

# FOREST COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF LAKES

## SUMMER 2014

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

### *FCAL Annual Meeting/Banquet/Program*

Come enjoy one of the benefits of FCAL membership by attending the Annual Meeting to be held this year on Saturday, October 11, 2014 at T-Bob's in Laona. There will be a business meeting starting at 4:30 followed by a social hour until dinner at 6:15. Following the meal, Christian Cold, Wildlife Technician/Educator DNR, will once again provide an enjoyable and informative presentation along with a visit from his "critters" that will appeal to the whole family about nature.

### *Outdoor Recreation and Invasive Species*

*Allison Shaw (Forest County Potawatomi Community) and John Preuss (Lumberjack Resource Conservation & Development Council)*



The great opportunities for outdoor recreation are one of the blessings of life in Forest County, but come with a responsibility to maintain our lakes and forests for future generations. One of the biggest threats to our waters and lands are invasive plants and animals such as zebra mussels, yellow floating heart, Eurasian water milfoil, Phragmites, and Japanese barberry. Invasive species can take away from our enjoyment of the outdoors by reducing native species populations, reducing fish and wildlife habitat, preventing forest regeneration, damaging trees, forming impenetrable understory thickets, or clogging water intakes and props of fishing boats.

#### *What can we do to keep invasive species from spreading?*

- When fishing with live bait, purchase minnows from a local bait dealer. Remember when done fishing, these minnows may be transported away live and used again on the same water, or on any other waters, if no lake or river water or other fish were added to their container. Otherwise throw leftover minnows or other live bait in the garbage.
- To disinfect fishing gear you can dry it at least 5 days or soak it for 10 minutes in a solution of 1 Tablespoon bleach/gallon water, then rinse thoroughly.

- When done boating or jet skiing, DRAIN all water from your vessel, motor, bilge, live wells, bait containers and all equipment before leaving the water access. REMOVE all attached aquatic plants, animals and mud before launching and before leaving a water access. A decontamination unit/pressure washer may also be used to disinfect your boat and equipment.
- When making a campfire, get your firewood less than 10 miles from where you'll use it.
- When leaving the woods, brush off or spray down the soles of your boots. If you have been four-wheeling, operating machinery, or driving your truck down two-tracks, use a power washer to remove mud caked with weed seeds from the tread and underbody of the vehicle.
- When buying plants for your yard, check that they are not listed in the invasive plant links at: [dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/what.html](http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/what.html) or purchase native plants from your local nursery.

The Forest County Potawatomi Community (FCPC) Natural Resources Department has surveyed FCPC lakes for aquatic invasive species since 2006 and recently began inventorying invasive plants on FCPC lands to start controlling priority invasives this summer. For questions about terrestrial invasive plants, contact Allison Shaw at [Allison.Shaw@fcpotawatomi-nsn.gov](mailto:Allison.Shaw@fcpotawatomi-nsn.gov) or 715-478-4191.

Lumberjack Resource Conservation & Development Council Inc. is a non-profit corporation that strives to enhance area natural resources, promote a higher standard of living and improve the quality of life by fostering partnerships between public and private sectors for the benefit of area citizens and our environment. Please contact Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Coordinator John Preuss at [johnpreuss@frontier.com](mailto:johnpreuss@frontier.com) or by phone at 715-369-9886 with any AIS related questions or concerns.

Enjoy your visit to Forest County and thank you for helping to keep it beautiful!

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## Letter from the FCAL President

by Lee Lamers, FCAL President

I recently attended the Wisconsin Lakes Convention in Stevens Point. It is always encouraging to see such a group of dedicated people with a passion to maintain and improve our lakes and waterways. The topics of the seminars are so interesting and diverse, varying from edible plants, GIS mapping, legislation, invasive species, unregulated wells, shoreline restoration, chemical usage with adverse side-effects and much more. We have a great history of protecting our environment in Wisconsin. This vigilance has paid off through the years, but with our state's natural beauty and environment being challenged in so many ways, there is a growing need for this vigilance to be continued and amplified.

One factor that is not often mentioned is the downward impact that negative influences on the environment can have on our property values. Today there is a greater need to be proactive not reactive. We, as property owners in Wisconsin, can lose a lot with our apathy but with our combined voices we have more to gain.

Mother Nature is pretty resilient but she needs you to stay informed and ask tough questions so we never reach a point of no return. We need you as a member of FCAL. Benjamin Franklin's words still ring true, "An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure".

## The Loon Ranger

Submitted by Pat Schultz

For the past 15 years, I have been the "Loon Ranger" for Jungle Lake in Forest County. My duties as a loon ranger include observing the loons on the lake, monitoring their activities, counting regular inhabitants, visitors and new hatchlings, trying to find nesting sites. I have enjoyed recording loon behaviors since I started watching these beautiful birds in 1992 when we bought our first cottage on Ground Hemlock Lake. Each year I send a report to the "LoonWatch" Program out of the Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute of Northland College in Ashland, WI. This program has been in existence for 35 years. During that time loon rangers, like me, have been recording data about northern Wisconsin's common loon population and nesting success. The fascination with these magnificent birds stems from the fact that "the loon is a sentinel species indicating lake health, and is a charismatic bird that lake residents and visitors look forward to seeing." (Quote from "Tremolo"- LoonWatch Spring 2014 publication). So, as the ice leaves our lake this spring, I anxiously await the first glimpse of my water-bird friends who reappear with the warmer air. Their calls and their presence provide me with assurance and comfort in knowing that nature's gifts can be counted on, IF we all do our part and take care of them. We can protect our loon friends by keeping a respectful distance from them in our waters. This will help to protect them from becoming entangled in fishing lines and/or accidentally swallowing fishing tackle. Also, we should never feed loons because they will associate humans with food and will approach fisherman, thus increasing potential harm.



## FCAL Essay Contest

In its continuing effort to fulfill its mission to promote the aesthetic appreciation, water quality, wildlife habitat and fisheries of our waterways, FCAL conducts an annual countywide- essay contest for 5th and 6th graders. This year's contest topic was "My Favorite Memory on a Forest County Lake or Stream". All the winning essays will be posted in the Crandon Public Library this summer and at Kentuck Day. Space does not allow publication of all the winning essays here, but following is an example of the essays from this year. It is the First Place essay written by Chase Marshall, 5th grader at Crandon Elementary School.

### My Favorite Memory on a Forest County Lake

*I have a lot of good memories on a Forest County lake. My family owns a cabin on Lake Lucerne. We have a wonderful beach there and I am very grateful. I love every part of that beach, but my absolute favorite part is on those hot summer nights. We get the whole family, go outside and light a fire. We all sit around it and eat s'mores. We play the game "My father owns a grocery store".*

*We look up at the stars and talk about the vast endlessness of space. We listen to the sounds of nature, like the sounds of the crickets chirping and playing their song. We hear the sounds of the frogs croaking as they hop out of the water. We hear the sounds of the waves slapping the shore. We hear the sounds of the loon's eerie call echoing over the lake.*

*As we sit around the campfire, the fireflies dance through the air like lanterns in the sky. We look up at the starry night sky and see the constellations. We see the big dipper, the little dipper, Orion's belt and Leo. Sometimes me and my brother and run off to the lake with flashlights and look for frogs on the shore.*

*We all sit around the fire and talk for hours until midnight. We stay until we're so tired, we can hardly stay awake. Then we get our stuff, put the fire out and go to bed. That cabin has been in the family for generations. I promised my dad that I would never sell it and I never will. That cabin has so many great memories. That is not only my favorite memory on a Forest County lake, but my favorite memory period.*

## New FCAL Project

High School AIS Field Trip: Starting in the fall of 2013, FCAL provided an opportunity for students in the Crandon High School Environmental Science Class to take a field trip to Lake Metonga and view firsthand the invasive species found there. Along with a pontoon ride on the lake to witness invasives in the water, there were also learning stations on shore manned by RT Krueger and Mike Preul. Instrumental in organizing and carrying out this project were Les Schramm and Harold Resch. They were recognized and thanked by the Crandon School Board.

The other area high schools will be participating in this program in the future.

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## State AIS Funding

by Les Schramm, Lake Metonga Association, Inc.

Lake Metonga Association discovered an Aquatic Invasive Species ("AIS"), Eurasian Water Milfoil ("EWM"), in 1998. The Lake Association immediately addressed the problem and requested direction from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources ("DNR"). With the DNR's assistance a management program was developed to prevent and control the spread of EWM.

The goal of this management program was to bring EWM densities within levels that minimally affect the aquatic ecosystem in the Lake. Herbicides were used in an attempt to eliminate the stands of surveyed EWM beds. A consultant was used to assist in developing grant applications in order to obtain funding from the State.

If EWM, this non-native species, becomes the dominant aquatic plant, the dense stands of this exotic will have a negative affect on navigation, recreation, will present safety concerns and prevent the growth of desirable native submersed species.

This year the Association was denied a grant award. Following is the explanation received from the DNR.

"There was just not enough money in the ACEI category to fund all of the proposed projects in this funding cycle. There were \$514,000 available in this category and over \$1,314,000 in requests."

It is evident that EWM has spread to other lakes as the requests for funding by other associations has dramatically increased. This exemplifies the need for the CLEAN BOATS – CLEAN WATERS Program to curtail the spread and educate lake users about the importance of cleaning their boats, trailers and equipment. Let each of us be a part of this preventative program.

## Groundwater Pumping Threats Grow

Scott Froehkle, Project Manager, Central Sands

Water Action Coalition

Carl Sinderbrand, Attorney, Axley Brynerson, LLP

George Kraft, Professor, Center for Watershed Science, UWSP

High capacity wells are drying lakes, streams, and wetlands, and their threat grows along with their increasing numbers. The good news: the recent unanimous Supreme Court decision (Beulah) has reinforced the State's duty to protect public trust surface waters and consider impacts to them in well decisions. The bad news: DNR is minimizing its court mandate, powerful interest groups are lobbying for unlimited pumping, some politicians are pushing industry-friendly "solutions" that will accelerate approval of new and larger wells, and new limits on citizen challenges to well permits are set to take effect on July 1.

*"Every child is born a naturalist. His eyes are, by nature, open to the glories of the stars, the beauty of the flowers, and the mystery of life."* ~R. Search

## Warning! Garden Centers are Selling Invasive Shrub

Written by Rob Zimmer, Post-Crescent Media

This spring, a few large retail garden centers in our area are offering a known invasive plant, Scotch Broom, for sale. The plant, known by the Latin name *Cytisus Scoparius*, is considered potentially highly invasive in Wisconsin, and is considered "prohibited" by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources.

Avoid purchasing and planting this invasive shrub.

Scotch Broom is a medium to large shrub that can grow from 3-12 feet high, and features yellow to reddish pea-like flowers along its unusually textured branches. It is this unusual beauty that makes it such an attractive buy to consumers, who are not familiar with its classification as invasive.

Unfortunately, this is how invasive plants gain their foothold on North American soils; anxious gardeners looking for something new and different. This is exactly how buckthorn got its start in our area. Despite our good intentions, plants never stay in one place. Birds eat the seeds, and well, we know what birds do with them. In addition, birds fly meaning they can "drop" off those seeds many miles from the original plant.

The good news is, Scotch Broom may not be entirely winter hardy in our area, meaning its spread could be slowed. In the southern part of the state, however, the plant is gaining a stronghold.

Please do your part and refuse to purchase these plants, despite their beauty and your good intentions.

## FCAL Photography Contest

Open to all high school students in the county including graduating seniors and incoming freshmen, a photo contest is currently underway.

Rules: Prizes (1st place \$100, 2nd place \$50 and 3rd place \$25) will be awarded to the most creative pictures involving vegetation from a Forest County waterway. The entry must include the name of the vegetation and the name of the waterway where it was taken. The picture must be taken by the contestant submitting the entry. The contest closes on September 1, 2014. Entries will be submitted digitally to: [photos@fcal-wis.org](mailto:photos@fcal-wis.org)

Up to 3 entries allowed per person. Please include your name, phone number, email address, name of high school and the required information about the vegetation. Contestants agree that all submitted pictures may be published by FCAL, may be used in newspaper articles, brochures and other publications, and may be displayed at our booth during local events.

## A Tale of Toads and Men

Source: Keynote Speaker, Wisconsin Lakes Partnership Convention, 2014

Dr. Tyrone Hayes, a professor of integrative biology at the University of California, Berkeley is best known for his research on the herbicide atrazine and its affect on amphibians. "Surprisingly, frog hormones are very similar, and in some cases identical to human hormones," he says. "So what affects a frog may also affect humans."

Atrazine has been used since 1950 and currently 80 million pounds of it are used each year. The European Union and Switzerland have banned it since 2004.

First he looked at its use in the African Clawed Frog which is commonly used in science because it is a well known model and the human pregnancy hormone is exactly the same as this frog, so whatever atrazine does to these frogs will also happen to humans. He discovered that atrazine makes estrogen which has been linked to breast cancer. He also found that the males lost testosterone and developed ovaries.

His next studies involved use of the North American Leopard Frogs to see if the same results occur in the wild. The study was done using .1 parts per billion which he compared to using .001 parts of a grain of salt to 2 liters of water. He compared this amount to the recommended application amount of up to 29 million parts per billion which was far higher than that used in his research lab.



Atrazine can be found in agricultural runoff, temporary pools, permanent water and precipitation. ½ million pounds of it come down in rainwater every year and can travel 1,000 miles.

Although Wisconsin regulates its use, it is still used along with other herbicides and insecticides.

A high concentration of it is used in Salinas, CA where 85% of our country's lettuce comes from. 50% of our fruit, nuts, vegetables and dairy come from CA. Atrazine can be found in the urine of people who apply it to fields.

Lab research published by the EPA showed atrazine causes these results in rats: prostate and mammary cancer, immune failure, neurological damage and abortions.

22 authors from 12 countries published research results of atrazine effects on fish, reptiles, birds and mammals which showed low sperm counts in the animals studied.

Research also shows that there is a high correlation between women who get pregnant during peak contamination of atrazine and the greater likelihood of having babies with birth defects. Congressman Keith Ellison from Minnesota has been trying to get a bill passed which would ban atrazine.

If you are interested in viewing the entire presentation, go to the archives of the Wisconsin Lakes Partnership Convention, Saturday morning keynote speaker at this site: [uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/uwexlakes/pages/programs/convention/2014/default.aspx](http://uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/uwexlakes/pages/programs/convention/2014/default.aspx)

To read more on the subject of pesticide use and our food go to: [uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/clue/Documents/Water/HowPesticidesAffectFrogsandpeople2.pdf](http://uwsp.edu/cnr-ap/clue/Documents/Water/HowPesticidesAffectFrogsandpeople2.pdf)

## Got Terrestrial Invasives?

Invasives are lurking everywhere, on the side of the road, in a local park, even in your backyard! That's why WRISC is asking for your invasive locations. With the help of citizens like you, we can map invasive locations across our coverage area. This helps us keep track of the spread of invasives, find priority locations that need treatment, and catch early detection populations before they spread. Not sure if it's invasive? Not a problem. Take pictures and send them to [wildriverscwma@gmail.com](mailto:wildriverscwma@gmail.com) and we'll identify what you have. Visit our citizen monitoring webpage at <http://www.wrisc.org/citizenmonitoring.htm> for more information and to download our citizen monitoring reporting form (or contact WRISC and we'll send you one). Did you know WRISC has some money to treat invasives on private and public property? Check out our new Rapid Response and Private Forest Control projects.

**WHAT:** FCAL FALL FORUM - Round Table Discussion

**WHEN:** Saturday, September 13, 2014

**TIME:** Registration 9:30 a.m.

**WHERE:** Lake Lucerne Advancement Association

Clubhouse (4 miles south of Hwy. 8 on Cty. W)

The following lakes in Forest County will be monitored for Aquatic Invasive Species during Great Lakes Early Detection Monitoring during 2014.

*Windfall Lake, Crane Lake, Little Rice Lake, Pine Lake, Hilbert Lake, Lake Laura, Wolf Lake, Luna Lake, Crystal Lake, Upper Ninemile Lake*

This is a tentative list and more may be added. The monitoring dates have not been set yet.

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## Light Pollution and its Ill-Effects

submitted by Mike Henderson

(Information provided by the Wikipedia web site.)

As we watch our lakes become more and more developed we can also notice our starry skies noticeably fading due to light pollution.

Light trespass occurs when unwanted light enters another's property or public domain creating unwelcome illumination and blocking evening views and night solitude.

Light pollution also poses a serious threat to nocturnal wildlife and negatively impacts plant and animal physiology. The rhythm of life is orchestrated by the natural patterns of light and dark and disruption to these patterns impacts ecological dynamics.

Studies suggest that light pollution around lakes prevents zooplankton from eating surface algae causing algae blooms that can kill off the lakes plants and lower water quality. This same nighttime light can also interfere with the ability of moths to navigate and therefore disrupt their pollinating process.

Reduction of these adverse affects is up to each and every one of us, and this type of pollution is easy to control. The use of "full cut-off" fixtures outside insures light is only directed downward, wasting less light directed outward or upward. Timers are especially valuable in reducing light pollution by automatically turning off unneeded outdoor lights. And finally by manually turning off all outdoor lights when we are asleep or away.

## News from Lake Julia

by John Snell

The Lake Julia Association sponsored a lake study by Onterra during the summers of 2011 and 2012, with the results reported in July of 2013. 33 out of 43 property owners responded to a questionnaire stating that they were generally satisfied with the present lake, but concerned about future invasive species and water quality. In brief summary, the report stated: No aquatic invasive were found, although rusty crayfish have been observed by residents. Average total phosphorus concentrations were below median which ranks as excellent. Chlorophyll also fell below median values while nitrogen/phosphorus ration was limited which means cutting phosphorus input would help limit plant growth. Most of this comes from the adjacent wetlands, so not much can be done about that. If restoration of shoreline is done, primary emphasis should be on the developed and semi-developed areas. Onterra helped Lake Julia Association create a lake management plan.

*"The pleasures of spring are available to everybody, and cost nothing."*

~George Orwell

## Silver Lake News

Dan Verbanac, Chairman of our Forest County Silver Lake Association Lake Committee, has prepared a detailed summary on Eurasian water milfoil in our lake for our Silver Lake Spring Newsletter. It begins with the discovery of EWM here in 2010 and outlines our efforts from that time to the present to control its spread, along with our plans for future action. In an answer to questions asked by people from other lakes we would like to bring the Forest County Association of Lakes and the public up to date with some of that information through this newsletter by quoting some of Dan Verbanac's report that will be included in our Silver Lake newsletter.

At the time of the 2010 discovery of EWM it was first assumed that it was confined to a few remote areas off the west side of the Silver Lake boat landing. Hand pulling was used, as it is the preferred control method for colonies of under 0.75 acres or fewer than 100 plants. However, after a more detailed study performed by Onterra Lake Management Consulting Service, a more significant amount of EWM was discovered. In May of 2012, Santec, another consulting company that specializes in herbicide treatment, treated 10.4 acres of Silver Lake. In July of that year SLA members dove around the treated area and other areas where EWM had been located in 2011. It appeared that the May, 2012 treatment had a significant impact on the EMW. In September of 2012 Onterra conducted post-treatment surveys. During these surveys, a crew meandered the entire littoral area of Silver Lake while focusing intently upon the southwestern bay and the 2012 treatment area. Few plants were observed during the survey. As we moved into 2013 there was continued hand pulling by many volunteers throughout the summer. Unfortunately, during the fall 2013 survey more EWM was found.

A two-tier area control strategy is being implemented for Silver Lake in 2014, whereas herbicide treatment would occur on the highest concentration of EWM and volunteer-based hand harvesting would target the additional occurrences around the lake. The preliminary herbicide control strategy includes targeting 6.6 contiguous acres with granular 2,4-D at a higher dose than was applied in 2012.

The level of volunteer-based hand-harvesting that occurred on Silver Lake in 2013 was encouraging. A similar or slightly greater amount of effort conducted in 2014 should prove effective at targeting the isolated EWM occurrences that were located within the eastern and northern parts of the lake. In order for this technique to be successful, the entire plant, including the root, needs to be removed from the lake, along with all plant fragments that may detach during the control effort.

Dovetailing with the ongoing AIS Early Detection and Response Projects, we are in the process of creating a comprehensive lake management plan starting in 2014. This process will result in holistic understanding of the Silver Lake ecosystem that includes assessments of the water quality, watershed, shoreline condition, fisheries, native aquatic plant communities, and stakeholder perceptions.

Silver Lake residents and friends are grateful for and support the Forest County Silver Lake Association members who have assumed leadership and who are sharing their skills in guiding us on in the most important effort to control EWM in our lake and to prevent it from spreading to other lakes.

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## Roberts Lake Update

Welcome to Spring! Hopefully, by the time you read this, your lakes haven't re-frozen. Like everywhere up this way, it was a long, cold winter on Roberts Lake. The lake froze over on November 24th and finally cleared out on May 7th.

The combination of cold and snow created terrible travel conditions on the lake and we saw fishing shacks being removed via truck, plow, and chains as early as January. The weather almost messed-up a popular outing held by Roberts Lake residents that is quickly becoming an annual tradition. This is a winter party and fisherie featuring a fish fry with all the trimmings. It's held on the ice in the middle of the lake, with warmth provided, as needed, by a few fishing shacks, some temporary wind breaks, a big bonfire and for the faint of heart and cold of toe, some heated cars and trucks. The winter weather this year made it impossible to assemble the needed items out on the lake, but fortunately one of the organizers stepped-up and provided shore facilities, so the party went forward, almost as usual.

The Roberts Lake "Loon Squad" again placed loon nesting platforms around the lake last summer. Loons used two of the three platforms during 2013, with two eggs being produced on each. However, only one of the 4 eggs hatched, and the fate of that single chick is uncertain, since it was observed for only a couple of weeks after hatching. Observers noted that black flies were tormenting parent loons and driving them off of the nest on at least one platform. That may be part of the reason for the lack of success in 2013. Platforms have been placed and are being used again this year. Loons face many parental challenges, and we remind lake users on Roberts and all lakes to stay at least 100 feet away from platforms and any other nest sites, and to minimize boat created wave wash that may affect loon nests.

The Roberts Lake Association again awarded a Ron Garrity Memorial Scholarship to one student in each of the three local high schools this past spring. The RLA hopes to encourage student interest in lake and conservation pursuits, and also to demonstrate to the local communities that the RLA membership, both residents and week-enders, are supportive of their civic and economic success.

The annual Roberts Lake Fisherie will be held at the RLA clubhouse on August 9 this year, and all of our Northwoods friends are invited and encouraged to attend. As usual, there will be a fishing contest, a raffle, a corn roast, food, refreshments, games, prizes and a whole lot of fun. Be there...

## Waste Not, Want Not

"To waste, to destroy our natural resources, to skin and exhaust the land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result undermining, in the days of our children, the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed."

- It takes 20 times more energy to make an aluminum can from new materials than from recycled materials.
- For every ton of paper we recycle, we save 7,000 gallons of water from requiring chemical treatment.
- A quart of motor oil can pollute 250,000 gallons of water.

## Springtime at Trump Lake

By Rich Wickershiem, President, Trump Lake Protective Assoc.

As of April 30, 2014 the ducks, the loons, and the snowbirds have all returned. Unfortunately, they have been greeted with a lake that is still covered with ice. There have also been sightings of beaver and otter on the ice. Surely spring has to arrive soon. Hopefully all of the winter snow and the recent rain will raise the lake level a few inches. The ice is getting dark and we are hoping it will be gone for the opening of the 2014 fishing season.

New size limits will be in effect for Trump Lake bass this year. Largemouth and smallmouth bass less than 14" may be kept, except one fish may be over 18". The daily bag limit is 3 in total. We have anxiously been awaiting this change because there has been an over abundance of the smaller largemouth bass in the lake.

So far there are no invasive species in the lake. We ask that boaters continue to act responsibly by removing all plant life from their boats and trailers before launching in Trump Lake.

Please join us for our annual fund raising event will be held on 8/16/2014 at the pavilion by the boat landing. Proceeds are used to plant fish and for any projects that are fishing related. Information about this event and other Trump Lake activities can be found on the website: [www.trumplake.org](http://www.trumplake.org)

## Recipe from the Lakeshore

Source: *Yummy Plants Found Along Wisconsin Lakeshores and Easy Recipes for their Gastronomical Enjoyment*, [uwsp.edu/uwexplakes/convention/archives](http://uwsp.edu/uwexplakes/convention/archives) presented by Marquita Sheehan and Patrick Goggin

There are many edible plants that grow along our shorelines. Among those are: fiddleheads (ferns), leeks, nuts, greens, onions, berries, duck potatoes and flowers. Check out the archived presentation to learn how to identify these plants. Here is a recipe for your enjoyment.

### Greens with Fruit Vinaigrette

#### INGREDIENTS:

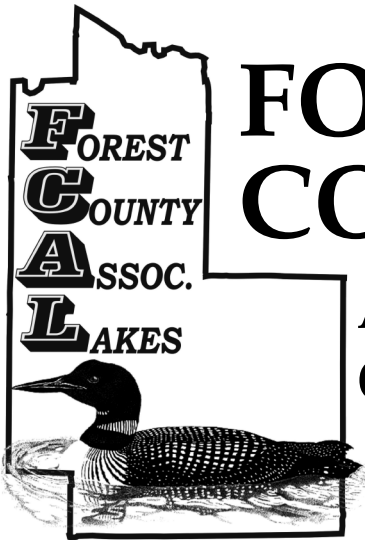
1T white wine or champagne vinegar/ 6T olive oil/ 1 red onion, thinly sliced/ 2-3T sugar/ salt and pepper to taste / 2 dashes hot pepper sauce/ ½ C homemade jam or jelly made from blueberry, serviceberry, pin cherries, or chokecherry)/ 2 pears, cored and sliced/ big bunch of washed greens (such as dandelions, water cress or sheep's sorrel)

#### PREPARATION:

- Wash and spin the greens in a salad spinner
- Mix together the vinaigrette ingredients
- Toss the greens with pears, red onion, and vinaigrette
- Add a bit of dry cheese like asiago or manchego on top

*"A river is the report card for its watershed."*

~Alan Lavere



# FOREST COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF LAKES, INC.

## 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 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.

Visit Forest County Association of Lakes:  
[www.fcals-wis.org](http://www.fcals-wis.org)

## Wisconsin Fishing Facts

Submitted by Mike Henderson, Source DNR

1. What percentage of Wisconsin adults say they fish?  
 36%                      78%                      53%
2. Fishing in Wisconsin generates how much of an economic impact?  
 \$2.75 billion    \$1.6 million            \$3.9 million
3. How many jobs does fishing in Wisconsin support?  
 30,000                      5,264                      10,294
4. About how many fishing licenses does Wisconsin sell annually?  
 95,231                      1.4 million              5.2 million
5. About how many fish do anglers catch annually?  
 46 million            22 million              88 million
6. About how many of those fish do they keep?  
 25 million            79 million              33 million
7. How much tax revenue do fishing related activities and sales generate?  
 \$200 million    \$763,000                      \$46 million
8. What is the state record for a speared sturgeon?  
 212 pounds    176 pounds              342 pounds
9. About how many fish does the DNR usually raise and stock?  
 5 million            12 million              8 million
10. How many nonresident anglers fished in Wisconsin in 2006?  
 381,000            425,000                      592,000

## Answers

(1) 53%, (2) \$2.7 billion, (3) 30,000, (4) 1.4 million, (5) 88 million, (6) 33 million, (7) \$200 million, (8) 212 pounds, (9) 12 million, (10) 381,000

## FOREST COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF LAKES, INC. Membership Application

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 (\$15/yr.)   
  Lake Organization(\$25/yr.)   
  Business Org. (\$50/yr.)

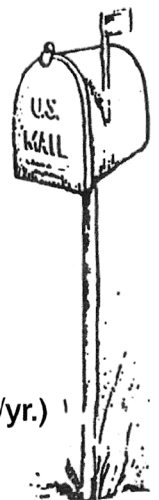
Make checks payable to : FCAL, Inc.  
 Return application and check to:

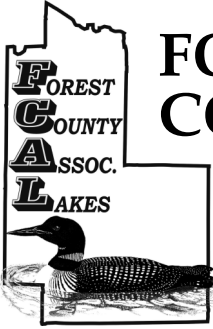
Treasurer, FCAL, Inc.  
 P.O. Box 68  
 Pickerel, WI 54465

New

Renewal

Members do not need to live on water.





# FOREST COUNTY

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

PRSR STD  
US POSTAGE PAID  
EAGLE RIVER WI  
PERMIT NO 7

This newsletter and other interesting information can be viewed on line at...  
[www.fcsl-wis.org](http://www.fcsl-wis.org)

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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