

# LOST LAKE RCD – Lake Management



## **DON'T Pardon Our Dust!**

We are sure that you have seen the heavy equipment moving earth on the 22 acres of property owned by the RCD and located on the north west corner of Flagg and Lowden roads just west of the Lost Nation Church of the Nazarene. Fisher construction began moving massive

amounts of dirt in mid-September to develop a permanent basin capable of containing approximately 75,000 cubic yards of silt that will be pumped into it from our lake. This phase of the work should be completed by the end of October.

The next phase of the work, (hydrologic dredging of the lake) , is anticipated to begin in early spring. A Request for Proposals will be prepared and advertised seeking a company with the qualifications and availability to complete the work as designed.

Your RCD board, staff, and professional consultants recently met at the construction site for a group picture.

We are very pleased with the work that this team has accomplished. The board once again wishes to thank the community for voting to pass the resolution that authorized a bond issuance. We will continue to provide updates. Thank you,

- *Bill Winebaugh, RCD President*



## **2021 Silt Basin Groundbreaking**

Pictured Left to Right: Joe Rush, JadEco; Shawn Parish, RCD Groundskeeper; Scott Brown, Wendler Engineering; Bill Winebaugh, RCD President; Rebecca Miller, RCD Admin. Manager; Jeff VanQuathem, RCD Secretary; Hal Warren, RCD Member at Large; Andy Warcaba, RCD Vice President; Tyler VanKirk, RCD Member at Large.

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## Where's the Water?

*Credit: North and South Rivers Watershed Association and the EPA*

As homeowners turn on their faucets or sprinklers to water their vegetables, flowers, bushes and trees, we use a lot of water. It's like there are hundreds of straws dipping into the same drink glass. We can all be more mindful about how much water our properties need, and how to water most effectively.

**Did You Know?** - Watering one inch of water on a one-acre yard consumes 26,000 gallons of water – more than a standard 16' x 32' pool!

**Here are some lawn watering and mowing Best Practices:**

**1. Let your lawn tell you when it's thirsty.** Watering needs are determined by grass and soil type, drainage, and exposure to sun and shade. Do the "Walk Test" to determine when your lawn needs water. Does your grass stand up straight after being walked on? If not, your lawn is thirsty. Walk across your lawn and look back. If you can still see your footprints after a few minutes, your grass needs water.

**2. Water your lawn deeply but infrequently to prevent "shallow root syndrome."** Deep watering encourages strong, deep roots, which helps the lawn withstand drought and disease. Healthy lawns generally need only one inch of water per week. Let the lawn dry out before watering again - infrequent watering with a good soak is best.

**3. EPA suggests that in a dry spell, you can allow an established lawn to go dormant.** Water 1X a month and brown areas of the lawn will bounce back in the fall.

**4. Keep your grass 3 inches tall.** Taller grass has deeper, healthier roots. It is also denser and naturally crowds out weeds and shades the soil so it retains moisture. At 3" most grasses get the energy they need to grow from the sun. Shorter than 3", and the grass takes more energy from the roots, which stymies their development.

**5. Mow with a sharp mower blade.** Dull blades rip and tear your lawn instead of cutting it, causing disease, serious stress and damage.

**6. Mow frequently enough so that you cut no more than 1/3 of the grass height at once.** Frequent mowing causes the least stress to the grass. Mow often enough that you never remove more than an inch, otherwise you will shock your lawn & weaken its resistance to drought,

weeds and disease. If the height of your lawn gets very long, cut it down to the proper height in stages, no more than 1/3 of the total height at a time.

**7. Use a mulching mower and leave grass clippings on the lawn.** Mulching mowers create fine grass clippings that break down and add nitrogen and organic matter to the soil.

**8. Mow when the lawn is dry.** If the lawn is wet, the mower blades can't cut the grass cleanly and it can create an opportunity for disease to spread.

**9. Water your lawn at dawn (or as close to dawn as you can)** Watering at daybreak is about 10 times more effective and it helps to prevent the growth of fungus.

**10. When soil is dry or compacted, it won't absorb water quickly.** If water puddles, stop watering a while and then restart so the water has time to soak in.

**11. Water plants, not pavement.** A sprinkler that waters the street or the sidewalk is wasteful. Adjust the water pressure on the sprinkler so the spray doesn't overshoot the lawn. Use soaker hoses or drip irrigation on beds. more compared with sprinklers to reduce water consumption by 50%.

*- Rebecca Miller,  
RCD Admin Manager*



The RCD Board & Staff presenting Andy Warcaba w/ a Certificate of Appreciation for serving on the RCD board from August 2016 – August 2021.