipalities, and houses. This conversion of water use means greater demand for cleaner water resources and sustainable lake and reservoir management that can be measured. Water quality issues that were not a problem or non-existent 30-50 years ago need to be mitigated in order to achieve long term sustainability. During drought, the decreased water quantity and often subsequent decline in water quality put even more pressure on the need for sustainable lake and reservoir management plans. Old and new technology is available to help in sustainable lake and reservoir management. The 2002 Drought caused us all to re-evaluate our water resources and management practices. As the increasing population is changing how we manage water resources across Colorado, we are faced again with re-evaluating our water resource management. A long-term vision of sustainable lake and reservoir management is one way of creatively adapting to the changes facing us throughout the state. What role can CLRMA play in helping with sustainable lake and reservoir management? Just a few thoughts to ponder on a cold January day.

Limno 101. Salinity: Terminology and Sources

Water has been called the universal solvent for good reasons. The unique chemical properties of H₂O enable earth compounds to dissolve, releasing component ions into the water. Salinity is the term used to describe the ionic composition of fresh waters. For all practical purposes, concentrations of four major cations and four major anions constitute total ionic salinity in most waters. The four major cations are: Ca²⁺ (calcium), Mg²⁺ (magnesium), Na⁺ (sodium), K⁺ (potassium); and the four major anions are: HCO₃⁻ (bicarbonate), CO₃²⁻ (carbonate), SO₄²⁻ (sulfate), and Cl⁻ (chloride). There are other soluble ions (e.g., nitrate, ammonia, phosphate, iron, and others) in water absolutely essential for biological growth and survival, but their concentrations are minor compared to the major cations and anions listed above.

The two main natural sources of salinity are from the weathering of soils and rocks, and from atmospheric precipitation and fallout. The three main processes of ion contribution through

weathering are: 1) solution processes; e.g., leaching of marine/road salts and ionic enrichment as surface runoff travels downstream toward catchment basins. Solution waters are relatively high in sodium, chloride, and potassium compared to other ions. 2) oxidation-reduction processes; oxidation of iron sulfides and microbial decomposition of sulfur-containing compounds can be major sources of sulfates; and, 3) processes



involving acidity of hydrogen ions; carbonic acid, formed when carbon dioxide combines with water, promotes the dissolution of calcium and magnesium carbonates in neutral and alkaline soils. Because the weathering of carbonaceous rocks (e.g., calcium carbonate/limestone) is often the dominant source of salinity in temperate areas, calcium is typically the dominant cation and carbonate/bicarbonate the dominant anions.

Atmospheric precipitation – as rain, snow, and dry fallout of windblown particles – can be a significant source of salinity in lakes located in arid regions. Sea spray is a major source of sodium, chloride, magnesium, and sulfate, and can travel long distances inland. Industrial and domestic air pollution can also represent an important contribution of contaminants including chlorides, calcium, sulfates, and nitrates. The airborne contributions of sulfates and nitrates promote acid rain, which then promote the dissolution of carbonaceous soils and rocks as mentioned above.

Salinity is typically measured as mg L^{-1} (based on actual weight of ions in solution) or as milliequivalents L^{-1} (based on atomic weights and charges of ions in solution). Salinities in inland lakes can range from near 0 to 200,000+ mg L^{-1} , with sea water around 35,000 mg L^{-1} . Typically, lakes with salinities below 10-20 mg L^{-1} are dominated by atmospheric precipitation, while lakes with salinities between about 20-1000 mg L^{-1} are dominated by weathering processes. Saline lakes, however, result from the imbalance between precipitation and evaporation. In arid climates, relatively high rates of evaporation increase the concentration of salts brought in by runoff and precipitation. Arid lakes with closed basins (i.e., no outlet from the lake) can have very high salinities, e.g., up to 45,000 mg L^{-1} in the Salton Sea (California) and over 200,000 mg L^{-1} in Utah's Great Salt Lake. In these types of lakes, elements normally found in trace amounts (e.g., boron, selenium, or bromine) can occur in high concentrations.

There are also other useful limnological measurements to describe the amount of mineralization in freshwaters. Total dissolved solids (TDS) measures the total concentration of all dissolved constituents, including dissolved organic matter that is not necessarily part of salinity. Another measurement is specific conductance, which uses the positive relationship between the total concentration of ionized substances dissolved in the water and the water's ability to carry an electric current to indicate dissolved mineral content. Therefore, the greater the salinity, the greater the specific conductance. Specific conductance is reported in siemens (or mhos) cm^{-1} , with potable waters typically ranging from about 50-1,500 microsiemens cm^{-1} .

So, now that these dissolved minerals are in the water, what does that mean for lake ecology? Plenty and the next Limno 101 installment will examine some major highlights.



President's Dock – Sharon Campbell

CLRMA is an all volunteer organization and really depends on members who take on responsibility for the organization's functions, events and activities throughout the year. Thanks and recognition for all of the volunteer service contributions may be overlooked or not given enough emphasis. I do appreciate and want to continually acknowledge all of the wonderful work that CLRMA volunteers do each year to make the organization run successfully. Please accept my thanks for all you do each year!



In 2006, I would like to suggest that CLRMA begin to map the future of the organization by outlining both short and long-term goals. For example, would CLRMA like to manage grants for lake monitoring and restoration projects? Would CLRMA like to have paid staff and permanent offices? Does CLRMA intend to maintain itself under the current model or is some level of change desirable? At each of the scheduled CLRMA Board meetings in 2006, we should discuss the future needs of the organization and begin developing our short and long-term objectives. Please feel free to contact me to recommend discussion topics for the CLRMA Board throughout 2006!

NALMS Conference 2005 – Chris Knud-Hansen

The North American Lake Management Society (NALMS) held its 25th International Symposium on November 9-11, 2005, at the Monona Terrace Community & Convention Center at Madison, Wisconsin. The conference was attended by over 700 lake enthusiasts who enjoyed both excellent speakers and wonderful hospitality. Prof. Brian Moss, a world renowned limnologist and author from the University of Liverpool, UK, gave the opening plenary address and used art analogies to challenge the audience to critically examine the role humans have played in both ecosystem destruction and restoration. A subsequent plenary address by Prof. Dennis Cooke, one of NALMS "founding fathers" and professor emeritus at Kent State University, gave a historical perspective of lake management issues and resultant technologies, and encouraged integration of social science, lake user organizations, and contributions of basic limnology and lake rehabilitation science through NALMS to address more holistically critical lake management issues.

There were over 200 technical presentations at the conference covering a wide spectrum of topics including special sessions on toxic freshwater cyanobacteria, on the Great Lakes, and on Madison lakes. CLRMA was well represented at Madison: Jean Marie Boyer, Sharon Campbell, Sarah Clements, Chris Knud-Hansen, and Jim LaBounty all gave oral presentations, while Steve Lundt, Joni Nuttle, Chris Holdren, and Anthony and Stacey Smith attended the conference as well. At the awards banquet, Jean Marie was thanked for her service as Region 8 Director, while Joni was introduced as the new Region 8 Director. Also during the banquet, photos of Chris Holdren and Jim LaBounty were among those featured in an entertaining historical pictorial of important players in NALMS evolution over the last 25 years.

Madison, the birthplace of American limnology and the home of NALMS, was the perfect venue for NALMS 25th anniversary symposium. The conference center over looks Lake Monona, whose walking paths provided some relief to all the technical sessions. Also providing relief were the annual NALMS Canada vs. US hockey game and the Clean Lakes Classic 5K run/walk. For those gearing up for next year, NALMS's 26th annual symposium will be held at beautiful downtown Indianapolis on November 8-10, 2006.

“The lid is going on.” For you ice fisher people, that means ice is forming on the lake or reservoir. Over the past 10 years, ice fishing has grown in popularity. Nearly one-third of all Colorado anglers wet lines through the ice between December and late February, according to recent estimates. The use of portable fishing shelters, electronic fish locators, and new and old bait types have increased angler success. In addition, through its late-fall stocking program, the Colorado Division of Wildlife (DOW) Hatchery Program has helped to ensure there are plenty of fish to catch.



Based on fish sampling and stocking sizes, there are some perennial favorites for excellent sized fish. The top three waters for large trout are usually Stagecoach Reservoir south of Steamboat Springs, Lake John in North Park, and Aurora Reservoir. Many other lakes across the state received larger rainbows also, so anglers should not overlook DeWeese, San Isabel, Bear Creek, Chatfield, Horseshoe, Martin, and Union reservoirs.

Special Mention

The DOW would also like to encourage anglers to take advantage of the “no perch bag limit” at Blue Mesa Reservoir. Perch were illegally introduced to the site and present a very real threat to young-of-the-year kokanee salmon. Young salmon are important when they grow because they serve as one of the state’s main brood stocks. Perch at the reservoir are in the 8-to-12-inch range, and through-the-ice perch are a culinary delight. Blue Mesa is already known for its rainbow, kokanee, and lake trout ice fishery and the perch are an unwelcome addition. As such, the DOW is hopeful that anglers will harvest many perch this winter.

Source: DOW website, <http://wildlife.state.co.us/fishing/ice/opportunities.asp>

Exercise while you treat for EWM

 A black and white photograph of a woman sitting on a stationary exercise bike. She is wearing a tank top and shorts. A large water filter is attached to the bike. The background shows a body of water and trees.

NEW

[HI-heels not included, some assembly required]

1 page = \$200 for 4 issues or \$60/issue
 1/2 page = \$100 for 4 issues or \$30/issue
 1/4 page = \$50 for 4 issues or \$15/issue
 (For more info: travis.bray@denverwater.org)

 A cartoon illustration of a smiling man in a suit holding a large sign that says "YOUR AD HERE!".

For more info contact::
 Travis Bray
travis.bray@denverwater.org
 303-628-6551

CLRMA Scholarship – 2006

The [Colorado Lakes and Reservoir Management Association](#) (CLRMA) will offer a \$500 scholarship for the 2006/2007 school year.

- Eligibility:
1. Enrollment in a full-time biology, environmental science, engineering, chemistry, geology, forestry, range science, limnology, or similar field at an accredited university or college.
 2. Have a minimum GPA of 2.75 out of 4.0.
 3. Have an interest in water resources, lake management, or lake ecology.
 4. Membership in CLRMA (not required, but encouraged).

- Procedure:
1. Complete application form.
 2. Compose a 500 word hypothetical letter to a newspaper editor regarding some aspect of lake management or protection at a local, state, or national level. You can use personal experience, education, and/or general knowledge to frame your letter.
 3. Submit application to CLRMA by March 3, 2006.
 5. Awards will be announced April 7, 2006.

For more information and/or the application, please contact:

Travis Bray
CLRMA Scholarship
PO Box 260214
Highlands Ranch, CO 80163
Travis.bray@denverwater.org
303-628-6551
303-628-6852 (fax)
or visit our website at www.clrma.org

CLRMA is a grass roots organization made up of individuals concerned about the future of Colorado lakes and reservoirs.

CLRMA was formed in 1996 as a non-profit, charitable organization. It is a statewide organization of individuals, organizations, and lake associations devoted to the protection and preservation of lakes and reservoirs. CLRMA is a recognized member of the North American Lake Management Society (www.NALMS.org).

The primary objectives of CLRMA are to promote understanding and comprehensive management of lakes, reservoirs, and watersheds.



What's Happening in CLRMA (2006)

January 2006 – Membership renewal
February 15-17, 2006 – 2nd Biennial Rocky Mountain Regional Conference
Denver Colorado
April, 2006 – CLRMA Annual Spring Luncheon
July, 2006 – Lake Appreciation Month
October, 2006 – CLRMA Annual Fall Conference

2006 CLRMA Membership Dues

As always, January of a new year means joining a fitness club and renewing your CLRMA membership. The biggest difference between the two is that you will be a member of CLRMA all year long. With the approval of the updated membership fees at the 2005 fall conference, please note the slight changes in the fee structure. For all past CLRMA members, you should be receiving your membership form in the mail in early January. Members who have purchased multi-year memberships, will not received a 2006 membership form. And remember, volunteers for the Colorado Volunteer Lake Monitoring Program for 2006 will receive a free "*Individual*" membership again. You can also print the membership form from the CLRMA website at www.clrma.org.

2006 CLRMA BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Sharon Campbell	President	970-226-9331	sharon_g_campbell@usgs.gov
Chris Knud-Hansen	Past-President	303-469-9606	chris@solarbee.com
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CLRMA welcomes any individual or organization to submit an editorial to us for publication. We do have a few ground rules: one page in length, no name calling or threats, and the CLARION editor has the final say. Any view point presented in an article is strictly that of the authors and by printing the article, it does not represent an endorsement by CLRMA or its board members. The CLARION is a great way to express and share different thoughts, ideas, perspectives, and experiences about lakes and reservoirs in and around Colorado.