



# LAKETIDES

*The newsletter for people interested in Wisconsin lakes*

**Volume 23, No. 3  
Summer 1998**

## **Governor Thompson Declares June 28<sup>th</sup>-July 4<sup>th</sup> 1998 *Lakes Awareness Week***

Wisconsin is lakes!!! They may call us Cheeseheads, but the greatest gift this land has given us is our 15,000+ lakes. As part of the Wisconsin Lakes Partnership, Wisconsin Association of lakes (WAL) President Yvonne Feavel requested Governor Tommy Thompson to declare June 28<sup>th</sup>-July 4<sup>th</sup> **Lake Awareness Week**, which he was pleased to do.

From the thousands of sparkling northern lakes, with the wind whispering through pine trees and the haunting call of the loon, to the large lakes of southern Wisconsin, filled with laughter and recreation on a summer day, Wisconsin is lakes.

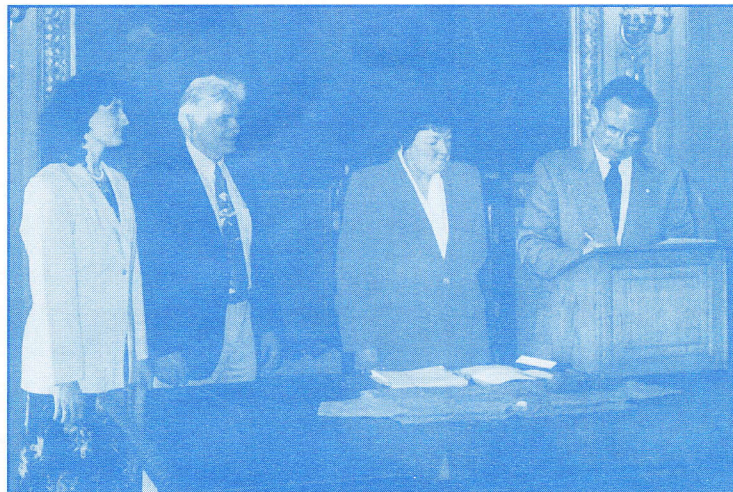
"Wisconsin is home to over 15,000 lakes which are important for a variety of recreational, economic, and aesthetic reasons," says WAL President Yvonne Feavel. "We need to be aware of how our actions can affect water quality, and this proclamation is one way to increase awareness about the importance of lakes in the state."

Wisconsinites and visitors alike realize that to keep our lakes the great gift that they are requires hard work and a long-term vision. They all join the Governor in building awareness of the importance of our lakes and all our waters.

As part of **Lakes Awareness Week**, Wisconsin citizens and visitors are encouraged to visit a lake in their community and learn ways to help protect these valuable water resources. For more information about how to get involved with lake protection, contact your local DNR inland lake coordinator, the WAL office at 1/800/542-4253, or the UWEX Lakes Office at 715/346-2116.



**Wisconsin Lakes  
Partnership**



Governor Thompson signs the proclamation making June 28-July 4, 1998 **Lakes Awareness Week**.



## A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, Wisconsin is home to over 15,000 lakes covering approximately 1,000,000 acres which are invaluable for a variety of recreational, industrial, natural and aesthetic purposes; and

WHEREAS, lakes are at the heart of Wisconsin's recreation and tourism industry; in 1990, this industry generated \$5.4 billion in revenue and lakes are visited by two out of three state residents every year; and

WHEREAS, these rich water resources are critical to Wisconsin's economy with many industries in the state relying on water resources for power, processing, cooling, cleaning, and water removal; and

WHEREAS, our actions can affect the quality of our lakes and conflicting uses of Wisconsin's lakes can result in their reduced enjoyment; and

WHEREAS, concerns surrounding the management of these resources grow as lake usage increases; and

WHEREAS, in addition to cultural eutrophication, some of the threats to Wisconsin's lakes include toxic contamination, invasion of exotic species, increased sedimentation, acid rain, shoreland development, and user conflicts; and

WHEREAS, the Wisconsin Association of Lakes, along with its 264 member organizations, representing over 77,000 volunteers support the protection of these rich lake resources; and

WHEREAS, over 1500 citizen volunteers have monitored lake quality over the past 10 years through the Department of Natural Resources Self-Help Lakes Monitoring Program; and

WHEREAS, because of the critical importance of lakes to our quality of life, we must protect these unique resources for future generations to enjoy as much as we do; and

WHEREAS, we as citizens must work and learn together about the unique qualities of lakes and be leaders in making positive contributions to the quality of fresh water here in Wisconsin;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, TOMMY G. THOMPSON, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do hereby proclaim June 28 through July 4, 1998

### **LAKES AWARENESS WEEK**

in the State of Wisconsin, and I commend this observance to all citizens.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State of Wisconsin to be affixed. Done at the Capitol in the City of Madison this fifteenth day of May in the year one thousand nine hundred ninety-eight.

Signed, Tommy G. Thompson

### **Wisconsin Joins the Celebration of Lakes Appreciation Week!**

There are 41 million acres of lakes and reservoirs in the United States. Beaches, lakes and rivers are the number one vacation choice for Americans. Each year, Americans take over 1.8 billion trips to go fishing, swimming, boating, or just to relax around their favorite water destinations. On average, the value of real estate along desirable water areas is nearly 30% greater than similar properties located inland.

To draw attention to the value and importance of lakes and reservoirs, the North American Lake Management Society (NALMS) is promoting *Lakes Appreciation Week* June 28-July 4. This event will be celebrated throughout the United States and Canada.

The celebration coincides with the Great American Secchi DipIn '98. The DipIn is sponsored by NALMS and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. In its 5<sup>th</sup> year, the DipIn organizes over 2000 citizen volunteers from across North America to do a one-time measurement of water transparency with the familiar black and white Secchi disk. The data is compiled at Kent State University in Ohio and regional trends are plotted on a color map.

*from: My 10  
favorite things  
about Wisconsin*

**#3: Fresh water:  
two Great Lakes,  
Michigan and  
Superior, and the  
Mississippi River-  
as well as thou-  
sands of sparkling  
lakes and rivers.**















*Governor Tommy  
G. Thompson*



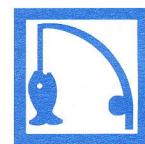


## Things You Can Do to Leap Into Lake Awareness and Protection:

Now is the ideal opportunity to share your lake stories and educate others about the importance of lakes! Let everyone know that Wisconsin's 15,000 lakes are critically important and should be preserved for future generations to enjoy. Wisconsin citizens should take pride in their lake resources and recognize the unique qualities of these rich water resources. Share with others your knowledge and enthusiasm for lakes and how important these resources are for their economic, natural, cultural and aesthetic value. Here are just a few ideas for what you can do to learn more about lakes and how to protect them:

-  Organize a lake shore clean-up to collect trash and other wastes that have washed up to shore.
-  Plan a picnic, water festival, or other event to get lake property owners and lake users involved with lake awareness.
-  Photograph community participation in lake activities and send the photo and related caption to the local newspaper.
-  Initiate or become an active member of the lake organization in your community. Contact the WAL office at 1-800-542-5253 or the UWEX Lakes Office at 715/346-2116 for a statewide listing of lake organizations.
-  Contact your local newspaper, radio or TV station to prepare an article or editorial about how valuable your lake is.
-  Contact the Department of Natural Resources Self-Help Lake Monitoring Program at 608/266-8117 to find out more about the 1500 citizen volunteers who have monitored lake quality over the past 10 years.
-  Work with young people through Adopt-A-Lake to learn more about hands-on lake protection activities to do in your community. Call the Adopt-A-Lake office at 715/346-3366 for more information.
-  Get involved in developing a long-term community plan for your lake to balance the needs of the lake environment with those of people.
-  Participate in the Great Secchi DipIn! (June 27-July 12) to measure your lake's water clarity. Call the Self-Help lake Monitoring office at 608/266-8117 or the Adopt-A-Lake office at 715/346-3366 for more information.
-  Learn more about how to control exotic species like Eurasian water milfoil and zebra mussels that threaten our enjoyment of lakes. Call your local DNR lake coordinator for more information.
-  Recognize areas of excessive aquatic plant growth, investigate some of the potential reasons for this plant growth, and develop a whole-lake solution to the problem.
-  Find out more about the state's lake planning and protection grants program by calling 608/261-6423.
-  Tell others about *Lakes Awareness Week* and share your enthusiasm for lakes with local media, family, friends, colleagues, and youth groups.
-  **Relax and enjoy the view of your lake!**

**Questions? Contact the Wisconsin Lakes Partnership—a collaborative effort among the University of Wisconsin-Extension, Department of Natural Resources, and the Wisconsin Association of Lakes—at 715/346-2116 for more information.**





# Attention all Boaters!

## New legislation regarding boating related issues...

Following is a list of some changes made to the boating laws based on the passage of Senate Bill 285 which was signed into law on April 27, 1998 by the Governor. This information is being provided so that you may have a better understanding of what the changes are and when they become effective. Many of these issues will not be published in the boating regulations until next year. However, I wanted you to have this heads up on the issues.

*William Engfer-Boating Law Admin., WDNR*

### BOATER OPERATION LAWS:

**30.681(1)(bn)** A person who has not attained the legal drinking (currently 21), may not engage in the operation of a motorboat while he or she has a blood alcohol concentration of more than 0.0 but less than 0.1. The forfeiture shall be \$50 for a state statute charge or an ordinance charge. (30.80(6)(a)6) Eff. 8/1/98

**30.66(3)(b)** All personal watercraft must operate at a slow-no-wake speed within 200 feet of the shoreline of any lake. Eff. 8/1/98

**30.68(6)** Clarifies that it is illegal for the operator to ride on seat backs, gunwales etc. and to allow anyone else to ride on the same. (This section states that: "... no person operating a motorboat may ride or sit, or may allow any other person in the motorboat to ride or sit, on the gunwales, top of seat backs or sides or on the decking over the bow of the boat in an unsafe manner while under way, unless such person is inboard of guards or railings provided on the boat to prevent persons from being lost overboard..." This addition of "in an unsafe manner" that was added to the statutes will create an additional element that must be proven by the officer to use this charge.) Eff. 5/12/98

**30.68(9)** Clarifies that no person may operate, and no owner of a boat may allow a person to operate a boat that is loaded with passengers or cargo beyond its safe carrying capacity, taking into consideration weather and other existing operating conditions. Eff. 5/12/98

**30.62(2m)** Clarifies that no person may sell, equip or operate, and no owner of a boat may allow a person to operate, a boat with any motor or other propulsion machinery beyond its safe power capacity, taking into consideration the type and construction of such watercraft and other existing operating conditions. Eff. 5/12/98

**30.52(3)(im), 30.52(5)(a)3, 30.523(2)(c), 30.523(3)** Sets the dealer registration fees at \$50 & allows them to operate the boats for any purposes (ie: renting, personal use, testing, demonstrating etc.) Eff. 4/1/99

**30.80(2m)** Requires that anyone violating s.30.68 (relating to boat operation) shall be required to obtain a certificate of satisfactory completion of a safety course under s. 30.74(1). And if the person holds a valid certificate at the time that the court imposes sentence under sub. (1) or (2), the court shall permanently revoke the certificate and order the person to obtain a certificate of satisfactory completion of a safety course under s. 30.74(1). Eff. 5/12/98

**938.343(5)** If the violation is related to unsafe use of a boat, the juvenile must attend a safety course under s.30.74(1). If the juvenile has a valid certificate at the time that the court imposes sentence, the court shall permanently revoke the certificate and order the person to obtain a certificate of satisfactory completion of a safety course under s.30.74(1). Eff. 5/1/99

**30.80(6)(a)4 and 30.80(6)(a)5** Create enhanced penalties for violations relating to operating under the influence for the 3rd and 4th offenses. (This section does not preclude the counting of previous convictions for sentencing. All old ordinance charges can count in the future for charges of repeater clause.) Eff. 8/1/98

### EDUCATION:

**30.74(1)(b)** The department may set the fees for the boater education course by Administrative Rule. Eff. 5/1/99

**30.74(1)(c)** This section states that a valid certificate is one which is issued by another state as defined in 115.46(2)(f), or a province of Canada that is held by a person. (This language removes the requirement that the certificate was valid only if it was held by someone between 10 and 16 years of age. This addresses the operating under the influence penalties where adults are required to have a valid boating safety certificate.) Eff. 5/1/99

### REGISTRATION:

**30.51(2)(a)4** Allows a person to operate for a period of 60 days on the temporary certificate vs. the current 15 days. Eff. 5/12/98



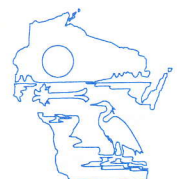


Lake classification projects continue to take shape across the state. Some counties are in the early stages of a project and are beginning to explore the management implications of creating lake classes; other counties are now attempting to effectively implement newly adopted management programs. Lake classification represents an opportunity for counties and municipalities to manage shoreland development as well as surface use on the basis of a lake's sensitivity to various kinds of human impacts. These projects represent grassroots initiatives by citizens working with local officials to guide the future of lakeshore development. The following briefly outlines the status of several (not all) classification projects in effect around the state.

## *Classification Projects Gain Momentum Across the State*



- ◆ The **Langlade** county board adopted new shoreland zoning standards to apply to all waterways (lakes, rivers, streams) in April of this year. Revised zoning standards pertain to vegetative protection areas, filling and grading and land disturbing activities, and boathouses, to name a few areas. The county board is expected to consider standards specific to particular classes of water by the end of the summer. A consultant has been hired to classify waters using criteria developed by the county.
- ◆ **Vilas** county convened a lake classification subcommittee in April consisting of county board members as well as citizen, industry and other interest group representatives to review existing shoreland management policies and begin preliminary analysis of lake data. The subcommittee anticipates developing a package of management recommendations for distinct waterway classes for the county board's consideration later this year.
- ◆ **Waushara** county convened a water committee in January of this year and is steadily making progress addressing a host of issues including vegetation cutting removal standards, back lot access and outdoor lighting and advertising, to name a few areas. The committee is also in the process of placing the county's waterways in management classes. Following review of the proposal by the Planning and Zoning committee and public hearings, a final vote by the county board is expected in October or November of this year.
- ◆ The town of **Newbold** in Oneida county is experimenting with the concept of surface use classification in conjunction with a comprehensive land use planning initiative. The town intends to review Oneida county's stalled proposed classification scheme for shoreland development and modify it to address the unique characteristics of lakes within town boundaries. Appropriate surface use management may be implemented on classes of lakes as part of this effort. The town also intends to draft a set of ordinances addressing the issues of stormwater management, soil erosion control and subdivision development.
- ◆ The **Oneida** county ordinance review committee initiated a series of public information meetings in January of 1998 to gather public input on a draft county shoreland ordinance. The committee is still receiving public comments.
- ◆ The **Washburn** County Water Resources Citizen Advisory Committee, comprised of representatives from a diverse cross-section of the community, presented a lake classification package at public hearings on May 29 and 30. The recommendations from the citizen's committee consists both of shoreland ordinance revisions and a proposed water classification plan for all of the county's lakes and rivers. The county board may act on the proposed revisions as early as June 16.
- ◆ **Burnett** county adopted a revised shoreland zoning ordinance in conjunction with a proposed lake classification system in October of 1997. The lake classification project is part of a long-range, county-wide, land use planning initiative. In an effort to implement the revised program, the county is publishing a comprehensive guide designed to both educate landowners with respect to the new regulations and provide tips on good shoreland management practices.
- ◆ The **Ashland** county zoning and land committee has completed placing lakes and streams into distinct water classes. The proposed system has been approved by the county board. At the present time, the committee is beginning to craft management strategies for the different waterway classes.





# The Dark Side

## Dark skies vs. Light Pollution

*Lake Tides* is getting more and more letters from lakes people who see light pollution as an important issue on their lakes and in their communities.

*Recently a friend from Los Angeles came to visit at the lake. I asked him if he wanted to go out in the canoe to see the stars and look for satellites one dark and moonless night. He was totally amazed by the spectacle. The stars were brilliant against the inky black sky. The Big Dipper, Orion, Cassiopeia... all were there. My friend had heard of the constellations but had never seen them. He pointed to the white field of stars sweeping across the sky and asked what it was—I told him the Milky Way.*

Most Americans are growing up unable to see the stars their grandparents knew so well. They see the night sky only in pictures or at planetariums if they're lucky enough to have one near by. This is not just a loss for people living in cities, but is also true in many rural areas where street lamps and others sources of "light pollution" have obscured our view of most of the wonders of the night sky: the constellations, northern lights, planets and meteor showers.

Light pollution is not a matter of life and death. Such a loss might be acceptable if light pollution were the inevitable price of progress, but it's not. Most sky glow, as scientists call it, is unnecessary. The light that obscures our view of the night sky comes mainly from inefficient lighting sources that do little to increase nighttime safety, utility or security. It produces only glare and clutter costing more than \$1 billion annually in wasted energy in the United States alone.

If you have ever looked at the sky on a night with low overcast clouds, the lights of even the smallest cities glow off the clouds. A typical town in eastern Massachusetts with a population of 25,000-30,000 will have perhaps 3,500 streetlights that its taxpayers will spend \$500,000 per year to light all night long. Many towns are electing to turn off street lights to help budgets these days, usually finding that turning off lights does not increase either crime or traffic-accident rates (in fact, both rates sometimes decrease when glaring lights are off). For science, the impact has been very real. Astronomers requiring observations of faint objects are being forced to use space based telescopes like the Hubble to make observations. The 100 inch Mt. Wilson Observatory telescope near Los Angeles is only 11% as effective as when it was built.

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### Components of Light Pollution include:

- ★ Light trespass-spill light coming from another property
  - ★ Glare-from seeing the bright filament of an unshielded light
  - ★ Clutter-excessive grouping of lights
  - ★ Energy waste
  - ★ Urban sky glow
- 

Reducing light pollution is not difficult, but it does require public officials and citizens to be aware of the issue and know how to deal with it. There are a number of new lighting fixtures available. Low-pressure or high pressure sodium lights can replace existing mercury vapor and incandescent lights. They reduce glare and save money. Motion sensitive lights are becoming very popular. They are inexpensive to purchase and use and may actually offer more security than street lights. Shielding lights, to direct the light

*Reducing light pollution is not difficult... it does require awareness of the issue.*





toward the ground and not into the sky, is another easy and simple way to save money on lighting. Unshielded lights represent a colossal waste of energy and money. Brighter, more expensive, higher wattage lamps are needed because so much light is wasted. Fully shielded lights focus the light on the ground, where it is useful and needed. For this reason lower wattage bulbs can be used.

Outdoor light control ordinances are another tool to help keep our skies dark. Oneida County has passed an ordinance to regulate lighting on piers and is working on other regulations to deal with light pollution near county lakes. Arizona has enacted laws, which will lead to the elimination of mercury vapor lights by 2011. Hawaii and California also have ordinances that prohibit inefficient, low quality lighting. New England has a volunteer Light Pollution Advisory Group founded for the purpose of educating the public on the virtues of efficient, glare-free outdoor lights.

Look into the night sky. In no other way are we struck with the vastness of the universe and reminded of just how small and insignificant we are. From the first time a human looked up at the night sky to behold its wonders we became intimately linked with our place in time and space.

For more information on what you can do to limit light pollution, contact the Dark-Sky Association, 3545 N. Steward Ave., Tucson AZ 85716

*Adapted from information by the International Dark-Sky Association and the New England Light Pollution Advisory Group.*



**Wal-Mart  
grant provides  
training for  
water quality  
monitoring**

Students from Colfax High School and members of the Tainter/Menomin Lake Improvement Assn. were trained in water quality monitoring techniques on Tainter Lakes this spring by Deb Konkel, DNR-Eau Claire. Colfax H.S. and Tainter/Menomin LIA are one of five partnering school and lake organizations that received monitoring equipment and training through a program sponsored by the West Central Region of WAL and underwritten by a Wal-Mart Foundation grant obtained through SAM's Club of Eau Claire.





## Riches from Lake Monitoring

More than 750 volunteer citizens are monitoring water quality in Wisconsin lakes in 1998. These people paddle, row or motor to a central basin of their lake up to four times per month. They drop anchor, dip their Secchi disc to measure the water clarity, haul it back up and wind the wet rope. They record the reading and any other observations, boat back to shore, and call their data in to the computer. Hundreds of people, in addition, measure temperature profiles of the water, and perform chemical tests too, doing lab work for an hour or more to generate a small bit of information about the lake. They squeeze all this into busy schedules and around Wisconsin's fickle weather to generate collectively large amounts of water quality information. To what use is this information put, and by whom?

The benefits of gathering lake data span multiple, intersecting axes, from data to education, national to local, and pragmatic to abstract.

Volunteers' efforts add tremendous amounts of data to that collected by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) water quality staff. All management and protection tools rely on high quality, quantitative data, which in lake-rich states like Wisconsin, always seems to be in short supply.

Education about lake science and lake protection resources gives people the understanding to effectively advocate for watershed and lake protection. For youth, lake monitoring is a "real world" experience as their data are used in lake management decisions. Simply sharing information increases people's awareness, understanding and appreciation of lakes.

Dozens of states, including Wisconsin, summarize volunteers' lake data for the states' 305(b) reports to Congress. The Clean Water Act requires these biennial reports for continued funding eligibility for Federal Clean Lakes grants. The reports inform Congress and the American public about the condition of water resources in the United States.

The DNR uses data collected by volunteers to help prioritize selection of Nonpoint Source Priority Lakes and Watersheds, as well as awards for Lake Planning and Protection Grants. In a few cases, volunteer data have even contributed to modeling of nutrient impacts on lakes where little or no other data existed.

People feel the pragmatic benefits of monitoring most keenly at the local level. The Alma/Moon Lake District in Vilas County is using their data to research viability of the lake for fish stocking. Throughout northern Wisconsin, volunteers watching for the first appearance of Eurasian watermilfoil are helping prevent the spread of this nuisance exotic plant through early identification. Many individuals would like to quantify (or nullify!) a suspected trend in water quality. Others enjoy the satisfaction that their monitoring may someday be of benefit simply by establishing a water quality baseline with which to compare the lake at a later date.

Lake monitoring is an act of environmental stewardship. Lake monitors understand we enjoy a lake for only a short time. Then the opportunity passes to the next generation, who we hope will, in turn, embrace the obligation to protect the watershed and lake environment for a diverse community of plant and animal life. More than twenty percent of Self-Help lake monitors responding to a recent Self-Help questionnaire stated an intention to share their activities with local students, who are tomorrow's stewards.

Measuring lake water quality is another way of listening to and "touching" the lake. To try to comprehend the intricate complexity of chemical, physical and biological interactions beneath the waves is a profoundly humbling experience. More than any other abstract benefit, lake monitoring is an expression of hope—hope for the wisdom of people to begin living sustainably, and hope for the health of our lakes and our world.

*Contributed by Susan Graham, Self-Help Lake Monitoring Program Coordinator, Madison.*





# Adopt-A-Lake Groups Gain Recognition!

## Cambridge High School Students Receive National Award

Cambridge High School Aquatic Environmental Club recently placed first for a seven country region and received a SeaWorld/Busch Gardens Environmental Excellence Award for their tireless efforts on Lake Ripley. In addition to the award, the group received a \$7,500.00 cash award which they hope to utilize to bring students from Costa Rica to Cambridge to exchange both lake monitoring techniques and cultural perspectives.

These students and their teacher, Ed Grunden, have been involved in the Adopt-A-Lake program for over four years and their commitment, quality of work, leadership, and knowledge about the complex issues involved in lake protection is exemplary. Under Ed's guidance, these students were the first ever to facilitate an Adopt-A-Lake workshop for over 40 educators and have presented about their studies of Lake Ripley at numerous state and national conferences. The students have also written and secured several grants and other funding opportunities to expand their lake monitoring project. The students have gained "real world" experiences, from monitoring Lake Ripley's water quality to designing and distributing informational brochures in their community, to sharing their Adopt-A-Lake project at a variety of professional conferences. Because of this group's leadership, creativity, and dedication, their Adopt-A-Lake project has become a model for other schools, both within Wisconsin and nationally. Congratulations!

## Fond du Lac Goodrich High School Environmental Club Receives 1998 Clean Bay Backer Award (Youth Category)

This Spring, the Goodrich High School Environmental Club received a Clean Bay Backer Award for their efforts on Lake Winnebago and the surrounding watershed. Beginning in 1996, the Goodrich Environmental Club took on the monumental task of

monitoring Wisconsin's largest lake—Lake Winnebago. As part of the Wisconsin Lake Partnership's Adopt-A-Lake and Self-Help Lake Monitoring programs, enthusiastic club members monitor the southern end of the lake five times a year for phosphorus, chlorophyll, and dissolved oxygen. Additionally, the students take biweekly Secchi disk readings for water clarity during the open water season. The Goodrich Environmental Club has teamed up with the Fond du Lac Yacht Club and Fond du Lac Sheriff's Department Search and Rescue squad to venture offshore approximately two miles when conducting their sampling. The information gathered is used to gain a better understanding of what may be causing water quality problems in the 138,000 acre lake. In the process, Club members have learned the principles of aquatic ecosystem interactions including fish community structure, exotic species influences, user conflict issues, point and non-point source impacts, and eutrophication factors. The long term vision for this group is to collaborate with other schools along Lake Winnebago to get an idea of how the lake as a whole is doing.

Not only is the Goodrich Environmental Club monitoring the health of Lake Winnebago, they are determined to clean it up by improving practices in the surrounding watershed. With the guidance of teachers Margie Winter and Dave Stetter, the Club has worked with Fond du Lac County Watershed Managers to set up a community-wide clean up on the Fond du Lac River. Some members even participated in a clean up at Horicon Marsh which was a great success. The Environmental Science classes are conducting storm drain stenciling with elementary school students as well. Future planned activities include developing educational programs for elementary schools and monitoring streams that drain to Lake Winnebago.

The efforts of the Goodrich Environmental Club are designed to turn awareness into action by setting an example for the entire community to follow. Congratulations Goodrich Environmental Club for your well deserved recognition!





## A Dedication to the Loon

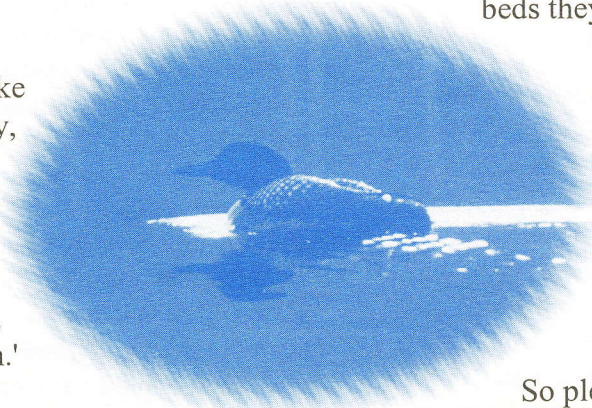
There's a beautiful loon on every lake. It's a state protected bird. You'll never forget the calls they make, from dusk to dawn they're heard.

Each call they make throughout the day, means much to every loon, from 'Go Away' to 'She's my Mate' or 'Please Chucks, Come Home Soon.'

They dive, they swim and fish all day, don't ever interfere, or the law will have its legal way and the loons may disappear.

Their perilous nesting habitat, should never be disturbed, each parent on their eggs have sat till the birth of the baby bird.

When waterborne, the birds with chicks, will swim upon "their" lake, when tired, a parent's back they'll pick, upon which beds they make.

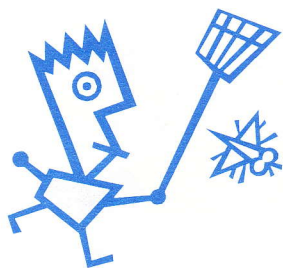


As grown up birds, they'll fly away, to one of ten thousand lakes, they claim a lake to find a mate, and so on -- to propagate.

So please don't let these lovely birds, fly from "their" lake in fear. Enjoy their tricks and calls you've heard, and they'll still be there next year.

*Submitted by Reg Weaver, Cheshire, England, who enjoys visiting his cousins in Wisconsin to share their lakeside cabin on a non-motorized lake, where only canoes and loons venture.*

## Living With Lake Flies



Coming from India some 30 years ago and landing in Appleton, via Germany, wasn't a problem. Getting used to American English, big cars, hamburgers and fries, and those Wisconsin winters, wasn't a problem. Everything was great until we faced lake flies. Two yearly encounters with lake flies have trained us to walk fast holding our breath and with eyes closed. Who can deny that necessity is the mother of invention?

Living on Lake Winnebago has been a real experience. For example, we have experienced changes in the lake's color, wave height, temperature, humidity, wind velocity, glittering full-moon nights, and, above all, the unforgettable lake flies. People told us there would be lake flies in the month of May each year, but they forgot to tell us there would be SO MANY, so very often.

The fear of slippery driveways, the odor, and the humming noise vanish when one thinks about the important role they play in the food chain. They exist to fulfill a necessary purpose. They cycle through eggs ----> larval stage ----> lake-fly stage ----> perform a love dance in the air -----> lay eggs and die. During their many phases of existence they help other creatures such as fish and birds live their lives. They in turn play their roles to help US survive. Lake flies will be around as long as the water quality is good; thus, their increasing abundance proves that the environmental quality is being preserved for us and our kids.

Their presence guarantees that in this SYSTEM we call The Universe, a part of our future is secured. Welcome lake flies, come do your dance -- year after year, or more often if you so please.

*Submitted by Mona and Doug Dugal, Menasha, Wisconsin.*





**June 27—Forest Co. Mini-Lake Conference**, 8:00am-12:15pm at Crandon High School.  
(Contact Mike Kroenke, Forest County UWEX at 715/528-4480)

**June 28-July 4—Lakes Appreciation Week** (check the articles on pp. 1-3 for information on what you can do to celebrate lakes!)

**June 28-July 12—Great Secchi Disc DipIn!** (to get involved, contact the Self-Help Monitoring coordinator at 608/266-8117)

**July 11—Iron County Lakes and Rivers Institute**, 9:00am-3:00pm, at the Mercer Community Center (Contact Terry Daulton, 715/476-3804)

**July 18—Waushara County Lakes Fair**, 10:00am-3:00pm, at Camp LuWiSoMo on Round Lake (Contact Mark Hilliker, 920/787-0416)

**July 24—Lakes Fest '98**, 10:00am-6:00pm, at the Indian Bowl in Lac du Flambeau, Hwy 47 & Simpson Ln. (Contact Brian Gauthier, 715/588-3303)

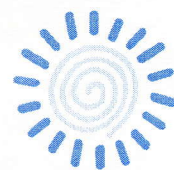
**Sept. 10, 11, 12—Fall WAL Workshops**, Appleton, Rice Lake and Eagle River. For Registration materials, call WAL at 1-800-542-5253. Topics are shoreland restoration, lake classification focusing on regional activities and strengthening your lake organization.



Looking for a project that will keep the kids busy, that doesn't cost much, helps the environment, and is as close as your own backyard? **Try Backyard Conservation!**

A free, 28-page color Backyard Conservation booklet from the Natural Resources Conservation Service, National Association of Conservation Districts, and Wildlife Habitat Council, will show you and your family how to make your backyard a friendlier place for nature. Call 1-800-LANDCARE for a free copy. You can also visit the Backyard Conservation website at [www.nrcs.usda.gov](http://www.nrcs.usda.gov)

Children and parents alike will learn how to use smaller-scale conservation practices that have been used on Wisconsin farms for decades—such as terracing, tree planting, composting, mulching, wildlife habitat, wetlands, ponds, water conservation, nutrient management, and pest management. By using these practices, you and your family can provide important wildlife habitat while saving our precious natural resources. It's a great way to teach today's youth to "think globally, but act locally"—in their own backyard!



## CALENDAR

***Beat the Sum-  
mertime Blues  
with Backyard  
Conservation!***

### Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

**Check it out:** <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us>

It's official, the Wisconsin DNR's web site is now open for business, as of June 1, 1998. Check it out, at <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us>. To get to the Lake Partnership pages, first choose: Natural Resources then Lakes. You will discover lots of interesting and helpful information about Wisconsin's lakes. Soon, the complete text of many of our publications will also found there. Links to many useful websites packed with lake information can be found from the Lake Partnership pages and the North American Lakes Management (NALMS) pages.

Need help with some lake terms? Look them up in a glossary inside the Lake Partnership pages or want to learn more, look them up in the Dictionary of Lake and Water Terms at the NALMS web site. It has word link pages. To see how they work, look at "APM" or "Aquatic Plants". Click on the underlined term and drop to the Knowledge Base Word Link pages. I am hoping to get help building many more link pages. Suggestions, comments, additions, and website help can be found by contacting James Vennie at 608-266-2212 or E-Mail - [vennij@dnr.state.wi.us](mailto:vennij@dnr.state.wi.us)





## Lake Tides - 8580

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### IN THIS ISSUE

Lakes Awareness Week...	1
Proclamation.....	2
Things You Can Do.....	3
Attention All Boaters!.....	4
Classification Projects.....	5
The Dark Side.....	6
Grant funds training.....	7
Self-Help Lake Page.....	8
Adopt-A-Lake/WET.....	9
Dedication to the Loon....	10
Living with Lake Flies....	10
Calendar.....	11
Backyard Conservation....	11
DNR Web Site.....	11
A Fond Farewell.....	12

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### A Fond Farewell!



Published Quarterly

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Libby Mc Cann, Adopt-A-Lake and Project WET (Water Education For Teachers) coordinator, has resigned her position with UW-Extension at UWSP effective July 1, 1998. Libby intends to pursue a doctoral degree at UW-Madison.

It doesn't seem that long ago that a bright, brash young lady from Kentucky driving a rusted out Ford Escort she lovingly called Billy Jo Jim Bob, came rolling into Stevens Point. Her task was a formidable one but she was up to it. Libby rolled up her sleeves and started a brand new program to give young people an opportunity to get involved in keeping their lakes great. Later she added Project WET and worked to train over 80 facilitators throughout the state. We will miss her energy, her enthusiasm, and her dedication. Libby truly cares about the future of our youth and made her mark while helping them help our lakes. We will miss you Libby. We know you will tackle your new challenges with gusto and a smile. Good luck and God speed.