

# BUCK LAKE NEWS

MAY 2025

## SPRING AT BUCK LAKE

BY SCOTT LILLIS

With the ice long gone and daffodils already blooming, it's clear that spring has fully arrived at Buck Lake. Trees are budding, birds are back in full song, and the warmer days are drawing more of us outdoors to enjoy everything the season has to offer.

This past winter was warmer and milder than usual, and those early thaws have brought an earlier start to spring's beauty. While the landscape may have looked a little different this year, the sense of renewal and energy that comes with spring remains the same.

As the season unfolds, we're excited to reconnect as a community—whether through local events, quiet lakeside walks, or shared efforts to care for the environment around us. There's no better time to appreciate the natural beauty that surrounds us and the people who make this place special.

Here's to a season of fresh air, blooming trails, and meaningful moments at the lake!



Photo by Scott Lillis

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## SAFE BOATING AWARENESS WEEK

MAY 17-23, 2025

Safe Boating Awareness Week has been the mainstay of boating safety to over 16 million people who recreate on Canadian waters. The 2024 campaign will still be reaching out to Canadian boaters but, may be a little different in many ways.

Boating is not quite into full gear yet, with some areas of the country open and some soon to open. Because many are getting onto the water in time for Safe Boating Awareness week, we want to remind you of our 5 key messages for boating safely.

A key issue as the boating season begins is for now you can expect fewer boaters on the water, so there will be less chance of having help close at hand if you run into trouble. Plus, if you do get into trouble, you will put extra stress onto rescue resources.

### **Wear Your Lifejacket**

Over 80% of Canadians who drown while boating were not wearing their lifejacket or not wearing it properly. There are so many choices for lifejackets / personal floatation devices on the market now, it is easy to pick one that suits your 'boating style' and is one that you are comfortable wearing all the time you are on the water.

### **Boat Sober**

Whether it's prescription drugs, alcohol or cannabis, the use of intoxicants is both irresponsible and illegal. In some provinces, being convicted of impaired operation will also affect your automobile license.

### **Take a Boating Course**

If you are operating a powered recreational vessel, you should have your Pleasure Craft Operator Card or some other proof of competency. But that is just as start, so consider taking some advanced courses. If your boating preference tends towards paddle, this is the perfect time to enroll in some on water training. Or if you are just starting out, log onto and start your boating in a paddle craft responsibly. The site is not a substitute for on water training, but it does provide a great first step in education about paddle craft.

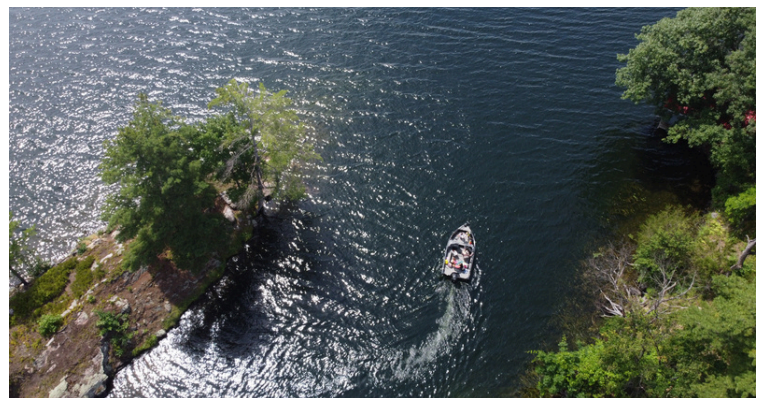


### **Be Prepared**

You and Your Vessel- Make sure you and your boat are up to your planned on-water activities. That means you are knowledgeable about your upcoming trip, your boat is properly equipped with the required and good to have safety equipment, the weather is suitable for the voyage, you have sufficient fuel and you have filed a trip plan. Plus, this is not all about you...it is important to keep in mind that by staying out of trouble you will not be putting pressure on rescue resources

### **Be Cold Water Safe**

Cold water can severely impact your ability to swim or even just stay afloat. Even the best swimmers will feel the effects of a sudden cold-water immersion. No matter your swimming ability, best chance of surviving an accidental cold-water immersion is to wear your lifejacket!



A boat slowly enters the South Branch after traversing through the culvert.

*Photo by Scott Lillis*

Article retrieved from:

<https://csbc.ca/en/safe-boating-awareness-week>





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## OPENING YOUR COTTAGE

### TOP 10 SAFETY TIPS FROM FOCA

Start the cottage season right, by following these tips:

1. Check your car's lights, signals, tire pressure and fluids before the trip to the cottage.
2. Assemble a first-aid kit for your cottage and your car. Already got these? Review the contents of the kits, and replace any missing or expired supplies.
3. Review the condition of boat(s), including fuel lines and tanks. Ensure that all required safety equipment is on board and in good repair.
4. Check your electricity meter and interior wiring, cords and plugs for any signs of gnawing or other damage before turning on your power for the season!
5. Install and maintain cottage smoke detectors and carbon monoxide detectors.
6. Remove dry leaves and debris from the cottage roof and/or eavestroughs to reduce fire risk. (Remember: use ladders with caution!)
7. Boating in spring weather? Beware of the dangers of cold water immersion. Get more tips for boating and cold water safety, [here](#).
8. Talk to your insurance representative to review your cottage, car and boat coverage. Bear in mind that many property insurance policies carry exclusions related to water damage – check yours and be sure you understand what you are covered for.
9. Prepare for extreme weather events by creating a family emergency preparedness plan for the cottage. Just like at home, consider what your family would need to survive at the cottage for 72 hours in a time of emergency.
10. Talk to your neighbours, and plan ahead for emergencies by identifying vulnerable people as well as potential community volunteers.

Resource retrieved from:

<https://foca.on.ca/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/>

[FOCA-Top-10-tips-Cottage-Opening-and-Closing-FINAL.pdf](#)



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# BUCKSTOCK '25

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## WHAT IS HAPPENING TO OUR LOONS IN ONTARIO?

BY ANGELA VANDER EYKEN, THE LAND BETWEEN

The Common Loon (*Gavia immer*) is Ontario's provincial bird and a well-known character in cottage country – its mournful wails and uplifting laughter play the song of summer for many who retreat to the wilderness for peace and relaxation. With their striking appearance, magnificent diving skills ([watch this](#) if you have you never seen a loon diving underwater) and the way in which they effortlessly glide across the water's surface, it is no wonder they are often looked upon with awe. It would be difficult to picture Ontario's wilderness without them as Ontario currently hosts more than one third of the global population of breeding Common Loons. However, it has become known among scientists that something quite troubling has been happening to the loon population in Ontario for many years now, and it may get worse if we continue on the same way.

A recent study (2020) conducted by Bianchini et al. found that the reproductive success of loons has been on a consistent decline in Ontario. (The decline is by 0.10 six-week-old young per pair per year. The data includes 38 years of observations from over 1500 lakes that were monitored by citizen scientists since 1981 as part of the Canadian Lakes Loon Survey, a program run by Birds Canada.) By carefully analyzing long-term reproductive data in conjunction with long-term lake health data, scientists have confirmed that the cause of the decline can be linked to two major factors – acid rain and mercury. Other factors related to human-born disturbances including noise and habitat loss are also leading to decreases. But before we delve into how these factors it is important to understand a little bit about the loon lifecycle.

### A Little Bit About Loons

Loons are long-lived species, living up to 30 years in the wild. They typically mate for life, however, some studies say it is for 20 years and therefore some loons may have 2 mates in their lifetime. They like to return to the same breeding grounds in the early spring right after ice-break and will often reoccupy the same lake and nesting area year after year to raise their young. Loons are excellent swimmers but do not fair well on land so

they build their nests very close to the water's edge, often along the shoreline in mats of reeds, mud and sticks where they can hide from mammalian predators on land. Once the young hatch in late June, they can swim virtually immediately but sometimes rest on their parents' backs to conserve heat and hide from predators such as large fish. After 11-12 weeks, the chicks start for their own food, and by the time they are adults, they feed almost exclusively on fish from the lake, diving up to 80 m deep to catch their prey. As with other migratory birds, loons also take off in the fall and head further south to the Gulf of Mexico or towards the east or west coasts of North America for the winter.

As top predators on the lake food chain, loons are highly connected to other animals in a lake ecosystem. For example, when a loon eats a fish it is not just connected to that fish, but also all the food which that fish ate, plus all the food which the fish's prey ate and so on all the way down the ladder. As such, each time an animal eats another animal, pollutants and contaminants can gather in greater concentrations inside the feeding animal – this concept is called biomagnification. Top predators are highly susceptible to biomagnification because they are at the end of the chain and have consecutively consumed large amounts of pollutants from the organisms below them on the food chain. So how does this all relate to acid rain, mercury and declines in loon reproduction?

### Likely Causes of Decline in Loon Reproduction Rates

Sulfur oxides from acid rain help feed sulphate-reducing bacteria in lake ecosystems, which then convert mercury into a more bioavailable form, known as methylmercury, for uptake by animals. This process becomes more rapid as climate change increases the frequency and severity of flooding and precipitation events. As a result, lakes that have been exposed to acid rain but are not large enough or do not have enough nutrients, such as calcium, to buffer the acid will turn more acidic. This leads to more methylmercury production, the contamination of aquatic organisms such as fish, and the subsequent contamination of birds, such as loons, who eat the fish. Mercury compromises the immune system and behaviour, making loons spend less time hunting for fish and chicks more susceptible to predators. The acidification of lakes also negatively affects the size of fish populations and the level of biodiversity, leaving less food for loons and their young. Essentially, acidic lakes lead to the contamination of fish and other organisms with mercury, causing declines in these species and cascading effects up the food chain to loons.







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Even though air pollution levels (sulfur dioxide) have declined in recent years, many lakes have been slow to recover and thus remain acidic due to little buffering capacity. Climate change only worsens this scenario by warming our lakes and preventing cold water-loving fish species (a food source for loons) from re-establishing. Droughts are also becoming more common and further contribute to the acidification of lakes and the production of methylmercury by re-exposing sulfur in sediments and wetlands. In addition, changes in temperature and precipitation have caused an increase in black fly abundance in the spring which torment chicks and can lead to nest abandonment. Droughts and flooding have also made nest sites inaccessible in some areas. In conclusion, sulfur oxides from acid rain, in combination with multiple climate change stressors, have led to an increase in methylmercury levels in lakes, resulting in lower reproductive rates for Ontario loons.

But acid rain, mercury and climate change are not the only problems. Shoreline development has been cited as a large threat to loons who rely on healthy, vegetated shorelines for nesting and raising their young. Studies have shown that hatchling success decreases as cottage prevalence increases, mainly because disturbed shorelines remove nesting habitat and make loons more vulnerable to predators. Boating can also result in collisions and direct loon mortality, as well as nest abandonment due to disturbance. Finally, excessive noise and at key times during after nesting season can also lead to nest-abandonment.

Although the Common Loon population is relatively stable in Canada, compared with species that are listed at risk, the decline in their reproductive success in Ontario means a steady decline in their population size over years (Tozer et al., 2013). It is also predicted that there will be a 56% loss in their current breeding range by 2080 as loons head north to evade the effects of climate change (National Audubon Society, 2015).

## The Decline in Loons Means So Much More

Reproductive success of loons is used as a bioindicator for how healthy lake ecosystems are since loons are at the top of the food chain and rely on a plethora of organisms lower on the food chain. Healthy food webs are needed to successful fledge chicks, therefore declining loon reproduction rates also correspond to declining lake health.



A female loon nests on the Richardson Bay platform last spring.

*Photo by Scott Lillis*

## How Can You Help the Loon?

A major portion, if not all, of the projected losses of the loon population can be avoided if we take action now. There are many simple steps that the average person can do to support the conservation of loons and restoration of their habitats right in our own backyards!

- Do your best to prevent acid rain. The acidic part of rain comes from sulfur dioxide and mono-nitrogen oxides which get released into the atmosphere from burning fossil fuels. You can reduce the level of these gases in the atmosphere by opting for more eco-friendly choices such as reducing your gas emissions (carpool, ride your bike or walk where possible instead of driving, paddle your boat when you want to cruise across a lake), saving energy (using energy-efficient appliances and turning off lights and electronics when not in use), or opting for green technologies (solar, wind, and water). You can also support the research of alternative energy sources by [donating to energy organizations and charities](#).
- Participate in monitoring loon populations and become a lake steward. Becoming a citizen scientist is extremely valuable to the work that scientists do – it allows them to learn much more about loon populations on a much larger scale than what would be feasibly possible using just their own resources. You can become a steward on your own lake to advocate for better boating, fishing and shoreline practices at the same time as monitoring loon populations by signing up to be a participant of the [Canadian Lakes Loon Survey](#).







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- Be mindful of boating and fishing practices. There have been many reports of loons being killed from colliding with boat motors, especially because loons are diving birds and are therefore more difficult to locate when travelling on the water at fast speeds. If you know there are loons on your lake, do your best to keep your eye out and reduce your speed. Try to avoid areas where you know loons frequent. Large boat wakes can also damage a loon's nest along the shoreline and dislodge eggs from nests, causing them to be lost in the lake. Reducing your boating speed to under 10 km/h within 30 m of the shoreline can mitigate these risks to loons. In addition, ensure your unwanted tackle, fishing line and plastics are disposed of correctly to avoid loons and other animals such as turtles from becoming entangled and injured.
- Restore your lakefront property. Loons depend on shorelands for nesting opportunities. These areas must be relatively free from human disturbance and should be well-vegetated to provide refuge from predators. Leaving fallen logs in place will also encourage fish (food for loons) to inhabit the area, as well as provide a base for a potential nest. Need help deciding how to restore your shoreland? You can attend a [Design Your Own Shoreline Garden](#) workshop or [contact us](#) for a site visit. We can help you with a habitat stewardship plan to identify options for loon conservation.
- Keep the trees and shrubs. Natural vegetation within shorelands, and including downed or dead trees, shrubs and even leaves, contribute to calcium levels in lakes. Calcium helps buffer against acidification from acid rain, which in turn helps reduce mercury levels and ensures the base of the food chain in the lake is healthy. Natural vegetation at the shore especially also provides habitat for loons and other declining wildlife such as skinks, salamanders, and songbirds.
- Limit use of fireworks. Loons, like many other wildlife species, are frightened by loud erratic noise, which may lead them to abandon nests and offspring. Silent fireworks are available for sale in the UK- and can be purchased online. Use laser light shows to celebrate events. Alternately choose to celebrate in more developed areas such as community parks. Finally, wildlife is not as vulnerable at certain times of year- especially in the winter.

Retrieved from:

<https://cottage4life.com/design-diy/opening-weekend-checklist-for-your-cottage/>



## Calendar Survey and Photo Request



Thank you to those of you who shared your feedback on the 2025 Buck Lake Calendar with us! If you haven't done so, please complete the survey [here](#) to share your thoughts with us.

We are so grateful for the wonderful contributions made from the photographers in our community and we hope that they (and others) will continue to share the beauty of Buck Lake with us. As we approach the Summer season here on Buck Lake please keep us in mind when photographing flora, fauna, landscapes, and human activities on the lake!

Please send your photos to [BuckLakeAssoc@gmail.com](mailto:BuckLakeAssoc@gmail.com) and include your name and any other information you have (location of photo, camera data, etc.)

## Monday Morning Buck Lake Golf

Contact  
[BuckLakeGolf@gmail.com](mailto:BuckLakeGolf@gmail.com)  
to join/learn more

*May*

05 - Rideau Lakes  
12 - Evergreen  
19 - Rideau Lakes  
26 - Evergreen

*June*

02 - Rideau Lakes  
09 - Evergreen  
16 - Rideau Lakes  
23 - Evergreen  
30 - Rideau Lakes

Evergreen Golf Course: 463 Wolfe Lake Rd, Westport, ON  
Rideau Lakes Golf & Country Club: 326 Sunnyside Rd, Westport, ON





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## PROPOSED CELL TOWER - C8875

*We are sharing the following email we received as information only, as the public input period is over.*

The tower being proposed in the Township of South Frontenac is one of hundreds of new towers being planned across Eastern Ontario as part of the EORN Cell-Gap Project, a \$300 million public-private partnership to improve and expand cellular services across rural eastern Ontario. About half the project funding comes from the Federal and Provincial governments, as well as municipal members of the Eastern Ontario Wardens' Caucus (EOWC) and most of the Eastern Ontario Mayors' Caucus (EOMC). Rogers Communications, which was selected through a competitive bidding process, is providing the balance of the investment. You can read more about it [here](#).

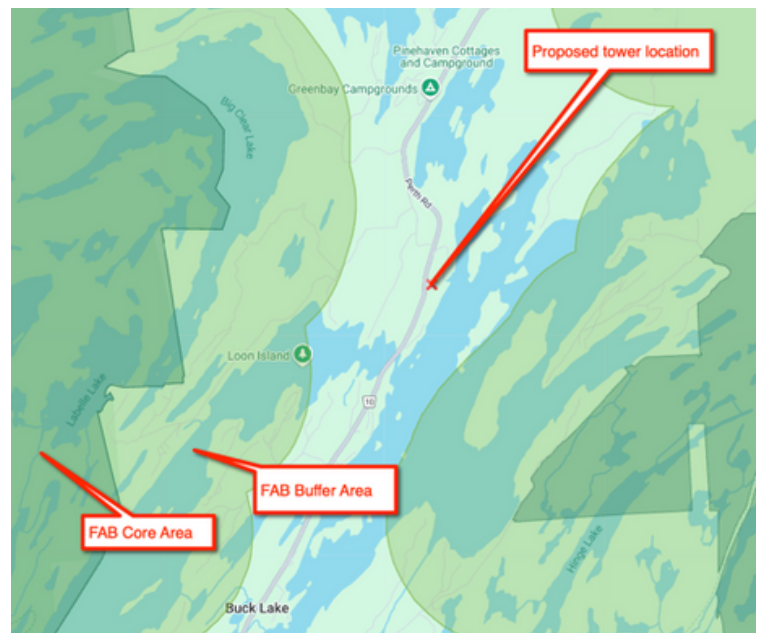
The goal of the EORN Cell-Gap Project is to bring core wireless voice calling to 99% of Eastern Ontario residents, and access to wireless high speed internet coverage (adequate for HD streaming and video calling) to 85% of Eastern Ontario. The objective of this project to improve core services in the broader areas that are currently underserved, where conventional business models generally don't support this level of investment (mostly rural, low-density areas).

The Municipal Consultation and Public Notification process is not meant to evaluate whether Rogers services or towers are desired by the local residents. The need for these services in the area is already established - which is why both the Federal & Provincial Governments are heavily funding this project. ISED (Innovation Science and Economic Development) Canada is the ultimate approver of these proposals, however ISED looks to the local Land-Use Authority (the Township of South Frontenac) to provide input in the form of Municipal Concurrence. The purpose of this process is to inform the public of new infrastructure being proposed, answer questions related to the proposal, and consult with the local Municipality from a land-use perspective. The Township's role is to oversee the Public Notification process, and to confirm that the siting of the proposed tower is not in an objectively poor location, and that it complies with established by-laws, environmental regulations etc

Rogers is proposing what it feels to be the best available location to accomplish the goals of the EORN Cell-Gap Project and improve services for the greatest number of residents/travellers in Eastern Ontario while fitting into

the larger cell network. It is important to understand that towers must be somewhat close to where people live/work/travel to be effective, and they also need to be reasonably close to both a hydro source and roads. We are also limited to locations where there is a property owner willing to host a tower.

After careful review, the proposed tower location falls outside of both the Core Area and Buffer Area of the Frontenac Arch Biosphere:



The location of the proposed tower is sparsely treed and will minimally impact the area while still providing essential communication services in an area that is underserved.

The required documents have been filed with Transport Canada and they will make a determination as to whether or not lighting is required. It is my experience that this tower will not require lighting.

Rogers has followed Innovation, Science & Economic Development Canada's CPC-2-0-03 process for public consultation and mailed notices to the addresses of the registered property owners captured by the required notification radius (180m - three times the tower height) and placed a notice in the March 27th edition of The Frontenac News. The public was provided with the required 30-day comment period.

The siting of the proposed tower is consistent with dozens of other sites near people with seasonal and year-round properties.

- Wireless Site Specialist

*On Contract to  
Rogers Communications Inc.*







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*Friends of the Lake uses this column to share useful links and information to help promote a healthy lake for everyone's enjoyment.*

## FRESHWATER STEWARDSHIP COMMUNITY

Sharing best practices and resources and fostering community relationships is daunting in a country as vast and diverse as Canada. This virtual community brings together students, lake and river associations, individuals, and organizations to connect and collaborate to protect freshwater and shoreland areas. It features a webinar series, networking opportunities, and free education resources.

<https://watersheds.ca/freshwater-stewardship/>

## RESOURCES

If you are looking for information on planting native vegetation, maintaining a shoreland buffer, invasive species, engaging your community in stewardship projects or something else that's impacting your shoreland and lake, chances are we have it here! These resources are free to share and distribute thanks to the input and support of granting organizations, private foundations, steering committees, and community partners.

<https://watersheds.ca/our-work/resources/>

## A LANDOWNER'S GUIDE TO INVASIVE SPECIES

The best method of invasive species control is simple prevention. The idea is to stop them before they even get started! As landowners you can prevent invasive species introduction and establishment on your property by following some simple practices:

**Gardening** - Know what you're buying; research plants before planting them and request non-invasive or native plants at the nursery. Invasive plant seeds and insect larva can also be found in soil. For example European Fire (Ruby) Ants (*Myrmica rubra*) are becoming established in Ontario through the movement of nursery stock.

**Aquarium and water gardens** - Never release aquarium or water garden plants or pets; these species can become invasive. Return them to the pet store or learn how to dispose of them properly.

**Mulch/Soil** - Only purchase mulch or soil from reputable suppliers. Be aware that invasive plant parts or seeds may be hitchhiking, and if possible find out where the mulch/ soil originated. Be careful with municipal mulch; it often contains seeds or plant parts and can harbor invasive plant species.

**Landscaping** - Minimize soil disturbance and retain shade trees on your property to prevent establishment of invasive plants. Dispose of yard waste through your local municipality or in your backyard compost. Yard waste dumped into natural areas can disturb the native vegetation leading to erosion and the spread of invasive species.

**Recreation** - Inspect and clean mud and plant parts from recreational vehicles, pets, hiking boots and equipment before leaving any site and returning to your property. Stay on trails; going off trail can spread invasive species to new areas. If other people visit your property, be careful of the species they could be bringing in with them on their clothes, equipment, boots or pets.

**Woodlot management** - Talk to the contractors to make sure they clean their equipment prior to entering your property.

**Firewood** - Firewood can contain insect larvae such as Emerald Ash Borer and Asian Long-Horned Beetle. Therefore, don't move firewood. Buy it where you burn it, and be aware of CFIA's Ministerial Orders which prohibit movement of potentially infested materials from specific areas of Ontario and Quebec. Maps of these locations are available at the CFIA website: [www.inspection.gc.ca](http://www.inspection.gc.ca).

Retrieved from:

[https://www.ontarioinvasiveplants.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/35266\\_LandOwnerGuide\\_June262013\\_FINAL\\_WEB.pdf](https://www.ontarioinvasiveplants.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/07/35266_LandOwnerGuide_June262013_FINAL_WEB.pdf)





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## All About Algae: What you need to know about Algal Blooms



### What are Algae?

Algae are unicellular microscopic plants. They occur naturally in lakes, ponds, rivers, and streams.

Algae require warm temperatures, sunlight, and an influx of nutrients in order to flourish.

When these conditions are accelerated, algae can grow at a considerable rate, resulting in algal blooms.

### Algae & the Environment

Algae are an important part of the environment as they are an integral food source to many invertebrates.

However, in excess, an algae bloom can be triggered and grow significantly. Blooms can take over and upset the natural balance of the ecosystem.

### Algae & You What you can do:

- Use phosphate-free products
- Leave your shoreline natural
- Properly care for and maintain your septic system
- Use compost over synthetic fertilizers
- Keep livestock away from water
- Take steps to reduce soil erosion
- Report algae sightings to your local Algae Watch Program

### References

Watersheds Canada. (n.d.). *Algae in Ontario*.  
<https://watersheds.ca/wp-content/uploads/2016/02/Algae-in-Ontario-Final.pdf>

For more information, please visit  
[watersheds.ca](http://watersheds.ca)

### CONTACT US

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## FOCA FOCUS

INFORMATION FROM OUR FRIENDS AT FOCA

## 2024 FOCA YEAR IN REVIEW

Read about FOCA's work throughout 2024 on behalf of our 525+ member associations and all of waterfront Ontario. We were proud to release this publication earlier this month at the recent FOCA AGM & Spring Seminar. [Download your digital copy of the 2024 FOCA Year in Review](#) (PDF, 2,8 MB).



2024

Summary of Achievements

### Outreach & Events

Total Newsletter Subscriptions

**21,500**

(+1,184)

Total Newsletters Sent

**280,244**

68% open rate

FOCA Website Users

**61,000**

(+4%)

Social Media Followers

**4,828**

+ Now on Instagram

**54**

events attended or presentations delivered by FOCA across Ontario

Including locations in eastern Ontario from the Rideau to Renfrew, the Bay of Quinte, Haliburton, the Kawartha, Muskoka, Tay Township, Grey County, the Bruce Peninsula, Manitoulin Island, near Espanola, and the Sudbury area.

Spring & Fall Cottage Life Shows

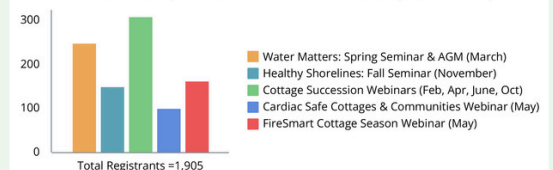
Member Surveys Conducted

Water quality in Ontario (February)

Membership needs and FOCA's value (August)

Association benchmark data (September)

Hosted 8 Learning Events for Members and the Cottager Community



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## Greenshield Bucks

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## SPRING PEEPERS

FROM WIKIPEDIA, THE FREE ENCYCLOPEDIA

The spring peeper is a small chorus frog widespread throughout the eastern United States and Canada. It prefers permanent ponds due to its advantage in avoiding predation; however, it is very adaptable with respect to the habitat it can live in. In northern regions, the frog is able to endure below freezing temperatures due to the capacity of its liver to exude and flush the bloodstream with a glucose cryoprotectant which acts both as an anti-freeze in its blood, and allows organs like the heart to enter into a state of protected dormancy. The peeper earned its name from its chirping call, which marks the beginning of spring. Crucifer is derived from the Latin root meaning "cross-bearing", a reference to the cross-like pattern on the spring peeper's dorsal side.

These chirping calls are significant for communication in mating as females choose their mates based on the frequency and volume associated with them. Satellite males who do not make any calls also strategically place themselves near those that make louder calls in an attempt to intercept females.

Temperature plays a large role in when the spring peeper begins breeding as well as the duration of mating. Warm spells result in a massive increased calling rate.



An adult spring peeper (*Pseudacris crucifer*).

Photo from  
[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spring\\_peeper#/media/File:H\\_crucifer\\_USGS.jpg](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spring_peeper#/media/File:H_crucifer_USGS.jpg)

## TOWNSHIP NOTICES

- The Township of South Frontenac intends to control weeds along guardrails, posts, and rural roadsides commencing May 1, 2025 and concluding on September 30, 2025. The applications will take place along selected rural roadsides in an area encompassing the Townships boundaries.
- Touch the Truck - Held in conjunction with Emergency Preparedness Week, we are revving up for the return of its popular Touch the Truck event, set to take place on Wednesday, May 7<sup>th</sup>, from 4pm to 7pm at The Point Park in Sydenham.
- Inverary Spring Market - Saturday, May 10<sup>th</sup> from 10am to 3pm at Ken Garrett Memorial Park.
- Mother's Day Breakfast. The Ladies Auxiliary are putting on a hot breakfast buffet on Sunday, May 11<sup>th</sup>, from 10am to 2pm. Treat the ladies in your life to a Mother's Day brunch. Adults \$12. Child \$6. Two and under are free.
- Summer Kickoff Music Festival 2025. Join us for some live, local music at the Summer Kickoff Music Festival - Saturday, May 24<sup>th</sup>. Headliner: Country singer/songwriter Abby Stewart.



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On Sunday, February 23, 2025 we hosted Winter Fest '25 at Hidden Valley Campground. We had a solid turnout, despite the poor ice, but we were able to enjoy a bbq and conversation. A heartfelt thanks to all that participated!

*photos by Scott Lillis*





## MATCH THE FLOWER

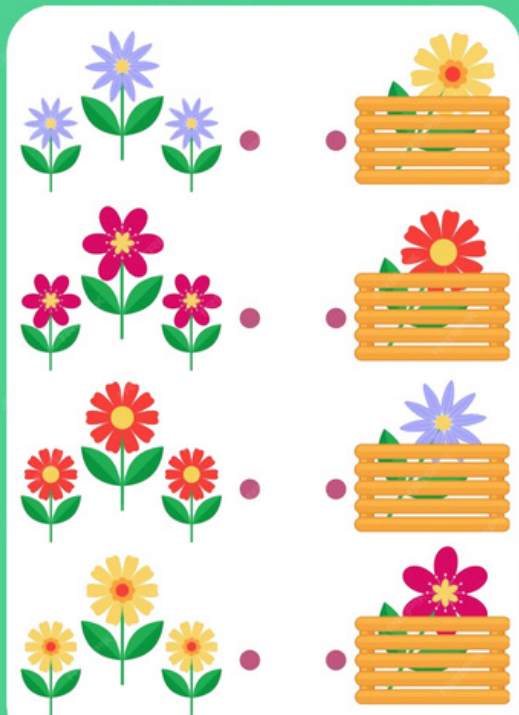


Image by Freepik

## HOW MANY FLOWERS?

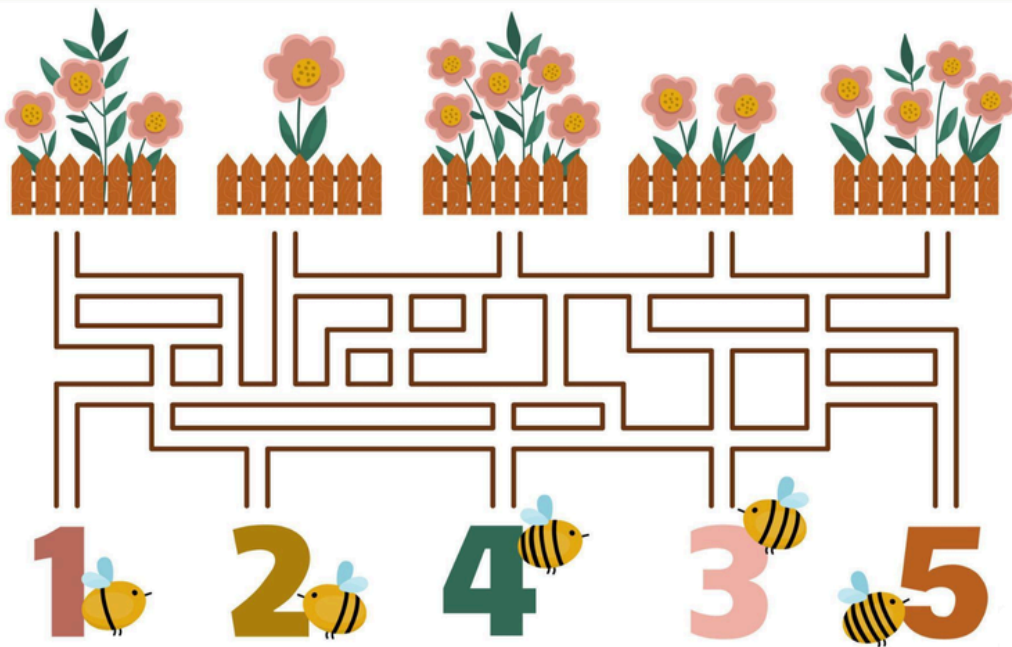


Image by Vecteezy

## SPRING CROSSWORD



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## NAME THAT BIRD!

Can you identify the species of bird that was photographed here on Buck Lake?

The answer and information about the species will be provided on our website - under the Kid's Corner tab.

## WHAT KIND OF BIRD AM I?



Photo by Scott Lillis