



FOREST COUNTY ASSOCIATION OF LAKES

SUMMER 2015

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

The 23rd Annual FCAL Membership Meeting will be held on Saturday, October 10, 2015 at T-Bob's in Laona starting at 4:30 with a business meeting, followed by a social hour and dinner, and a speaker. The essay contest winners will be guests of FCAL and have an opportunity to read their essays. Join us for an enjoyable evening.

The Alien of Wisconsin Lakes: The Spiny Waterflea

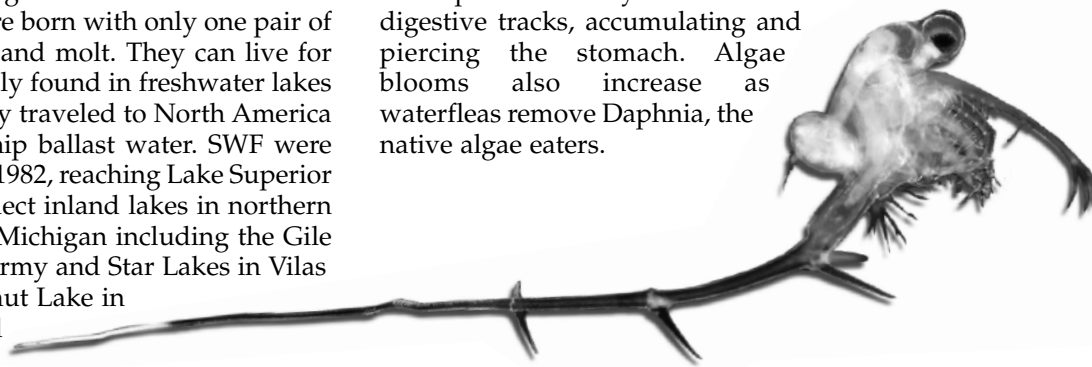
By John Preuss (Lumberjack Aquatic Invasives Coordinator Lincoln, Langlade and Forest Counties)

Spiny Waterfleas (SWF) are the picture of alien invaders, with a single eye, antennae, a spiny tail, and four pairs of legs. Although less than half an inch long, the SWF's tail spine makes up about 70% of its total length and has between one to four pairs of barbs along it. SWF are born with only one pair of barbs, but form more as they age and molt. They can live for several months. SWF were originally found in freshwater lakes of Europe and Asia, from there they traveled to North America and the Great Lakes region via ship ballast water. SWF were first discovered in Lake Ontario in 1982, reaching Lake Superior in 1987. Now they are found in select inland lakes in northern Wisconsin and the western UP of Michigan including the Gile Flowage in Iron County; Trout, Stormy and Star Lakes in Vilas County; and more recently Butternut Lake in Forest County (the only confirmed SWF location in the WRISC area).

SWF reproduce sexually and asexually. In other words a single female can start a new population, no males needed. Females carry offspring on their backs in a balloon-like brood pouch filled with eggs or developing embryos. SWF usually produce asexually, creating one to ten eggs that develop into a new waterflea, with offspring sex determined by environmental conditions. When food is plentiful and the water temperature is favorable females are produced and when food becomes scarce and temperatures cool down males are produced. During ideal conditions a female waterflea can produce a new generation every two weeks. When environmental conditions decline sexual reproduction begins and "resting eggs" are produced. Resting eggs can survive and remain dormant for long periods of time and can resist drying, increasing the chance of spread.

This little zooplankton can do more harm than good affecting fishermen, native zooplankton, and native fish. SWF clog the reels and eyelets of fishing rods, globbing up and forming sticky masses. They are also voracious predators, particularly enjoying native Daphnia, an important food

source for small native fish. Fish often attempt to eat SWF, but small fish cannot swallow the waterfleas due to the long spines. Large fish can swallow SWF, but the spines usually stick in their digestive tracks, accumulating and piercing the stomach. Algae blooms also increase as waterfleas remove Daphnia, the native algae eaters.



Help stop the spread of SWF and other AIS!

1. **Learn** to recognize waterfleas on fishing gear.
2. **Inspect** and remove aquatic plants and animals. (SWF gather on fishing lines in gelatinous or cotton-batting like blobs. Try plucking your lines like a guitar string to remove.)
3. **Remove** attached aquatic plants, mud and animals before leaving the ice or water.
4. **Drain** all water from equipment and containers containing fish prior to leaving the ice or water access.
5. Do not move live fish away from a waterbody .
6. Buy from a licensed bait dealer and learn bait laws .
7. **Report** new sightings – Note exact location, put specimen in a sealed container with rubbing alcohol, and contact WRISC at 906-774-1550 Ext.102 or email wildriverscwma@gmail.com

Letter from the FCAL President

by Lee Lamers, FCAL President

Having just finished giving out the awards for our annual 5th and 6th grade essay contest, I began to reminisce about when I was their age on Roberts Lake. Each August we would have “dog days,” when some lakes and rivers turned green and soupy with algae. This was happening in other area lakes too. However, with proactive people who became involved in lake associations and our county lake association, we no longer have “dog days” on Roberts Lake. An overriding point in the essays was how clean and beautiful our lakes and rivers are here in Forest County.

The issue today is mainly aquatic invasive species (AIS). Proactive people have made advances in this fight also. Last September FCAL sponsored a high school environmental science class field trip on Lake Metonga for Crandon, Laona and Wabeno students to see AIS firsthand. Hearing back from the schools, we were told these students loved the experience and learned a lot. We are the present, but they are our future in preserving our lakes and waterways. Besides being proactive as adults, we are also the teachers to our children and grandchildren. Be involved and have a great summer.

“Fishy, Fishy in the Brook, Daddy Catch You with a Hook...”

And so goes the childhood verse many of us remember. Experts agree that fish provide low fat protein, good fat, low calories (depending on how you prepare it) and may reduce the risk of heart disease.

Whether you refer to it as Eat Local, Farm to Fork, Locavores or Slow Food, eating Wisconsin farm-raised or wild-caught Great Lakes fish is a great idea.

More than 90%, yes, 90% of all seafood eaten by Americans is imported. The major problem with imported fish is that we cannot be certain if or how they are being tested for quality. Wisconsin fish are closely regulated by state and federal laws. 50% of the seafood Americans eat comes from China and 1% from the USA.

At one time, there were many commercial fisherman throughout Lake Michigan, but they are now only in the area north of Manitowoc. Door County sends out a lot of fine fish. In fact, 80% of all fish caught or raised in Wisconsin are exported.

Farm fish are raised in one of four systems: ponds, which are the cheapest; flow through, the most common; recirculation, like giant aquariums, which are the most profitable; and Aquaponic in which the fish is a by-product of growing plants. A local Wisconsin fish farm, Rushing Waters, is located in Palmira outside of the Kettle Moraine. Locally

caught and farmed fish include: Arctic Char, Chubs, Burbot, Lake Herring, Smelt, Talapia, Walleye, Lake Trout, Lake Whitefish and Yellow Perch. Most of the yellow perch eaten at our Friday night fish fries are wild caught in Canada on their side of Lake Erie.

To learn more about Wisconsin fish farms and Wild Caught Great Lakes Fish, please visit this website: eatwisconsinfish.org where you can find recipes, preparation ideas and nutritional information.

(Source: Sea Grant, University of Wisconsin, seagrant.wisc.edu)

Congratulations to the Winners of the Forest County Association of Lakes Essay Contest

Submitted by Harry Resch

The FCAL essay contest for the 5th and 6th grade students in Forest County schools was conducted once again. As always, many excellent essays were received and evaluated. The winners from each school in order from first place to third place are as follows: Crandon – Haley Walentowski, Alexis McCorkle, and Kayla Niehaus; Laona – Kayla Kevilus, Halia Babich, and Malina Laaeroni; Wabeno – Kylie Higgins, Reed Christianson, and Benny Peters. Congratulations. The winning essays will be on display at the Crandon Public Library until Kentuck Day on July 25 at which time they will be displayed in the FCAL booth. Winners and their parents will be invited to FCAL’s annual meeting in October. Appreciation is extended to all three schools for their participation and especially to the teachers and principals for supporting this contest. Thanks to all!

Microbeads

Submitted by Mike Henderson – Lily Lake

Microbeads seem to be a more recent entry in the long list of invasives. These microbeads are used to enhance the scrubbing capabilities of soaps but more importantly are mistaken by fish and birds alike as a food source. Chicks are dying on the nest and this same plastic might impact people that catch and eat fish in this food web.

So far the largest amounts found are in the Great Lakes, especially Lake Erie. Measurable concentrations have also been found in the river sediment of the St. Lawrence River. These measurements are equivalent to the same measurements of the most contaminated ocean sediments!

We do not have any data on septic systems but the good news is that individual companies are starting to take it upon themselves to stop producing microbeads, including Unilever. As a consumer we can look for exfoliating beads, microbeads, polypropylene or polyethylene. We should not buy any products containing these plastics. You can also download the “Beat the Microbead” app to your smart phone.

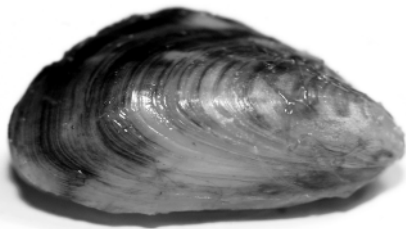
(Source: Found in Lake Tides - Volume 39)



Save the Mussels

Source: "Saving Native Mussels Reach by Reach"
by Heather Kaarakka, Wisconsin Natural Resources

Why save the mussels you might ask. Who knew that they are important to our ecology: by providing food for fish and wildlife; by providing habitat and food for the flora and fauna found on the bottom of a lake or other body of water; by removing pollutants; and can be used as biomonitors



which means they provide information about the quality of their environment. Like the canary in a coal mine, mussels in a lake give information about oxygen content and pollution (presence or absence of pesticides, heavy metals, ammonia and algal toxins). Mussel shells collect metals from the water and sediment which can be used to determine when a waterway was contaminated. The greater the variety of mussels means the water quality is good.

There are 50 species of freshwater mussels (also known as clams) in Wisconsin varying in size, shape and texture. Some in Wisconsin have been aged at 100 years old and some in Europe have been 200 years old! Telling the age of a clam is much like counting the growth rings on a tree.

Currently one half of the 50 clam species are threatened or endangered due to a combination of overharvesting (think mother-of-pearl and in the past, buttons), stream degradation and their displacement due to the increased presence of the zebra and quagga mussels.

It is against the law in Wisconsin to harvest any live clams, but their shells can be collected unless they are found on the St. Croix or Namekagon Rivers.

So what can you do? The DNR's Bureau of Endangered Resources is seeking volunteers and providing training to conduct stream surveys by walking the water or banks looking for dead or live clams. The clams are identified and photographed before being returned to the water. This information is then sent to the monitoring program at the DNR office. With the help of citizen scientists, researchers are learning about mussel biology and ecology every day.

You can help protect them by:

- Keeping your own waterfront property as natural as possible.
- If you see clams where you plan on putting a pier or boat lift, ask what can be done to reduce the possible negative effect on the clams.
- Do whatever you can to prevent the spread of the zebra mussel.

To learn about the training sessions in our area contact: lisie.kitchel@wisconsin.gov

Your Health & Your Planet

Of course, you have heard the adage, "You are what you eat," but have you considered how your food choices also affect the health of the planet? Greenhouse gases are part of food processing. Primarily, those gases are carbon dioxide and methane. The amount of greenhouse gases that are emitted by food processing varies by the food. The lowest emissions are from plant based foods and the highest are from red meat processing. Here is a breakdown of meats and their emissions per kilogram:

Chicken - 6.9 Turkey - 10.9 Pork - 12.1 Beef - 27.0

By switching to foods which produce less greenhouse gases you are helping your own health and that of the planet.

(Source: *Insights from Experts: Food Sustainability.*
Cathy Middlecamp. Professor, Nelson Institute
for Environmental Studies UW-Madison)

A Note from Jungle Lake

by Pat Schultz

Nestled in the middle of Forest County is a beautiful little lake. I am privileged to live year round on its shores. The lake is relatively small, round, lined with trees and a few homes that are mainly inhabited in the summer. It is a no wake lake that is appreciated by quiet fishermen who love the sport even when their catch is poor. It is the home of many birds and wildlife including loons, eagles, deer and red squirrels. If you visit our lake, please remember to respect its shores and waters. Take your trash with you, clean your boat before and after launching and be respectful to all who live here. We want our lake to remain the treasure that it is. Paula McGuire, who has enjoyed Jungle Lake for many years, wrote a wonderful little poem to describe it...

Jungle Lake

*Where the loon cries out to the young and old
Telling its tale of stories untold.*

*Where the trees reach out with their gentle embrace
Offering a solace to rest from the tiring race.*

*Where the warmth of the sun releases tensions away
And the caress of the breeze reminds us to play.*

*Where the water trickles down to the depths of the soul
Refreshing the spirit and making it whole.*

*Where the stars map out hope in the dark of the night
And the peace of the silence makes everything right.*

*Where the loon cries out to the old and the young
Of the tales that bridge memories, and connect us as one.*

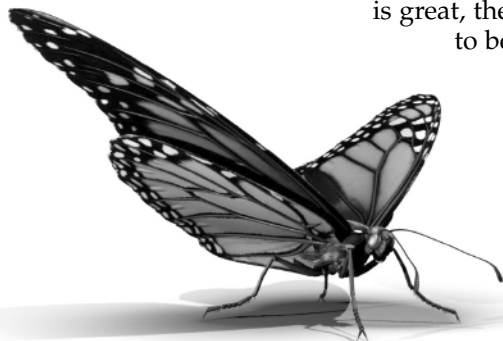
Monarchs in Peril

The story of monarch butterflies is captivating – from their overwintering in Mexico and California, to their 25-30 mile a day flight to spread from coast to coast by mid-summer, to their appearance in our yards. Mexican researchers estimate that the number of monarchs increased during the 2014-2015 period but this latest count is among the lowest ever recorded. Scientists report that the number of monarchs has decreased by more than 80% from the past two decade average.

One mystery surrounding monarchs is how they are able to return each winter to the same groves and sometimes the same trees as their ancestors. Scientists have learned that monarchs use both sun compasses located in their antennae and magnetic compasses to orient south but the mystery remains of how they can find the exact location year to year. Because the monarchs have extreme fidelity to their colonies, over the last seven years conservationists and authorities in Mexico have enforced regulations to protect their reserves although there remains problems with illegal logging which destroys habitats.

In America a major threat to the monarchs is loss of habitat, in particular the loss of milkweeds which is the only plant the butterflies' caterpillars can eat. University of Minnesota biologist Karen Oberhauser estimates that more than 60% of the milkweeds in the Corn Belt have been lost from 1999 to 2012 due to changes in farming practices. The increased planting of soybeans and corn genetically engineered to withstand the herbicide Roundup has resulted in killing milkweed plants and other native plants. Pressure to develop ethanol for fuel has resulted in use of grassland and reserves to produce corn and soybeans further reducing areas for milkweed growth. Farming that plants from road to road takes ditches away that had provided habitat. Other stresses, such as extreme weather from climate change, suggests that some forests within the Mexican reserves may actually be eliminated by the end of this century.

Here are some ideas you can use to help the Monarch Recovery effort. Plant bee balm, purple coneflowers and black-eyed Susans to provide native nectar for them. Plant native milkweeds from a source such as Monarch Watch's Milkweed Market and Xerces Society's Milkweed Seed Finder. Do not plant non-native milkweed as it may cause a debilitating disease. In addition, avoid pesticides such as neonicotinoids which can expose the Monarchs to the poison after feeding on the leaves, nectar and pollen. Although the amount of work that needs to be done is great, the work is worth it to be able to say,



*"Oh, look at
that beautiful
butterfly."*

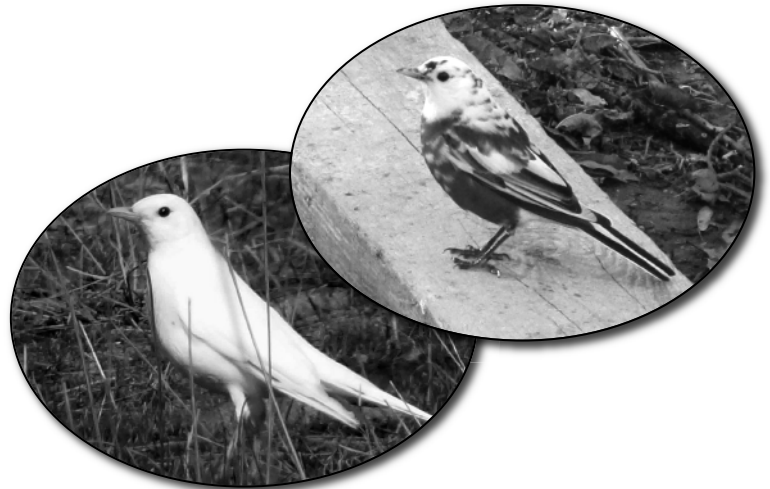
Lake Metonga News

Submitted by Les Schramm

With the extremely cold winter and 30 inches of ice on the lake, it was surprising that the ICE OUT occurred on 4/17/15. However, it did not top 2010's ice out date of April 5th. Most of the lake was ice free but the south wind pushed the "ice slush" to the north end on the 16th. Overnight it disappeared, so the 17th was the official date selected.

A DNR grant will again support the association's "Clean Boats - Clean Waters" boat inspection program. Three people have been hired to monitor the launches at the north and south end. An inspector training session by the DNR was held on 5/29/15 at the Crandon Library.

Since the association did not receive any Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM) funding by the DNR in 2014, an application was again filed in 2015. A \$121,381.95 grant was awarded, however the DNR will only fund 65% of the total project cost and no funds were granted for herbicide treatment in 2015. The board of directors decided it was essential to use association funds (\$30,200) to treat the beds in front of the Crandon swimming beach and the County Park beach as the EWM would be a safety hazard to the swimmers, and beds in front of the north and south launches. Although costly, it is vital that these areas be treated for the public's protection and safety.



WHAT IS IT? It is a Leucistic Robin. All white plumage. The right size, the beak is identifiable, but the all white color is a mystery. The robin lacks the pigment that gives it robin color. Be alert, you never know what you might see when you are in the Northwoods.

FCAL Photo Contest Winner

The winner of the first annual photo contest is Alexis Christianson. To view her beautiful photo, please go to our website: fcalswis.org. You won't be disappointed!

A New Kind of Curb Appeal

Who needs lawns anymore when we can have the curb appeal of native flowers and shrubs that provide habitat for insect pollinators, birds and other species? Lawns require water, fertilizer, weed killers, mowing and blowing using carbon producing machines creating landscapes that do not encourage wildlife. Native plants are more environmentally friendly and just as beautiful.

Manicured lawns are not cheap either. Water has become a more valuable commodity than we ever realized before. Getting rid of lawns and planting natives is a way to save water. And the wildlife will really appreciate your efforts.

Entomologist Dour Tallamy at the University of Delaware along with the US Forest Service is creating a new tool for public use by zip code to identify the best native plants for a particular area. Look for it sometime in 2016.

(Source: "Redefining Curb Appeal" by Tom Older, April/May 2014, nwf.org)



The Tradition at Bishop Lake

by Jean Koshere Ponfil

The Koshere family history on Bishop Lake goes back 53 years. My parents' desire for their children to experience the north woods still holds tradition today. My story is about a recent fishing experience on Bishop Lake. Myself, Jo-Anne Koshere and Dennis Koshere are adult siblings. We enjoyed Memorial Day weekend fishing from the pier and providing a tasty meal of worms and grubs to a variety of hungry little (and not so little) pan fish. Not only did the active fishing provide us with an enthusiasm of the sport, but the opportunity to reminisce of family and fond memories were shared. And I didn't even have to touch a worm or hook! It's been tradition that Jo-Anne, my older sister, bait my hook and remove my catch! Jo-Anne couldn't keep up with baiting and unhooking fish so we started rotating poles. At one point, I asked her to speed it up a bit and keep up with my fish catch! And, I did not have to clean the fish. Dennis sent me home with 100 fish fillets ready for a traditional Friday night fish fry or two for my husband and me! Mother Nature allowed us to view the eagle and loons which was an added bonus. There is something to be said for the fishing tradition... as a young family sharing the Northwoods to adult siblings continuing to share in the experience of fishing and the tranquility of the lake. Encourage the members of your family to keep up your family's "Northwoods" tradition. Bishop Lake has provided myself and my siblings with a lot of happy memories. I'm guessing your lake has done the same for you. Have a great summer!

Silver Lake News:

Report on Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM) in Silver Lake

Submitted by Cliff Haskins

In the summer of 2010 a colony of EWM was discovered by a fisherman in Silver Lake near the boat landing. Members of the Silver Lake Association (SLA) then began the extended detailed process of setting up a treatment-control program and a survey of the lake to see if other colonies or plants would be present.

After informing the DNR, SLA was guided through the many steps needed for eradication and control.

Onterra Lake Management Company assessed the extent of EWM and Stantec Consulting Company was hired for the application of herbicide to designated areas. Almost two years later, 10.4 acres of Silver Lake were treated with granular herbicide. Post-treatment surveys by Onterra indicated the 2012 treatment had been successful as few EWM plants were observed.

However, 2013 showed a rebound of EWM which resulted in herbicide being applied along with a volunteer-based hand harvesting in the spring of 2014 on 8.4 acres of EWM.

Late in the summer of 2014 a survey conducted by Onterra showed no colonized EWM plants in Silver Lake. Just one single plant was discovered. SLA will continue the survey and work on a plan for hand pulling any small plant groups discovered.

FCSLA is now in the process of developing a WDNR approved long-range Lake Management Plan for Silver Lake. This process will result in an understanding of the Silver Lake ecosystem that includes assessments of water quality, watershed, shoreline condition, fisheries and native aquatic plant communities. We are proud of our Silver Lake heritage. All of us, along with our talented and committed leaders are working to protect and maintain these beautiful resources.



"The universe operates on a basic principal of economics, everything has its cost. We pay to create our future, we pay for the mistakes of the past, we pay for every change we make... and we pay just as dearly if we refuse to change."

~ Frank Herbert, Author of "Dune"

Roberts Lake Update

by Bill Hoffman

As of now, Roberts Lake contains only two known aquatic invasive species, Rusty Crayfish and Mystery Snails. In an effort to keep additional invasives out of the lake and to spot any new ones while they may still be controllable, Roberts Lake Association has initiated a 3-part plan:

- Volunteer boat inspections in conjunction with the DNR Clean Boats – Clean Waters (CBCW) program. Association members will periodically be at our boat landings to educate boaters about the aquatic invasive species problem and to check their equipment. We will inform them about some of the major threats, explain steps that can be taken to prevent the spread of invasives, and update them on laws that apply to the problem.
- “Adopt a Shoreline” checks for new invasive species. A volunteer group of Association volunteers have been provided with supplies that they will use to watch for unfamiliar lake plants or animals that may be newly invasive. They will walk or wade sections of shoreline and will also keep an eye out while boating.
- Roberts Lake Aquatic Species Guide. This custom designed guide was made available to all Association members. It provides ID information and photos of the more common good and bad aquatic species that are found in and/or threaten Roberts Lake. It also outlines preventative measures and applicable laws.

The Roberts Lake “Loon Squad” is anticipating a much better year than last year for the loon families that are attempting to raise chicks here. With a warmer spring and an earlier ice out, all 3 of our loon platforms are occupied (at the time this is being written) by nesting loons. The black fly problem does not appear to be as bad as it was last year, when the flies forced loons here and elsewhere to abandon or neglect their nests. The “loonies” on Roberts are hopeful of becoming adoptive “parents” to several healthy chicks this summer.

We again remind lake users on Roberts and all lakes to stay at least 100 feet away from platforms and any other nest sites, to avoid casting anywhere near a nest while fishing, to minimize boat created wave wash that may affect loon nests, and to absolutely not harass or chase loons on open water with boats or jet skis.

The 40th Annual Roberts Lake Fisheree will be held at the RLA Clubhouse on August 8th. The Fisheree has consistently been a lot of fun for visitors and residents, and we encourage you to attend. For the first time, a meat raffle is being added to the long list of other raffle prizes. There will be lots of activities for everyone – fishing contest, kids’ games, bingo, corn roast, refreshments, brats & burgers and more. Put the date on your calendar.

“Nature is not a place to visit. It is home.”

~ Gary Snyder

Trump Lake Update

By Rich Wickershiem, President, Trump Lake Protective Assoc.

It’s starting to look like summer around the lake. Most of the docks are in and the boats are slowly coming out of storage. There hasn’t been much boating activity on the lake because we are again experiencing a cold spring season. It’s May 12th and there are frost warnings again tonight.

The ice went out in mid April and the loons were on the water that same day. So far we have two loons and are hoping that they will once again have a young one that we can watch grow throughout the year.

We have been very fortunate that there are no invasive species in the lake. We will continue to monitor around the lake and boat landing for signs of anything new. It appears that boaters are following the law and exercising care with their equipment. Hopefully this will continue. In the past, many lakes received grant money to help with the treatment of Eurasian Milfoil and other invasive species. However, that source of revenue is being spread thinner as more and more lakes require treatment. A small lake like ours is at the mercy of the boaters that use it.

The size limit for bass was changed last year in an effort to reduce the numbers of largemouth bass and allow the remaining fish to grow larger. The limit is three bass in total per day. They must be under 14 inches, with one allowed over 18”. Don’t throw them back, these small bass can provide a very tasty meal.

Please join us for our annual fundraiser which will be held at the boat landing pavilion on August 15th. Proceeds are used for fish planting and fish habitat expenses. Information about this event and other Trump Lake activities can be found at our website: www.trumplake.org

Have a safe and enjoyable summer season on the lakes.

Winter Spear Fishing Report

Walleye Speared by All Chippewa Bands

LAKE	2013	2014	2015
Butternut	459	491	302
Franklin	0	0	73
Jungle	59	0	0
Lucerne	58	5	60
Metonga	177	1086	681
Lily	133	137	112
Silver	0	0	4
Pine	0	0	0
Roberts	60	44	31
Stevens	0	0	20
Crane	0	0	37
Trump	0	0	19
Kentuck-Vilas	128	6	1489
TOTALS	1041	1769	1487



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.fcawis.org

Test Your Loon Knowledge

Last year was a difficult one for loons due to the black fly invasion and the lingering winter cold. The black flies caused the loons to leave their nests and resulted in nest failure. According to Loon Ranger reports, the chick hatch last year was 21% lower than the 36 year average per territorial pair. 71% of those chicks survived to eight weeks, at which age they are able to feed themselves. If they make it to this age, they will most likely be able to migrate in the fall.

- 1.) What is the average weight of a Common Loon in the Great Lakes region?
 a.) 10 lbs. b.) 15 lbs. c.) 8 lbs.
- 2.) Approximately how many pounds of fish do loons eat each day?
 a.) 4 lbs. b.) 1 lbs. c.) 2 lbs.
- 3.) What is the average age of a Common Loon at its first nesting?
 a.) 1-3 years b.) 3-5 years c.) 6 months
- 4.) About how long can a loon live?
 a.) 15-20 years b.) 25-30 years c.) 30-35 years
- 5.) How many times per minute do loons flap their wings?
 a.) 200 b.) 100 c.) 50
- 6.) What is the current estimate of how many nesting adult loons there are in Wisconsin?
 a.) 3,000 b.) 7,000 c.) 5,000

"Loons are considered one of the most primitive birds on earth.

This means that they have not changed their current form in about 1 million years. The first Loon relative appeared about 25 million years ago and measured about six feet from beak to tail."

(Source: Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute: northland.edu/loonwatch)

Answers

1. = a, 2. = c, 3. = b, 4. = b, 5. = a, 6. = a

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.)

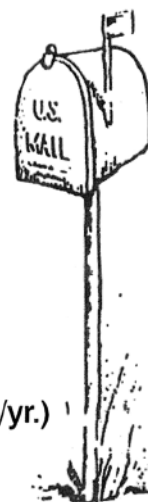
Make checks payable to : FCAL, Inc.
 Return application and check to:

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.fc-al-wis.org

IN THIS ISSUE...
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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