FOREST COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF LAKES

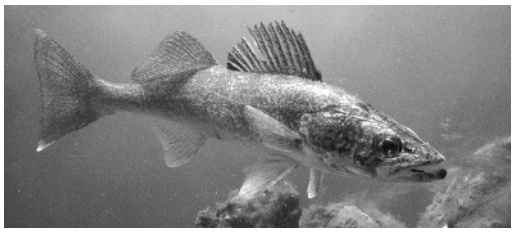
"To the lake I go, to lose my mind and find my soul"
Edgar Allen Poe

Summer 2022

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 inland water bodies, environs and watershed for now and future generations, including but not limited to: aesthetic beauty, water quality, wildlife habitat and fisheries.

Three Common Walley Myths Your Lake Group Should Know About

Submitted by Vi Lamers, FCAL Board Member



The DNR is in the process of updating the state's walleye management plan, which dates back to 1998. We found a lot of interesting myths and misconceptions about this species and how we manage them. Let's look at some of those myths with the hopes of creating a more informed public that can help us manage for great walleye populations in Wisconsin

Myth: Any lake can become a good walleye lake. This myth is pervasive because it's born out of the hope that anyone can have great walleye fishing right off their own dock. In reality, it takes a fairly specific combination of habitat factors to create a great walleye population. The best walleye lakes (those that support natural reproduction and higher densities of adults) tend to be larger, deeper, and cooler. This is unsurprising when you consider that walleye are a coolwater species, and Wisconsin is actually on the southern edge of its range. The size of a waterbody is important not just because those lakes tend to be deeper, but large lakes also provide habitat diversity. Walleye need suitable habitat at all life stages, including windswept rock to spawn on, open water areas with abundant food for fry, and nursery areas for juveniles. Deeper, and oftentimes dark-stained, water supports walleye in another key way. Walleye are low-light hunters. In fact, that's how they got their name! Walleye excel in lakes, or parts of lakes, with low light penetration. Fish biologists have termed this important area "optical habitat," and we're finding it to be an important determinant of where walleye succeed. When paired with the temperature needs of the species, we developed the term "thermal-optical habitat." Many small, shallow, clear lakes simply have insufficient thermaloptical habitat to support walleye. Examples of successful efforts to manipulate lakes to become walleye lakes are relatively rare. One of the most popular ideas is to add rock spawning reefs. When we consulted with DNR biologists around the state, we found many examples of this being attempted, but few instances where it was deemed a success. That may be because many of the other key habitat characteristics for walleye, such as depth and water clarity, are relatively fixed characteristics of a lake.

Myth: Stocking is just as good (or better) than natural reproduction. Stocking is one of the most popular fish management activities. The appeal is simple and powerful: add more walleye and we'll have great fishing! Oftentimes there is interest in stocking even when walleye are naturally reproducing. Some casual anglers believe that all walleye they catch are stocked fish. The reality is that stocking is just one of many tools to manage a fishery. Like all tools, it is useful in certain circumstances, but not others. The DNR stocks walleye in three kinds of scenarios: research,

Continued on Page 2 ☞

Attention!

THIS NEWSLETTER IS MAILED TO EACH RIPARIAN LAND OWNER IN FOREST COUNTY. IT DOES NOT INDICATE MEMBERSHIP IN FCAL!
PLEASE CONSIDER JOINING FCAL BY COMPLETING THE MEMBERSHIP FORM IN THE BACK OF THIS NEWSLETTER AND SENDING IT IN. THIS NEWSLETTER IS MADE AVAILABLE IN LARGE PART DUE TO A GRANT FROM THE MOLE LAKE SOKAOGON CHIPPEWA COMMUNITY. THANK YOU!

Continued from Page 1

rehabilitation, and maintenance. Research stocking is done as part of a larger study, often where we are trying to learn more about how to stock effectively or efficiently. Rehabilitation stocking is done in lakes that used to support natural reproduction. In this case, the stocking is intended to be temporary until natural reproduction resumes. Maintenance stocking is done in lakes that don't support natural reproduction, but habitat conditions are suitable for stocked walleye to survive and provide a fishery. It is lakes with natural reproduction of walleye that generally support the highest densities of adults. There are exceptions, of course, but on average a stocked walleye population has about one third as many adults as a naturally reproducing population. …In summary, we stock when we need to, and it can work to provide good fisheries. But where it is feasible, preserving or restoring natural reproduction by protecting and restoring habitat can be much more fruitful.

Myth: The [insert species] are eating all the walleye. If we're not catching (and eating) walleye, then something else must be. At least, that's where our minds go as anglers when we're having a bad day of fishing. Competition between walleye and other species or predation on walleye by other species are frequent concerns. Certainly, these kinds of fish community interactions are important to the management of a lake. But people's beliefs about who's eating who often venture into the "myth" level of misunderstanding. Let's start with the big bad muskellunge. As North America's largest predatory freshwater fish, it's easy to picture a "musky" gobbling up all the little walleye in a lake. But research has shown something very different. While walleye do show up in musky diets on occasion, great musky lakes in Wisconsin are often some of the best walleye lakes as well. This doesn't mean that the two species are best buddies or that they have a symbiotic relationship. More likely, it is evidence that both species do well in the same general habitats. In most big, deep, cool lakes you'll find both species doing pretty well. It is certainly not a "one or the other" scenario. There is a somewhat different story with largemouth bass, but even this interaction is more complicated than it may seem on the surface. Largemouth bass abundance has been increasing in many Wisconsin lakes, while at the same time walleye have decreased. There are a number of likely factors driving this relationship. Climate change is making lakes warmer, sometimes weedier, and often clearer. If you read closely above, you know that's the opposite set of conditions for walleye to succeed. Largemouth bass, on the other hand, thrive in warm, weedy lakes. While the two species may have some direct interactions, we are really seeing entire lakes shifting towards more of a home field advantage for largemouth bass. This is especially true on lakes that were already on the smaller/clearer/shallower end of the spectrum for walleye lakes.

If you are a little disheartened after reading these myths, I wouldn't blame you. The DNR will be identifying key areas where partner groups, like lake associations, can help us in our mission of making and maintaining great walleye fishing opportunities across the state.

Source: Reprinted from Lake Tides, Volume 46, No. 2, Spring/Summer 2021; Max Wolter, WI-DNR Senior Fisheries Biologist & Walleye Team Co-Lead

Loon-y Facts

Submitted by
FCAL Board Member Pat Schultz

The common loon… our friend on many northern Wisconsin lakes. We miss our friends when they leave in the fall and welcome them when they return in the spring. Here are some loon facts you may not know!

1. Where do Wisconsin loons go in winter?

Loons migrate south to the southern Atlantic states and Gulf coasts.

2. Do loons return to the same lake every year?

Yes, at 6-7 years of age (when they are able to breed) loons establish a breeding territory with a mate and return yearly to the same lake for nesting.

3. How long to loons live?

20-30 years!

4. Why do loons cry at night?

Loons wail during night chorusing. They hoot to communicate with family members.

5. What is a group of loons called?

An asylum!

6. Do loons turn white in the winter?

At the end of breeding season, loons molt. They transition from black and white to gray and white plumage.

7. How many fish does a loon eat in a day?

2 pounds! (fish of 10-70 grams each).

8. How can you tell male loons from females?

The male loon is larger.

9. How deep can loons dive?

200 feet!

10. How can we help loons?

Use lead free bait when fishing; allow deadfall trees to remain where they've naturally toppled in the water;
keep a respectable distance from loons on your lake.

I hope you have enjoyed reading some interesting facts about our loon friends. They are our treasured friends who add so much to our lakes–their haunting cries, their friendly hoots, their presence alone or in pairs/groups add so much to our waterways. May we always take care to make sure our friends can thrive!

FCAL President's Message from Pam Schroeder

May is always my favorite month to be a leader of FCAL. This is the month we judge and award prizes to our 5th & 6th grade students who have entered FCAL's annual essay contest. Reading their memories about fun times on Forest County lakes and their opinions about how to keep our lakes clean always makes me laugh and cry and gives me great hope for the future. When you love something, you are motivated to take care of it and it is clear that the kids who live here in Forest County love their lakes and streams. Consider attending FCAL's annual banquet on October 22nd to hear the essays read by this year's winners. You won't be disappointed.

These two years of living with the pandemic have caused many of us to lose hope. I was worried about the future of FCAL at the end of 2021 because 4 long time and very faithful board members asked to be removed from the board. Those members are: Les Schramm, Harry Resch, Stu MacPherson and Bruce Court. All of these great men were sent Meritorious Service Awards to recognize their many years of service but that does not seem like ample compensation. Les was a founding member of FCAL, Harry always organized the annual essay contest, Stu and Bruce Court faithfully attended board meetings and helped with Fall Forum and Kentuck Day. They were a great source of information and wisdom. I was concerned for the future of our club because recruiting board members has always been a difficult job and this year we needed to replace 4!

A miracle happened. We have 4 new, enthusiastic replacements. Our new members are: Curt Haga from Pickerel Lake, Patty Orlovsky and Jim Zach from Lake Lucerne and Mark Truyman from Lake Metonga. In addition to these new members, we have 3 active liasons who attend meetings to bring us all updates: Steve Kircher from the Forest County Land and Water Conservation Department, Larry Sommer from Lumberjack RC&D and also WRISC (Wild Rivers Invasive Species Coalition), and Derek Thorn who is our Tri-County AIS advisor. So much energy is exciting! What a privilege it is to lead this fine group of people.

Board meetings are held the 3rd Friday of every month in the lower level of the Crandon Library and are also accessible via Zoom. You are invited to attend as a guest. If you want to attend via Zoom, let me know by texting your email address to 920-540-8702. I will send you a link just before the meeting which starts at 9:30AM. Jean Fanin will be presenting to the board about changes to shoreland zoning on June 17th. Until then, remember to love your lake!

"Perhaps the truth depends on a walk around the lake." Wallace Stevens

Forest County Association of Lakes (FCAL) Celebrates 30 Years!

It all became official on September 16, 1992 when the Forest County Association of Lakes incorporation was officially signed by then Secretary of State, Douglas La Follette.

Happy Anniversary!

Mary Bierman was the catalyst for creating the organization. Mary, having a longtime interest in river and lake preservation and having been a leader and contributor to environmental protection and enhancement of Forest County Lakes and water resources, developed and presented educational programs for lake groups. In 1994, she was appointed by Governor Thompson to the Wisconsin Land and Water Conservation Board and served on the board of the Wisconsin Association of Lakes.

Over the years, FCAL has served as a means for lake organizations to share with each other and learn from each other. It has been instrumental in supporting education and legislation concerning: land use, zoning, soil erosion, septic systems, grants, invasive species education, Other activities include: Eurasian milfoil education, conducting environmental science field trip for the three area high school students, water quality monitoring, conducting a 5th and 6th grade essay contest at the three county schools, annual newsletter, fall forum, annual meeting, environmental books donated to the public library and the Potawatomi Library, development of a website (fcal-wis.org), informational placemats for area restaurants, purchase and distribution of invasive species cards, and Clean Boats/Clean Water and Citizens Lake Monitoring.

To quote Mary, "Our hope and desire is that we preserve and protect this heritage for our children and our children's children. I believe that in order to do this we need to learn from our past mistakes. We need to band together to effectively influence government groups and to learn how to achieve goals through use of the educational resources and grants which are available."

Don't take our waters and the forest covered shores of our lakes for granted.

What's the Big Deal About Using Lead Tackle?

Submitted by Vi Lamers, FCAL Board Member

Have you ever wondered why lead is not allowed in gasoline, paint and many other products but is still legal to use in tackle? New Hampshire, Maine, New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, our national parks, Canada and the European Union have banned the sale of or use of lead tackle. Lead shot is no longer legal to use in waterfowl hunting. As far back as 1991, a federal law was created to ban lead shot in waterfowl hunting. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service estimated that in 1997 alone, 1.4 million ducks were saved due to the ban . But Wisconsin has no laws banning sale of or use of lead weights and jigs.

Here's why it's a big deal: The smallest lead sinker will kill a loon. It is the primary cause of death for loons, eagles, herons, swans and other species.

1. Loons need small stones to grind up their food and often mistake lead sinkers for the stones.

2. Fish swallow lead sinkers which then are eaten by the loons – poisoning and resulting in the slow, agonizing death of the loons.

Here's what you can do about it:

1. Dispose of any lead tackle you have at a local hazardous waste site. These sites can be found on the website **northland.edu/loonwatch** and click on **Protect Loons**.

2. Use non-toxic alternatives to lead tackle such as; tin, steel, bismuth, ceramic, glass, tungsten and composites. These are available at the same or slightly higher prices-about a penny a piece more than lead sinkers. But the price is worth it not to endanger the loons we all love to watch and hear.

3. Encourage your friends and family to switch out their lead tackle for alternative tackle. Knowing that you are not responsible for harming not only our loons but our other birds such as eagles, herons, and swans can give you peace of mind, Make this the summer that you switch to non-lead tackle.

P.S. Stop by the FCAL booth at Kentuck Day in Crandon for a free sample.

Source: Loon Watch website http://bayfieldcountylakes.org
Saving Our Lakes and Streams by James A. Brakken

UPCOMING EVENTS

LAKE METONGA ANNUAL MEETING
9 p.m. at Crandon High School
Saturday, August 2nd, 2022

WEEDS 'n' WALLEYES Banquet
Mole Lake Casino
October 1st, 2022, 6:00 pm; doors open at 5 pm

This event is our one really big "fun"raising event of the year. With hundreds and hundreds of raffle prizes and auction items to bid on, just about no one leaves empty handed and everyone has a great time. The event is hosted and catered at the Mole Lake Convention Center.

ROBERTS LAKE FISHEREE
Saturday, August 13th, 2022
11:00 a.m. until 5 p.m.
Roberts Lake Association Clubhouse, Krahn Court

FCAL FALL FORUM
Friday, August 19th, 2022
Lake Lucerne Clubhouse

FCAL ANNUAL MEETING/DINNER/PROGRAM
Saturday, October 22nd, 2022
Crandon Community Center
Speaker will be Christian Cold

Natural Repellents

Submitted by FCAL Board Member Mike Henderson

Natural Tick Repellents...
Cedar oil spray can be sprayed directly on clothing and skin and is safe for humans and pets.

Combine 20 drops of eucalyptus oil with 4oz. distilled water in a small spray bottle. This combination is also safe for dogs.

Natural Mosquito Repellents...
Plant marigolds, lemon thyme, lavender, sage, rosemary or lemon Thai grass in your yard, mosquitoes do not like them.

Also, soak a sprig of rosemary in water for a few minutes and place it on a hot grill to create mosquito repelling smoke.

Why Climate Change Matters to Us

Submitted by Vi Lamers, FCAL Board Member

Our Water –

• Increasingly heavy downpours increase run-off which increases contamination and pollution of water.

• Stronger, longer droughts put pressure on our water supplies

Our Food –

• Warmer winters increase insects and diseases moving further north, extreme temperatures damaging productivity, variability in rainfall affecting planting and harvesting.

• Hurricanes are what brought insects over from Asia to Florida causing devastation to oranges groves. In 2004, farmers sold 70% more oranges than they sold in 2016. What used to be a 64 oz. container is now a 52 oz. container but costs more.

Our Security –

• 93% of heat goes into oceans which powers stronger hurricanes which intensify faster becoming bigger, stronger, slower. The frequency may not increase but the "stronger wind speeds, more rain, and worsened storm surge add up to more potential destruction." (Yale-Climate Connection)

Our Economy –

• Rising sea levels are costly to property owners, decreasing property values. Even in the Great Lakes. Miami is raising its roads 2'.

• Heavy precipitation causes flooding which causes an increase in our insurance costs.

• Droughts in the west have dramatically increased the number of wild fires which cause loss of human lives and property,

• In 2020 the U.S. broke a record for the most billion-dollar weather and climate disasters to occur in a single year. For instance, Houston had three 500-year flood events in three years.

Sources: Katharine, Hayhoe, Climate Scientist, Plenary speaker at Wisconsin Water Week 2021; Cleanwisconsin.org; Forbes.com; Leafscore.com; wicci.wisc./edu/content/uploads/2019/12/climate-wisconsin-2050-lakes.pd; ted.com/talks/katharine_hayhoe

An Official Wisconsin Dark Sky Park

Submitted by Vi Lamers, FCAL Board Member

That's right! In 2017, the International Dark- Sky Association designated Ellison Bay's Newpoint State Park as an official Dark Sky Park. This park is surrounded by Lake Michigan and the Bay of Green Bay. Located on the eastern side of Door County Peninsula, it is a good location for stargazing and seeing the northern lights, also known as the aurora borealis. January and February are prime times to catch the northern lights here, but check conditions before heading out. Those conditions relate to the level of geomagnetic activity being right. The Kp Index (0-9) indicates the amount of geomagnetic activity. In Door County it must be over 5 over a period of three hours. It is easier than you might think to determine the Kp index. Just use a smartphone app or go to swpc.noaa.gov (Space Weather Prediction Center part of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration). Look up and good luck seeing an amazing weather phenomenon.

Source – AAA magazine, January/February 2022

Getting All Fired Up

Fireworks is seen by many to be patriotic. But for our wildlife friends it is both terrifying and dangerous.

Just ask "Lucky", the Lake Metonga eagle who was injured last year during a firework display on the lake. That day "Lucky" was very unlucky when he was severely injured by a piece of shrapnel lodged in his beak. The damage to his beak made it impossible for him to feed himself and he was near death. Thanks to the swift actions of REGI (Raptor Education Group, Inc), his life was saved, but due to the permanent damage to his beak he will never be able to go back to his wildlife home.

According to REGI, a non-profit rehabilitation center in Antigo, fireworks occur during the eagles prime breeding time and when eaglets still cannot fly and are often startled out of their nest by the noise.

Physical damage to animals is serious in many ways: to hearing organs, fear and stress, and harmful effects from chemicals.

First, consider the damage to hearing as noted by animal-ethics.org. "The hearing of many animals is much more sensitive than it is in humans, so the explosions of fireworks are not only more disturbing to them, but they can damage their hearing more severely… Fireworks generate a higher noise level than firecrackers, gunshots (140 decibels), and some jet planes (100 decibels)."

Second, how many of you find your dog hiding under the bed during fireworks? The animal-ethics site continues with "Dogs are able to hear up to 60,000hz, while humans can't hear anything above 20,000hz, which is only a third of the capacity of dogs. This auditory acuity of dogs is one of the reasons the sound of fireworks can be so harmful to them. They show signs of overwhelming anxiety as they are unable to escape from the sound." "The noise of firecrackers can cause birds tachycardia and even death by fright. The high degree of stress birds experience is indicated by the fact that birds may temporarily or permanently abandon the places where they are."

Third, in further detail animal-ethics.org have found, "Firecrackers are poisonous, and their explosion releases harmful particles such as fine dust (PM10) that is toxic to inhale." "Careless use of fireworks can also cause mutilations and fatal accidents in animal." Just ask "Lucky" about that. Lake bottoms are often littered with fireworks debris where it can harm aquatic life.

What to do, what to do? One alternative is attending municipal fireworks or laser shows. Not only do fireworks on the lake cause stress to our domestic animals, it also affects all the wild animals in the woods around lakes and the life in lakes.

Source: Lake Metonga News 2022, animal-ethics.org

Wake Boats, A Threat to Our Lakes

Submitted by Vi Lamers, FCAL Board Member

What is a wake boat? Boats designed to create big waves, waves far larger than created by even the largest ski and fishing boats now on our lakes. Wake boats make waves so large that they can be surfed without a tow rope. Like waves in an ocean.

Why are wake boats a special difficulty for our lakes? This area's spectacular lakes are typically shallow, relatively small, have natural shorelines and soft lakebeds. Wake boats are not suited for our lakes. They create waves far larger than from wind or from ski boats. The lakebed scouring is vastly greater than with other boats whose propellers aim out, not down.

Wake boats are designed with the propeller angled downward under the boat, a full 4' below the surface. This directs a jet of prop wash scouring the lakebed 16' deep. This results in mixing centuries of sediment accumulation back into the water. Think aiming a fire hose at the lake bottom.

What else does lakebed scouring effect? Lakebed scouring is a catastrophe for our pristine lakes. Scouring: 1) Churns sediment making the lake murky, destroying or silting up fish spawning area, harming feeding by loon, otters, muskies, walleye and other sight-feeding fish. 2) Reintroduces phosphorus and nutrients that have settled to the lakebed over thousands of years. This promotes algea blooms. 3) Reintroduces mercury and other heavy metals from the lakebed. 4) Tears up aquatic vegetation, creating opportunities for aquatic invasives.

What about invasives? Wake boats use lake water as ballast. It must be pumped out each time the boat leaves, but several gallons are always retained in the tanks. Thus, the ballast tanks mix water from the previous lake into each new lake the wake boat enters.

Are wake boats a threat to loons? Yes, particularly from late May to early July when loons nest. The large waves wash over and destroy loon nests in reed beds or on shore just inches above the water level. Also, the

FOREST COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF LAKES, INC. 2022 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.) ☐ ($100/Five yrs.) ☐ Lake Organization ($50/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

Additional Donations_____

Members do not need to live on water.

Thanks to Our Forest County Businesses Supporting FCAL:

Johnnies Resort
Schaeffers IGA, Crandon
Laona State Bank, Laona
Associated Bank, Crandon
Northern Lake Services, Crandon

increased murkiness of water churned by wake boat prop wash decrease the ability of loons to feed.

But can't wake boats be safely used in the middle of a lake? On most lakes there is simply not enough room or depth to allow wake boats to operate without tearing up the shore and lake bottom and creating a risk to others hoping to enjoy the lake.

Do existing Wisconsin laws protect the lakebed, vegetation, loon nests etc. from wake boats? No, Wisconsin statutes protect people, docks and personal property from excessive wakes. No Wisconsin law protects the shore from huge waves created by wake boats. No Wisconsin law protects the lakebed from being torn up by the downward prop wash of a wake boat with ballast tanks full.

Source: Reprinted with permission "The Last Wilderness Alliance" They can be contacted by emailing lastwildernesalliance@gmail.com or at their website: lastwildernessalliance.org.

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 at: www.fcal-wis.org

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

IN THIS ISSUE…

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 form 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

This newsletter and other interesting information can be viewed online at: www.fcal-wis.org

Monofilament Fishing Line Will Last Up to 600 Years

Submitted by Vi Lamers

Monofilament fishing line, made of a single-strand of strong flexible clear plastic, is in common use today. I am sure you already knew that, but did you know that it does not biodegrade and will last up to 600 years!

The problem is not with the line itself but with how it is discarded. When left near the shoreline it can create a hazard to birds and other wildlife. Not to mention the danger to swimmers – just ask our nine- year-old grandson whose foot got caught in the line in only about four to five feet of water but he could not get it untangled by himself. Scary. It can also be a hazard to divers and boat propellers. Even line left in open trash cans and in landfills can be picked up by birds and other wildlife and entangle them.

If collected, though, the line can be melted down into pellets and repurposed in a variety of other uses: toys, fish habitat structures, and tackle boxes–to name just a few.

There is no need for you to wait for a solution. One is already here. Participate in WI DNR's pilot program and build your own bin. Outdoor bins can be made relatively simply and inexpensively from PVC pipe.

The estimated cost to construct a simple outdoor collection bin is approximately $12. Here are the materials you will need.

- Two feet of 6-inch PVC pipe
- One 6-inch PVC elbow
- One 6-inch PVC female threaded adapter
- One 6-inch PVC threaded male plug
- Adhesive
- Stickers to label the bin
- Materials to secure the bin to a kiosk or post near boat landing

Glue the elbow to one end of the pipe and the adapter to the other. Drill two holes in the plug (this is for drainage in case water gets into the recycling container) and attach (hand tight). Secure the bin to a kiosk or post near a boat landing, then attach stickers and signage.

If there is no recycling bin at your site, use an empty tennis ball container and some velcro to make your own bin for your boat. If you are not near a DNR recycling center, cut the line into small pieces less than six inches long and then put them in the trash.

What a great project for your lake association to protect your lake or a service project for your community.

Source: DNR.Wi.Gov/Topic/Recycling/FishingLine