



LAKE TIDES

Summer 1987
Vol. 12, No. 3

Reflections on Mirror Lake: A Lake Association is Born

by Jerry Majerus

Mirror Lake, located in Sauk County, is the oldest man-made lake in Wisconsin. It was developed in 1857 to provide power for a feed mill, owned by the Timme Brothers of Lake Delton. The earthen and log dam was used to hold back the water of Dell Creek which now flows into Lake Delton and on to the Wisconsin River.

About 75 per cent of the Mirror Lake shoreline is included in Mirror Lake State Park; so the approximately 60 private property owners share lakefront responsibility with a very good neighbor: The State of Wisconsin.

Some property owners recognized that individual efforts on issues was just not as effective as group action. Group action gets attention and response. Individual requests are often ignored or delayed. Public officials seem to prefer to hear from organized groups who have seriously considered alternatives and come together in consensus.

In the spring of 1986, efforts to develop a lake organization were started. A planning committee invited property owners to a meeting to discuss alternative methods of establishing an organized group and to plan next steps. David Hinds, the then Sauk County Community Development Extension agent, participated as a resource person. Mr. Hinds presented the range of options for our Lake: from a loosely structured informal approach with concerned individuals coming together on issue-specific causes, an Incorporated Non-Profit Voluntary Lake Association, a Town Sanitary District or a formally organized Lake District as authorized in Chapter 33, Wisconsin Statutes. It was recognized that forming a Lake District would require 51 per cent of the property owners to petition the County Board of Supervisors for authority and permission to establish a separate taxing district. County Board action would be required because Mirror Lake is located in two Townships.

After listening to the options and considering the pros and cons of the variety of approaches, the group reached consensus that a Voluntary Lake Association would best meet our needs. Forming a Lake Association

would not preclude moving in the direction of a more formal organization or Lake District at a later date.

It was agreed that a volunteer work group would develop a Statement of Purpose and By-Laws, for the review and approval of the total group. The By-Laws were approved and an interim Board of Directors selected at the November 15, 1986 meeting.

Our stated purpose: "...to educate and take a leadership position among members, the community and public officials concerning shoreline protection, erosion, watershed protections, weed control, water quality, fish numbers and variety, user safety and the history of Mirror Lake." It was encouraging to have the Town Chairman and board members from both Townships attend our organizational meetings. The planning group has received encouragement to organize from the Town officials as well as DNR staff.

The Association is alive and functioning. A Lake Weeds Seminar was held in April and plans made for our first annual meeting in June. The first issue of our newsletter was released in January of 1987, with the second issue released in May. It is our plan to have three issues per year. Priorities selected for early Association attention are water quality, lake weeds, silting and the general deterioration of the shallower portions of the lake.

It has been encouraging to experience the common interest of property owners and others as they learn what the Association is about. Getting acquainted with neighbors in a common purpose is rewarding. The growing recognition of vested interest in protecting and preserving our own natural resource is helping us learn together. We recognize that not everyone is going to agree on all issues. However, our sense of awareness is heightened as we explore issues and decide what direction we could or should take.

As a fledging Association we have much to learn. However, we have already learned that the media and public officials do pay attention and are interested in what we have to say. There is so much that needs doing. Our challenge is to concentrate our efforts to make our scarce dollar and people resources do the most good in preserving and protecting our own precious resource: Mirror Lake.

Jerry Majerus is President of the Mirror Lake Association.

Relicensing on the Wisconsin

Many of Wisconsin's lake management organizations are located on or below reservoirs and flowage lakes created by man-made dams. To insure that Wisconsin's hydroelectric dams are properly managed, the DNR and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) have a periodic review and relicensing process. A large group of dams owned and managed by the Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company (WVIC) on the upper Wisconsin River and its headwaters is in the beginning stages of this review process.

The Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company is a private corporation owned by eleven member companies which use the power produced by its twenty-six hydroelectric dams. The twenty-one reservoirs and twenty-six dams are operated as a system for water conservation and stream flow control. The highly coordinated system provides important flood control and augments low natural flow to improve power production.

Wisconsin Valley Improvement Company's licenses for the operation of the twenty-six dams will expire in 1993. Because of the complexity of reviewing the reservoirs and dams as a huge system, the DNR began its review in 1986. The DNR's North Central District has been given the lead role in the review with assistance by many different specialists from Wisconsin and key federal agencies. By 1991, the DNR review team will complete its studies and give its evaluation and recommendations to WVIC and FERC.

Since the licensing period may be as long as fifty years, the review process and relicensing will have effects far into the future. Public participation in identifying and reviewing issues and concerns related to the reservoir and dam management is invited. Involvement by the many lake organizations affected, both directly and indirectly, is especially encouraged.



1986 Stewardship Awards

Many Wisconsin citizens devote time and energy to enhancing lake water quality throughout the state. They spend evenings and weekends organizing citizens, developing lake management plans, running weedcutters, and attending public meetings. In recognition of these long hours and devotion the Wisconsin Federation of Lakes, the Wisconsin Association of Lake Districts, the Department of Natural Resources, and the University of Wisconsin - Extension sponsor annual awards which recognize outstanding contributions.

The 1986 awards were presented at the annual Wisconsin Lakes Convention which was held in Madison on March 13-14. The first award recognizes an individual who has developed innovative ideas or has shown tireless dedication to improving lake quality. The second award honors a local organization which has worked to publicize and involve people in lake improvement projects. Judges were particularly interested in recognizing efforts which could serve as models for other lake activists and demonstrate techniques that could improve other lakes in Wisconsin.

Individual award nominees were:

Jerry Carow, Warden, Ladysmith
Rick Cornelius, Fish Manager, Barron
Rudy Winther, Lake Puckaway Commissioner, Marquette
Elmer Goetsch, President of Wisconsin Federation of Lakes, Three Lakes
Lisa Conley, Lac La Belle Commissioner, Oconomowoc.

Local Organization award nominees were:

Lac La Belle Management District, Waukesha County
Delevan Lake Committee, Walworth County
Big, Round, and Church Pine Lake District, Polk County
Lake Puckaway Lake District, Green Lake and Marquette Counties
Rollingstone Lake District, Langlade County
Green Lake Preservation Association, Green Lake County

Survey Coming...

A UW-Extension Resource Management specialist and the DNR Lake Management Program staff will soon be sending a survey to Wisconsin's lake districts and many of Wisconsin's lake management associations and sanitary districts. The mailed questionnaires will be sent to the organization presidents, and will focus on lake management activities and financing.

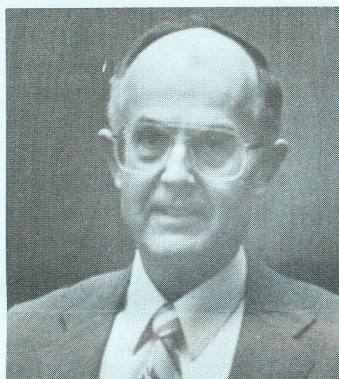
When you receive our survey, please complete and return it promptly. The completed questionnaires will provide improved knowledge of typical lake organization activities and needs, and will subsequently bring improved education and assistance.

Sheboygan County Water Quality Task Force
Rusk County Wildlife Society, Rusk County
Lakes

Chippewa Rod and Gun Club, Lake Wissota,
Chippewa County.

We would like to commend all nominees for their devotion and outstanding contributions to Wisconsin's water quality. Those not selected will continue in competition for future awards.

The award for individual accomplishment and devotion to lake quality was given to Elmer A. Goetsch, President of the Wisconsin Federation of Lakes. Goetsch is a resident of Three Lakes, Wisconsin, and is an electronic maintenance technician. Elmer has been president of the Federation of Lakes since 1981 and has worked tirelessly to promote formation of new lake management organizations, to increase active membership in the Wisconsin Federation of Lakes, and to cooperate with other organizations and agencies.



Elmer Goetsch received the Individual Lake Stewardship Award.

Elmer has expanded the Federation's outreach program with excellent results. He has also written materials for the Federation on forming and operating lake associations.

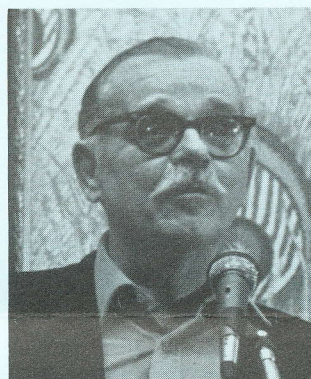
Elmer has taken an active role in the development of the DNR's new Lake Management Program, participating in development of its information and education plan. The Federation has been a cosponsor of the annual Wisconsin Lakes Convention; and Elmer participated in both conference planning and as a workshop speaker.

Along with his work for the Federation, Elmer Goetsch is the president of the Three Lakes Waterfront Homeowners Association. The Association has 450 members on a chain of 26 lakes. Overall, Elmer's

contributions are both impressive and inspirational. His commitment and active role have made lake associations stronger and lake issues more widely recognized in Wisconsin.

The **local organization** award went to the Rollingstone Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District (Langlade County). Rollingstone Lake is northeast of Antigo in the Town of Ainsworth. The district was formed 11 years ago and currently has 160 property owners. A primary goal for the district was to control the plant and algae growth that was threatening boating and fishing on the lake. The district began a massive fund raising campaign to finance the recommended weed cutting. They avoided assessing any tax on lake property owners, and raised over \$100,000 through special events. A weed harvester, conveyer, truck and harvester trailer were purchased along with land for an equipment storage facility.

The district was also active in review of Exxon's draft environmental impact statement for the Crandon mine



Leon Rose and Sonny Wreczycki (not pictured) received the Lake Stewardship Award for Rollingstone Lake.

project. Rollingstone Lake is located in the cone of depression that would be caused by dewatering the mine with pumps.

Members of the Rollingstone Lake Protection and Rehabilitation District are kept up to date by the "Rollingstone News." This newsletter will undoubtedly continue to be of interest as the district plans several substantial projects in the near future. They plan to build a storage facility for the weed harvesting equipment, construct a walleye spawning reef, and install an aerator. Rollingstone Lake certainly serves as a model both in their efforts to manage their lake, and in their successful involvement of citizens.

Using Your Editor

Any article in *Lake Tides* can be reprinted without permission. We encourage you to use the articles for your local newsletters. Some articles may also be of interest to your local newspaper or radio station. A friendly visit to the editor or news director will usually result in a story, especially if you are willing to be

interviewed to add local "color" to the story.

If you use our articles directly, it is appropriate to credit the author and *Lake Tides*, but please feel free to paraphrase or rewrite under your name. The important thing is to share the information.

Get Permits Before Applying Aquatic Herbicides

State environmental and agricultural officials are concerned that people who buy mail order chemicals to control lake weeds don't have the legal permits, training or guidance to use the chemicals safely. "Aquatic herbicides should only be applied as a last resort, when other practices for managing lake plants are impractical," said Mary Ellen Vollbrecht, DNR lake management specialist. "Using chemicals effectively, yet safely; selecting the right compound for the job; determining the proper dosage; and protecting people, fish and other lake life takes knowledge and experience that most shore owners don't have," Vollbrecht added. "That's why we require a permit to apply aquatic pesticides. We want lakeshore owners to consider other alternatives and to learn how to effectively use these products to minimize harm to swimmers, skiers, boaters, fish and the lake water itself."

"This is both a consumer issue and an environmental issue. It's legal to purchase aquatic pesticides through the mail, but you have to get a DNR permit to use them," noted Ned Zuelsdorff, pesticide specialist with the Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection.

Relatively few people seek permits to apply lake weed chemicals, but lots of Wisconsin residents buy mail order chemicals for do-it-yourself treatments. Last year a Minnesota mail order firm that distributes a popular chemical had more than 700 Wisconsin customers.

Vollbrecht outlined some of the costs and risks in applying aquatic pesticides:

Aquatic plants are an important part of healthy lakes. Plants provide shelter and food for fish and wildlife. Plant beds near the shore also act as natural breakwaters, protecting shorelines and piers from erosion, wind and wave damage.

Chemical treatment is a quick fix, but not a cure. Lake herbicides only kill the current crop of aquatic plants. Long term measures to stop erosion and runoff into lake water are more effective. By limiting nutrients, lake plants are starved of their food source.

Chemical treatment doesn't replace manual labor. Dead weeds need to be raked up and removed from the water. Chemicals can take two weeks to slowly kill lake weeds but they don't dissolve the plants. As lake plants decay, they fertilize the water and can stimulate new plant growth. Rooted plants can remain standing in the water until wind and wave action break pieces up and carry the rotting mass to shore.

Picking the proper chemical is tricky. There is no general purpose lake herbicide that kills all target "weeds" without potentially harming other plants, fish or people. You need different approaches for controlling algae, floating plants, emergent plants and rooted plants.

The public has a right to know what lake areas have been chemically treated. People should not come into contact with many aquatic chemicals when they are applied. Other lake users (boaters, skiers, anglers) have a right to know when and where chemicals are used. Certain compounds are unsafe to touch or swallow. Others make fish unsafe to eat for a short period of time. And some compounds can kill young, growing fish. That's why DNR aquatic pesticide permits require public notices and posting when chemicals are applied. Furthermore, Wisconsin's lakes are public waters. You do not have the right to chemically treat public property without expressed permission.

Careless applications can harm the environment without solving the problem. "One of our biggest concerns is that people use pesticides too casually. Everyone using these compounds must read pesticide label instructions and follow instructions carefully," Vollbrecht said. "Effective plant controls must be applied at the right time of year, in the right dosages and under the right weather conditions. When temperatures drop or the water is turbid, lake herbicides react differently than they do on hot, calm days.

"Also, people tend to overdo chemical applications. That can be really dangerous. Just as too much fertilizer can damage lawns and too much herbicide can damage your prize vegetables, aquatic chemicals need to be applied properly. If you overdo the application and defoliate shallow lake bottoms, you could kill off all the microscopic plant and animal life that provides fish food. You could also end up with a muddy, mucky bottom that's less palatable than weeds. Those who distribute aquatic pesticides and equipment to control lake plants bear responsibility to their customers to explain how these products work.

"People who are concerned about lake plants have many non-chemical options for controlling weeds. Alternatives include weed harvesting, trimming weeds to form 'fish cruising highways,' using bottom screens, planting buffer strips, raking weeds, growing shoreline shade trees and lake gardening.

"Some local lake groups, people who distribute lake management tools and DNR water quality biologists can all offer sound options to the property owner who wants to manage weeds safely and effectively," Vollbrecht concluded.

This article is a May, 1987 press release prepared by Mary Ellen Vollbrecht, DNR, 608/267-2453 and Ned Zuelsdorff, DATCP, 608/266-9502.

**Have an Opinion on Chemical Controls---
Call Now - Toll Free! 1-800-232-7367**

An "800" line has been established to help you participate in Wisconsin's Environmental Assessment of methods for managing plants, algae and swimmer's itch. Public meetings will be held on the assessment. Call for times and locations (Note: This is not an information service; for questions on specific methods or problems call the aquatic plant specialist in your nearest DNR district office).



Capitol Report

Sierra Club 1987 Legislative Priorities Announced

by Caryl Terrell

The Sierra Club participates in state budget and legislative debates to urge legislators and agency officials to protect Wisconsin's fragile environment through wise management decisions, rather than exploiting these treasures for short-term gains.

The Sierra Club Executive Committee adopted the following legislative priorities for 1987. Further information on the specific bills mentioned is available by writing to Caryl Terrell at the state Sierra Club office in Madison (111 King St.).

1. **State designation of the Ice Age Trail, a national scenic trail.** We support Assembly Substitute Amendment No. 1 to AB 34 and appropriate budget appropriations.
2. **Protection of the Lower Wisconsin River corridor.** We expect to carefully review the May '87 Draft Environmental Impact Statement on a proposed state forest to protect the corridor. We will support a bill to designate and fund such a protective corridor when it is introduced.
3. **Consistency with and implementation of federal environmental laws in Wisconsin.** We support the following specific measures: AB 99 to implement Title III of the reauthorized 1986 Superfund concerning Community Right-to-Know; support AB 59 to close loopholes in state control of above and below ground storage tanks; support SB 124 to close loopholes in hazardous and solid waste management as passed
4. **Promote recycling while raising concerns about incineration and landfilling of wastes.** We support restoring state funds for market development of recyclables and for matching grants to local communities for recycling and Clean Sweep projects. We also anticipate supporting a series of recycling initiatives by Rep. S. Black.
5. **Implementation of the Groundwater Protection Law of 1983.** We support adequate funding of state standard setting, enforcement and clean-up or compensation for contaminated drinking water wells.
6. **Wetlands protection, including control of Purple Loosestrife.** We support AB 141 naming Purple Loosestrife a nuisance weed and SB 132 which is similar but also provides for a ban on nursery sales and an eradication program.
7. **Limits on Use of Road Salt.** We support strengthening a draft senate bill which limits use to 25% of historic high uses of road salt.
8. **Control of Pesticide Abuses.** We anticipate supporting bills to ban chlordane, regulate lawn chemicals and control pesticide contamination of surface and groundwater.

Caryl Terrell is Legislative Coordinator for the John Muir (Wisconsin) Chapter of the Sierra Club.

New Litter Ordinance for Wind Lake District

If your lake has litter problems or has worked to avoid them, you may have found that the current litter laws are difficult to enforce.

Wind Lake Management District, in the Town of Norway in Racine County, has found a promising response to the increasingly severe litter problems occurring on the ice of the three lakes in their district. The Lake District worked with town officials, the Tri-Lake Association, and others to adopt a new town ordinance. The new ordinance is an enforceable means for preventing the extensive problem associated with broken glass which is extremely difficult to see on the ice and snow covered lakes.

In summary, the ordinance "Regulation of Glass Materials on Lakes," states that no person shall have in his or her possession any glass containers or other breakable glass materials in or upon any lake within the Town of Norway, whether such lake is in a frozen or unfrozen condition. The ordinance allows for possession of eye glasses and glass which is an integral part of sporting equipment. Ice fishing shanty windows must be plastic, not glass.

The ordinance enhances enforcement by local officials through problem prevention and by allowing more flexible opportunities for enforcing a violation. Penalties for violation of the ordinance are a maximum of \$200 or 15 days in jail.

Econote: On the Loose

by Scott Olson and James Reinhartz

Purple loosestrife (*Lythrum salicaria*) is a tall wetland perennial native to northern Europe. This beautiful, reddish-purple flowered plant entered the northeastern United States in the late 1800s. Having gained a foothold, this aggressive plant flourished and was soon crowding out many native wetland species. In New York and other northeastern states many wetlands and waterways were dominated by purple loosestrife in less than twenty years after the first few plants were observed.

Infestations continued to move westward, so that by the 1920s, purple loosestrife had entered Wisconsin waters. This continuing, rapid expansion of purple loosestrife's North American range is primarily the result of the beauty and long blooming time of the plant's flowers. The plant and its seeds are commercially sold for residential landscaping and often spread to nearby wetlands. Sales continue except in the few states where it is outlawed.

Growing in the wet soils of shorelines, ditches, and wetlands, purple loosestrife can out compete cattails, sedges, and other native species. As wetlands and waterways become choked and dominated by this prolific seedbearer, there is usually the loss of birds and other wildlife which depends on the original wetland vegetation for food and shelter. This occurs because most wildlife are not adapted to using purple loosestrife and because the natural diversity of plants is diminished.

In spite of the ability to spread rapidly, there is cautious optimism in Wisconsin: many positive actions to contain purple loosestrife are in progress. It is felt that the invasion is still at an early stage, and with a concerted effort we can prevent the loss of vast acreages of wetland habitats as have many other states.

The Purple Loosestrife Task Force took the lead in advocating control of Wisconsin's loosestrife population. The Task Force was formed in 1984 to educate the public about purple loosestrife and take actions towards its control. Their activities include researching acceptable control methods, initiating legislation to

ban the sale and transport of horticultural seed or plants, and working with the DNR on a statewide survey to determine the distribution of purple loosestrife populations throughout the state.

The DNR survey, which began in 1985, was continued through the summer of 1986. The survey period was from July 10 to August 10. During this time, the plants are in bloom and are easily recognizable. The survey was conducted with the help of volunteers who could sign up for pre-selected four square mile blocks. Purple loosestrife was found in 70 of Wisconsin's 72 counties during the course of the surveys by DNR and the Task Force. Fortunately the infestations are severe (and perhaps hopeless) only in parts of Waukesha and Waupaca Counties. Over half of the populations in the state are smaller than 100 plants and one-quarter are smaller than 20 plants.

It is crucial that people interested in protecting wetlands begin to quarantine loosestrife to where it is already a severe problem. Wisconsin's wetlands have a need to be "adopted" by concerned people who can eradicate small populations or survey the wetland annually to ensure that any infestation by loosestrife is caught at an early stage when it is still easily controlled.

To avoid the use of herbicides, populations smaller than 20 plants can be removed by hand tools. The entire plant should be removed to prevent regrowth from the roots or cuttings.

Populations up to 100 plants can be eradicated through careful spot application of glyphosphate based herbicides. Rich Henderson, DNR researcher and Purple Loosestrife Project leader, recommends first cutting the plants. Then low to moderate dosages of the herbicide can be applied by brush or squirt bottle directly to the cut surface and portions of the remaining stalks. Care must be taken to avoid killing neighboring vegetation to prevent leaving bare soil which can then be easily repopulated by new loosestrife seedlings.

One or more follow-up treatments are usually needed to insure complete removal. The loosestrife cuttings should be carefully handled, and burned or landfilled to prevent further spreading. It is also important to note that using herbicides over open water is illegal without a permit from the DNR. (See page 4)

For more information about what you can do to stop the spread of purple loosestrife and specific information on control with herbicides, please contact your District DNR office or the offices shown below.

Through your involvement, we can keep our productive wetlands and shorelines free from this undesirable species.

Rich Henderson
Purple Loosestrife Project
DNR Research
3911 Fish Hatchery Rod.
Fitchburg, WI 53711
608/275-3214

James Reinhartz
Purple Loosestrife Task
Force
3095 Blue Goose Road
Saukville, WI 53080
414/675-6844



List of Publications

Many new information items were prepared for the 1987 Wisconsin Lakes Convention by our speakers and others. Copies of these items are available by writing or calling Mary Ellen Vollbrecht, Bureau of Water Resources Management, DNR, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, Wisconsin 53707, (608) 267-2453. Here is what is available (name those you want when you call or write):

How to Get People Organized. Tips on getting people together starting from scratch.

Self-Help Monitoring Program. The how, why and when of "taking the pulse" of your lake.

Media Relations. Tips on getting your local newspaper, radio and TV station to cover your lake and your group's activities.

Wisconsin's Water Regulations and Public or Private? A three brochure set on how the limits of public and private water rights are established - and what Wisconsin's water regulations can do for you.

Wisconsin's Shoreland Zoning Program. How can shoreland zoning protect your lake?

What's a Watershed? Succinct explanation of how the land around your lake determines its health.

Where to Go with the Flow? DNR magazine supplement on Nonpoint pollution carried to lakes by rainfall running over fields, lawns and streets.

Aquatic Plant Management Planning. Description of a step-by-step way to design the most efficient - and effective - plant management program for your lake.

Long Term Trends Monitoring Program. Why do Wisconsin Lakes need check ups? What lakes are being monitored?

Stormwater Runoff. What is it? How does it affect our lakes?

Shoreland Buffer Zones. Description of what they are and how you can preserve them.

Mark Your Calendar

Oct. 3, 1987	Fall Meeting - Wisconsin Federation of Lakes - Wausau Agenda includes: - relicensing of dams on Wisconsin River - 1987 Legislative session actions - consideration of resolutions - noon luncheon For more information and to register, contact: Marion Urich, 608/222-8514	July 22-23 Aug. 26-27 Sept. 16-17 Oct. 28-29	Natural Resource Board Meetings: Hayward Rhineland Wis. Dells Madison Check for details on meeting agendas by calling DIALOG at 608/266-2277 on Mondays and Tuesdays. To schedule time on the Board's agenda, call Judy Scullion at 608/267-7420.
Nov. 3-7, 1987	North American Lake Management Society - Orlando, Florida contact: NALMS, P.O. Box 217 Merrifield, VA 21116 or phone 202/833-3382	March 25-26, 1988	Wisconsin Lakes Convention - Stevens Point contact: Diane Lueck, 715/346-3783

Reflections: The Little Lakes

Big pond, small lake, the naming doesn't matter. It is water, fresh water cupped in a hollow among the green hills, cool haven from summer's heat and hurry, a priceless heritage. All over America we have been rediscovering the little lakes, and with care and wisdom we can save them from the fouling that has made sewers of our rivers and has ruined so many of our ocean beaches.

What is such a lake? It is a green shore lapped by clean, clear water. At night it is filled with stars and moonlight. Dawn and it is gauzed with mist. Sunrise begins to lift the mist and the water dances and glitters as the morning breeze begins to clear the air. Noon and it is lazy as the damselflies along its shore. Warm afternoon brings swimmers to its beaches, and small sailboats make their quiet, leisurely way like exotic butterflies. Evening and fishermen are out for a last cast or troll. Sunset fades, but dusk lingers, shimmery with reflected light. Then darkness, starlight again, moonlight, and the slow lap of water at the moored boats.

Man is not an aquatic animal, but set him down on the shore of a lake and he becomes amphibious, a leisurely swimmer or sailor or fisherman. His tensions begin to ease and wash away. Clean, clear water is a solvent for worries and problems. Perhaps we have begun to learn this, at least, as we have come to know the shimmering retreats from beleaguering pressures.

Reprinted from pages 223 and 224 of Hal Borland's "Twelve Moons of the Year," Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1979. (One of Hal's own selections from his nature editorials in the "New York Times.")



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A newsletter for people interested in Wisconsin lakes



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