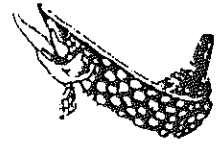




Newsletter



Spring Edition, 1994

Dedicated to the Preservation and Improvement of Ten Mile Lake and its Environment

Alternative Access Site Sought

By Jim Schwartz

PLANS FOR DEVELOPING the proposed new public access at the lower end of Long's Bay have been put off until at least next spring and possibly even longer as the result of a February 17 court certified agreement.

The court's stipulation, binding all contending parties (Access Steering Committee, plaintiffs; Department of Natural Resources and Minnesota Environmental Quality Board, defendants) provided that:

1. The DNR postpone development plans for one year from the document signing date.
2. All parties cooperate in good faith for the one-year period to jointly identify other mutually acceptable locations for an additional public water access on Ten Mile.
3. If, at the end of the year, either party feels the other has not dealt in good faith, or a mutually acceptable available alternate site has not been agreed upon, the parties are then free, subject to certain limitations, to go forward with their public water access goal for Ten Mile Lake.

THE SPECIFIED LIMITATIONS were that:

1. The DNR, if it elects to proceed with development plans, must notify the Access Steering Committee's attorney by mail of its intent to develop.
2. Once the intent notice has been served, the DNR may not develop the access site for 60 days to provide the Steering Committee with adequate time to re-commence legal action.
3. If the Steering Committee decides to go ahead with legal action, the injunction prohibiting construction activity at the access site will remain in effect until legal proceedings have been concluded.

FINALLY, THE AGREEMENT stipulated that the Steering Committee's contention that the DNR must prepare an Environmental Impact Statement for the proposed site may be continued

and consolidated with future legal actions.

Members of the Access Steering Committee named in the court action are John Alden, Karin Arsan, Gail Becher, S. C. Benbrook, Ray Black, Molly Bliska, Fred A. Brosius, Mike Elsenpeter, Samuel M. Fahr, Tom Hay, Clifton Hereid, Walt Kane, Tate Lane, Jim McGill, Ted Mellby, Alan W. Roeder, Mary Ann Schmidt, Mac Seyala, Susan Seyala, and Howard Thorsen, all of Ten Mile Lake.

A late May meeting was planned with representatives of the DNR and the Access Steering Committee to begin the process of trying to locate a suitable alternate access site.

Tentative Okay Given To Management Plan

A LONG RANGE MANAGEMENT PLAN for Ten Mile Lake was given preliminary approval at the April 20 Officers and Directors meeting. The plan's author, Jim Schwartz, and John Alden, chair of the Environment and Ecology Committee, were directed to form a committee that will review the plan and bring an implementation schedule to the next Board session.

Although there undoubtedly will be changes and/or additions, the plan as presented by Schwartz lists nine goals and specifies what will be required to achieve them. They are:

-- Maintain or improve lake water purity and clarity by setting a 1997 deadline for upgrading all septic systems and by continuing a program of lake water monitoring and testing.

-- Preserve Ten Mile's environmental characteristics by inventorying the lake's flora and fauna and working with appropriate governmental agencies to protect these species.

-- Monitor the lake for the presence of

exotic species by retaining professional experts and enlisting the help of residents.

-- Maintain the lake's fishery at or above present levels by analyzing all available fishery data and working with the DNR to establish and protect spawning habitat.

-- Encourage only sustainable land development by classifying lake area property into three categories: Suitable, marginally suitable (with strict safeguards) and not suitable.

-- Commit the Association to a continuing education program to inform members about issues and problems and their responsibilities for preserving the lake by means of the newsletter, special advisories and meetings or workshops.

-- Establish and maintain a visible and active presence with county and state organizations whose programs and/or policies affect lakes, streams and wetlands by joining, where appropriate, and/or sending representatives to all relevant meetings.

-- Involve more residents in the ongoing lake management process by broadening committee structure, membership and duties.

-- Evaluate and modify the management plan regularly by examining historic and current data and determining what changes are indicated.

SCHWARTZ RECOMMENDED that, once the plan has been approved, all residents be sent a copy and a special meeting be called for an exchange of ideas and opinions from interested parties. He said he regards this as an important step for Ten Mile Lake and hopes it will be favorably received by the Association's membership.

Ken Lowery Recognized by Conservation Colleagues

ONE OF OUR MEMBERS, Ken Lowery, a summer North Shore visitor, was honored recently by having the Loudoun (VA) Soil and Water Conservation District's annual report dedicated to him. Ken was instrumental in developing the district's Watershed Education Program, recognized in 1992 and 1993 by the "Take Pride in American awards program. Ken's colleagues said of him: "Ken's interest and dedication to natural resources conservation helped to make our District a better place to live, work, and play. We are fortunate that he came to Loudoun County and chose to stay." Way to go, Ken!

Roadsides Not a Leaf Dump

A REMINDER TO LAKE RESIDENTS: Do not dump your winter leaf accumulation along the roadside. That practice fills ditches and interferes with proper drainage. Instead, have your leaves taken to the composting facility (no charge) just off Highway #6 east of the South Ten Mile Lake road. Hours are Monday-Tuesday and Friday-Saturday, 9-5 p.m., and Sunday, 12-5 p.m. Closed Wednesday and Thursday.

DOT Advises White Or Blue Reflectors

THE MINNESOTA DEPARTMENT of Transportation advises either blue or white reflectors for marking driveway entrances. Red, amber or yellow colored reflectors should not be used because drivers can confuse them with motor vehicle tail lights, according to MnDOT engineers.

When installing reflectors, follow these guidelines:

1. Use double-faced blue or white reflectors. They can be seen from both directions of travel.
2. Reflectors should be either square or rectangular and at least three inches wide.
3. They should not be placed on mail boxes or posts of any kind and no higher than five feet. Many reflectors can be purchased already attached to a stiff wire than can be pushed into the ground.
4. Reflectors should be at least ten feet away from the shoulder of the road to avoid being covered by plowed snow.

Yacht Club Sets Race Schedule for Season

THE TEN MILE LAKE Yacht and Tennis Club has announced the following sailboat race schedule for the season: Fourth of July Regatta, July 2; Memorial Club Regatta, July 23; Moxness Cup Regatta, August 6. As in the past, all regattas will consist of two races with a start time of 1:30 p.m. The second race will start shortly after the conclusion of the first.

Should Mother Nature fail to cooperate, the Saturday races will be postponed to the next day with a 10:30 start time. Awards

ceremonies will be held on Garbisch's beachfront at the conclusion of the Moxness Cup Regatta.

Ten-Milers Serve on Boards, Committees

SEVERAL TEN MILERS are serving on county or regional boards and committees whose policies and actions affect you in one way or another. Although there may be others, the ones we know about are Al Hoover, County Budget Committee; Katy Hoover, County Extension Committee; Jim Schwartz and Ted Mellby, County Environmental Services Advisory Committee; Jim Schwartz, Wetland Conservation Act Appeals Board; John Alden and Ted Mellby, Leech Lake Watershed Project Committee.

How Useful are Those Septic Tank Additives?

WE OFTEN ARE ASKED about the value of septic system additives. Are they safe? Are they effective? Well, those questions were answered in the Star-Tribune's Fixit column of April 16 by Dave Gustafson, University of Minnesota extension specialist for on-site septic treatment systems.

Gustafson said there are two types of septic tank additives: the ones that are safe and the ones that are effective. The problem is that safe additives are not effective and effective additives are not safe.

GUSTAFSON DOES NOT recommend additives of any kind. "In fact, state rules Chapter 7080 states that individual sewage treatment additives must not be used as a means to reduce the frequency of proper maintenance," he said.

"To illustrate what I mean by not safe, consider a fireplace that needs to be cleaned," Gustafson said. "There are two options. I can either take the solids out with a shovel, or I can use the fan to remove the ashes. The fan will do the job of removing the ashes, but the ashes will end up everywhere except where they belong. The same general principle applies to reducing waste in your septic system by using additives."

A SEPTIC TANK has a set capacity, and when that capacity is full, the solids need to be removed, Gustafson explained. By not removing them but just moving them in liquefied form into the drain field, you may cause

permanent damage to the drain field. Drain fields are not designed to handle solids.

Some types of solvent-based chemicals are also not safe. Those types of chemicals end up in the ground water, causing other problems.

The solvents that are safe have little benefit relative to the price of the product. "You and I provide plenty of bacteria through daily use of the septic system," he said.

MLA Representatives Meet with Governor

FOR SEVERAL YEARS the Ten Mile Lake Association, and several residents as well, have been members of the Minnesota Lakes Association. In March, more than a hundred representatives of the MLA met with Governor Arne Carlson, seeking his support for the organization's legislative agenda.

MLA favors broadening penalties for transporting exotics on watercraft rigs, mandating statewide application of the on-site sewage system code, penalties for those who deposit pollutants on the ice during winter sports activities, a thorough review of the property tax structure, tighter supervision of livestock feedlots, and creating a phosphorous task force to study the problem of phosphorous loading in lakes and streams.

GOV. CARLSON AGREED with the MLA that the state's lakes are an important component of Minnesota's quality of life. He assured the MLA representatives of his commitment to the environment, commenting that, in his opinion, Minnesota is as good as or better than any of the 50 states in that respect.

If you are interested in joining the MLA, which entitles you to a subscription to the Focus 10,000 magazine, call 1-800-452-5253.

New Walleye Stocking Plan Set for Ten-Mile

By Harlan Fierstine
DNR Area Fisheries Supervisor

TO BETTER ASSESS WALLEYE natural reproduction in Ten Mile Lake, the Walker office of the DNR Section of Fisheries is going to skip five years of walleye stocking during the next ten years. No more than two years in succession will be skipped.

Fisheries data collected on Ten Mile Lake

during the last few years suggests that walleye natural reproduction may be substantial. There have been abundant age classes that correlate with years when few (86 to 800) walleye fingerlings were stocked. There is also large variation in abundance of age

"Keeper" Rules Announced

NEW REGULATIONS this season limit anglers to just one walleye over 24 inches and only one northern pike over 30 inches per day. The intent is to improve fishing quality by requiring anglers to release all but one of the big fish they catch. Daily creel limits of 6 walleyes and 3 northern pike remain unchanged.

classes when nearly the same number of walleye fingerlings were stocked. With some years of no stocking, we can compare abundance of age classes of walleye in no stocking vs. stocking years.

ONE OF THE GOALS of the DNR Fisheries Lake Management Plan for Ten Mile Lake is to maintain the present walleye population and sportfishery, whether it is through walleye stocking or natural reproduction. If natural reproduction can maintain the walleye population, considerable sports dollars can be saved by reducing or eliminating stocking.

If anyone has any questions, feel free to contact me at Walker Area Fisheries Headquarters, HCR 73, Box 172, Walker, MN 56484; 218/547-1683.

Property Tax Go Up? Hoover Explains Why

By Al Hoover

Member, Cass County Budget Committee

BY NOW YOU SHOULD have paid the first half of your 1994 property taxes and are concerned that, like almost every year, there was an increase. Preliminary estimates for 1994 show about a 10% increase statewide. And many of you who are seasonal owners wonder why your increase was more than your year around neighbor's.

Minnesota's property tax system is probably the most complex of any in the country. The heart of the system is a set of "class rates" that treats various classes of property differently for tax purposes. Since the inception of classes of property taxes early in this century, farms and owner-occupied homes have been favored at the expense of

other classes. Cabins and other personal residences used primarily for recreation are thought to have a higher ability to pay.

ANOTHER PART OF THE system is the many state aids which are shared with local governments to lessen inequalities between local areas, ensure provision of basic services, and to hold down local property taxes.

How are your taxes determined? First, the property tax revenue needed, or levy, is determined by taking the total proposed local budget less all non-property tax revenue (state aid, fees, etc.) and dividing that by the total tax capacity (which is made up of the total assessor's market value times the state-mandated class rates). This provides a number called the property tax rate or tax capacity rate for the taxing district (Cass County, in our case). Thus your property tax would be: The property's market value times the class rate times the tax capacity rate.

For example: Suppose the property is valued at \$100,000 and your local tax rate is 1.25. Class rates are as follows:

Residential homesteads

- First \$72,000 1.0%
- Over \$72,000 2.0%

Seasonal (non-commercial) properties

- First \$72,000 2.0%
- Over \$72,000 2.5%

Therefore, the residential homestead property tax would be $(\$72,000 \times .01) + (\$100,000 - \$72,000 \times .02) = \$1,280 \times 1.25 = \$1,600$.

For seasonal property the tax would be $(\$72,000 \times .02) + (\$100,000 - \$72,000 \times .025) = \$2,140 \times 1.25 = \$2,675$.

LOOKING AT YOUR 1994 tax statement, lines 7 through 10 will give you an indication of where increases occurred. If your market value did not increase and you made no improvements, your county tax should be about the same as in 1993. However, since there was a decrease in intergovernmental aid to the school district, there was an increase in that area.

Therefore, property taxes paid locally may increase due to seven factors, five of them controlled by the state. These are: Changes in the required level of local services, a change in levy limitations, a decrease in intergovernmental aid, a change in the property classification system or a change in the property class rate. Other factors are an increase in the property's assessed value or an increased local government budget.

For more details on this subject, the Minnesota Extension Service has an excellent publication -- Taxes: Where Does The Money Go. (# BU-6080-S)

From the Notebook

By Jim Schwartz

WHEN WE ARRIVED to open our place on April 17 the lake still was almost totally covered by the last remnants of winter's ice. Along the shore a widening strip of open water was all the early waterfowl migrants needed for a rest stop before resuming their northward journey. One pair of hooded mergansers inspected our nesting box, but occupancy was left in doubt after a pair of goldeneyes decided to challenge the earlier arrivals. No decision when this was written, but we were nonetheless entertained by successive visits from common mergansers, mallards, loons and grebes, not to mention wintering and migrating songbirds. The ice, which wrought a lot of winter shoreline damage, went out April 22, two days earlier than last season. John Alden reports fall freeze-up on Dec. 11. In 1992, ice-up date was Dec. 7.

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MY REMARKS IN THE fall newsletter about the recurring "rumor" that a *National Geographic* article once characterized Ten Mile Lake as (one of) the most beautiful in the (country) world drew several responses. No one, however, knew precisely when the article appeared. George Brandt reminded me of the piece he wrote for the Summer 1988 newsletter, stimulated by persistent references to the Rumor. In it he cited a March, 1935, *National Geographic* article entitled "Minnesota, Mother of Lakes and Rivers." It contains a passing reference to Ten Mile, and a picture of an impressive string of Ten Mile fish, but no confirmation of the Rumor.

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ALL OF THIS SENT ME to my neighborhood library where I reviewed *National Geographic's* cumulative index from day one. Nothing. No article even remotely akin to the legendary rumor. Does that mean it doesn't exist? Not necessarily. I may have missed it. So, as George mused, "let the Rumor live . . . it can be wrong only a little bit one way or the other!" Look for more in the next issue.

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AN ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY report released just prior to Earth Day had sobering news for residents of Minnesota's lakes and streams. Of 88 percent of the state's lakes sampled in 1990-91, 83 percent were impaired to some degree by pollutants, and

of 5 percent of the state's river miles that were sampled in the same period, 77 percent were unsafe for some uses. What the EPA's findings emphasize, it seems to me, is that Minnesota's waters, described in the report as among the nation's most polluted, are in grave danger. The culprits are contaminants from many sources: Airborne chemicals, wind and water erosion, human sewage, shoreline degradation, agricultural runoff, careless disposal of toxic materials, unwise development, and more. We all share the heavy responsibility of doing whatever is required to turn things around. It won't be easy, but it will help if you just do what you know is right for the resource.

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THE STATE DEPARTMENT of Natural Resources reported this spring that the number of new eurasian water milfoil infestations in 1993 continued to decline for the second straight year -- the lowest rate of spread since its 1987 discovery in the state. Five new lakes went on the infested list, compared with 12 water bodies the year before. All five are within 40 miles of Lake Minnetonka, where the plant was first identified in Minnesota. The DNR is continuing its efforts to control or eradicate milfoil by using pesticides and introducing insect species that it hopes will feed on the plant and thereby limit growth.

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YOU PROBABLY ALREADY sensed it, but a U.S. Fish and Wildlife report confirms that hunting, fishing and wildlife watching are big business in Minnesota. The study estimates 1991 state expenditures of \$1.5 billion on those activities. Anglers spent \$34 million on live bait alone, \$933 million on fishing altogether. Hunters spent \$33 million on equipment, such as duck decoys and portable tree stands, while bird watchers shelled out \$16 million on bird houses and feeders.

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SINCE 1982 I HAVE BEEN keeping a record of fish numbers and species kept for the table. In that first year, for example, I saved 27 walleyes, 31 northern, 40 bluegill/sunfish, 31 crappies, 13 bass, and 2 whitefish. Last year, the story was much different: 19 walleyes, 7 northern pike, 32 bass, 20 bluegill/sunfish, 22 crappies, 5 perch and rock bass. My best walleye catch was in 1989 (55), my worst in 1992 (8). There are, of course, a number of reasons for these differences, but one point should be made: We have always had plenty of fish to eat -- for ourselves and for our guests.



It Was a Cold, Snowy Winter

AL HOOVER KEPT a month by month record of the winter's snowfall, plus other interesting phenoms as well. Here is how things went:

1993-94 Snowfall

October (first snow 10/30)50"
November	23.45"
December	15.00"
January	15.00"
February	5.70"
March	7.40"
April (last snow 4/29)	7.00"
Total	74.05"

The Minnesota Weather Book notes that March normally is the snowiest month but over the last 6 years November has been the snowiest 3 times, December twice and January once. The Ten Mile area averages an inch or better snow cover 133 days a year. Coldest day of the winter was January 19 with a high of -20° and a low of -37° . Statistically, January 24 is the coldest day of the year.

John Alden, also a keeper of weather data, reports the mercury failed to rise above freezing for 58 days running after December 18.

Four Work to Keep Beaver Dam Open

AT LEAST FOUR Ten-Milers have worked during the winter and spring months to keep the beaver dam on the Boy River open. They are Buzz Converse, Don Patterson, Don Brown and Gerry Mills.

On April 20, Walt Kane reported the unofficial lake measurement at 1379.4' above sea level. That put it at 1.1" higher than on May 1 a year ago and 2.5" above the Nov. 1, 1993, mark. On May 1, the reading was up slightly: 1379.58'.

Move Loon Platform, Pair Shows Interest

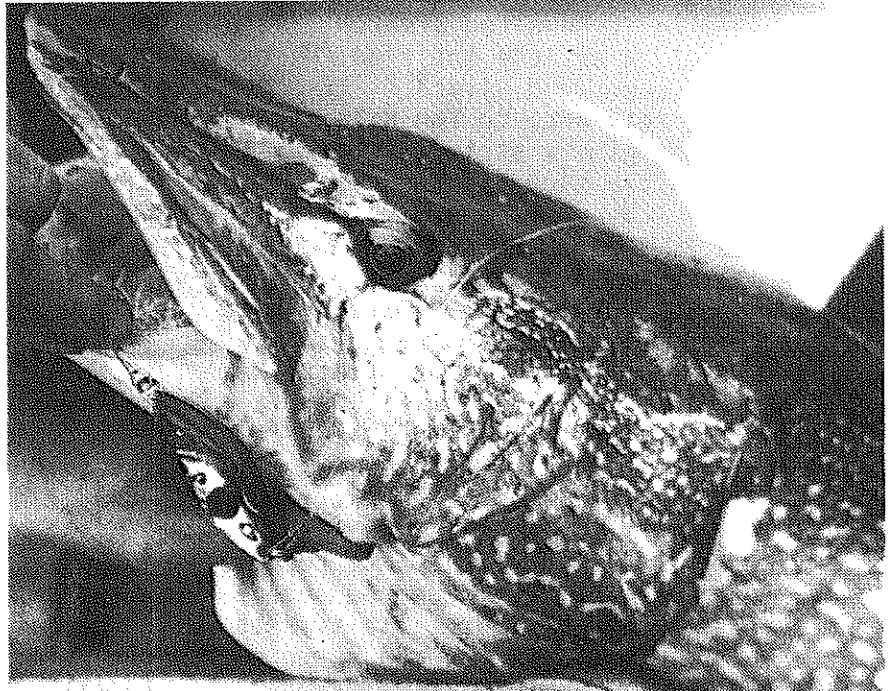
ONE OF THE ASSOCIATION'S two loon nesting platforms was moved this spring from outside Kenfield Bay to a spot near the island. Rod Owre, Bob Nelson and John Alden joined forces to do the job.

Al Hoover reports a loon pair began looking it over almost immediately, but at mid-May had apparently reached no decision as to whether they'd nest on it. The second platform remains in Flowerpot Bay. John Alden says two loons were in the Bay but he wasn't sure whether they were using the platform.

Releasing fish

- Cut the line if the fish is hooked in the throat.
- Handle the fish carefully.
- Never hold a fish by the eyes.
- Play the fish quickly.
- Use barbless hooks.
- Ease the fish back into the water.
- Use a needlenose pliers to remove hooks.

Source: DNR



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Here Are Your Thoughts --

EDITOR'S NOTE: This and succeeding pages contain summaries from last year's membership survey gleaned from the 200-plus questionnaires that were returned. In analyzing the responses we tried to reflect the broad range of ideas and opinions that were expressed and, at times, quoted directly to convey a commonly held or unique view. We appreciate the effort members dedicated to completing the survey. Your comments were thoughtful and constructive. They will help Association officers and directors as they work on plans for the lake's future. Thank you for your interest.

Swimming, Boating Lead Lake Usages

WHILE THERE PROBABLY never was any real doubt about it, tabulating the 202 questionnaires returned in last year's membership survey confirmed that swimming and pleasure boating, in that order, are the top two lake usage activities for Ten Milers. Swimming was checked by 199 respondents, while pleasure boating drew 183. The survey listed 36 lake-related usages and asked members to check as many as were applicable to them.

The next eight most popular usages were wildlife watching (166), bird watching (161), summer fishing (160), water skiing (137), canoeing (132), water sports, (122), sailing (109), and bathing (98).

THE SECOND TEN ACTIVITIES were lawn watering (61), picnicking (50), snorkeling (49), tree and garden watering (47), household water (34), cross country skiing (32), ice fishing (28), hunting (24), sail boarding (22), and drinking water (20). Twenty-first choice was ice skating (15), 22nd was scuba diving (14) and 23rd was jet skiing (12). None of the remaining 13 activities received more than three checks.

In comments accompanying this section several persons raised questions about the possible effect of lake bathing on water quality also were many negative expressions about jet skiers, some respondents maintaining that such watercraft should be outlawed.

WHATEVER YOUR OPINION about them, personal watercraft (jet skis) are legal in Minnesota, with specific rules regulating loudness

and manner of operation. Details are outlined in the Department of Natural Resources booklet on boating regulations.

Personal observations accompanying this section of the survey often reflected the deep appreciation of north woods life that is so important to those who spend time on, as so many characterized Ten Mile: "Our beautiful lake." Some typical examples:

"I ENJOY SITTING ON THE DOCK, watching the world go by." "There is time for meditative reflection/recreation." "Relaxing by looking at the lake is very therapeutic." "I enjoy watching the sun and moon rise and set." "It's a spiritual retreat." "I find peace in the wilderness and escape city life."

One respondent expressed a wish for more walking paths. Another said a favorite pastime is caring for native trees and plants, protecting nesting ducks, and planting grasses and conifers suitable to the north country. Still another finds lake bottom clay a good medium for fashioning simple pottery. Shelling, star gazing, rock hunting, rowing, painting, wildflower study, trail walking, and photography were among other activities singled out as being especially pleasurable.

Residents Want Lake Kept Clean and Clear

KEEP TEN MILE clean and clear. That message, repeated in many ways, came through as the top priority for significant numbers of survey respondents. One TMLA member summed it up nicely: Water quality considerations are our most important lake issue.

Indeed they are, and almost everyone who commented on the question had specific ideas about how that goal can be accomplished. For example, here are typical suggestions:

- Pay more attention to erosion problems.
- Lake and well water testing should be done annually to anticipate problems instead of just reacting to them.
- Since this is a spring fed lake with a small outlet, great care must be taken with zoning and regulation to avert pollution.
- We need to keep in mind that every action we take affects the lake environment.
- Because lawn fertilizing along a shore can be a serious problem, we need information on chemicals, distance from the shoreline, organic vs. non-organic, slope to wa-

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ter with respect to use and non-use.

-- Maintaining water quality will be possible if marginal land is not developed and watershed land use isn't changed materially.

-- We must think in terms of the lake's watershed and what flows from it into the lake itself (oil, grease, topsoil, etc.).

-- Pay more attention to the swamps, culverts, road work, etc., that border Ten Mile Lake, and less attention to the occasional speeding boat.

-- Making wetland preservation a priority would also benefit the lake by filtering the water that seeps into it.

ADEQUATE WASTE TREATMENT as an element essential to preserving lake water quality was singled out by many respondents. A few expressed concern that old systems too close to the lake and occasional overuse by some residents and their guests may leak contaminants into the lake. Among recommendations were the following:

-- Continue monitoring septic systems and encourage upgrades where indicated.

-- Publish more newsletter information on waste system requirements, including size of drainfield in relation to bedroom numbers.

-- The Association should actively support construction of a sewer system to serve all lake homes, investing the money and research necessary to develop effective and efficient systems of sewage control.

-- Encourage cooperative (cluster) waste systems as an alternative to the present individual mound installations.

There was a countervailing view from one respondent who said the septic system issue had been "beaten to death," and recommended that instead of making people with non-conforming systems feel guilty, the newsletter could fill readers in on fishing hot spots, wildlife viewing areas and the like.

Opposition Heavy to New Public Access

ON THE QUESTION of the proposed new public access at the lower end of Long's Bay, even though no such topic appeared in the survey, there was plenty of opinion, all of it negative. Many questioned the need for another access, pointing out the lack of user pressure on the existing launching facility.

Other comments were directed at the heavy

boating use that already prevails in Long's Bay, citing safety and jeopardy to the resource as reasons why the project should be cancelled. Highway safety at the site also was emphasized, one person maintaining the issue had not been taken seriously enough.

A CLOSELY RELATED THEME suggested redeveloping the existing state-owned access as a better and more economical alternative. But the chief concern of many respondents was their belief that the proposed site is particularly vulnerable to invasion by eurasian water milfoil and possibly other exotics as well. (At least two biologists who have examined the location agree that the environment there is favorable to a eurasian water milfoil infestation.)

Allied thoughts included recommendations to have monitors checking boat rigs for milfoil at launching sites, even if it means hiring them. It was also suggested that the Association educate residents and visitors using their boats on other waters about the importance of cleaning rigs thoroughly.

Most Regard Fishing Unchanged or Worse

THE STATE OF FISHING on Ten Mile generated views ranging all the way from "bad" to "excellent." Perhaps one respondent put it most succinctly: "Good fishermen get fish, poor fishermen try."

In the portion of the survey where anglers were asked to rate fishing quality (154 respondents), 5% said it is better than it was 10 years ago, 53% opted for no change, and 42% said it is worse. As to fish size, 4% of the 138 responses to this part of the question said fish are larger, 43% could detect no change, and 53% checked smaller.

SPECIES NUMBERS. Walleye (127 responses): 13.4% greater, 36.2% no change, 50.4% fewer. Northern pike (120 responses): 7.5% greater, 47.5% no change, 45% fewer. Largemouth bass (105 responses): 14.4% greater, 51.4% no change, 34.3% fewer. Crappie (106 responses): 3.8% greater, 41.5% no change, 54.7% fewer. Sunfish (117 responses): 11.1% greater, 55.6% no change, 33.3% fewer.

In short, most anglers feel that fish populations, no matter what the species, either have not changed materially during the past 10 years or have suffered declines. They

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also feel that, for the most part, fishing success hasn't changed much in recent years or has gone downhill.

THOSE PERCEPTIONS LED TO a number of suggestions, among them a more vigorous walleye stocking program, experiments with trout, salmon and smallmouth bass stocking, installation of fish cribs, a 5-year moratorium on northern pike fishing to encourage a "recovery," and promotion of the catch and release program.

On the other side of the coin, there was one recommendation that the walleye stocking program be halted, that publication of big fish pictures cease and that the Association stop using the DNR for anything. Other comments expressed concern about mercury contamination of fish tissues and parasites in panfish. One person thought out-of-state taxpayers and property owners should not have to pay the higher fishing license fees.

Development Seen As Risky Business

THE ISSUE OF DEVELOPMENT and how it should be addressed drew considerable comment, most of it aimed at curtailing what is seen as a present and future threat to the lake. Among the observations:

- Continued development is beginning to degrade Ten Mile.
- Control policies should be implemented. To do otherwise is a mistake because in the long run deteriorating lakes will discourage tourism.
- Development is at a saturation point, more will encroach upon wetlands and wildlife habitat.
- We must not make of Ten Mile a "commercial" lake like Gull or Leech or others that are now controlled by commercial interests.
- We should encourage donation of more lands to be set aside and never developed.
- Ten Mile, like all good things, is being improved "to death."
- Identify areas that are unsuitable and only marginally suitable for development.
- The Association should be more active on the issue of preserving wetlands and other wild areas.

Coupled with the development question was a concern about unwise shoreland management practices and a perceived decline in habitat

and in native plant species. Among the comments were these:

- Disconcerted by people who clear their lots of native plants and trees, then sow Kentucky bluegrass.
- Dismayed at violations of the pressure ridge and over needless tree cutting.
- Would like to see information on tree care and culture, especially pruning or removal of diseased trees, how to dispose of debris.
- Saddened by the loss of nesting habitat for aquatic birds; most lots so barren that mallards, blue-wing teal, goldeneye and wood ducks must compete with each other for nesting space.
- Interested in learning what Ten Milers are doing to attract birds and wildlife to their properties.
- Speculated that the increase in boating has led to a decline in the loon population. (Several respondents asked in different ways what can be done to encourage loon nesting success on Ten Mile, a problem the TMLA has been struggling with for some time.)

Speed, Discourtesy Fuel Boating Critics

THE ISSUE OF BOATING courtesy proved to be a "hot button" for those (134) who responded to the question. Most (96) felt non-resident boaters are courteous and respect the lake, but 38 held the opposite view. Here is a sampling of respondent opinions:

- Heavy criticism of boating too close to docks, anglers, shore; excessive speed; littering; vandalism; wild parties, including fires, at the state access.
- Boaters can't be trusted to check their rigs for milfoil and other exotics, or to dispose of their trash properly.
- Police accesses to insure good environmental practices even if they must be hired.
- Most boaters okay, but "bad apple" or "spoiled fish" theme was common, as was the observation that there's little difference between residents ("even they can be idiotic at times") and non-residents.
- Residents know we have a jewel in Ten Mile and, therefore, are more respectful of the lake than non-residents.
- Bass anglers and others often fish too close to docks.

Remembering Our Ten Mile Lake Friends

Stanford J. Morton

Stanford J. Morton, for many years a summer resident of the North Shore area, died Oct. 6, 1993, in Mesa, AZ. He was born Aug. 20, 1909, in Luck, WI, where he spent the first thirty years of his life.

In 1939, he was married to Doris Hansen of Milltown, WI, and the couple settled in the community of Westbend where Stan was trained as a sales representative for the Gehl Farm Machinery Company. In 1940 they transferred to Minneapolis, where they lived for thirty-two years, then retired to their Ten Mile Lake home in 1971.

Beginning in 1975 they wintered in Mesa, Az, and in 1979 built a home in Sunland Village and took up permanent residency there.

Mr. Morton is survived by his wife and two brothers, the Rev. Dr. Richard Morton of Lodi, CA, and Donald Morton of Scottsdale, AZ.

Daniel B. DeLury

Daniel B. DeLury, M.A., Ph.D. and Professor Emeritus of the University of Toronto, Canada, and long-time summer visitor on the North Shore of Ten Mile Lake, died Oct. 21, 1993. He was born Sept. 19, 1907, at Walker, MN.

From 1937 to 1945, Dr. DeLury taught at the University of Toronto where he developed widely-used lecture notes for statistics courses. From 1945 to 1947, Dr. DeLury visited the Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and from 1947 to 1958 served as Director of the Department of Mathematical Statistics at the Ontario Research Foundation. From 1958 until his retirement in 1968, he was Chairman of the Department of Mathematics at the University of Toronto.

Although most of Dr. DeLury's professional life was spent in Canada, he always looked forward to his summers on Ten Mile's North Shore and continued to come there as long as he was able to travel.

He is survived by his wife, Lila, a daughter, Catherine, and a son, Robert. Dr. DeLury's father and uncle were probably the first North Shore residents and were responsible for platting the area.

Ada L. Macklin

Ada L. Macklin died Jan. 26, 1994, in St. Paul at the age of 101 years and 3 months. She was born on a farm about ten miles south of Coon Rapids, IA, was graduated from Coon

Rapids High School and later from Grinnell College.

She was married to Dr. William E. Macklin, a veterinarian at Coon Rapids and the son of a medical missionary in China. They moved to Minneapolis, where Dr. Macklin furthered his education, then settled his family at Litchfield, MN.

Mrs. Macklin and their children spent summers at the family's summer home on Batcheller Bay, Ten Mile Lake. She is survived by six children, William III, John, Jean Johnson, Mary Jones, Eleanor Nelson and Phoebe Vosbeck.

Edward L. Ytzen

Edward L. Ytzen, 81, died Feb. 28, 1994, at St. Joseph's Hospital in Park Rapids. He was born in Swaledale, IA, and grew up and attended school in New London, MN.

On March 27, 1937, he married Inez Hanson in Hawick, MN, where they farmed. In 1947 they moved to Ten Mile Lake where they ran Crescent Beach Resort. In 1951 they moved back to the farm near Hawick and were there for ten years before returning to Ten Mile where Mr. Ytzen did construction and caretaking work around the lake.

Mr. Ytzen is survived by his wife, Inez, and two daughters, Emilie Haagenon of Plymouth, MN, and Patricia Ziemer of Minot, ND.

Walter E. Krueger

Walter E. "Fritz" Krueger, 77, a Ten Mile Lake resident since 1960, died on March 26, 1994, at Woodrest Nursing Home, Walker. He was born in Walker on Nov. 13, 1916, went to school there and was in the Civilian Conservation Corps before joining the U.S. Navy in 1940.

Mr. Krueger was in Pearl Harbor aboard the USS Tucker when the Japanese attack came on Dec. 7, 1941. He served in the Pacific during the rest of World War II and later in Korea, in the Mediterranean and on recruiting duty.

He married Alice Fairchild of Minneapolis on April 16, 1946. He retired from the Navy in 1960 and moved back to this area to build a home on Ten Mile. He worked for the U.S. Forest Service and at Ah-Gwah-Ching, retiring from there in 1976.

Mr. Krueger is survived by his wife, Alice of Duluth, and a daughter, Marie Kelsey, of Duluth.