

FOREST COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF LAKES

*"So lovely is the loneliness of a wild lake."
Edgar Allen Poe*

 **Summer 2021**

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.

Here and Now – What is Being Done

Submitted by Vi Lamers, FCAL Board Member & Newsletter Editor

Boy, this past winter was a bad one if you are into snowmobiling in the Northwoods. How about ice fishing last year when the ice was porous and dangerous? Have you seen the lake level on Lucerne?

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To that end, let's discuss the climate. (Just a reminder of the difference between climate and weather. Weather refers to short term atmospheric conditions while climate is the weather of a specific region averaged over a long period of time.) There is an ongoing dispute between those who feel climate change is real and others who feel it is not real and/or not as bad as portrayed. Check out the results of a survey conducted in the U.S. in 2020:

Question	Answer
Is global warming happening?	72% yes
Will it harm plants and animals?	71% yes
Will it harm future generations?	65% yes
Will it harm people in developing countries?	65% yes
Will it harm people in the U.S?	61% yes
Will it affect you personally?	43% yes



Hmmm, interesting that so many believe it exists but that it does not affect us. This is a very divisive issue with strong opinions on both sides.

Whether or not you believe in climate change, we need to care about our environment here and now because it affects our lives directly: our water, our food, our security, our

economy, our health. So, let's talk about why and how it matters to us.

As parents, as lake lovers, as hikers, fishermen/women, hunters, bikers, as caring citizens of our economy and national security, as faith-based people, we can make a difference here and now in caring for the environment.

Closer to home, *here and now* in Wisconsin we are having:

- ✓ warmer winters,
- ✓ shorter ice cover
- ✓ shorter snow season
- ✓ an increase in summer heat waves
- ✓ an increase in heavy precipitation (National Weather Assessment – Our 1% wettest days have 42% more precipitation)
- ✓ increased flood risk
- ✓ increased insurance costs
- ✓ increase in invasive species

In Wisconsin, warming temperatures may affect our

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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

dairy industry. In warmer weather cows eat less and thereby produce less milk. Crop yields may decrease.

It is predicted that some warmwater fish may take over from the coldwater fish like trout. Even forests may change as the weather may not support certain species we love.

Here and now, in Texas, which has the highest carbon emissions of any state, 23% of their energy comes from wind energy, creating over 25,000 green jobs. The biggest U.S. army base, Fort Hood, also in Texas, gets 43% of its power from wind and solar energy and thereby saves taxpayers over \$150,000,000. Houston, the home of the gas and oil industry in North America, is meeting its Paris Agreement target. In Kentucky, the coal museum has put solar panels on its roof. United Airlines has been flying on Biofuel out of the LA airport for the past four years.

Here and now, big business is getting in on solutions. Walmart aims to generate half of its energy from renewable sources by 2025. In 2017, Apple had already matched its total electric use with renewable energy. Johnson & Johnson facilities are already powered by 35% renewable energy and plan to be powered 100% by renewable energy by 2050. Unilever (think Ben and Jerrys, Lipton, Breyers, etc.) has pledged to reduce by half its energy footprint and be carbon negative by 2030. McDonalds signed a power agreement to support wind and solar projects. And the list goes on.

Here and now, we can talk with friends and family to create positive action to work together for Wisconsin's transition to clean energy.

Talk about wind energy and encourage the installation of more wind turbines. For years now, there have been many wind turbines near Lomira along Highway 41 and many East of Fond du Lac. Talk about and encourage the use of electric cars. Talk about laying the groundwork for a fast and easy network of charging stations in the state. Talk about and use rain barrels and rain gardens. Talk about reducing nutrient runoff and create riparian and buffer zones on your lake frontage. Use LED light bulbs, consider solar shingles, if building a new home consider a switch by the door that turns off everything except the fridge, eat local, eat further down the food chain, reduce food waste. Accept regulations that protect our lakes. For more than 100 solutions read about a project called Drawdown at drawdown.org.

The world is changing. China is investing hundreds of billions of dollars in clean energy. India is replacing its entire vehicle fleet with electric vehicles. It is creating green jobs. On a national level it replaced incandescent bulbs with LED saving seven billion dollars in energy costs. Globally, the fastest growing energy source around the world is solar.

Americans are "Can-Do" people. What we can do *here and now* is talk about it and start actively looking for ways to do our part to address the needs of our environment.

(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.pdf; ted.com/talks/katharine_hayhoe)

Wake Up to No Wake Rules

Boaters in Wisconsin have long had to cut back on speed near docks, rafts, piers and restricted areas. Did you also know that the slow, no-wake rule also applies to the full lake shoreline on all lakes in the state?

The law prohibits boaters from operating their boats faster than slow, **no-wake anywhere within 100 feet of shore.**

Slow, no-wake means operating a boat at low speed but still able to maintain steering of the craft.

Lake areas of flowages, which are wide parts of rivers such as Lake Wisconsin, also are covered under the new rule.

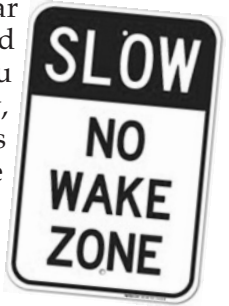
The law makes it safer for people wading, swimming or fishing near shore and it should help reduce conflicts between near-shore recreationists and boaters.

The rule will also aid in erosion control, since boats operating in shallow waters near shore can churn sediments and chop vegetation, possibly spreading invasive species such as the Eurasian water milfoil.

With the high water we've been experiencing on all of our area lakes, it's especially important that boaters follow the No Wake law. Several area lakes have temporarily posted their lakes as No Wake lakes. If your lake is experiencing problems with wave erosion, you may want your lake association to consider temporarily classifying your smaller lake as a No Wake Zone Lake.

Another alternative is to mark areas that are prone to erosion with NO WAKE ZONE buoys and floats. If you are experiencing these problems, contact the Forest County Sheriff's Department's Recreation Officer or the DNR.

For more information contact Steve Kircher, County Conservationist-Land Information/GIS Director at 715-478-1387 or by email at lcc@co.forest.wi.us



FCAL President's Message from Pam Schroeder

As many others had to do this past year, due to the pandemic Forest County Association of Lakes ``went from "in person" meetings to Zoom. It took me a while to get up the courage to try this electronic format in our technologically disadvantaged Forest County. It actually worked great! As a body, we agreed to maintain our current list of officers going into 2021.

You are always invited to attend our monthly meetings which are held at 9AM on the 3rd Friday of the month. Starting in April of 2021, we moved our monthly board meetings back to the lower level of the Crandon Library as that gave us room to distance. It also has provided us with the unexpected benefit of being able to use the library's projection and computer equipment so that we can now carry out our board meetings incorporating ZOOM and in person attendees simultaneously. Call or email me if you would like to attend one of the monthly meetings via ZOOM: 715-473-3803 or pschroed0214@gmail.com.



We welcomed four new board members this year! Greg and Carol Schmitz joined us from Camp 6 Lake. They are in the process of trying to form a Camp 6 Lake Association. Dan Verbanac has replaced Cliff Haskins as the representative from Silver Lake. Jim Wienser volunteered as the representative from Lake Lucerne. Larry Sommers, who also lives on Lake Lucerne, continues on the board as a liaison with Lumberjack RC&D, where he serves as their newly elected VP. Be sure to check out his article in this publication regarding Lumberjack RC&D.

Thank you to Kathy Babcock for volunteering to serve as the FCAL secretary for 2021.

We just completed our annual essay contest and, as usual, the kids did a great job. The winning essays can be read at the Crandon Library or at the FCAL booth on Kentuck Day. Please mark your calendar now for these FCAL events:

July 24 – Kentuck Day – 9am-4pm on Crandon Courthouse lawn
August 21 – Fall Forum - 9-11:30am at Lake Lucerne Meeting Hall on Hwy. W
October 16 – Annual Meeting and Banquet – 5-9pm (Location to be announced)

The annual meeting is the only place where we can make Bylaw changes so a quorum is always important. We also approve next year's board members at that meeting. Be sure your lake has a chance to be represented. The more exciting part is the fellowship and the program! I look forward to meeting you there.

"A lake carries you into recesses of feelings otherwise impenetrable."

William Wordsworth

Loons on the Lake

Submitted by Pat Schultz – Jungle Lake Loon Lady

My name is Pat Schultz and I am the Loon Ranger for Jungle Lake. I have been involved with the LoonWatch Program and find it to be a worthwhile, educational organization. Enjoy our calling bird friends this summer.



According to Erica LeMoine, LoonWatch and Citizen Science Coordinator, "We protect, nourish and most of all, love our families. Loon parents do the same, and for many of us, watching them raise their chicks to maturity is integral to our summers."

Loons navigate many challenges in the short weeks of summer – habitat loss, poor water quality, lead poisoning, fishing tackle entanglement, power-boat wakes washing over their nests. This past summer these challenges were intensified as people sought refuge from

the pandemic in our northern woods and waters. LoonWatch provides education about steps we can all take to protect loon families. And, even in the midst of the pandemic, virtual programming has allowed us to continue reaching large audiences in new ways.

Here's a tidbit about loon calls. Ever wonder what your loon friend is communicating?

Wail: a haunting call that loons give back and forth to tell location.

Tremolo: a wavering call to announce alarm.

Yodel: a male's territorial claim

Hoot: short calls used to keep in contact with each other.

Together, with your gift of support, we can ensure that loon families will continue to be protected, nourished, and loved for generations."

Counties Cooperate for the Benefit of All Lumberjack Resource Conservation & Development Council

Submitted by Larry Sommers

Due to limited funds from the DNR to fight aquatic invasive species (AIS), the DNR is encouraging counties to work together to combat AIS. And that's just what Forest, Langlade and Oconto Counties have done. This new program, to be managed by the Lumberjack Resource Conservation and Development Council (RC&D), has allowed the counties to pool their funds and hire a full-time AIS Coordinator.

The RC&D, a multi-county, nonprofit in Northeastern WI, strives to enhance area natural resources, promote a higher standard of living and improve the quality of life for area citizens by fostering partnerships between public and private sectors and strategically investing in area natural resources.

Lumberjack is:

➤ A tax exempt nonprofit corporation with a 501©(3) designation and State of Wisconsin charitable status.

➤ Administered by leaders who provide direction and guidance in helping identify and address area conservation needs.

➤ A program that fosters multi-county cooperation and the creation of interagency partnerships that result in increased access to state and federal programs.

➤ A grant program that helps coordinate the development of natural, economic and human resources resulting in better quality of life.

Grant Project Submission Information

To have a project considered by the Lumberjack Council, applicants should visit their website's Project Page and use the link below to download their project policy and proposal. A completed application must be presented to the originating county's Land Conservation Committee for approval to send to Lumberjack for consideration. The proposal will be reviewed by Council Members and then the applicant will make a presentation at the October Council meeting. Following presentations, members will vote for the next year's projects. Once the project is complete, Lumberjack requires a follow-up presentation. This is a great opportunity to see the impact our dollars have made.

Deadline to submit project proposals in October 1st.

In order to get a sense of what the grant monies can be used for, take a look at the 2021 plan of work projects and budget:

PROJECT	COUNCIL DIRECT SUPPORT	IN-KIND SUPPORT REQUIRED IS AT LEAST 50% OF DIRECT SUPPORT
Oconto Pedestrian Bridge (Oconto)	\$10,000	\$5,000
Inland Lakes ADA Piers (Oconto)	\$7,972	\$3,971
FLOW AIS (Forest, Langlade & Oconto)	\$3,000	\$1,500
Langlade County Water Monitoring (Langlade)	\$2,017	\$1,009

For additional information, contact Steve Kircher, Forest County Conservationist-Land Information/GIS Director at 715-478-1387 or by email at lcc@co.forest.wi.us or call Larry Sommers 715-478-5001.

UPCOMING EVENTS

**WEEDS 'n' WALLEYES Banquet – Lake Metonga
October 2nd, 2021, 6:00 pm; doors open at 5 pm**

If all goes well, we are planning on holding our banquet this year. Let's all do our part to keep everyone safe so that we can all get back truly back to "normal" in time for this year's banquet event.

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.

**Silver Lake Rummage Event – Trash to Treasure
Friday, August 6, Saturday, August 7
8 a.m. until 1 p.m. each day
Laona Community Building**

NOTICE... Avoid Orange Markers on Silver Lake
Boaters should stay 100 feet away from the orange buoy markers on Silver Lake to reduce the chance of fragmenting the Eurasian Watermilfoil and spreading this invasive plant species to other parts of the lake. Be sure to wash your boat thoroughly after visiting Silver Lake so that you do not transfer EWM to your lake.

**ROBERTS LAKE FISHEREE
Saturday, August 14, 2021
11:00 a.m. until 5 p.m.
Roberts Lake Association Clubhouse, Krahn Court**

What's in Mosquito Sprays?

Submitted by Steve Kircher, Conservation Director at Forest County



Most residential mosquito control companies use insecticides known as pyrethrins, which are chemicals derived from chrysanthemum flowers that are toxic to insects; or more frequently, pyrethroids, which are synthetic chemicals that mimic pyrethrins. Whether natural or synthetic, these are broad-spectrum insecticides that are highly toxic to a wide variety of insects, not just mosquitoes.

Companies use pyrethrins and pyrethroids in their standard treatment options. Marketing efforts and corporate talking points correctly state that these pesticides are regulated and approved for use by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), but that doesn't mean they are without any negative environmental consequences.

Pyrethroids are relatively safe but should not be viewed as harmless. If you spill enough on your skin you might experience itchiness, numbness, nausea, and respiratory problems, among a rather long list of adverse events. At very high doses pyrethroids can kill you, a fact known because some people have injected it (suicide) and in one case because somebody ate food that was cooked in pyrethroid concentrate (it resembles cooking oil). There are also scattered reports that some pyrethroids are carcinogenic and estrogenic but I don't think such effects are shockingly large, and to date they seem to be restricted to mouse studies. Each pyrethroid listed above has a slightly different toxicity, so to get more information, Google the name or read the linked material by clicking on their name.

There is no way for companies to spray these broad-spectrum insecticides in your yard without also killing other insects they come in contact with, including bees, butterflies, caterpillars, ladybugs, dragonflies and other beneficial insects, along with the mosquitoes.

How Sprays Hurt Bees and Other Wildlife

The focus of much of the toxicity testing by regulatory

agencies has been on domesticated honey bees because their pollination services are critically important for our agriculture system and food production. Researchers have documented widespread contamination of honey bee hives with toxic pyrethroids, finding residues of these chemicals in the pollen that bees bring back to the hive, in beeswax, and on bees themselves, at levels that can be lethal to bees or cause harmful effects.

Much less is known about the impacts of these sprays on wild insects and other native wildlife, but mosquito-control insecticides have been linked with declines of native pollinators. It's clear that wild native bees and other pollinators are also at risk from mosquito pesticides.

Wild bee susceptibility to insecticides directly correlates with the surface area to volume ratio of the bee, meaning smaller bees like alfalfa-pollinating alkali bees native to the west and southwestern U.S. are at even greater risk from mosquito sprays than honey bees.

Recently, thousands of monarch butterflies were found dead in the Fargo-Moorhead area of North Dakota and Minnesota after aerial spraying of a 100-square mile area with permethrin to control mosquitoes. Monarch populations have plummeted at an alarming rate in recent decades.

Mosquitoes themselves play an ecological role, serving as pollinators and as a food source for other wildlife.

Other Impacts of Mosquito Sprays

Mosquito sprays aren't just toxic to insects, either. Runoff can wash these chemicals from our yards into surface waters, where they can poison aquatic organisms such as fish and crustaceans, which are highly sensitive to pyrethroids. Pets exposed to pyrethroids can experience vomiting, diarrhea, lethargy, and other symptoms.

For more information contact Steve Kircher, County Conservationist-Land Information/GIS Director at 715-478-1387 or by email at lcc@co.forest.wi.us.

FOREST COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF LAKES BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Pam Schroeder – President (Little Long Lake)
Lee Lamers- Vice-President (Roberts Lake)
Kathy Babcock – Secretary (Butternut/Franklin Lakes)
Bob Ebben – Treasurer (Pickerel Lake)
Mike Henderson – (Lily Lake)
Harry Resch – (Lake Metonga)
Larry Sommers – (Lake Lucerne; Lumberjack RC&D)
Vi Lamers – Newsletter Editor (Roberts Lake)
Pat Schulz – (Jungle Lake)

Mark Smith – (Lost Lake)
Clair Carty – (Bear Lake)
Steve Kircher – (Forest County Land & Water)
Dan Verbanac – (Silver Lake)
Jim Wienser – (Lake Lucerne)
Greg Schmitz – (Camp Six Lake)
Carol Schmitz – (Camp Six Lake)
Bruce Court – (Lost Lake)

Your Fire Pit May Be Contributing to Algae in Your Lake

As the weather warms and people are returning to the North Woods, we've been busy scheduling our Shoreland Restoration projects. I've been reviewing/designing a few plans and a lot of them have fire pits incorporated in them. Several of the plans had fire pits on the shorelines of their respective lakes and per my suggestion I've been able to convince the landowners to move them away from the shoreline.

Fire pits close to a lake can contribute to phosphorous runoff into the lake. I've developed some guidelines for locating firepits.

- Locate fire pits away from shore and dispose of the ash. Leftover ash is very high in phosphorous. If the fire pit is close to the lake, rain can wash the ashes into the lake and contribute to excessive weed growth and algae



blooms.

- I recommend locating fire pits at least 50 feet away from the lake.

Nitrogen, potash and phosphorous are the nutrients necessary for plant growth. Once again, phosphorous is the key nutrient needed for algae and aquatic plant growth. When phosphorous reaches the lake, it can fuel overgrowth of aquatic plants and algae. Algae and algae blooms give the water the greenish tinge and can cause the toxic blue-green algae scum on the shorelines. Excessive plant growth can decrease water clarity, interfere with recreational use of the lake and diminish oxygen for fish.

For more information contact Steve Kircher, County Conservationist-Land Information/GIS Director at 715-478-1387 or by email at lcc@co.forest.wi.us.

Frustrated by Phragmites? We Know the Feeling

Phragmites (*Phragmites australis*) is an invasive wetland grass which can grow 15-20 feet tall and spreads quickly and easily, eventually consuming shorelines, engulfing wetlands, and encroaching on road rights-of-way. Native species of plants and animals, such as fish and waterfowl, are forced out of their habitats as the Phragmites takes over, which makes management of this invasive species in our coastal and lakeside communities a priority.

As if the towering stalks and bold plumes of the flower heads weren't impressive enough, what you see above ground is often only about 25% of the plant! These roots run deep! These roots, or rhizomes, are also the main way Phragmites spreads, since they can grow out from the main infestation nearly 60 feet per year and even a small piece of rhizome moved somewhere else can create a new infestation.

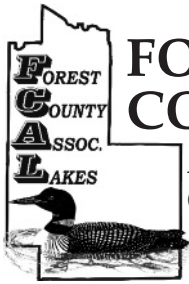
Are you finding Phragmites on your property? Well good news! The Wild Rivers Invasive Species Coalition (WRISC) has once again teamed up with the UP Phragmites Coalition and this year we are expanding our successful Phragmites management program into our Wisconsin service area (including Forest, Florence, and Marinette Counties). We are offering FREE site evaluations to check out your property (or your phragmites) and offer enrollment in our treatment cost-share program. Treatment costs range from \$25 to no more than \$75! There is also no obligation to sign up for treatment after receiving your free site visit.

If you think you may have Phragmites on your property or are interested in a FREE site visit, contact Lindsay Peterson at (906) 396-8127 or email wildriverscwma@gmail.com.

The Wild Rivers Invasive Species Coalition (WRISC) is a non-profit invasive species management group operating in NE Wisconsin and the Upper Peninsula of Michigan for the last decade, with the primary goal of educating on and managing for invasive species throughout the region. The UP Phragmites Coalition is a conglomerate group of invasive species managers throughout the Upper Peninsula with the shared goal of managing invasive Phragmites across the region. For the last 6 years, the UP Phragmites Coalition and its partners have successfully managed Phragmites along the Lake Michigan shoreline. This current project seeks to do the same in the neighboring WI counties and is made possible through grant funding from the Sustain Our Great Lakes fund from the National Fish and Wildlife Foundation (NFWF).

For more information contact Lindsay Peterson, at (906) 396-8127 or email: wildriverscwma@gmail.com





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.fcgal-wis.org

It Gives Us Great Pleasure to Introduce You!

Submitted by Vi Lamers

Yes, we are so pleased to introduce Derek Thorn, our new FLOW (Forest, Langlade, Oconto Waterways) AIS (Aquatic Invasive Species Coordinator). Derek was born and raised in the Northwoods and received his degrees from UW-Stevens Point in Water Resource Management, Wildlife Ecology and Management, and Biology.

He comes to us with a wealth of experience, having worked for Oneida and Vilas Counties' AIS teams and the WDNR. He has also taught AIS prevention education and outreach programs, conducted aquatic plant surveys, mapping, led Clean Boats, Clean Water workshops, and many more vital activities.

In his capacity as the FLOW AIS Coordinator, he will work to prevent the spread of Aquatic invasive species, implement WDNR programs such as Clean Boats, Clean Waters (CBCW), Citizens Lake Monitoring Network (CLMN), Drain Campaign, AIS Snapshot Day, Landing Blitz, etc. and will work closely with lake associations. Derek says, "Learning about invasive species and protecting our native waterways was my main focus in college. I am incredibly happy I have the opportunity to continue making a difference in the world of aquatic invasive species." As Lumberjack Executive Director, Tracy Beckman, stated, "Derek is exactly what the program needs and his enthusiasm and passion for the work shows in everything he does."

The FLOW AIS Coordinator position is made possible through a Community Project Grant from the Lumberjack RC&D Council and through the WDNR Surface Water Program.

Derek can be reached at 715-490-3325 or email FlowAIS@LumberjackRCD.org (Source: Steve Kircher, County Conservationist-Land Information/ GIS Director)



Thanks to Our Forest County Businesses Supporting FCAL:

- Schaeffers IGA, Crandon
- Laona State Bank, Laona
- Associated Bank, Crandon
- Northern Lake Services, Crandon

FOREST COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF LAKES, INC. 2021 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)

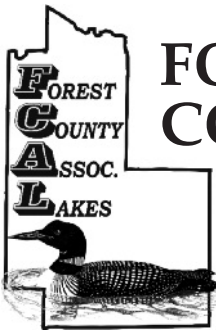
Individual/Families (\$25/One yr.) Lake Organization (\$50/yr.) Business Org. (\$50/yr.)
 (\$100/Five yrs.)

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

Additional Donations _____

Members do not need to live on water.





FOREST COUNTY

ASSOCIATION OF LAKES, INC.
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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

This newsletter and other interesting information can be viewed online at: www.fcawis.org

According to state law: "Lights shall not shine onto navigable waters"

All outdoor lighting on shoreland lots within 300 feet of the ordinary highwater mark shall meet the following requirements:

A. Lighting shall be controlled so as not to shine up into the sky or onto neighboring property navigable waters. This may be accomplished with fully shielded cut-off fixtures directing lights downward or by other effective means.

B. Where lighting is for security purposes or to illuminate walkways, roadways, equipment yards or parking lots, only fully shielded cut-off style light fixtures shall be used.

C. All illuminated signs for commercial purposes visible from navigable waters shall be turned off between 11:00 p.m. and sunrise except that signs may be illuminated while the business facility is open to the public.

D. All forms of flashing or moving lights shall be prohibited.

So that we all can enjoy the beauty of the night sky, please evaluate your shoreland lighting.

(Source: *Saving Our Lakes and Streams* by James A. Brakken)

Are you fortunate enough to live on a lake where the only nighttime light is starlight or moonlight with the water reflecting the trees and sky? Will your grandchildren be able to have the same experience?

Artificial Shoreland lighting is important for nighttime conditions for fishing, boating or just sitting on the deck. But it can cause serious problems when used incorrectly, creating glare, light trespass, sky glow and maybe even issues with your neighbors. Consider for a moment how your shoreland lighting may be contributing to any of those conditions.

A good guide to use is the publication called *Sensible Shoreland Lighting* available from our UW-Extension office or online at learningstore.uw.edu. Some tips include:

- Go out on the lake at night and look at your place to evaluate your shoreland lighting to ensure that they are not shining on the lake or falling on another person's property.
- Don't use landscaping lights in areas that can be seen from the water.
- Use motion detector lights instead of dusk to dawn yard lights.
- Use adequate light but don't over-light.
- Be sure your outdoor lights illuminate your property and don't trespass on your neighbors by shielding them to aim downward.

The Lake At Night

Submitted by Vi Lamers