



THE SPRING LAKES PARK

GAZETTE

AN AGE 55 COMMUNITY

WWW.SPRINGLAKESPARK.ORG

March 22, 2024

OUR 51st YEAR

WEEKLY ACTIVITIES

FRI. MAR. 22

EXERCISE CLASS 10:00 AM
CARDS 1:00 PM

SAT. MAR. 23

SUN. MAR. 24

MON. MAR. 25

EXERCISE CLASS 10:00 AM
CARDS 1:00 PM
BILLIARDS 1:00 PM

TUES. MAR. 26

AERO. CLASS CANCELLED
MGMT. COMM. MEETING 10:00 AM

WED. MAR. 27

CHOIR PRACTICE 10:30 AM

THURS. MAR. 28

EXERCISE CLASS 10:00 AM

FRI. MAR. 29

EXERCISE CLASS 10:00 AM
CARDS 1:00 PM

HAPPY BIRTHDAY

DAVE MOODY 23RD
LORRIE STOLT 23RD
MO WION 24TH
JOYCE FEHN 26TH
DOUG FINNEY 27TH
STEVE GULLICKSON 27TH
SUSAN WALKER 27TH
PAUL BROWNE 29TH
DOROTHY JONES 29TH

HOMES FOR SALE



52, 97, 125, 181, 184, 185 & 216
Coming Soon 148



The next management committee meeting is scheduled for Tuesday, March 26 at 10:00 at the Clubhouse.



It's that time again!

Thursday, April 11

Grilled Calamari Steak Dinner
served with lemon wedge and cocktail sauce

Along with
Toasted Orzo Pasta.
Parmesan Cheese and sun dried tomatoes

Blanche's Special Sautéed Fresh Vegetables

Homemade Lemon Bars
By Jeri Green

We will be playing Bingo, each card will be \$5
Winners will split the pot!



Price is \$14.00 per person

Bar opens at 5:00
Dinner will be plated and served at 6:00

Please, No Refunds

FEBRUARY BIRD REPORT



Our featured bird is the **Northern Mockingbird**, a highly talented songbird. Its Latin name means “many-tongued mimic.” These birds learn and repeat the songs of other species--up to 200 different songs during one lifetime. In addition to birdsongs, Northern Mockingbirds can mimic dog barks, musical instruments, and sirens.

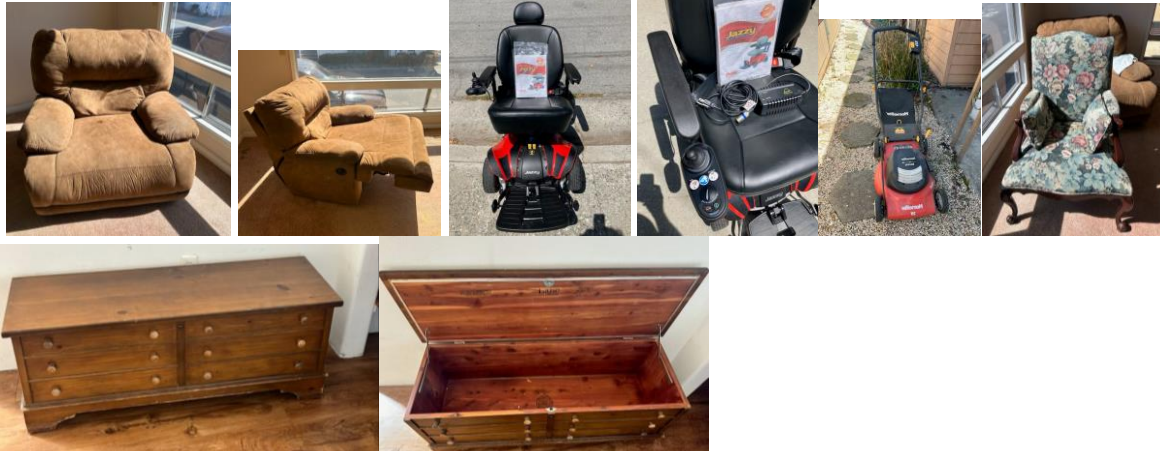
Forty eight bird species visited our park last month including Snowy Egret, Townsend’s Warbler, Killdeer, Ruby-crowned Kinglet, Bufflehead, Ring-necked Duck, Great Blue Heron, Green Heron, and Hooded & Common Mergansers. Additional highlights: Allen’s Hummingbird, Red-winged Blackbird, Cedar Waxwing, Pine Siskin, American Robin, Western Bluebird, Lesser Goldfinch, Hermit Thrush, Nuttall’s Woodpecker, Northern

Flicker, Oak Titmouse, Turkey Vulture and Red-Shouldered, Red-tailed, & Cooper’s Hawks. Our rarest visitor was a beautiful Green-winged Teal.

Submitted by June Langhoff with help from Clark Wallerizer (Mockingbird); Photo: **Mockingbird in the rain**. Photo credit: Clark Wallerizer



PARTNERS CORNER



FOR SALE: Extremely clean and comfortable, quick release recliner chair \$60 OBO, beautiful, antique style chair, super clean, no tears, \$30 OBO, a real cedar chest in good condition \$25, Jazzy Elite Pro 360 Electric Wheelchair, only was used a couple times and stored is like brand new installed two new batteries chair is ready to go \$650 OBO, Home Lght Electric Lawnmower hardly, use imperfect condition \$30 OBO

Contact Steve at 831-345-1345 if interested please call to make an appointment to come and see, Space 204.

COMING SOON: Estate Sale, April 6 & 7 from 9am-4pm, space 148.

LOOKING FOR A NEW HOME: Hi my name is Sweetie. I am a 4 yr. female cat with all my shots and am neutered. I need a new home as my mom, Babs Farrell will be moving to Sunshine Villa. I am sweet, loving and love to sit on laps, with permission! Is there someone in the park that would like to give me a forever home? If interested or have questions call my Agent, Mary Anne Clare at 831-234-2424, space 131. Thank you, Sweetie

Our Water Ways
March 22, 2024

Progress report from Management Committee This past week, the Architecture and Landscaping subcommittee met with Cool Earth and several residents who live adjacent to the Upper Stream. We discussed various ideas for landscaping at and near the area impacted by the culvert replacement at the Upper Lake/Upper Stream. Cool Earth will be submitting a bid to the Management Committee for that work in the next few weeks.

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**Q:** Could water catchment and storage compensate for water lost to seepage?

**Seepage** Excess stormwater flows quickly across our landscape, ponds, and lakes. This surface water passes through our open dam and out of the park within a couple of days of a storm. After the level of this *drainage* falls, the dam is closed to conserve as much stormwater as possible. We also lose surface water to percolation, or *seepage*, which is the movement of water into the soil. Although seepage takes place more slowly than drainage, it happens 24 hours a day year-round. Hydrologists say seepage accounts for roughly two thirds of water loss from our lakes and ponds, and evaporation accounts for the remaining third.

The rate at which water seeps into the ground affects how frequently we replace it with recycled water. The replacement frequency impacts the total annual cost of water. The seepage loss rate also affects whether stormwater stored in tanks could economically compensate for the loss.

**Seepage maxi** The seepage rate varies among our lakes and ponds, and has changed over time. Seepage at Upper Pond can be observed during winter as the main cause of a drop in water level because evaporation is minimal during cooler weather and no recycled water is added. Observations of Upper Pond before 2023 indicated that seepage was slower than it was at other lakes and ponds, including Lower Pond. This slow rate may have been due to a sealant that had been applied to the Upper Pond bed years ago.

Twice during early 2023, photos show Upper Pond full of stormwater and overflowing into Upper Stream. Both times, according to photos, the full water level dropped to the pond bed within 15 days. But Lower Pond stayed full of stormwater all winter. What explains this new difference in seepage rate? Had the Upper Pond sealant eroded over the years, or cracked when the pond bed dried during the hot summer of 2022, or been damaged by sunshine or wind? Had the record 2023 rain raised the water table at Lower Pond?



Observations of seepage from Upper Lake and Lower Lake were made during summer 2023, when evaporation added to the loss. Water from Lower Lake had been pumped to Upper Lake to run the fountain there. By July 19, Lower Lake had dropped to where it could no longer protect the pump, and it was turned off. Without Lower Lake water, the Upper Lake was reduced to puddles within three weeks.

**Compensation** A 2023 cost estimate (not a formal bid) to install water catchment and storage totaled \$80k. It included five 10k-gallon plastic storage tanks 13 feet tall and 11 feet wide, stabilizing concrete pads with rebar and 6-inch compacted baserock bases (12'x12'x 6"), plumbing, connections, sump pumps and basins. Before asking where we would install a wall of tanks 13 feet tall by 60 feet wide, let's *estimate* how long they may sustain water in Upper Pond.

Upper Pond, our smallest pond, holds 132k\* gallons of water, which lasts 15 winter days.

With timely precipitation, the storage tanks might refill regularly during the five rainy months, but not during the seven drier months. So far this rain year (July 1, 2023 – July 1, 2024), the park has received around 32 inches (The Gazette). That is 10 inches short of the average total for an entire water year (ohlonetrail.net). Rounding monthly totals to get a sense of rain frequency, the park received about an inch

between October and November, nine inches in December, eight in January, nine in February and five in March.


According to the cost estimate, 50k gallons of rainwater could fall on two acres of land (equivalent to the entire Lakes Basin) during a one-inch rainfall. If 50k gallons of drainage were captured and filled the tanks, the total would fill Lower Pond around a third (38 percent) full—possibly enough to run the fountain. Direct stormwater would partially fill Upper Pond multiple times during winter. Additional water pumped from the storage tanks could possibly maintain Upper Pond around a third full between November and April of a less-than-average rain year.

If the final rain of the year filled Upper Pond to overflow on April 1, it would drop to one-third full after 10 days of seepage, April 11. On one hand, without adding stored water, that third would seep away after five days, *April 16*. On the other hand, assume that the April 1 rain filled the five storage tanks, and assume a constant rate of seepage. Starting April 12, one-fifth of the remaining Upper Pond water would seep away, and could be replaced by one fifth of the stored water (one tank). After sustaining the pond one third full April 12 through 16, by April 17 the tanks would be empty. Five more days of seepage would empty Upper Pond by *April 22*.

A similar arrangement for Upper Lake would require an additional eight tanks for \$128k, make the wall of tanks 96 feet longer, and require an additional 1.6 inches of rain. After the final rain, water stored in these tanks might keep the lake one third full for up to one additional week.

**Seepage mini** Anything that slows seepage may save up to two thirds of required water. Consider a self-contained water feature such as a human-made waterfall. At or below ground level, the water is enclosed in an impermeable basin. The basin may not be visible—the water may appear to fall onto rocks and disappear—but the water gathers beneath the surface rocks, within a basin. The basin may hold rocks, a filter, and a pump. The pump recirculates the water from the basin upward, through pipes that may be buried alongside the waterfall. The pipes lead to the top of the waterfall, where the water is released and cascades toward the basin. Additional impermeable material may be installed behind the waterfall.

Further savings could possibly accrue if a nearby stormwater storage tank supplied some of the water for the waterfall. As we have seen, the total savings would depend on the amount and frequency of rainfall, the tank size, the capacity of the waterfall, and the evaporation rate.

\*Rounded to the nearest 1,000 as  $k$  ( $5k = 50,000$ ) To chat or tour the basin, contact Leslie Willoughby. 

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### *Progress Report*

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