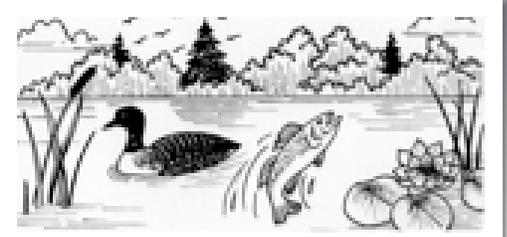


# LAKE NEWS

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## Woman Lake couple now “going natural” on their shoreline

When Judith Olson and her husband, Ed, retired and moved permanently from Washington D.C. to their vacation home on the east side of Woman Lake's Broadwater Bay five years ago, they had a typical suburban grassy slope down to the lake. Four years ago, however, Olson says she got tired of mowing that slope so she just stopped, began researching native shoreline plants and planted some of those she found most appealing.

“I think our shoreland is much improved,” says Olson. “The new plants and wildflowers frame the shoreline beautifully and we certainly do not miss the mowing.”

“I guess the most surprising thing for me is that more people are not doing the same. It is much easier than mowing down to the lake. We've been pleasantly surprised by the number of birds that have discovered the seeds of the native grasses in the fall and winter, and we enjoy watching them stand on the stems, eating the seeds,” she continued.

“I've also been surprised by the variety of native plants that ‘came to life’ on their own

when we stopped mowing. In addition to what I've planted, we now have ox-eye daisies, yellow lady slippers, Siberian iris, pussey toes, a variety of ferns and asters, red branch dogwood bush, and several different evergreen trees.”



**Judith Olson**

According to Olson, native plants are better for the lake than regular lawn grass because they have a deeper root system—about three feet—compared to regular grass which has only a six-inch root system. “Plus,” she says, “natives have acclimated themselves to our temperature extremes, fluctuating rainfall, dry periods and diverse shoreline soil conditions. They require less watering and no fertilizing.

“And, perhaps most importantly,” she says, “the deeper root system holds the shoreline soil better and provides a filtering system to protect the lake from yard runoff.”

During her “research phase” Olson contacted the DNR, Environmental Services and Extension Offices, for suggestions and ideas and then decided to take classes which qualified her as a “Master Gardener.” Olson has applied what she's learned to her own back yard and enjoys sharing her knowledge and enthusiasm for native plants with others.

Continued page 6

# Krusin' with Don

## A Message from our President



The night air is getting cool, water temps are dropping and the leaves have started to turn as I reflect on the summer of '07. The

first thing that comes to my mind is the low water due to no rain. My place is no different from yours; it is the most exposed shoreline I have ever seen.

The beavers in town got nervous as they dammed the Boy River to keep the water back. I had several phone calls asking about the position of the board on the beavers and their dam. Your board position on this is that we do not care if the

dam is there or not. We were contacted by the DNR to pay for the trapping of the beavers. Your board members feel this is not something on which we want to spend your money and that it is the responsibility of the DNR.

We are hoping that we can finish the septic inspections for the entire chain this fall. If we cannot due to a money shortfall we will finish this project next summer. We tried to contact everyone about the inspections but may have missed you. If you have a new system in the last five years, or have been inspected in the last four years, yours does not need to be inspected. If we missed you, or you want to have your septic system inspected, contact Keith Lorensen at 363-2281. The board wants to thank the property owners that had their septic inspected. It is one important way we can preserve our lake water quality.

The DNR posted the lakes on fishing opener for a 17" to 26" slot limit. This fall or early winter we will hear if there will

be a slot limit for the coming years. Also being considered is a three fish limit on walleyes. We will bring you up-to-date on this issue in our spring newsletter.

The DNR did a gill net test on Girl Lake this summer. The final results will be posted on the DNR web site. Go to Lake Finder and type in Girl Lake and then lake information. If you are interested I have a preliminary copy.

I want to thank all who responded with their dues and for being an active part of our association. We will be in touch with you this fall or winter. I also want to thank Judy Johnson, our Secretary, for volunteering for the Secretary's job. Judy was reelected at the annual meeting for another two years.

I hope this brings everyone up-to-date with your association. If you need to contact me feel free to e-mail or call. Have a good winter and if you are on the ice make sure it is solid.

**Don Kruse, President**

### From the Editor

## What can we all do to improve lake water quality?

The downpour of rain the evening of August 27, although welcome relief from the persistent summer drought and our historic low-lake level, was a good reminder that each lakeshore property is a mini watershed. As I watched from inside the cabin, more than two inches of rain fell in less than an hour. Sheets of rain fell from the sky, forming rivulets of water everywhere. It flowed down the driveway from the easement road, through the back yard, joining forces with a cascade of water from the cabin roof, and down the hill to—where else?—the lake.

The next morning, while heading down to bail out my fishing boat and canoe, I noticed that the frost berm along most of the shoreline had prevented the runoff rainwater from flowing directly into the lake, so most of the leaf litter, soil sedi-

ment or other impurities had been trapped before entering the lake.

But what if there had been no berm? What else could any of us do to ensure that our mini watershed doesn't contribute to murky lake water? More and more we're hearing that a partial solution to rain runoff is to provide a natural buffer zone comprised of native, long-rooted plants between the mowed front lawn and the lake. Is that a good idea? The DNR and other groups concerned about lake water quality think so. To help you decide if a buffer would be a good idea on your lakeshore property, we've included information in this newsletter you might consider and some specific ideas on how to get started.

In 2003, a membership survey indicated our members thought lake water quality should be our top priority as a lake asso-

ciation. The association's septic inspections, soon to be concluded, are a big step forward in helping us achieve cleaner, more pristine lake water. Now you too can be an important part of this effort to improve water quality by helping control rainwater runoff—and, at the same time, beautify your shoreline.

**John Gundale, Editor**



# John Lange is passionate about lake water quality

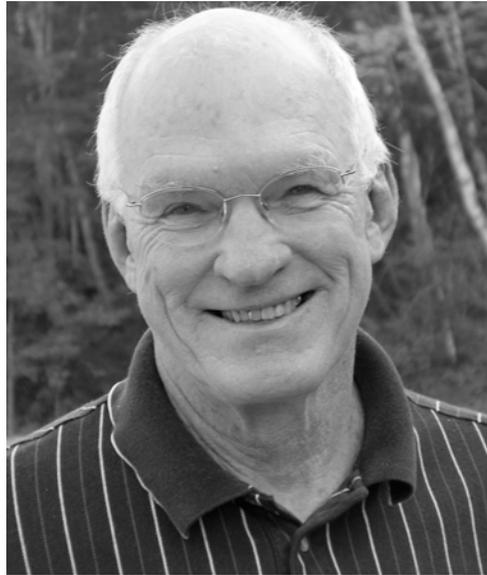
When John Lange talks about the quality of our lake water his eyes light up. Although he's not a trained scientist in lake water quality he has made it his business to learn all he can about it and represents lakeshore owners on the Association's all-volunteer board.

Lange retired 12 years ago from his position as professor of mathematics at St. John's University. He and his wife, Rita, now commute back and forth between their home in St. Cloud and their second home on the south-west side of Woman Lake—even during winter!

As chairman of your association's Water Quality committee, Lange, with help from his committee, monitors the water comprising our three lakes. "We measure the clarity of the water several times each summer," says Lange. "That gives us an inexpensive way to know some important things about our water. The readings show us the depth of light penetration in the water, which indirectly measures total phosphorus and chlorophyll-a (algae). The higher the concentration of phosphorus, the greater the abundance of algae and consequently the lower the water clarity," says Lange.

"The results vary throughout each season but water clarity is usually best in the spring and fall," he says.

According to Lange our lake water clarity ranged last year from 10.5 feet to 15.5 feet



**John Lange**

on Child Lake, 14.5 to 16 feet on Girl Lake, and 11.0 to 17.5 feet on Woman Lake. He says those readings are fairly typical in our watershed area, but much better than most metro area lakes where there is more rainwater runoff from fertilized lawns.

To measure lake water clarity, Lange and his volunteer crew use what's called a Secchi disc—a white eight-inch circular metal plate attached to a calibrated rope. "For the last three years we've had one monitor on Child Lake, one on Girl Lake and two on Woman Lake," explained Lange.

He says volunteers who use the Secchi discs also make note of the water's physical characteristics, including suitability for recreation. "They make comments like 'crystal clear,' 'a little algae visible,' 'definite algae green, yellow or brown,' 'high algae levels,' 'massive floating scums,' 'foul odor', and so on."

Lange is currently considering whether it might be useful and cost-effective for the Association to work with the DNR and other agencies like the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) to conduct additional tests on our behalf. "Our current testing doesn't give us any indication of bacteria, or dissolved metals like lead and mercury."

"There are many bacteria that are naturally-occurring in surface water, and there are many contamination sources, such as malfunctioning septic tanks, untreated or poorly treated wastewater, sewer overflows, leaking sewer lines, polluted rainwater runoff, and wildlife. Let's hope we will not need to do bacteria monitoring on a regular basis," says Lange.

Lange applauds our current septic inspection program and thinks diligence by lakeshore owners in good shoreline management will help maintain our water quality in the years to come. "We all need to do our part as individuals to keep our water clean," concluded Lange.

## Still time to enter Catch & Release contest



Where has the summer gone? Labor Day has already passed and we now look forward to great fall walleye fishing on our lakes.

You still have time to participate in our Walleye Catch & Release Contest which

**Roger Frank caught and released this 23" walleye beauty. He was using a jig and minnow.**

runs until Oct 31st. Released fish registrations, coming in on a weekly basis, are showing good angler participation in the contest. Registrations so far include many large walleyes. Several of these fish are just under 30" and we will no doubt see more big fish this fall. As an added incentive to participate we will give away a free C&R CAP to all anglers releasing mid-size and larger fish.

# Walleye Coalition working with DNR to improve walleye fishing in our area

## By Brad Ferris, Walker Area Walleye Coalition

In August 2005, 16 lake associations in the Walker-Longville area organized to form the Walker Area Walleye Coalition (WAWC). The purpose of this coalition was to work together to convince the DNR to stock more walleyes in our area lakes.

During our first meeting we became aware of the fact that the Walker Fisheries Management Area has lagged well behind other important walleye areas in the state in terms of walleye fingerling stocking. Of the top 14 walleye areas in Minnesota, the Walker Area was **last** in the amount of walleye stocking that had been done from 1998-2005, despite the fact that the DNR has had an Accelerated Walleye Stocking Program (AWP) in place during that period, paid for with additional funds from the legislature. On average, the other 13 areas stocked about 50,000 lbs of walleye fingerlings during this eight-year period, while the Walker Area only stocked about 21,000 lbs and some of that was done by the Leech Lake Band.

In September 2005 we were told by the area fisheries manager that the reason they didn't stock more walleyes in this area is the fact that our lakes had "good natural reproduction," and didn't need any stocking. When members of the coalition went through the stocking reports from the DNR, they found that in the Walker Area, only 25 lakes (49%) of the 51 lakes managed for walleyes were being stocked, while 26 lakes (51%) were not stocked at all. That is by far the highest percentage of non-stocked lakes of all the top walleye areas.

The statewide average walleye count is about 7.8 fish per gillnet, but the average for all 51 lakes in the Walker Area is only 4.2. Stocked lakes averaged 4.9 while the non-stocked lakes averaged 3.4.

Meetings continued during the winter of 2005-2006 with DNR personnel to convince them to increase the stocking on coalition lakes and we were successful in getting new agreements with the DNR to

either increase the stocking, change the type of stocking from fry to fingerlings or a combination of both, for most of our lakes. However, the DNR refused to stock three of our area lakes, so in the fall of 2006 those lake associations purchased their own fish.

During the winter of 2006-2007 coalition members continued to work on getting additional stocking for area lakes and met with legislators to get their support. In March, 2007, members of the coalition steering committee went to St. Paul and met with the Commissioner of the DNR as well as other top members of his staff to convince them to stock these other lakes. In April, 2007, Mike Underwood, President of the coalition, was notified by letter that the DNR had decided to finally stock the last three coalition lakes in the coalition.

We have seen improvements by the DNR in our area in what they have stocked in 2006. From 1998-2005 the Walker Area stocked an average of about 2,700 lbs of fingerlings per year, but in 2006 they stocked approximately 7,400 lbs. They also increased the walleye fry stocking from an average of about 11 million fry



**Brad Ferris, a member of the Walker Area Walleye Coalition, was the guest speaker at our association's annual meeting in August. Ferris is also president of the Ponto Lake Association.**

per year to about 15 million fry in 2006. The total number of lakes stocked with either fry or fingerlings increased from an average of 11 lakes during the 1998-2005 time period, to a total of 22 lakes in 2006.

Our coalition is very happy about the increases we have seen in the last year and we are anxious to work with the DNR to review the other lakes in the Walker Area that are managed for walleyes to improve them as well.

If all our lakes can be improved, we believe it will benefit the entire area for many years to come. We look forward to working with the DNR to improve all of our lakes, not just for us, but for future generations.

# Tips to prevent septic system problems

## From Rick Smith, President Northland Septic Systems

### Why do some septic systems freeze up in the winter and others don't?

Usually, a system that is used consistently each day will not freeze unless there is a mechanical problem such as a sagged drain line. The easy solution is consistent use of hot water. Another common problem is leaky water fixtures such as a dripping faucet or a high efficiency furnace that drips condensate into the system. This very small volume of water cools and freezes before it reaches the septic tank.

### What do companies like Northland do to unfreeze a frozen septic system?

We use a high pressure, hot water system called "jetting" to open frozen septic and water lines. Most systems can be opened in 1-2 hours. It is important to have an outside access to the septic lines through a cleanout or septic tank inlet baffle.

### What steps, if any, can I take this fall to prevent my septic system from freezing up?

If you live here year round, use a good amount of hot water each day. For example: run the dishwasher each night at bedtime, even if it's not full. If you are here only on weekends, make sure your septic system is covered with hay, leaves or a cement blanket. This will insulate your system and keep the frost to a minimum. If you are only here a few weekends in the winter, you could have your tank emptied late in the fall and use your system like a holding tank during the winter.

There are now several types of heating systems that can be used in septic systems depending on your needs.

### What are the top ten ways to keep a septic system healthy throughout the year?

1. Have your tank cleaned and inspected at least every three years.
2. If you can't eat it, it shouldn't go into the septic system.

3. Use water consistently throughout the week, spread out laundry, showers.
4. Keep brush and trees from growing in the drain field area.
5. Have a filter installed in your septic tank.
6. Do not use additives in your septic tank.
7. Cover your system late in the fall to keep the ground freezing to a minimum.
8. Keep vehicles and heavy traffic off of the septic system.
9. Check all water appliances, to make sure nothing is dripping.
10. Keep manholes above grade to prevent water runoff into the system and allow access for inspection and maintenance.

### How often should I have my septic tank pumped?

A septic tank should be cleaned and inspected every 1-3 years depending on use. A year round residence with multiple family members will require more attention than a seasonal weekend cabin with one couple using the system.

### How about products that are advertised on TV for your septic tank...do they do any good?

The research that I have read shows that the products do not help your system and in many cases actually add mass to your septic tank.

### Any suggestions on what kind of toilet paper to use? Soaps?

Most toilet paper is OK. However, wet wipes, flush wipes, and paper towels should not be flushed. Antibacterial soaps and cleaners are very popular. However, they diminish or kill the "bugs" in your tank and diminish the biological treatment in the tank. When a septic tank's organic balance is severely upset, waste can be transferred out into the drainfield.

### How can I keep roots from nearby trees out of my septic tank?

Often-times we find people have "hidden" their septic tank and drainfield with trees and deep root shrubs. Trees and plants love water, so they find voids, cracks and leaking joints to access the water. Septic tanks, drainfield laterals, drop boxes and pipes can all become plugged. It is important to cut back brush and trees off of the drainfield and tank area. Sometimes repairs are needed to fix areas of the system that have been damaged by root intrusion.

### Is a garbage disposal or dishwasher bad for my septic tank?

Garbage disposals are not bad for systems as long as they are accounted for in the design and management of the system. Garbage disposals add organic mass to the tank, so the design process calls for a 50% increase in the volume of tanks plus a filter or divided tank. From a management perspective the filter should be cleaned annually and the tank cleaning will be needed usually twice as often as a system without a disposal.

### What are the main things that can cause my septic system to fail?

1. Lack of maintenance. Many people believe that if a septic system isn't backing up, it must be fine.
2. Over use of water compared to the design capability of the system.
3. Using your septic system as a garbage can. Paint, grease, leftover medication, oil and other nonorganic waste should never end up in a septic system.

For further information visit

[www.northlandseptic.com](http://www.northlandseptic.com)



## Natural shorelines continued

Does shoreline restoration take a lot of skill? Not at all," Olson says. "If I can do it, anyone can. If you want it to be beautiful tomorrow, you may need to talk to a shoreline landscaper for help. But if you see it as a developing process over time, anyone can do it. Your new shoreline buffer may not look so great for a couple of years but when the new plants become established, you will look like a pro."

Before planting anything, though, Olson suggests doing a little research. "Go out and look at area gardens, take a boat ride around some lakes, look in wildflower books, and take note of what you like and what you don't. Simply stop mowing and allow what is there to grow. Doing that can produce a very beautiful landscape with very little effort. Then remove what you DON'T like and replant what you DO like," says Olson.

To prevent more extreme erosion problems from wave action on the shoreline, Olson says more aggressive action might be necessary, like planting cuttings of dormant shrub/tree branches, such as red branch dogwood and willow on the water's edge, to form a living shrub or tree structure.



"Willow wattles (long bundles of dormant shrub/tree branches) can also be used to dissipate wave energy and prevent further erosion along an undercut shoreline," she says. "Fiber logs, comprised of compressed coconut fiber surrounded by a mesh tube (usually 20' long by 12" in diameter), can also be used in place of willow wattles as temporary (3-5 years) protection to prevent future erosion. According to Olson, the DNR estimates that using a structural re-enforcer like wattle or matting would cost about \$10 per foot.

Olson emphasizes that it's important to get a permit from Cass County Environmental Services before beginning any shoreline alterations for work being done above the high watermark or the DNR for work below the high watermark.

Does a native plant buffer interfere with dock and boat lift storage on her shoreline? That's not a problem, says Olson. "The plants are dormant when the docks are moved onto the area and have not begun growing in the spring before the dock and lifts are placed back in the lake.

She says grants are available from the DNR and the U.S. Forest Service for individual property owners to be used for shoreline lakescaping that will provide erosion control and improve lake quality. (For further assistance see additional resources listed on next page.)

"Going native on your shoreline is an opportunity to frame your lake view using what Mother Nature intended," concluded Olson. "It's an opportunity to be creative while allowing nature to take its own course with a little nudging from you."

## Plants to Consider

### Upland Plants

- **Black eyed Susan**--blooms first year, grows in varied conditions
- **Wild bergamot**--spreads rapidly – grows in varied conditions – butterflies
- **Blazing Star**--grows in varied conditions – butterflies
- **Goldenrods**--Autumn Color -- grows in varied conditions – butterflies
- **Big Blue Stem**--showy seed heads –grows in varied conditions
- **Canada Wild Rye**- roots quickly, grows in varied conditions
- **Bush honeysuckle**--low shrub – grows well in shade, fall color
- **Bottle brush grass**--showy seed heads – sun to shade

- **Red-berried elder**--buds last long, sun to shade
- **Dogwoods**--fall color, sun to shade, birds love it

### Wet Fringe Plants

- **Canada anemone**--spreads rapidly, grows in varied conditions--blooms all of June
- **Asters**--spreads rapidly, fall color, butterflies
- **Joe pie weed**--showy flower, butterflies
- **Boneset**--spreads rapidly, butterflies
- **Swamp milk weed**--showy, butterflies
- **Blue vervain**--long bloom time, butterflies
- **Ferns**--spreads, sun, shade, texture 1'-2'
- **Canada blue joint grass**--spreads, dense roots, sun

- **Rushes**--interesting seed heads, variety of conditions, 1'-3'
- **Sedges**--spreads, roots stabilize soil
- **Meadowsweet**--low shrub, butterflies
- **High bush cranberry**--showy flower, fall color, birds love it
- **Red-osier dogwood**--spreads quickly, stabilizes soil, winter color, roots from cuttings

### Aquatic Plants

- **Bulrush**--natural wave break, stabilizes soil, fish habitat
- **Blue flag iris**--spreads rapidly, showy
- **Arrowhead**--natural wave break, stabilizes soil
- **Sedges**--spreads rapidly, stabilizes soil
- **Bur reed**--natural wave break, stabilizes soil
- **Sweet flag**--natural wave break, stabilizes soil, spreads rapidly

## Places to view native plants

- Butterfly Garden (Hwy 5, west side of Longville, across from Florios)
- City dock in Longville
- Outing city landing
- Woman Lake boat landing on Hwy 5 (under construction)
- Memorial on Leech Lake off Hwy 200
- Deep Portage Nature Reserve
- Walker city park on Leech Lake shoreline
- Backus city landing
- Chanhassen (Twin Cities) Minnesota Arboretum
- U of M Experimental Gardens (St. Paul campus on Larpenteur Avenue)

## Need more information?

Cass County Environmental Services - John Sumption (218-547-7256) [JohnSumption@co.cass.mn.us](mailto:JohnSumption@co.cass.mn.us)  
Walker area DNR office - Harlan Fierstine (218) 547-1683  
[Harlan.Fierstine@dnr.state.mn.us](mailto:Harlan.Fierstine@dnr.state.mn.us)

### Web Sites

- Shoreland Management [www.d.umn.edu/~seawww/](http://www.d.umn.edu/~seawww/)
  - MN DNR [www.dnr.state.mn.us](http://www.dnr.state.mn.us)  
Dock, plant permits, dock regulations & grants
  - Shoreline management & plant information  
[dnr.state.mn.us/lakescaping/index.html](http://dnr.state.mn.us/lakescaping/index.html)
  - U of M Ext. Service  
[www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/naturalresources](http://www.extension.umn.edu/distribution/naturalresources)
  - Cass County fact sheets on rules/regulations  
[www.co.cass.mn.us/esd/esd\\_fact\\_sheets.html](http://www.co.cass.mn.us/esd/esd_fact_sheets.html)
  - List of Cass County native plants  
[www.co.cass.mn.us/esd/pdfs/fact\\_sheets/plant\\_materials.pdf](http://www.co.cass.mn.us/esd/pdfs/fact_sheets/plant_materials.pdf)
  - Initiative Foundation Healthy Lakes & Rivers Partnership Program Training & Grants [www.ifound.org](http://www.ifound.org)
- Other [www.dnr.state.mn.us/plants/index.html](http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/plants/index.html)  
[www.for-wild.org.html](http://www.for-wild.org.html)

### Books

- Landscape for Wildlife & Water Quality
- Restore your Shore (CD)
- Tough Plants for Challenging Sites

To purchase, go to [www.minnesotabookstore.com](http://www.minnesotabookstore.com)

Nursery (has selection of native Cass County plants)  
Sunshine Gardens, Bonnie Hiniker, Pine River (218) 947-3154,  
[www.sunshinegardens.tripod.com](http://www.sunshinegardens.tripod.com)



The Butterfly Garden just west of Longville on Hwy 5 has a beautiful display of native plants suitable for your shoreline.

## Campfires can damage your lake water

The ashes from bonfires contain phosphorus, an abundance of which can stimulate an overgrowth of algae and aquatic plants. These plants decompose after they die and in the course of several generations can cause a lake bottom to become mucky. According to a recent University of Utah study, an average bonfire contains 22 pounds of firewood and produces enough phosphorus to raise the phosphorus level one part per billion in 350,000 gallons of lake water. With many lakeshore owners enjoying bonfires over the summer, that

level of phosphorus can negatively impact water quality.

Lake owners can still enjoy wonderful lake-view bonfires by following a few simple guidelines.

1. Choose a location that is lake-friendly. Move your fire as far from the shoreline as possible, and try to site it above a well-vegetated, buffered shoreline to encourage optimal infiltration of sediments.
2. Dispose of ashes in a metal container, away from the shoreline. Doing so will minimize the opportunity for excess phosphorus to get into the lake via wind or runoff.

phorus to get into the lake via wind or runoff.

3. Build a small fire pit with a dished-out bottom to encourage infiltration, rather than runoff of any remaining ash during runoff events.
4. Keep the fire small and avoid burning anything containing plastic, foam or paint. Small fires will produce less phosphorus. Plastics, foam and paint all contain harmful chemicals, which when burned can make it into the lake through runoff and rainfall.

**Summarized from: *Love of the Lakes* magazine**



Child, Girl and Woman Lake  
 Property Owner's Association  
 PO 335, Longville, MN 56655

Website: [www.minnesotawaters.org/cgwlpoa](http://www.minnesotawaters.org/cgwlpoa)  
 Water Patrol e-mail:  
[wpcgw@minnesotawaters.org](mailto:wpcgw@minnesotawaters.org)



### Child, Girl, and Woman Lake Association Leadership Team

President	Don Kruse	(Summer) <a href="mailto:krusedj@arvig.net">krusedj@arvig.net</a>	363-2580
		(Winter) <a href="mailto:krused@sbcglobal.net">krused@sbcglobal.net</a>	956-283-7898
Vice-President	Ken Kostial	<a href="mailto:kostial@tds.net">kostial@tds.net</a>	682-3532
Secretary	Judy Johnson	<a href="mailto:judo@arvig.net">judo@arvig.net</a>	363-2905
Treasurer	Tom Jansen	<a href="mailto:tjansen@arvig.net">tjansen@arvig.net</a>	682-2306
<b>Directors At Large</b>			
Lake History	Jim Limburg	<a href="mailto:jlimburg@luthersem.com">jlimburg@luthersem.com</a>	363-2589
Road Signs	Dave Brown	<a href="mailto:dabrown@rconnect.com">dabrown@rconnect.com</a>	682-2309
Healthy Lakes	Keith Lorensen	<a href="mailto:kjlorensen@arvig.net">kjlorensen@arvig.net</a>	363-2281
Child Lake Rep.	Arlan Schires	<a href="mailto:aischires@tds.net">aischires@tds.net</a>	363-2281
Girl Lake Rep.	Don David	<a href="mailto:cmpdavid@arvig.net">cmpdavid@arvig.net</a>	363-3014
<b>Standing Committees</b>			
Membership	Mark/Carole Houghton	<a href="mailto:mchcah@arvig.net">mchcah@arvig.net</a>	363-2286
Adopt-A-Highway	Tom Vind	<a href="mailto:tvind@aol.com">tvind@aol.com</a>	682-2572
Catch & Release	Roger Frank	<a href="mailto:rfrank@uslink.net">rfrank@uslink.net</a>	682-2082
Exotic Species	Ken Redetzke	<a href="mailto:kredetzke@hotmail.com">kredetzke@hotmail.com</a>	363-3176
Fish Propagation	Roger Schaffler	<a href="mailto:rbswl@tds.net">rbswl@tds.net</a>	682-2277
Water Patrol	Richard Hess	<a href="mailto:rhess48@arvig.net">rhess48@arvig.net</a>	363-2282
Water Quality	John Lange	<a href="mailto:jrelange@charter.net">jrelange@charter.net</a>	682-3119
Conserv. Stewardship	Vic Rinke	<a href="mailto:vkr@tds.net">vkr@tds.net</a>	682-2866
Newsletter Editor	John Gundale	<a href="mailto:johngundale@tds.net">johngundale@tds.net</a>	682-2093

### Lake Representatives

Zone 1	Vacant Position		Zone 5	John Lange	682-3119
Zone 2	Ed Olson	363-3292	Zone 6	Dick Sampson	363-2872
Zone 3	Jim Limburg	363-2589	Zone 7	Vacant Position	
Zone 3	Bernie Huenecke	363-2701	Zone 8	Arlan Schires	682-3307
Zone 4	Dave Brown	682-2309	Zone 8	Bob & Diana Och	682-3810
Zone 5	Roger Schaffler	682-2277	Zone 9	Vacant Position	
			Zone 10	Don David	363-3014