



Life's a Beach

The why and what of beach health in Wisconsin

Remember the hot dry summer of 2003? On those sultry summer days many of us headed for the beach to cool our heels and wile away the summer hours. Tens of thousands of us use Wisconsin's beaches every summer to swim, wade, and soak up the sun. Most Wisconsinites live within a relatively short drive of a local swimming spot, and the state's waters attract millions of visitors each year from around the country – and even internationally. Over the past few summers, we have been hearing more stories of beach closings and contaminated waters. Lake Tides investigates the state of our Badger State beaches.

The Wisconsin Beach Program

In cooperation with local public health departments and State Parks, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) started a new water quality monitoring program at public beaches on Lake Michigan and Lake Superior. The program is being implemented under federal law with a grant from the US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). The program covers all coastal public beaches and State Parks, but does not include beaches on private, Tribal or Federal properties.

The main purpose of the program is to take regular water samples and test for the possible presence of micro-organisms that could cause a human health risk. The Wisconsin beach program is designed to help reduce health risks to beach visitors by minimizing the public's exposure to disease-causing

microorganisms in recreational coastal waters. The program also provides training and funds to local governments and State Parks to monitor beach water quality to test for potential hazards to human health and provides easier access to information about the quality of beach water.



Continued on Page 2

Wisconsin's efforts have been held up as a model for other Great Lakes states to follow.

Scientists have found it is best to test for a bacterium called *Escherichia coli*. The *E. coli* being monitored in beach water is different from the strain commonly associated with food poisoning, and so is unlikely to cause illness by itself. But if *E. coli* counts at the beach are high, that may indicate the presence of other dangerous pathogens such as viruses, protozoa, worms, or other bacteria. When *E. coli* counts are above EPA standards, a warning sign is posted on the affected beach. If the counts are very high, or if the local authorities have other reasons for concern, the beach may be closed to swimming.

The BEACH Act

The Wisconsin beach program was started under the federal Beaches and Environmental Assessment and Coastal Health (BEACH) Act, passed by Congress in 2000 as an amendment to the Clean Water Act. The BEACH Act requires all coastal states, including the Great Lakes states, to create a beach monitoring program. The states must identify all the coastal public beaches and devise a plan to test beach water for possible pathogens that could cause human health risks, as well as find ways to get that information to the public in a useful and timely manner. In 2002, the Wisconsin DNR invited

water experts, local government officials, and state health and environmental authorities to work together to draw up a plan for the statewide coastal beach monitoring program. The DNR also conducted a survey of beachgoers to learn more about who uses the beach, what they do there, and what kinds of information they want about water quality. After discussing the latest science and consulting on how to coordinate between state authorities and local governments, the plan was presented in public meetings held around the state.

The BEACH Act also provided funding to design and implement the new program. In 2002, the DNR received a total of \$287,000 for program development, and in 2003 the DNR received \$235,000 to implement the program. The DNR distributed the money in the form of grants to county and municipal governments to put the plan into action. The DNR has jurisdiction only over state properties, such as state parks and forests. Otherwise, local governments have jurisdiction over public beaches.

In 2003, the grants covered such costs as supplies to take samples, the hiring of interns to collect them, and laboratory equipment to analyze the water. The funds were also used to create a new centralized website and database for the reporting of daily beach conditions to the public and the EPA.

What YOU can do about beach water quality:

- Don't feed waterfowl
- Clean up after pets
- Dispose of trash, especially diapers, properly
- Don't litter
- Conserve water at home
- Limit use of chemical lawn fertilizers and pesticides
- Encourage local development to be sensitive to watershed health

Reduce your risk of exposure to pathogens:

- Shower after swimming
- Don't swallow water
- Wash hands before eating
- Change baby diapers before allowing children in water
- Don't go swimming if you are ill

A Model Effort

Wisconsin's efforts have been held up as a model for other Great Lakes states to follow in terms of ways to organize data collection and notify the public of current beach conditions.

There are several ways the public can get information about water quality at their beach. First, signs are posted at public access beaches stating the current beach conditions. Second, the public can contact the local health department or the DNR for current conditions. Finally, the Beach Health website lists the



current conditions of all coastal beaches online. In addition to being a primary source of information for the public, the Beach Health website also serves as the central database for all the local governments to report their beach monitoring data. This is important for reasons of efficiency because at the end of the summer the EPA requires a comprehensive report about the beach season.

Where is the contamination coming from?

Water quality is a hot topic in Wisconsin, and the beach-going public is well advised to learn more about the conditions at their beaches. The beach monitoring program is intended to check for the presence of possible human health threats and get that information to the public –but it is not designed for deeper research into the sources of pollution or to clean up the beach water.

The BEACH Act is quite specific about the objective of the law, and DNR currently has limited funds to investigate and address the causes of beach water quality problems. University of Wisconsin researchers, Dr. Gregory Kleinheinz in Oshkosh and Dr. Sandra McLellan in Milwaukee, are conducting research on the causes of beach water problems and are searching for solutions.

Some local governments have received state and federal grants to begin identifying sources of beach contamination. So far, research suggests that weather events such as heavy rainfall may increase the likelihood of finding *E. coli* at beaches, since the rainwater can wash pollution off streets and fields onto the lake shoreline. Other environmental factors that may influence beach water quality include the presence of waterfowl, wild animals and pets, as well as water temperature, water depth, and coastal water currents. Research in this area is certain to continue for many years.

Expanding monitoring to inland lakes

Since 2002, all state properties with recreational waters, including inland lakes,



The appeal of a beach in summer.

have been monitored for *E. coli*. But there is no statewide program for monitoring water quality at county and municipal beaches. In a recent survey of Wisconsin coastal beach visitors, 65% of respondents said they would like to see a similar beach monitoring program established for the state's inland waters such as lakes and rivers. A number of inland counties have expressed interest in starting comprehensive water testing at recreational beaches, but also indicate a need for more financial and logistical support from the state.

The BEACH Act currently provides funding only for coastal beaches, but the Wisconsin program has been designed to be easily expanded to include inland waters if political support emerges to fund a broadened beach program.

Sources of more information

Official Wisconsin beach program website:

<http://infotrek.er.usgs.gov/beachhealth/>

EPA BEACH Act website:

www.epa.gov/ost/beaches

Earth 911 website:

www.earth911.org/WaterQuality

Wisconsin DNR website:

www.dnr.state.wi.us

By Benjamin Vail

Wisconsin BEACH program

Bureau of Watershed Management

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

...The Harvest...

On the Sokaogon Mole Lake Band of the Lake Superior Chippewa Reservation

We moved quietly toward our objective, anticipating our task as we moved deep into the bounty of the dense growth enveloping the lake.

I steadied our small canoe, keeping my left foot in and my right foot out, as my cousin climbed aboard. We were on the banks of the eastern edge of Rice Lake, within the boundaries of the Sokaogon Chippewa Indian reservation, in northeastern Wisconsin. My partner carefully made his way down the center of the wobbly canoe. Holding onto the gunwale, he effortlessly reached the opposite end. He turned facing me and then sat down.

As I stepped into the unstable canoe, performing a balancing act, I remarked, "Looks like it's gonna be a beautiful day for picking rice!"

The early September morning sky was a brilliant blue. The sun was intense and the air was a comfortable seventy degrees.

I crouched down and grabbed onto a long and sturdy balsam wood push pole. I immediately eased it out over the right side of the canoe and into the water. My ricing partner attempted to steady the boat a bit, as I promptly stood erect and implanted the skinny pole, with its fork-shape attachment at the end, into the thick rich mud of the lake bottom.

Eagerly pushing us away from the bank, I asked, "Are you ready?"

Just then, a startled Blue Heron gave a piercing cry as it flapped its wings and graciously maneuvered itself out of our way.

"A good sign" I thought, "yes, a good sign for a member of the crane clan." Like the many early September mornings of before, we were on our way anxious to fill our canoe with the flavorful green seeds, more commonly known in the Ojibway language as "manomin", meaning "the food that grows on the water."

We moved quietly toward our objective, anticipating our task as we moved deep into the bounty of the dense growth enveloping the lake. Within moments we had vanished into a tall green curtain of vegetation.



Photo by Ken Wiesner

This brief journey and one which our ancestors had done for thousands of years fostered credence to our Anishinaabe heritage and culture.

Long before the Europeans had knowledge of the existence of this continent and long before the French explorer Jean Nicolet landed on the eastern shores of northern Wisconsin in 1634, the Ojibway people of the Sokaogon routinely gathered this important indigenous food which proliferates here. The wild rice plant is more commonly referred to



by biologists as *Zizania Aquatica*. It thrives exclusively in the peculiar stillness of this approximately 320 acre mineral-rich lake. This truly is a very special place, hardly visible and only a few hundred feet from the main highway. An eye-level view across this lake reveals a sight which looks very similar to a field of wheat and actually looks as if it could be on the verge of becoming more of a wetlands area, even a swamp, but so far Mother Nature has not allowed that to occur and probably never will.

What exists here is a perfect setting in which the environment offers an orderly combination of consistent water level and temperature, supporting the fragile ecosystem, allowing for the precious manomin to survive the eons of time. Manomin is a sensitive plant and does not tolerate chemical pollutants or drastic changes in water level during its growth cycle. One can also say that what flourishes here is the proverbial bread basket for a culture of people. Wild rice has always been known to have provided the staple for the Chippewa diet and this pre-historic vegetation could most likely be considered the oldest agricultural crop in the nation. Scientists have determined that wild rice is the only “naturally occurring” grain in North America. Oats, wheat and barley for example were imported from Europe.

Equally significant is that this area continues to be a prime example of one of the last remaining ancient wild rice beds of northern Wisconsin and a very special unvarying refuge enabling thousands of various species of plants and animals to proliferate.

Working the Rice

With two persons working as ricing partners, one person must constantly push the craft forward as the other gently knocks the seed loose from the top of the plant, taking care that it falls into the boat. A significant part of this process requires the use of a pair of small ricing sticks, both of which are hand-made from lightweight cedar branches. These slender tools resemble a pair of rather long drum sticks. With the aide of my push pole I continue moving slowly ahead. My

partner continues to harvest, gently sweeping the sticks from left to right and moving the sticks back and forth over the slender rice plant. Using one stick, he gently bends the top of several plants over the center of the boat. He then gives a gentle tap with the other stick which causes a dozen or two of the ripened two-inch-long seeds to fall. The staff of the tall plant is then released and allowed to spring back into its original position.

As this process proceeds, there is a gentle swishing which gives off a markedly rhythmic sound. This smooth and alternating action is repeated hundreds and hundreds of times. This soothing repetitive sound mixed with the quiet stillness of the lake can easily calm one's senses. We become, for a brief moment in time, totally engaged in absolute harmony with nature.

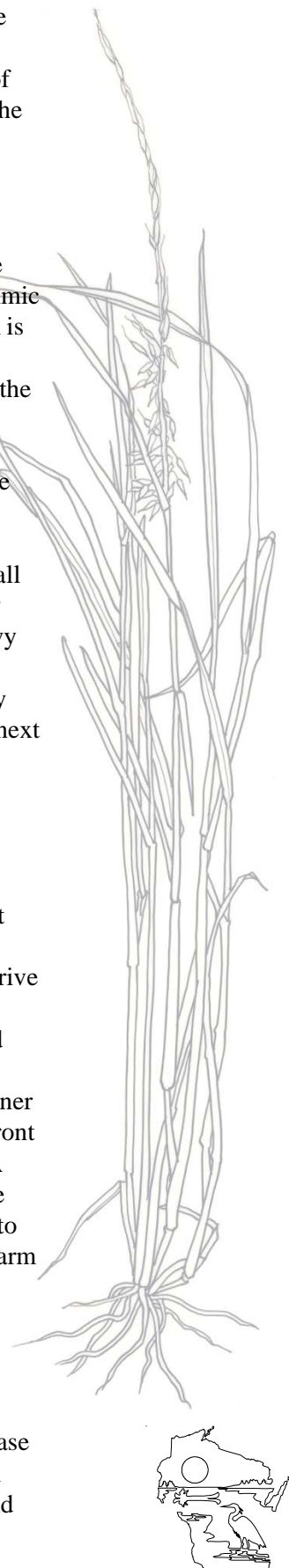
Usually within several hours or so, the small vessel becomes a bit unsteady and greatly weighted near capacity with the now heavy concentration of green rice. Over head a flock of determined Canada geese pass by and appear to be saying “Good Bye, until next year!”

“Ok, it looks like we've got more than enough!” my partner remarks.

The real trick to returning to shore without inadvertently dumping the entire contents requires even more patience. Soon we arrive back to the point where we had earlier embarked. I push our unwieldy craft hard against the soft mud of the bank. Then I steady our canoe with my pole as my partner steps onto land. He then grabs onto the front and begins to pull as I continue to push. A portion of the canoe is now on land and he can now gain a better grasp, allowing me to step out into a foot or so of surprisingly warm water.

The Next Phases

The act of gathering the wild rice on this somewhat humble lake is only the first phase of the entire process. Before the rice can actually be consumed, a relatively slow and methodical operation must be completed.



The harvest is a time for us to remember our ancestors who passed their knowledge down to us.



Once the wild rice has been dried, then parched over an open fire, then danced upon, the outer hull falls off. A pound or so is then scooped up into a birch bark basket for the fanning process to begin. The small amount of rice is then tossed like a salad. The air usually catches and removes the remaining bits of dried hull, leaving the final product of finished rice to fall back into the basket. Finally, a thorough cleaning by hand improves the purity of the product before it is packaged and brought into the food pantry of local families.

A large portion is set aside to be packaged and purchased by anxious consumers who have long savored the flavor of our rice as a delicacy on Thanksgiving and who recognize the benefits of a healthy diet.

What this means is that a wonderful, natural and chemical free self-sustaining nutritious food will be available for the entire winter and beyond. The particular nourishment of wild rice is a welcome addition to the dinner table, especially on those all too numerous sub-zero January days. Wild rice is a pleasurable compliment to a myriad of meals, served either by itself as a side dish, in a salad, added to stuffing, or included in a variety of soups.

Shortly after the wild rice is stored away, the first snowfall of early November sends the brief deer-hunting season into full swing.

Before long, there will be taste-tempting venison with mushroom gravy on the dinner table along with hearty egg noodles, corn, karo syrup and peanut butter. And last, but not least, a simmering scoop of freshly prepared Sokaogon wild rice achieves its rightful place on the dinner plate.

A Sacred Activity

The annual harvesting of the green wild rice seed is a sacred and vital activity and will ensure that our unique culture and heritage will endure against the influence of industrialization. An additional benefit of the harvest is that it helps renew the mind, body and the spirit. It is meaningful because it is a time of transition from the old to the new. The harvest is a time for us to remember our ancestors who passed their knowledge down to us. We honor Mother Earth, called "Aki" in the Ojibway language, as well as the water, called "NiBi", for providing us a place to gather the manonmin.

Wild rice will always link the past to the present for the Sokaogon Band of Ojibwa. It is the incessant reminder of why we as the Sokaogon Chippewa have chosen to make this place our home.

Richard D. Ackley, Jr.

Rules about Rice

A network of statutes, administrative rules and tribal agreements has protected wild rice for decades in Wisconsin. No person may remove or control wild rice without a permit from DNR. Administrative rule NR 19.09 states that wild rice may be removed only if the wild rice resource will not be harmed from cumulative effects in the lake and the removal or destruction is necessary to allow reasonable access by the riparian owner. However, before the DNR may issue a permit for the control or destruction of wild rice it must follow the court stipulation of *Lac Court Oreilles v. Wisconsin*, which mandates consultation with the Voigt Task Force to ensure that tribal interests in wild rice are protected. Even for manual removal of plants, otherwise exempt from a permit, there is no waiver for wild rice and a permit is still required to remove this special plant.

Frank Koshere
Water Resources Biologist/Statewide Aquatic Plant Management Coordinator
Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources



The Wisconsin Lakes Partnership offers a workshop on recreational use

WAL and other partners within the Wisconsin Lakes Partnership and in Southeastern Wisconsin will sponsor a regional workshop for late January on one of the year's hottest topics: recreational lake use planning and management.

Topics to be covered include the public trust doctrine, boating ordinance development and enforcement, fisheries habitat protection, carrying capacity, conflict resolution and recreational use planning and implementation. For more information, please see the WAL website (www.wisconsinlakes.org) or call Ezra (608-662-0923 outside Wisconsin; 800-542-5253 in Wisconsin). The event will be held at Waukesha County Technical College's Anderson Education Center in Pewaukee, Wisconsin on January 31, 2004.

*This is the year
for recreational
use planning!*

Who's Got the Vote in Lake Districts?

Did you know that all residents, not only property owners, have the right to vote at all lake district meetings? This is a fact that unfortunately escapes many lake districts operating throughout the State of Wisconsin. Like other voting districts, any U.S. citizen age 18 or older who has resided in an election district or ward for at least 10 days before an election where the citizen would like to vote is an eligible elector (see section 6.02 Wis. Stats. and section 33.30 Wis. Stats.). Take note and vote!

Monitoring News!

Many improvements are on the horizon for Wisconsin's lake database system. Rather than storing lake water quality data in multiple places, the Self-Help Lake Monitoring database is being expanded to process lake data collected through Self-Help, various DNR monitoring programs, lake grants, satellites and more.

In conjunction with the database, a new form for submitting data is now ready for Self-Help volunteers, DNR staff and grant recipients who monitor. Volunteers can now visit <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/fhp/lakes/selfhelp/shlmsubm.htm> to get set up to use the new form.

The most exciting part of this project will involve individual database-generated web pages on thousands of lakes in Wisconsin (those that are named, and unnamed lakes over 20 acres.) The pages will draw upon the lakes database to present information on fish, public access and water quality in a user-friendly way. The lake pages should be accessible around January 1, 2004.

For more information, visit the DNR's lake website at: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/fhp/lakes/> or the Self-Help Monitoring site at <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/fhp/lakes/selfhelp/index.htm>.

Jennifer Filbert, Self-Help Monitoring Program, Wisconsin DNR



The Nature of Water
featuring "Where the Waters Meet"

2004 Wisconsin Lakes Convention

April 15-17, 2004

KI Convention Center/Regency Suites, Green Bay

Much has happened in the past year. The 2003 Year of Water in Wisconsin continues to unfold with celebrations of the state's water-rich history and discussions of what the future holds in terms of water use and policy. Review of the state-wide shoreland management program reaches its final phases, budget cuts test the viability of state-wide programs, and property values continue to sky-rocket with an unrelenting demand for lakefront property. These issues and others will be some of the topics addressed at the 26th Annual Wisconsin Lakes Convention. This conference represents an exceptional opportunity to listen, learn and discuss with others your experiences and questions on lake and water resource management, law, fisheries, shoreland restoration, youth and adult education and other important topics.

If you are new to the lake or a committed supporter, this is a great opportunity for you and your lake organization to learn and gain significant information in a short period of time. It is a great time to find answers to your many questions about lake management, meet new friends and catch up with old ones. Look for a detailed agenda in the next edition of *Lake Tides*, the *Lake Connection*, and on-line at the UWEX Lakes website. Invite a fellow lake enthusiast that has not yet had the opportunity to attend.

The Thursday pre-conference workshop, drawing from the expertise of various state water and conservation groups such as the River Alliance, Wisconsin Groundwater Association and Gathering Waters Conservancy, explores the theme of "Tools for Citizen Involvement." Afternoon sessions will address such issues as citizen monitoring, conservation easements and other tools for natural resource protection, capacity building for citizen groups, sustainable water use and more!

Don't forget about the Wisconsin Lakes Partnership Photography contest. We are looking for striking images of lakes, wetlands and streams as well as of people enjoying Wisconsin's waters. Additional details can be found at the website listed below.

We work hard to keep the cost of this conference low. Room rates are the same as last year and the cost of the convention increased by only five dollars.

Join us in April of 2004!



www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexplakes/conventions

REGISTRATION FORM

26th Annual Wisconsin Lakes Convention - The Nature of Water

April 15-17, 2004

KI Convention Center and Regency Suites, Green Bay

Name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip Code: _____

Daytime Phone: (____) _____ Email: _____

Affiliation (Lake Org., etc.): _____ County: _____

CONFERENCE	Cost includes major meals, breaks and materials.		
		<u>Regular</u>	<u>Early Bird (before March 10)</u>
	Thursday, April 15 "Where the Waters Meet"	<input type="checkbox"/> \$55	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50
	Friday, April 16	<input type="checkbox"/> \$70	<input type="checkbox"/> \$60
	Saturday, April 17	<input type="checkbox"/> \$55	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50
	Thursday, Friday and Saturday, April 15-17	<input type="checkbox"/> \$170	<input type="checkbox"/> \$150
	Late Registration Fee (after April 5, 2004)	<input type="checkbox"/> \$15	Check for vegetarian meals <input type="checkbox"/>
OPTIONAL WORKSHOPS	See www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexlakes/conventions for more detailed descriptions.		
	Registration for these workshops closes April 5!		
	<p>Thursday evening, April 15 Clean Boats, Clean Waters: Volunteer Watercraft Monitoring (Limit: 25) This workshop will provide the materials and training to help volunteers set up a monitoring and watercraft inspection program. <input type="checkbox"/> \$25 (includes complete boat landing toolkit)</p>		
	<p>Saturday morning, April 17 Aquatic Plants at the Root of a Healthy Lake Ecosystem (Limit: 25) A hands-on approach to aquatic plant identification. Take this unique opportunity to learn and identify Wisconsin's common aquatic plants. <input type="checkbox"/> \$30 (includes aquatic plant collection kit and book)</p>		
		<p>Conference Fee: \$_____</p> <p>Workshop Fees: \$_____</p> <p>Total Enclosed: \$_____</p> <p>Payment method: <input type="checkbox"/> Check <input type="checkbox"/> Credit Card</p> <p>Check one: <input type="checkbox"/> Visa <input type="checkbox"/> Mastercard</p> <p>Cardholder's Name _____</p> <p>Card No. _____</p> <p>Expires _____</p> <p>You will receive confirmation and additional information upon registering.</p> <p>No refunds issued after April 10, 2004.</p>	
<p>Lodging information: KI Convention Center/Regency Suites, 333 Main St., Green Bay, WI 54301 (800) 236-3330 or (920) 432-4555. Rates: \$91 double occupancy (\$20 for each additional person up to a maximum of 6); \$101 king double occupancy (\$20 for each additional person up to a maximum of 6). Price includes full breakfast and 2 hours of complementary beverages in evening. <i>Please refer to the Wisconsin Lakes Convention when reserving your room.</i> Nearby Holiday Inn: (920)437-5900.</p>			

Mail this form with your check (payable to UW-Extension Lakes) or credit card information to:

UWEX Lakes, UWSP/CNR, 1900 Franklin St., Stevens Point, WI 54481 (715) 346-2116 uwexlakes@uwsp.edu

Let's Hear Your Opinion on Shoreland Protection!

Listening Sessions

The goal posed to the advisory committee was to protect public rights in navigable waters while allowing property owners to make reasonable use of their properties.

Wisconsin's Shoreland Management Program, found in NR 115 of the Wisconsin Administrative Code, contains statewide minimum standards for shoreland development that are designed to protect water quality, fish and wildlife habitat and scenic beauty along navigable lakes and rivers.

After a year of work by a dedicated advisory committee of over 25 people, preliminary proposals to update the more than 30 year old Shoreland Management Program in Wisconsin have been drafted.

The goal posed to the advisory committee was to protect public rights in navigable waters while allowing property owners to make reasonable use of their properties. This revision effort has been spurred by a continuing waterfront building boom, new research about how such development affects water quality and fish and wildlife habitat, and growing complaints about the existing standards from property owners and local governments.

As in the past, each county in the state with unincorporated areas will continue to administer and enforce a county shoreland zoning ordinance that meets or exceeds the statewide minimum standards in Chapter NR 115.

The purpose of the listening sessions is to give the public an opportunity to review and comment on the draft proposals generated by the Advisory Committee and the Department.

For more information on the rule revision process, advisory committee proceedings, listening sessions and the draft proposal, please go to the website www.dnr.state.wi.us and "Go to some topics." Then choose "Shoreland Management." Alternatively, contact Toni Herkert at DNR at 608-266-0161 or Toni.Herkert@dnr.state.wi.us.

NR 115 Listening Sessions at a location near you!

November 11-Spooner Agricultural Research Station
 November 12-Lake Tomahawk - Sloan Community Center
 November 13-Eau Claire - DNR Regional Headquarters
 December 1-Onalaska City Hall
 December 4-Grand Chute Town Hall
 December 5-Crivitz Village Hall
 December 9-Madison - DATCP Building
 December 11-Waukesha County Courthouse



Grants for Runoff Management Available

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources' announces the availability of applications for Targeted Runoff Management (TRM) and Urban Nonpoint Source and Storm Water Management (UNPS) grants for projects that will begin in January 2005.

Applications will be available at the following DNR Runoff Management Section website on January 15, 2004: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/water/wm/nps/financial.htm>. Applications must be postmarked no later than April 15, 2004 in order to be considered for calendar year 2005 funding.

*See the website
for more
information.*

TRM grants are competitive awards to support small-scale, 2-year projects sponsored by local governmental units. Projects may be either urban and rural in nature. The maximum grant award is \$150,000. Project selection is based on geographical water quality priorities, local support for the project, the ability of the project to control nonpoint pollution, and other factors. Municipalities required to obtain a stormwater permit under ch. NR 216 are not eligible for TRM grants. UNPS grants are competitive awards to support small-scale, 2-year projects sponsored by local governmental units in urban areas. Municipalities needing stormwater permits under ch. NR 216 are eligible to apply under this program.

Additional details for both programs may also be found at the web address above. For additional information, or a printed version of the applications, please call Kathleen Thompson at (608) 267-7568.

CALENDAR

November 4-8, 2003 - National Association of Lake Management Symposium. Connecticut. Contact Elizabeth Herron, emh@uri.edu or visit <http://www.nalms.org/symposia/>.

November 8 - A Legacy of Lakes—Protecting in Partnership - A presentation at the Ice Age Interpretive Center by Robert Korth, UW Extension Lakes Specialist.

January 30 & 31, 2004 - 9th Annual Wetlands Science Forum. Wausau, WI. See wiscwetlands.org for info.

January 31, 2004 – Making Fun of Water: Finding Balance when Planning for Recreational Lake Use - Waukesha County Technical College's Anderson Education Center, Pewaukee, WI. See page 7 for info.

February 15, 2004 - Deadline for Wisconsin Lakes Partnership Stewardship Awards - See www.wisconsinlakes.org for award criteria and directions. Award winners will be named at the 26th Annual Lakes Convention.

April 4, 2004 - Deadline for the Wisconsin Lakes Partnership Photography Contest - Details on-line at www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexlakes. The prints will be displayed and judged at the 26th Annual Lakes Convention.

April 15-17, 2004 - Wisconsin Lakes Convention - See pages 8 and 9 for details.



Lake Tides -- 905032

College of Natural Resources
University of Wisconsin
1900 Franklin St.
Stevens Point, WI 54481
715/346-2116

Non-Profit Organization
U.S. Postage
PAID
Permit No. 19
Stevens Point, WI

Volume 28, Issue 4
Fall 2003

UW
Extension

IN THIS ISSUE

Life's a Beach.....	1
The Harvest.....	4
Recreational Use Workshop.....	7
Who's Got the Vote?.....	7
Monitoring News.....	7
2004 Wisconsin Lakes Convention.....	8
Registration Form.....	9
NR115 Listening Sessions.....	10
Runoff Management Grants.....	11
CALENDAR.....	11

Printed on recycled paper with soy ink.

Wisconsin Lakes Partnership



Published Quarterly

Internet: <http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexlakes/>

E-mail: uwexlakes@uwsp.edu

Editors: Tamara Dudiak, Robert Korth

Design Editor: Mary Pardee

Contributing Editors: Laura Felda,

UWEX; Carroll Schaal, DNR

Photos by: Robert Korth

Illustrations by: Carol Watkins, Chris Whalen

The contents of *Lake Tides* do not necessarily reflect the views and policies of UW-Extension, UWSP-CNR, the Wisconsin DNR or the Wisconsin Association of Lakes. Mention of trade names, commercial products, private businesses or publicly financed programs does not constitute endorsement. *Lake Tides* welcomes articles, letters or other news items for publication. Articles in *Lake Tides* may be reprinted or reproduced for further distribution with acknowledgment to the Wisconsin Lakes Partnership. If you need this material in an alternative format, please contact our office. No state tax revenue supported the printing of this document.

Reflections

The more clearly we can focus our attention on the wonders and realities of the universe about us, the less taste we shall have for destruction.

-Rachel Carson (1954)

