

# FOREST COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF LAKES

# 2026 Summer

The purpose of FCAL, Inc. is to facilitate education, research and sharing between organizations, governmental bodies and the general public of Forest County to protect Forest County's inland waterbodies, environs and watershed for now and future generations, including but not limited to: aesthetic beauty, water quality, wildlife habitat and fisheries.

## An Alternative to Mosquito Fogging

### Supplies Needed to Make a Mosquito Bucket:

- A large bucket; a 5-gallon works great, but any larger container that holds water will work.
- Water and a handful of dead leaves or grass clippings.
- Mosquito dunks containing *Bacillus thuringiensis israelensis* (Bti) widely available online and at most hardware stores, garden centers, or home improvement retailers.
- A bucket lid, wire mesh or a sturdy stick.
- Sticker or markers/paint to decorate (optional).

### Step 1 - Decorate (Optional):

Decorate your bucket or use our ready-made sticker: Buy the weatherproof vinyl sticker on Zazzle It features a QR code that links right back to these instructions, so you can help spread the word wherever your bucket goes.



**Step 2 - Add Water:** Fill the bucket about two-thirds full with water.

**Step 3 - Make It Funky:** Add a small handful of dead leaves or grass clippings (you want to make the water stinky!).



Leave plenty of water surface area so mosquitoes have room to land and lay eggs.



**Step 4 - Add Your Dunk:** Break up your mosquito dunk and drop approximately one-quarter of the

dunk into your bucket. Mosquito dunks are available in our area at Lowes, Home Depot, Walmart, and Menards in the garden aisles.

**Step 5 - Add Cover Or "Rescue Stick":** Add a lid with plenty of large holes drilled or wire secured with a rock or zip ties. Alternatively, (if you don't have pets or small kids), place a stick in the bucket so it leans out above the rim. This gives small animals an escape route if they fall in.



**Step 6 - Place Your Bucket:** Place the bucket in a quiet, shady area, away from your house, play areas, or gathering spots. If you have pets or small kids around, place your bucket up high to keep it safe and out of reach. Add additional buckets if you have a larger yard.



Corners of the yard or property lines often work well. Every yard is different—try a spot that stays damp and quiet.

### Additional Tips

- It's helpful to start early in your mosquito season, before mosquito populations explode.
- Speed up the "funkification" of your water by leaving your bucket in the sun for a few days.
- Drill a hole where you want the water line so that any excess water from rain doesn't cause your bucket to overflow.

*"Water creates so much beauty, life and mystery." Fennel Hudson*

# Be Like Bob – Loving Monarch Butterflies

When my daughter lived in Stevens Point, her neighbor, Bob, had milkweed plants growing wild all over his front yard. Sure, he mowed his lawn but he always left the milkweed plants for his beloved monarchs.

It is always exciting to see a beautiful monarch butterfly! But the number of monarch butterflies has decreased over 90% in recent years mainly due to housing developments and agriculture, which have eliminated milkweed plants. That matters because milkweed is their only food source.



A simple step to take to support monarch butterflies is to plant a monarch friendly garden. There are 100s of species of milkweed plants but it is important to plant those native to our region. According to a National Wildlife Federation Blog, these milkweed species are native to our region: Common Milkweed, Swamp Milkweed, Butterflyweed, Showy Milkweed, Purple Milkweed and Whorled Milkweed.

The DNR recommends these types of Milkweed Native to Northern WI:

- Swamp Milkweed (*Asclepias incarnata*): Ideal for moist soils and sunny areas.
- Common Milkweed (*Asclepias syriaca*): Versatile and hardy.
- Butterfly Milkweed (*Asclepias tuberosa*): Prefers sandy, dry soil.

In Northern Wisconsin, you can buy native milkweed plants and seeds from specialized native nurseries, local plant sales, and via regional online vendors. Buy from reputable sellers, ensuring they are pesticide-free to support monarch caterpillars. Some nurseries use systemic pesticides that are fatal to monarch larvae.

## Native Plant Nurseries & Sources Serving Northern WI:

- **Tend Native Plants:** A source that offers online ordering with potential for local pickup, specializing in native species.

- **Little Sweet Flower Farm:** Operates in Northern WI (based in Rhinelander/Oneida County area) and often has native plants available during the season.

- **Prairie Nursery (Westfield):** A premier source for bare-root and potted milkweed, capable of shipping throughout the region.

- **Wild Ones Chapters:** Local chapters (such as the Northwoods chapter) frequently host native plant sales in the spring.

- **Wisconsin DNR Native Plant Nurseries**

**List:** Consult the DNR's list for local, small-scale growers in your specific county.

A common myth is that the milky sap which leaks out of the stem or leaves is toxic and you should not plant it. It does contain toxins that can be harmful to pets, people and livestock if eaten in large doses. But it does not taste good so most animals will not eat it. If you are hesitant do this:

1. Wash your hands and use gardening gloves like you would any other plant
2. Be careful to not include it in the hay of grazing animals and make sure there is always plenty of other food for them to forage
3. Know that your pets will likely avoid it, but if you're nervous, research the milkweed species you plant to see toxicity levels
4. Take steps to prevent accidental ingestion, such as instructing children that the plant is poisonous and to avoid any contact with their eyes after touching the plant

Tips for Success; plant in clumps so the Monarch caterpillars can crawl between to forage, plant 70% native plants in your garden, plant for multi-season blooms, and avoid tropical milkweed which is often sold locally.

Sources: National Wildlife Federation ([NWF.org](http://NWF.org)>plantnative), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ([fws.gov](http://fws.gov)>story>spreading-milkweed-not-myths), Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, USDA

## Attention!

THIS NEWSLETTER IS MAILED TO EACH RIPARIAN LAND OWNER IN FOREST COUNTY. IT DOES NOT INDICATE MEMBERSHIP IN FCAL! IN THE FUTURE, FCAL MEMBERS WILL RECEIVE THE ANNUAL NEWSLETTER EARLY VIA EMAIL. ALL RIPARIAN PROPERTY OWNERS WILL RECEIVE A PAPER COPY IN THE MAIL. PLEASE CONSIDER JOINING FCAL BY COMPLETING THE MEMBERSHIP FORM ON PAGE 7 OF THIS NEWSLETTER AND SENDING IT IN OR APPLY ONLINE AT OUR WEBSITE FCAL-WIS.ORG. THIS NEWSLETTER IS MADE AVAILABLE IN LARGE PART DUE TO A GRANT FROM THE MOLE LAKE SOKAOGON CHIPPEWA COMMUNITY.

THANK YOU!

# 2026 President's Message

*AT RIGHT: FCAL essay winners and annual meeting presenter Christian Cold with a "bird friend."*

The 2026 FCAL Annual Meeting and Banquet will be held on Saturday, October 24 from 4 p.m. – 8 p.m. at the Wolf River Rendezvous on Hwy. 8, north of Crandon. This will be our second year at this venue as it was very popular with the 2025 attendees.

The format for the meeting is a Powerpoint presentation of the "Year in Review," featuring photos from our Essay Contest, Kentucky Day, Fall Forum and Environmental Day. This is followed by election of board members for the term of 2027-2030. Please consider nominating someone from your lake association to sit on the FCAL Board of Directors by contacting me up to two weeks before the annual meeting by email at [pschroed0214@gmail.com](mailto:pschroed0214@gmail.com) or text #920-540-8702. Board members are the liaisons between FCAL and their respective lake associations and entails attending informative monthly meetings which are held on the third Friday of the month, 9:30 a.m. – 11 a.m. from March to November.

We invite our essay contest winners and their parents



to attend this event as our guests and read their essays to those assembled. Following the meeting we enjoy our banquet and are entertained by a speaker. Our most popular speaker is Christian Cold who always brings some of his bird friends. We have not engaged a presenter for this year's event yet, but I can promise you will be entertained as well as educated by this part of the evening.

The cost of the event is \$30/person. This is a price you can lock in by registering NOW at [fcalswis.org](http://fcalswis.org) starting in June.

## Plastic Consumption Impacts

*Submitted by FCAL Board Member Diane Smith*

When you see a plastic bag stuck in a tree, or rolling down the road, do you ever really think about how it affects the human body and the environment?

Over the past four decades, plastic consumption has surged, with over 85% of municipal plastic waste ending up in landfills. Additionally, the US generates over 286 pounds of plastic waste, per person, per year.

Per the Plastic Pollution Resource: IUCN, plastic pollution can alter habitats and natural processes, reducing ecosystems' ability to adapt to climate change, directly affecting millions of people's livelihoods, food production capabilities and social well-being.

Studies show that people likely consume between 0.1 to 5 grams of microplastics per week, which is slightly less than a credit card. While the exact amount is not known, we do know humans are ingesting a significant amount of microplastics. Microplastics are found in our



food, water, air and things like salt.

The impacts of plastics on the human body can range from minor irritation to serious health concerns. This can include cancer, respiratory problems, and endocrine disruption. Microplastics in particular can lead to inflammation, damage to organ cells and disruption of microbiome, which affects the overall health.

We need to focus on reducing plastic pollution in the environment to minimize the exposure to microplastics.

1. Use reusable options, shopping bags, metal water bottles and glass containers.

2. Use products with minimal packaging

3. Buy in bulk

4. Recycle properly

5. Choose biodegradable or compostable items.

The more we do, the less plastics will be produced, the less impact it will have on our environment and our bodies. This, leading to a healthier ecosystem.

# Do You Want to Build a Snowman?

## The Changing Face of Wisconsin Winters

Do you want to build a snowman? For generations of Wisconsinites, that question has been the start of a season filled with snowmobiling, skiing, and ice skating on frozen lakes. These outdoor traditions are more than just fun; they are the backbone of the Northwoods economy. Local businesses like hotels, restaurants, and gear shops rely on consistent snow and ice to survive the long winter months. However, recent data suggests that the snowy landscapes we depend on are shifting rapidly due to a changing climate.



are massive rainfall events that typically only happen once a century. Experts believe the 2020s are on track to become the wettest decade ever recorded in the state.

State Climatologist Steve Vavrus has observed that these rising temperatures are effectively shrinking the winter season. He notes that the month of March has transitioned from a winter month into a spring month. By the middle of this century, Wisconsin is projected to face even more drastic shifts, including warmer nights and three times as many extremely hot days. This warming trend is particularly evident in our water systems. Limnologist Hilary Dugan reports that lake ice is disappearing six times faster than at any point in the last two hundred years. In fact, winter in the Midwest is now the fastest-warming season of all.

The 2025–2026 winter season serves as a perfect example of this instability, acting as a “tale of two halves.” The year began with record-breaking snowfall in late November that delighted outdoor enthusiasts, but it was quickly followed by a long mid-winter thaw and a sudden, historic blizzard in March. This rollercoaster of weather aligns with predictions from the Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts. Their researchers explain that Wisconsin is becoming warmer and wetter, characterized by more frequent and intense storms rather than steady, reliable snowfall.

These changes are driven by a combination of factors, including warmer ground temperatures that melt snow from below and a weakened polar vortex that causes dramatic swings between extreme cold and sudden heat waves. To protect the future of the Northwoods and the businesses that rely on the cold, experts encourage communities to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and transition toward renewable energy. Without these changes, the classic Wisconsin winter may soon become a memory of the past.

The statistics behind these changes are striking. Since 1950, the average temperature in Wisconsin has risen by three degrees Fahrenheit, and annual precipitation has increased by 17 percent. While a three-degree shift might sound minor, it has triggered a massive increase in extreme weather events. The last two decades were the warmest on record, and 2024 was officially the hottest year in both state and global history. During the 2010s, Wisconsin experienced more than twenty “100-year storms,” which

*Sources: Fox11online.com, WLUK, NPR interview of Hillary Dugan by Berly McCoy 3-5-26 5:15 EST, National Weather Service, WPR, 2026 Report from WICCI, Board of Regents of UW Systems, Wisconsin Education Communication Board*

### 2026-27 FCAL Meetings/Events Benefitting Forest County

- May: ANNUAL ESSAY CONTEST GRADES 5-6, May 15 Board of Directors Meeting
- June: PUBLICATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF FCAL NEWSLETTER TO RIPARIAN LANDOWNERS IN FOREST COUNTY.
- June 19: BOARD OF DIRECTORS MEETING Hiles North Fire Department (15065 Babcock Rd, Three Lakes, WI 54562), Presentation of I-Lids at the Butternut & Franklin Lakes boat landings.
- July 17: SIX COUNTIES LAKE MEETING, Rhinelander Middle School, FCAL Board of Directors meeting to immediately follow.
- July 25: KENTUCK DAY EDUCATIONAL BOOTH-FCAL - Roots and Rivers Collaborative (formerly WRISC)
- August 14: FALL FORUM Discuss developments, concerns and successes, Lake Lucerne Pavilion.
- September (date TBD): FCAL SPONSORED ENVIRONMENTAL FIELD TRIP ON LAKE METONGA FOR AREA HIGH SCHOOL SCIENCE STUDENTS.
- October 24: ANNUAL MEETING AND DINNER Wolf River Rendezvous, Crandon, 4-8 PM.

# Interested in Wisconsin Lakes?

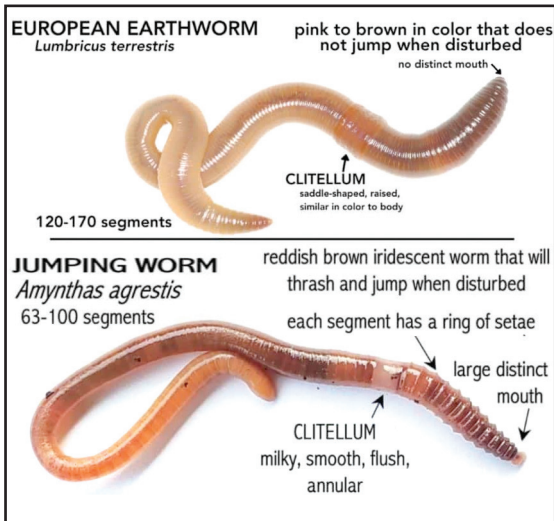
Lake Tides is a free physical print newsletter published three times a year by University of Wisconsin–Stevens Point. Also offered is a bi-monthly digital E-news service called Lake Ripples. As they state, “We remain committed to providing high-quality news about lake ecology, laws and regulations, and related water resource opportunities.”

Subscribe using one of these concrete methods:

- Online: Visit the Extension Lakes Newsletter Page at [uwsp.edu/uwexlakes](http://uwsp.edu/uwexlakes) and click the “newsletters” in the navigation bar.
- Email: Send a request with your mailing address to [lakes@uwsp.edu](mailto:lakes@uwsp.edu).
- Phone: Call the Extension Lakes team directly at 715-346-2116. [1]



## The Jumping Worm Invasion



“An invasive worm is destroying forest floors and gardens across the country. Once jumping worms get into the soil, they’re nearly impossible to get rid of — so experts say curbing their spread is the best tool against them,” according to Emma George-Griffin of *Harvest Public Media*. (May 25, 2026).

What you may think is a crazy earthworm is actually an invasive species now in almost 40 states. These worms have thick rubbery skin with a light-colored band near the top of their heads. They damage soil and are nearly impossible to get rid of. Preventing the spread is the most effective way to stop their spread.

The jumping worm has a big appetite for the organic matter in the top layer of soil,

leaving coffee-ground textured waste making the soil resistant to absorbing water. This results in unhealthy plants, destroys habitats for ground nesting birds and invertebrates, and causes difficulty for seeds to grow, especially in forest. And, they don’t need mates to reproduce. Their young cocoons are smaller than a pinhead.

People are the main reason they are spreading. So clean garden tools and tire treads, clean soil entirely when sharing plants and buy only locally sourced plants. Fishers are discouraged from using them as bait or dumping them in the forest or water.

One master gardener in Michigan has found them in his garden and is struggling to rid them. The University of Illinois and the University of Wisconsin are working on this problem. More information can be found online. Let’s be vigilant about protecting against this invasive species.

Source: *WPR-Wisconsin Today, Harvest Public Media*. (May 25, 2026).

## Used Fish Line Receptacles

FCAL is providing receptacles for used fish line available for free to FCAL lake members and can be purchased for \$75 for non-members. Keep birds, fish and other wildlife safe from used lines in the water. Only six left! To get yours, call Mark at 715-902-1575.



## FCAL Objectives...

- 1. Education/Sharing...**  
To educate the Forest County public and riparian owners on issues and to facilitate dialogue between organizations and governmental bodies.
- 2. Long Range Planning...**  
To participate in long-range planning efforts regarding the water resources of Forest County.
- 3. Regulatory/Enforcing...**  
Facilitate efforts of the governmental bodies to enforce regulations which affect inland water bodies, water usage, and water quality.
- 4. Cooperative...**  
Provide a vehicle for greater cooperative efforts between riparian owners, riparian users, appropriate governmental agencies and the citizens of Forest County.

# Fun and Fascinating Loon Facts

- **Underwater Acrobatics:** Loons can stay under water for up to 5 minutes. They can turn 180 degrees in a fraction of a second to catch fish!

- **Solid Bones:** Loons have solid bones (unlike most birds) which make them great divers.

- **Need a Runway:** Loons need 100-600 feet of water to take off in flight.

- **Awkward Landlubbers:** Loons' legs are located far back on their bodies and so they are terrible walkers. Loons only come onto land for nesting.

- **Loony Calls:** Loons have 4 calls- wails, yodels, tremolos and hoots. These can be heard a mile away.

- **Color Changing Eyes:** Loons' red eyes aid in underwater vision. The eyes change from gray in

winter to red in summer.

- **Fast Fliers:** Loons can fly over 75 mph!

- **Back Riding Parents:** Loon parents carry chicks on their backs to protect them from predators.

- **Long Lives:** Loons live up to 30 years!

Please remember to keep a respectful distance away from the loons on your lake, especially if chicks are nearby. Also, use non lead sinkers when fishing to keep loons from suffering from lead



poisoning.

Thanks for caring for these beautiful birds!

*Submitted by Pat Schultz, Jungle Lake*

## Homegrown National Parks (HNP)

"HNP raises awareness and urgently inspires everyone to address the biodiversity crisis by adding native plants and removing invasive ones where we live, work, learn, pray and play." The site will also help you develop your own new habitat, "It's easy, it's free and no experience is needed!" Go to [homegrownnationalpark.org/keystone-plants](http://homegrownnationalpark.org/keystone-plants).

**What each of us can do:**

1. Shrink the Lawn
2. Remove Invasive Species
3. Plant Keystone Genera-native Plants

"Native plants are species that evolved naturally within a specific region, ecosystem, or habitat over thousands of years without human intervention. They are adapted to local soil, moisture, and weather conditions, forming essential, co-evolved relationships with local wildlife, microbes, and pollinators." (*US Forest Service.gov*)

Using native plants in our yards, gardens, or patios helps create resilience in our local food web, ends the need for chemicals and extra watering, and reinforces biodiversity and ecosystems. Three easy steps:

1. Pay attention to the soil, water and sun and plant accordingly, even in patio planters. Once established, the plants will need little care, coming

back year after year.

2. Keystone plants are key to supporting the food web, biodiversity, and ecosystems. Visit [nativeplantfinder.nwf.org/plants](http://nativeplantfinder.nwf.org/plants) to find plants suitable to your zip code.
3. Native plants bring insects, which lead to birds, many of which feed on caterpillars, and pollinators supporting the food web.

Each spring the Forest County Land and Water Conservation Department provides an order form for native plants which can then be picked up in late May.

Any questions about future offers contact [lucas.o@co.forest.wi.us](mailto:lucas.o@co.forest.wi.us) or call 715-478-1387.

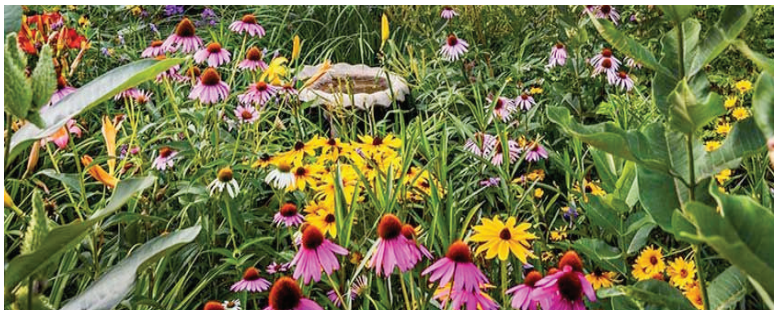
4. Be Generous With Your Plantings
5. Reduce Your Nighttime Light Pollution

Use motion sensor security lights. If nothing else, replace the white bulb in your lights with yellow tinted bulbs. Yellow wavelengths are the least attractive to nocturnal insects.

6. Build a Conservation Hardscape

*(you don't have to be a gardener!)*

- Each year millions of toads, frogs, and other small creatures become trapped in our window wells where they slowly starve to death. Installing cheap window well covers can reduce these needless deaths to zero.



- Set your mower height no lower than 3 inches. This will give you healthier, greener grass that requires less watering but also mows safely over a box turtle or toad! Try not to mow in the evening when many nocturnal species leave their hiding places.

- Install small water features with gentle gurgling sounds that are irresistible to migrating and resident birds.

**7. Create Caterpillar Pupation Sites Under Your Trees**  
 More than 90% of the caterpillars that develop on trees drop to the ground and pupate within the duff on the ground or within chambers they form underground. It is best to replace lawn under trees with well-planted beds with groundcovers appropriate for your area. It's easy,

you can leave leaf litter under your trees, rocks, and old tree stumps, as well as plant wild ginger, foam flowers, wood poppies, native pachysandra, ferns, mayapples, etc.

**8. Do Not Spray or Fertilize**

Creating soils rich in organic matter is entirely sufficient for healthy plants.

**9. Educate Your Neighborhood**

The "new luxury landscape" is one of meadows and/or formal native planted gardens – it is no longer rolling green lawns.

*Source: Saturday Evening Post, January/February 2026.  
 "Wild At Home" by Mary Margaret Moffett, Ecologist and Advance  
 Indiana Master Naturalist, homegrownnationalpark.org*

## Dear FCAL Member:

We are pleased that you have been a member of the Forest County Association of Lakes (FCAL) or are joining us now. It's time to renew/begin your FCAL membership. As a 501C(3) organization, FCAL is dedicated to preserving the beauty and health of Forest County's inland water bodies, habitats, and watersheds. By joining us, your FCAL Membership can play a vital role in supporting education, research, and conservation efforts that benefit our community and environment.



FCAL offers a variety of educational activities such as an annual essay contest to the three Forest County Elementary schools with cash prizes awarded at each school. We send an annual newsletter to all FC riparian landowners. We have two display booths at Kentuck Days in Crandon where we hand out information on invasive species, clean boats-clean water, shoreline management, lead-free sinkers, and much more. Our Fall Forum invites water, fish, and invasive species specialists to be in dialog with FC lake residents. In September we host Environmental Day for Forest County high schools where we offer eight outdoor learning stations.

An FCAL Membership offers numerous benefits to you. Your FCAL Membership will get you our annual newsletter, access to our new website and an invitation to our annual meeting. Being an FCAL member will provide you with the chance to contribute to meaningful environmental initiatives. To pay the annual \$25.00 membership fee, scan the QR code in the upper right corner which will take you directly to the FCAL link, or send your payment along with the attached Membership Application to FCAL's treasurer, Robert Ebben. Thank you for your consideration to renewing your membership for 2026.

Sincerely,

Pam Schroeder, President; Greg Schmitz, Vice President; Katherine Babcock, Secretary; Robert Ebben, Treasurer  
 Forest County Association of Lakes

**FOREST COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF LAKES, INC. 2026 Membership Application**

New       Renewal

NAME(S): \_\_\_\_\_ PHONE: \_\_\_\_\_

MAILING ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

LAKE/RIVER: \_\_\_\_\_ LAKE ORG.: \_\_\_\_\_

SUMMER ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_ FROM: \_\_\_\_\_ TO: \_\_\_\_\_

E-MAIL ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

**TYPE OF MEMBERSHIP** (Check appropriate membership category)

Individual/Families  (\$25/One yr.)     Lake Organization (\$50/yr.)     Business Org. (\$50/yr.)  
 (\$100/Five yrs.)

Make checks payable to : FCAL, Inc.  
 Return application and check to: Treasurer, FCAL, Inc.  
 P.O. Box 68 Pickerel, WI 54465

Additional Donations \_\_\_\_\_





# FOREST COUNTY

ASSOCIATION OF LAKES, INC.  
PO BOX 68  
Pickerel, WI 54465

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## PLEASE REMEMBER...

- Thoroughly clean and dry fishing equipment, bait buckets, boats and trailers before using again.
- Empty all water from equipment before transporting.
- Remove all mud, plants and aquatic life from equipment.
- Do not move fish or plants from one body of water to another.
- Be respectful and courteous to one another on all lakes and waterways.

*With appreciation from the Forest County Association of Lakes*

**Check out the new FCAL Website for up-to-date news, lake events and resources. Go to [www.fcawis.org](http://www.fcawis.org)**

### ***Be sure and support these business sponsors as they continue to support FCAL and Forest County.***

Laona State Bank  
 Charlies on Lake Metonga  
 Tamarak Outfitters  
 Hometown MFG, Inc.  
 Last Resort on Lily River  
 Sokaogon C-Store  
 Lake View Resort  
 Crandon Senior Snoop Shop  
 WRISC  
 Road House 139  
 Crandon Docks and Lifts  
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 Yeti's Drive In  
 Forest County Town of Blackwell  
 Forest County Land Conservation  
 Wolf River Rendezvous  
 Forest County Tourism  
 Holly Wood Hill Camp  
 Stone and Boulder  
 Emy Bees Storage  
 CoVantage Credit Union

*“If you are lucky enough to live at the lake, you are lucky enough.” Anonymous*