

Ten Mile Lake Association

Newsletter

Spring Edition 1998

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

Mark Calendars for Two July Events: Well Water Testing; Septic Workshop

TWO MIDSUMMER EVENTS important to Ten Mile residents are slated for July: a well water testing day, the lake's third, and a workshop/seminar on owner care and maintenance of waste water (septic) systems. The well water testing day will be Saturday, July 11, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.. The seminar is Saturday, July 18, and will run from 9 a.m. to about noon. Both are sponsored by the TML Association's Environment and Ecology Committee.

Sites for obtaining and returning testing kits will be at the Buzz Converse property on the North Shore and at the former Woock Store on the South Shore. Instructions for how to draw a contamination free water sample are outlined in the right-hand column of this page.

AMONG THE TOPICS to be covered at the seminar are the following: Types of waste water treatment systems, how they work, why effective treatment is essential, what makes systems fail, the importance of conserving water use, the truth about additives, why regular maintenance is critical, contaminant and nutrient migration, groundwater concerns, as well as tips on what everyone can do to improve septic performance and avoid problems.

The seminar will be led by personnel from the Cass County Environmental Services Department who have attended national, regional and state conferences on the latest technologies and practices. They also have many years of experience working with county residents and lakeshore dwellers on implementing rules that apply to installing and servicing waste water systems. Jim Schwartz, co-chair of the TMLA committee, urged all Ten Milers to mark their calendars now.

Guidelines for Drawing

Drinking Water Samples

**Draw your sample from the faucet most frequently used for drinking water.*

**Before drawing sample, remove aerator, open faucet and let run 5 minutes.*

**Remove the bottle cap, being careful not to touch bottle rim, inside of the bottle or cap, or the faucet itself.*

**Fill the bottle and cap it.*

**Return the bottle to the site where you picked it up and make sure all identification information is correct.*

**The report on your water sample will be mailed to you within a few days.*

**If no problems are detected, your water is safe for drinking.*

**If contaminants are found, directions for what to do will be included with the report.*

Blustery Wind Drives Ice from Lake April 12

DRIVEN BY A HOWLING south wind, Ten Mile's ice sheet was swept off the lake in one day: April 12, the earliest ice-out in Association records. The day dawned with most of the lake ice-covered. By dusk it was ice-free. The John Aldens report that ice-over last fall came on Christmas eve, much later than usual. A warming trend? Possibly so.

Ten Mile Lake Association

Officers

Jim Miller, President.....547-3337
 Jim Sandelin, Vice-President....675-6481
 Sherry Gendron, Treasurer.....547-3721
 Lisa Tuller, Secretary.....675-6906

Resident Directors

Willa Martin.....675-6952
 Larry Urbanski.....547-3107
 Bob Crom.....547-2473
 Gail Becher.....547-3214
 Dick Horn.....675-6163

Summer Resident Directors

Bob Kay.....675-6430
 Stan Benbrook.....675-6810
 Mary Ann Schmidt.....675-7722
 Bob Crabb.....675-6120
 Hank Sandvig.....675-6521
 Don Willis.....675-6231

Committees

Adopt-a-Highway-Sally Helsman, Willa S. Martin, Rod Owre
Endowment-Jim Sandelin, Jack Adams, Bob Crom, Sherry Gendron, Al Hoover, Tate Lane
Environment & Ecology-John Alden, Dick Horn, Jim Schwartz, Jack Adams, Gail Becher, Fred Brosius, Pat Carey, Bruce Carlson, Warren Goss, Carl Hertzman, Marty McCleery, Jim McGill, Ross Melgaard, Jerry Mills, Bob Nelson, Ellie Nelson, Brad Putney, Bob Rydell, Hank Sandvig, Forrest Watson, Don Willis
Finance-Bob Crabb, Al Hoover, Jack Adams, Sheri Gendron, Tate Lane, Ross Melgaard, Ted Mellby, Jim Miller, Jim Sandelin
Fisheries-Rod Owre, Cecil Bair, Bob Horn, Dick Horn, Gary Marchwick, Jerry Mills, Jim Schwartz, Larry Urbanski
History-Willa Martin, Stan Benbrook, Don Buck, Ross Melgaard, Larry Urbanski
Lake Advocates-Ray Helsman, Don Patterson
Lake Level-Walt Kane
Lake Safety-Bob Kay, Bob Crom, Jim McGill, Mary Ann Schmidt
Membership Coordinator-Lisa Tuller
Newsletter-Jim Schwartz
Strategic Planning-John Alden, Jack Adams, Al Hoover, Ross Melgaard, Jim Schwartz, Stan Skaug
Zoning & Land Use-Elle Nelson, John Alden, Bob Nelson

Fisheries Official Says 10-Mile Walleye Numbers "Abundant"

By Harlan Fierstine, Area Fisheries Supervisor

DURING THE WEEK of August 4 the Walker Area Fisheries Office conducted a netting assessment of the fish population in Ten Mile Lake. The objective of the netting was to gain current knowledge of the status of various fish species populations, particularly walleye.

Walleye is of particular concern to many Ten Mile anglers, especially since no walleye fingerlings were stocked during 1994 and 1996. Walleye numbers have remained stable since the late 1970s with the exception of the 1983 assessment (see graph below). The abundance of walleye in Ten Mile is at or near the top 25 percent of class 22 lakes, lakes with similar chemical and physical characteristics.

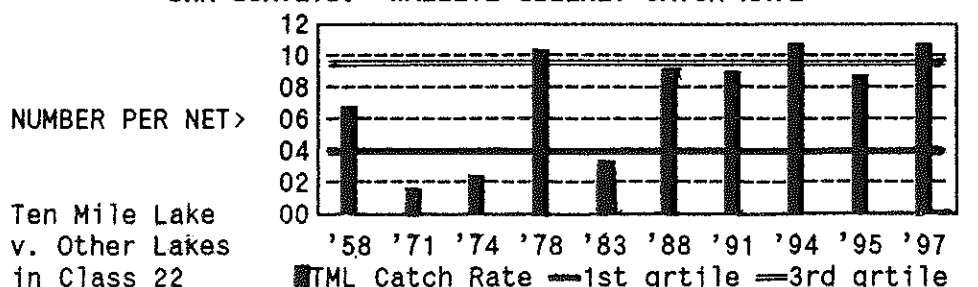
AGING OF WALLEYE showed that natural reproduction occurred during 1994. Eleven walleye from the 1994 year class were sampled. None from the 1996 year class were sampled. One year old walleye are not vulnerable (because of small size) to our survey nets. Other year classes were well represented. We cannot differentiate stocked fish from natural fish in these year classes. It is very likely that at least a portion of walleye sample from years when stocking occurred are the result of natural reproduction.

It is too early in the stocking evaluation to determine percentage of contribution to the walleye population from natural reproduction. We now know that natural reproduction can produce a year class. However, we do not know if it happens often enough to sustain the quality walleye fishery existing in Ten Mile Lake. At this time, walleye abundance did not decrease because of not stocking some years.

OUR OFFICE RECEIVED some reports that walleye angling was slow on Ten Mile in 1997. Concerns were that not stocking every year might have caused the slowdown. However, the netting assessment showed an abundant walleye population. We have seen many cases where angling is slow on a particular lake during a year when walleye are abundant. The most common reason for poor angling success is an abundance of food.

We are going to continue monitoring walleye abundance in Ten Mile Lake. We know that this is an important walleye fishery, and our long range goal is to maintain it. For further information or questions you may contact the Area Fisheries Office by calling 218/547-1683 or by writing at HCR 73, Box 172, Walker, MN 56484.

DNR SURVEYS: WALLEYE GILLNET CATCH RATE



Ten Mile Lake v. Other Lakes in Class 22

After Four Test Years It's Cautious Optimism

By Jim Schwartz

NOW THAT WE have completed four successive years in our long-range testing program, can we know from our findings where the lake is going? Well, not for certain. Four years is not a sufficient time span for nailing down trends. Even so, there are some *tentative* observations that can be made, and for the most part they are favorable. For example:

■ Seasonal clarity readings have been much better recently than they were 20 years ago, averaging in the high teens and lower twenties now as compared with the mid and lower teens then.

■ Phosphorus concentrations have dropped steadily since testing began in 1994, a good trend because phosphorus is the limiting nutrient (the less there is the better the water quality).

■ Nitrogen concentrations have remained steady or increased slightly, possibly the consequence of precipitating chemicals, lawn fertilizer use, swamp water inflow, septic system drainage, groundwater and/or other causes.

■ Shallow bays may be accumulating nutrients in their sediments, a condition suggested by flourishing growths of chara and other aquatic plants in those areas. That raises the possibility of eventual supersaturation, nutrient migration to the lake proper and the inevitable consequence: heavy algae blooms.

■ Dissolved oxygen, a measure of a lake's relative health, continues to be reassuringly high from top to bottom, high enough to support marine life at almost any depth.

■ Zooplankton, invertebrates that are part of the food chain supporting newly-hatched fish fry, are numerous enough in Ten Mile to satisfy the appetites of young fish of any species.

What do these observations suggest for Ten Mile residents? First, the lake is in fine shape and we appear to be doing some things right to keep it that way. Second, we should continue being good stewards: modernize obsolete septic systems, have them professionally maintained regularly, don't apply lawn fertilizers, avoid practices that lead to erosion, plant native trees and shrubs, compost, recycle, reduce household water use in every way you can.

YOU GET THE MESSAGE. By working together toward a common goal we have a good shot at preserving and even enhancing the quality of Ten Mile Lake.

Our testing program this year will include the main lake at the deepest point, Kenfield Bay, Lundstrom's Bay and Long Bay, plus nine bordering swamps that feed into the lake. In addition, we expect to test bottom sediments in selected spawning areas for chemical content and will run top-to-bottom temperature and dissolved oxygen readings in September.

"Aquascaping" is New Beach Care Approach

THE NEW BUZZWORD for how to properly manage your beach area is "aquascaping." The term is shorthand for tending your lakeshore in ways that will preserve the land and provide habitat for both shoreland and aquatic life.

Here are some aquascaping do's, reprinted from the March-April issue of *The Minnesota Volunteer*, published by the Department of Natural Resources:

- Maintain a natural shoreline or restore an altered one.
- Include a three-story, native plant buffer zone at least 15 to 25 feet wide.
- Add native trees to help stem run-off, reduce erosion, frame or edit views, and provide habitat for wildlife.
- Plant native grasses and wildflowers instead of high-maintenance lawns.
- Cultivate aquatic plants to stabilize shoreline and make a home for more aquatic wildlife.
- Clear no more than 25 percent of shoreline for boat docks or beaches.

TO THOSE SOUND pieces of advice, we'll add our own in the form of a "don't": Refrain from using lawn fertilizers. If you are determined to have grass, frequent watering is all it needs. The problem with fertilizers is that most of it (studies indicate as much as 90% or more) goes directly into the lake. Remember this simple rule: what makes your lawn green also makes the lake green.

"A THING IS RIGHT when it tends to preserve the integrity, stability, and beauty of the biotic community. It is wrong when it tends otherwise." -- Aldo Leopold.

From the Notebook

by Jim Schwartz

ALTHOUGH SALES OF personal watercraft (jet boats) declined slightly last year, they are capturing a significant share of the powerboat market. In 1996 they accounted for 37% of all powerboat sales in the country, compared with 20% in 1991. In Minnesota, PWC owners registered 27,738 of the machines in 1997, up 18% from the previous year. Let's see now, applying the state's land of 10,000 lakes slogan, that's 2.77+ PWCs per lake.

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HOW DOES TEN MILE stack up? Well, we number more than 2.77 ski style jet boats on the lake. There also is a trend here (and elsewhere) toward moving up from those first one- and two-passenger models to three- (or more) passenger styles. One other statistic: PWCs account for a heavily disproportionate share of boat mishaps. In 1996, for example, they were involved in more than 30% of boating accidents nationwide, but made up only 3% of registered watercraft.

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THE BLACK BEAR is a fascinating creature: a hibernator, omnivorous, often nocturnal in its habits, curious, powerful -- the stuff of countless tales, fanciful and otherwise. When we first began coming here in the late 1950s, bear were a rarely glimpsed species. No more. Now it's a rare thing to be here any length of time and NOT see one, or more. What happened? Improved habitat and hunting controls have sent numbers soaring. The DNR estimates that the state's bear population has nearly tripled since 1980: 22,000 now, 8,000 then. More bears, of course, mean more problems. Last year so many home and cabin owners complained that 133 "nuisance" bears were killed and many others were relocated.

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FROM NOW ON, though, conservation officers will no longer trap and remove these problem bears. The responsibility for dealing with bear complaints is being shifted to wildlife officers, who are far fewer in number. That leaves "solving" the bear problem pretty much up to us. Best approach probably is to remove bird feeders, barbecue carts, garbage cans, pet food and anything else around the place that might attract roving bears.

THE WORD ABOUT Ten Mile's 20-inch maximum size limit on northern pike appears to be getting around, at least among lake residents. Harlan Fierstine, DNR Area Fisheries Supervisor, reports that he and a conservation officer checked 11 boats on Ten Mile one day last summer and found that all occupants were aware of the regulation. He regards that as good news and stresses that, for the experiment to succeed, compliance is critical. All of the anglers either were Ten Milers or from one or another of the lake's resorts.

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OF THE 11 FISHING parties, only two had northern pike aboard. The not-so-good news was that two of the fish in one of the boats were longer than the 20-inch maximum. The anglers' explanation was that they had nothing with which to measure the fish so they just guessed. Actually, they weren't so far off, only 2 to 4 inches, but that was enough to draw a citation. Moral? Put a measuring device aboard . . . and use it. Harlan says enforcement will be stepped up this summer.

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THE MEMBERSHIP DIRECTORY, scheduled to be reprinted this year, will be delayed a bit. As part of the countywide enhanced 911 project, new addresses are being issued for everyone and were expected to go out to postal customers in May. When that process is complete, Lisa Tuller, TMLA Secretary, will begin the job of compiling the new directory. She expects to have it ready for publication late this summer.

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ON ANOTHER SUBJECT, Lisa asked me to convey her apologies to all who erroneously received a February reminder for overdue membership dues. Many who paid in November were somehow not updated on her computer, despite the fact that the checks had been deposited. In Lisa's words: "I will do my best to improve my tracking and filing system to see that this doesn't happen again."

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WHEN TONI AND I paid a visit to our place early in April, we were delighted that three duck pairs were eyeing our nesting boxes. We watched as wood ducks, goldeneyes and hooded mergansers maneuvered to establish residency. It's a ritual that occurs every spring. We never tire of their antics, whether they are competing for territory or engaging in their remarkable mating performances. It is pure entertainment . . . and the only admission "charge" is patience.

Camper Thanks TMLA for Deep Portage 'Fun'

December 23, 1997

To the Ten Mile Lake Association:

I recently saw Brandon Strawn's letter in the Fall 1997 issue of your newsletter. I then realized I had been absent-minded and hadn't sent in my sincerest thanks for the experience I had this past summer. I wrote a letter, and then forgot to send it. I wish to thank you for also sponsoring me for the Deep Portage camp.

I would also like to thank the TMLA Board for voting to continue to sponsor a Deep

Deep Portage

*The glassy pond
reflects the silent branches
of the silver-wrapped birch trees.
The long grasses sway with the slightest
touch
of a summer breeze.
Small wildflowers bare their petals,
trying to catch the sunbeams
that filter in little patches
through the green canopy
upon the grass-blanketed soil.
The white lilies float gently
on the mirror-like surface,
like ladies in cream dresses,
waltzing slowly on a dance floor.*

Night on the Lake

*The lucid half moon
shimmers its silvery light
on the lake,
creating silvery waves
of sparkling, brilliant white
upon the waters of the lake.
The waves, with soft fingers,
carry the pale moonshines
to crash them on the shore,
violently, in a crest of surf.*

-- Poetry by Julia Ellerston

Portage Conservation Reserve for the summer of 1998. This was a wonderful experience for me, I learned a lot of new things, met a lot of new people, and spent a fun week.

We spent a lot of time canoeing, which was a good thing, because I'd never before canoed in my life! We went fishing, and I actually caught something! A surprise to me... I've never been that great a fisherman. I learned how to make lures, my friend Brandon

and I really enjoyed this because we're both into making things. We learned about food chains, bog animal and plant life, and birds and fish, among other things.

I would recommend, if any of the lake area kids within the age requirement have not gone to this camp, GO! It is TONS of fun, you learn a lot of new things, and you meet a lot of interesting people from the area. I still keep in touch with my friends from camp through e-mail on the Internet, and we hope to see each other around the lake area next summer.

My family has been coming to Ten Mile for a long time. Starting with my Grandpa Jim to my little brother Chris, the summer of 1998 will be my family's 43rd year of coming to the lake. The family cabin at Ten Mile is my favorite place in the world.

The Deep Portage camp and Ten Mile Lake itself have inspired a number of my poems. I included them with this letter because I enjoyed Jessica Greco's cabin tale: "The Leaning Pine Tree" in the fall newsletter.

Sincerely,

Julia Ellerston

(Editor's Note: Jessica Greco is the granddaughter of Dr. and Mrs. David Anderson, who have been coming to their Sunset Beach cabin since 1952, and the daughter of Jane Greco.)

Highway 71 Slated for Gravel, Chemical Coat

ASSUMING ALL GOES according to plan, Highway #71 will be a part of the county's road system that gets special maintenance treatment this summer. County Engineer Dave Enblom told the Board of Commissioners in February that 29 roads are scheduled for work.

Specifically, Highway #71 will get first and second applications of calcium chloride, plus a coat of gravel. At an earlier board meeting where Enblom sought and got approval to advertise for bids, he described experimental applications of calcium chloride on selected gravel roads last summer as a "resounding success." The chemical reduced both dust and washboarding and led many residents to ask when their roads would be done.

ENBLUM SAID COUNTY CREWS would schedule the operation beginning with some culvert/drainage work in May, followed by the placement of gravel during the first part of June and application of calcium chloride the latter part of the month.

County Association Focusing on Lake Problems

A LAKE-BASED ORGANIZATION that has done a great deal since its 1988 founding to focus attention on water quality issues is the Association of Cass County Lakes (ACCL). Its president, Fred Bliss, reports that 28 individual lake associations are members, representing 35 lakes. Collectively, ACCL speaks on behalf of more than 3,000 lakeshore property owners.

Bliss says ACCL's goals are to:

1. Encourage formation of associations on all of the approximately 273 county Lakes.
2. Identify and analyze problems that have an impact on lake water quality.
3. Develop for governmental agencies and property owners alike guidelines designed to preserve shorelands.
4. Work cooperatively with the Tri-County

Leech Lake Watershed Project to protect waters and shorelands in Cass County.

5. Work cooperatively with the Leech Lake Watershed Area Foundation to obtain, by deed or conservation easement, environmentally sensitive shoreland areas.

6. Participate with other countywide lake organizations in sharing ideas and information through seminars, meetings and the like for dissemination to Cass County lake property owners.

THE TMLA HAS BEEN active in ACCL affairs since Jim Schwartz and Warren Goss collaborated with Woman Lake and Washburn Lake representatives in its organization. Monthly meetings are held in Longville at Patrick's from May through September.

Managing Lakeshore Can Improve Fishing

A NEW PAMPHLET published by the Department of Natural Resources ought to be on the required reading list for all lake property owners. Entitled *The Water's Edge*, it offers a wealth of useful tips for lake residents, simple steps they can take to improve fishing. Jack Skrypek, DNR Fisheries Chief, says he believes the main reason fishing has declined on many lakes is due to "alterations to lakeshore habitat by shoreline property owners."

He is referring to what happens as development intensifies on a lake. Owners "fix up" their properties, often by doing exactly what they should not: Haul in sand to make a better swimming beach, cut aquatic plants to improve swimming and boating areas, remove shoreline shrubs and fallen trees to create a golf course type lawn. All such practices damage habitat critical to the survival of wildlife, including fish, birds and animals.

So, what should we, as property owners, be doing? Well, if you're not yet bored senseless by the unending river of advice we have sent your way over the years, here's more:

-Leave your property in as natural a state as possible, cultivating and planting native shrubs and trees.

-Create a buffer strip of natural vegetation along the shoreline to filter out lawn clippings, pet waste and the like, and to

slow the rush of rain water toward the lake.

-Don't remove those trees that are leaning over or have fallen into the lake; they furnish habitat for shallow dwelling fish.

-If you have bulrushes or other emergent vegetation, clear no more space than you absolutely need for a swimming/boating area; such aquatic plants provide excellent fish habitat.

-Remember that any lake is a "prisoner" in its watershed; whatever happens in that watershed eventually affects the lake, which means each of us must do the right thing on our part of the watershed.

THE DNR PAMPHLET concludes with this observation: "A healthy lake doesn't just happen. It comes about when shoreline property owners and others living in the watershed take steps to ensure the lake's ecological health. For Minnesota's diverse fish and wildlife populations to stay healthy and abundant, more lakeshore owners must manage their shoreline in a natural condition."

Copies of the pamphlet are available at the DNR area fisheries headquarters south of Walker just off Highway 371.

Recycling Guidelines Change

New recycling rules went into effect in Cass County on January 1. Check instructions on the containers, which are now brown rather than white. Separation requirements are somewhat more specific than they were last season.

Hummingbird Tiniest of Our Feathered Families

By Carl Hertzman

WE ENJOY SEEING these tiny birds at our feeders and flowers. Hummingbirds are limited to the Americas; there is no bird family similar to them in the rest of the world. In size, they vary from the Bee Hummingbird of Cuba at 2 3/4" in length, the smallest bird in the world, to species the size of a sparrow.

There are several hundred species existing in various habitats from 14,000 feet in the Andes to tropical rain forests. Eight regular nesting species occur in North America, with seven more occurring irregularly.

ONLY ONE SPECIES routinely inhabits the Eastern United States -- the Ruby-throated. The reason for this is unclear. Most occur in the west. One reason may be the increased number of flower species that bloom for a longer period on the west coast. The Great Plains are a barrier to eastward extensions of many bird species, including the hummingbird.

These birds are hyperactive with a high metabolic rate. Their heart beat rate, for example, is 1200 beats per minute and their breath rate 250 per minute. Their wings beat at 70 to 200 per second. They can hover, fly backward, even flip upside down. Display flights are spectacular with dives through the air of over 40 mph.

A RUBY-THROATED will consume one-half its weight in sugar each day and it feeds 5 to 8 times per hour. They also consume insects because protein is a significant part of the diet. I can sit on our dock and watch them picking tiny insects from the pines. When it is cold at night in the mountains, some species, to conserve energy, go into a torpor, thereby lowering their body temperature.

In the northern part of the Ruby-throated range, the Yellow-bellied Sapsucker plays a key role. On arrival in the spring, the hummingbird follows the sapsucker, eating sap (and insects attracted by the sap) oozing from the tree holes created by the sapsucker. This is particularly important before there are enough flowers to supply nectar. In fact, the northern limit for the Ruby-throated appears to be the distribution of the sapsucker.



HUMMINGBIRDS OF BOTH SEXES are aggressive and territorial, including their behavior toward other birds. This trait is probably based on the limited flower nectar supply. In the tropics a bird may establish a territory in just part of a flowering bush.

As I have mentioned, males have spectacular flight displays toward females, trying to attract one into its territory. After mating, the females build the nest and rear the young. A Ruby-throated nest is placed on a horizontal limb and fashioned from spider webs and various downy plant fibers. Often a nest is located at the same spot in following years, even on top of the old nest.

A NOTE OF CAUTION: Do not disturb a nesting female. The young require brooding to maintain body temperature. They are fed a regurgitated mixture of tiny insects and probably some nectar, and fledge out of the nest in about three weeks. Incubation takes two-and-a-half weeks. Studies are needed as to what happens to the young after fledging. It is known that eventually the female will drive the young from her territory to maintain her supply of nectar.

In the west, hummingbirds migrate to Latin America by way of Mexico, some stopping in that country (one species, the Rufous, migrates 5,000 miles). The Ruby-throated in Minnesota probably flies by way of Eastern Mexico. Further east, many of this species fly 500 miles directly across the Gulf of Mexico. Before such a flight, they increase their body weight by 50% in the form of fat, which is the fuel for migration. Their margin of error is small; they have enough fat for only a few more hours on arriving at the Central American coast (for many this is Yucatan). In southward migration, the jewel weed flower, especially the Spotted Touch Me Not, is an important source of nectar.

WE FEED BIRDS in the summer for our own enjoyment; they don't need it. This applies also to hummingbirds. At Ten Mile, bears have learned that bird feeders, including sugar water, are a source of food. If you feed the birds expect to attract bears. Taking the feeders down at night will help, but bears are active during the daytime as well.

For hummingbirds, use one part sugar to four parts of water and bring the mixture to a boil, then let it cool. Surplus should be kept refrigerated. Do not increase the sugar concentration. An easier method is to buy >

-- Hummingbirds

a ready mix, which does not require boiling. Keep the feeders clean. Scrub the inside and the feeding ports with a brush to get rid of fungus, then rinse the feeder with hot water. A little vinegar or Clorox can be added to the hot water for difficult cleaning jobs. Change the sugar water and clean the feeders frequently, especially in warm weather, to prevent bacterial contamination. The use of red dye in a sugar solution is not necessary; its safety is controversial. My advice is: Don't use it. The red feeding ports will attract the birds.

IF SEVERAL hummingbirds are fighting over a feeder, try putting a second one on another side of the house (out of view, hopefully out of mind for the birds). Leaving feeders up will not prevent hummingbirds from migrating south. I have tested this to my own satisfaction. Migration is essentially controlled by length of daylight, though weather and food supply are factors.

Incidentally, the red throat feathers of the male hummingbird appear that color only when struck by light at an angle. Otherwise, they appear black. For further information, including building flower gardens to attract these birds, I recommend *The Hummingbird Book*, by Stokes. It also has a section on photography.

"Old Style" Outboards Pose Pollution Issue

By Jim Schwartz

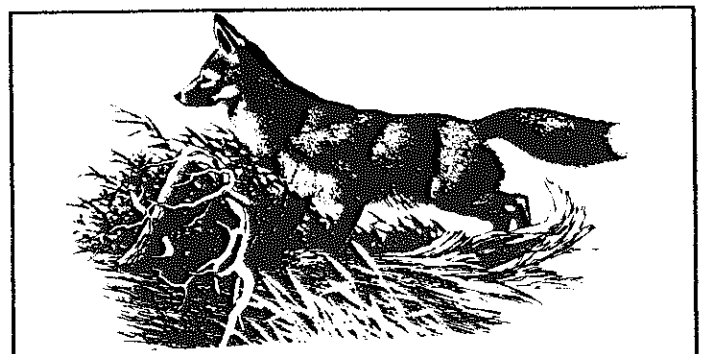
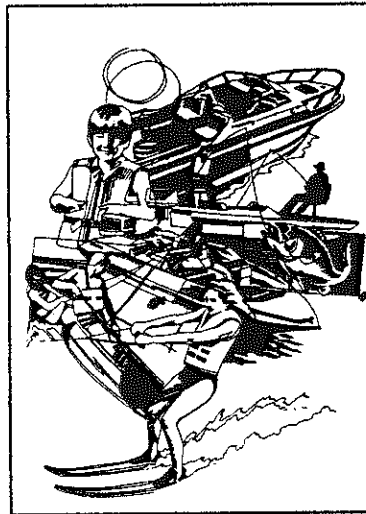
TWO-STROKE OUTBOARDS, those gas guzzling, love/hate contraptions that have been powering runabouts and fishing boats for much of this century, may face a problematic future in the next. The stickler is that two-cycle engines are shockingly inefficient, burning only about 75% of the gasoline/oil mixture that drives them and discharging most of the rest into the water. And that's the rub. Unburnt fuel contaminates the water with carcinogenic benzene and toluene. What's more, the engines' air emissions aren't much better, containing the same hydrocarbons typically found in cigarette smoke.

At Lake Tahoe, one of the world's pristine water bodies, the situation was regarded as so serious that the area's governing board last July decided to ban two-cycle engines,

including those used in personal watercraft (Jet Skis), after June 1, 1999. It was the first such law in the country. By December, however, in the wake of angry protests and a threatened lawsuit, the governing agency had backed off somewhat. Its new position: stay the ban pending further study and consider whether engines of 10 HP or less should be exempted.

MEANWHILE, THE US Environmental Protection Agency, mindful of the problem, is requiring manufacturers to slash hydrocarbon emissions 75% in new models by 2006, still not enough in the view of critics. As to the outboard industry itself, manufacturers are announcing revamped, more efficient, two-cycle models as well as new lines of four-cycle engines. The latter are some 40 times cleaner burning, quieter, and more fuel efficient than standard two-strokes. But they also tend to be heavier and more costly.

Not yet clear is what will be the ultimate fate of the existing (polluting) two-stroke engines that you and I and countless thousands upon thousands of other boaters own. One vexing complication: they almost never wear out. So should they be grandfathered (not an environmentally sound option), retrofitted (maybe not possible and almost surely expensive), phased out of existence by legislating gradual sundown provisions (better than grandfathering but flawed) or banned altogether (predictably unpopular)? Count on it. This is a problem that won't disappear quietly, or soon.



Remembering Our Ten Mile Lake Friends

Lois Marie Keller Cole

Lois Marie Keller Cole, 79, a summer resident of the Park Point area, died November 2 in San Diego, CA. She was a graduate of the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, and was a past president of Kappa Alpha Theta sorority there and a member of Westminster Presbyterian Church, the Junior League, the American Red Cross, and the Country Club, in Lincoln, and of Union UCC Church in Hackensack.

Mrs. Cole is survived by her husband, Jack Cole; a daughter, Susan; two sons, Dane and Jeff; a brother and sister-in-law; eight grandchildren and two great-grandchildren. Memorials to the Ten Mile Lake Association or to the Union Congregational Church in Hackensack are preferred.

Lester S. Munneke

Lester Stado Munneke, 89, a summer resident of the Gitchey Gumeay Beach area, died July 22 at the Monmouth, Illinois, Nursing

Home. Mr. Munneke was born in Mendota, IL, and was reared and educated in Parsons, KS. He was a graduate of the University of Kansas and earned his master of science degree from the University of Missouri. He was married at McAlester, Oklahoma, in May, 1931, to Katherine Inman who preceded him in death in 1996.

Mr. Munneke taught biology and music in Henrietta and McAlester, OK, and Carthage, IL. He was orchestra and band director at Monmouth High School until his retirement, and was past director of the Monmouth Municipal Band and director of the First Lutheran Church choir. He served in the U.S. Army in World War II from 1944 to 1945.

Mr. Munneke's avocations included dog obedience training, boating, photography, travel, and choral and solo singing. He is survived by two sons, Robert and Allen; one brother; five grandchildren, and three great grandchildren.

Mimi Carlson Wins Big in 1997 Sailboat Races

From the *Squall Line*

(Yacht and Tennis Club Newsletter)

MIMI (GARBISCH) CARLSON returned to the winners' circle in a big way in 1997 by taking first in the Memorial Cup and then first in the season rankings. Mimi's last trophy season (according to our not terribly complete records) was 1967 when she won her second Moxness Cup.

Tom Siqveland finished another excellent season with seconds in both the 4th of July and Moxness Cup series and garnered second for the season. Tom Brandt took the third-place trophy.

THE 1997 SEASON enjoyed one of the most evenly matched fleets in recent history. The boats were tightly bunched throughout the races with several lead changes and finishes measured in fractions of seconds instead of minutes. The shorter courses seemed to help and our younger sailors are learning the ropes.

Fourth of July Race: Bob Crabb, first; Tom Siqveland, second; Dave Brandt, third; Kerry Running, fourth; Lolly Brandt, fifth; Tom Brandt, sixth.

Memorial Cup, 1st Race: Tom Brandt, first; Mimi Carlson, second; Dave Brandt, third.
Memorial Cup, 2nd Race: Bob Crabb, first;

1998 RACING DATES

July 4 Fourth of July
July 25 Memorial Cup
August 8 Moxness Cup

Mimi Carlson, second; Brian Crabb, third; Tom Brandt, fourth.

Memorial Cup Overall: Mimi Carlson, first; Bob Crabb and Tom Brandt, tied for second; Dave Brandt, fourth; Brian Crabb, fifth.

Moxness Cup, 1st Race: Ki Hoffman, first; Tom Siqveland, second; Mimi Carlson, third; Tom Brandt, fourth; Chris Brandt, fifth.

Moxness Cup, 2nd Race: Ki Hoffman, first; Chris Brandt, second; Tom Siqveland, third; Mimi Carlson, fourth; Jim Ellerston, fifth.

Moxness Cup Overall: Ki Hoffman, first; Tom Siqveland, second; Chris Brandt, third; Mimi Carlson, fourth; Tom Brandt, fifth.



Reduce, Reuse, Recycle.

...make it second nature!

Sons Reminisce About Fathers' Lives

(Editor's Note: What follows are remarks about two long-time Ten Mile residents who passed away within the year -- Ted Kolderie and Lester Munneke. The observations are by their sons, Ted G. Kolderie and Robert Munneke. The first reports Ted's comments at his father's memorial service in Rochester last July; the second is from Robert's letter to us accompanying his father's obituary. Both offer insights into the unique qualities and circumstances that were so much a part of these two men's lives.)

TED KOLDERIE

MY FATHER seems to have been well-known here at Charter House. He usually was quite visible, wherever he was. Yet many here may not really have known very much about him. It was not his habit to talk a lot about himself. So I thought I might tell you something about where he came from and what he did. It was an interesting life, and perhaps instructive.

His family was a part of the late European immigration to the United States, coming over -- from The Netherlands -- in 1912 when Dad was about 10. His father had worked in the railway shops near Haarlem. Like many such families they went initially to a community where they had relatives: in this case, to the Dutch community in northwestern Iowa. Then as now, however, the best opportunities were in the cities and the family soon moved to Minneapolis. Granddad built streetcar bodies; worked at the Ford plant in Saint Paul and in the 1930s ran his own auto-body shop on East Lake Street.

EARLY ON THEY LIVED just south of downtown. Dad grew up playing with the kids who lived in the big houses on Park Avenue; watching their fathers drive out in their big cars, and saying to himself: "Some day I'm going to own a car like that." Later they moved to 37th and Thomas Ave. N., so Dad graduated from North High School. His distinctive traits seem to have been apparent early. He was bright and personable; with that distinctive twinkle in his eye, and above all with his drive and sense of initiative. Older people liked him and helped him; especially some at Westminster Church. Figuratively and literally he was always on the go; and in 1919-21 (these being the days before pro sports) there were

a good many headlines in the Minneapolis papers about Ted Kolderie's successes in track and in cross-country while at North High.

Track, and a loan from Mr. Winton at Westminster, got him to college, at Carleton -- a big break for him and he did well with it. He majored in economics, set a record in the mile run, and began his long relationship with Jostens (the Owatonna manufacturer of medals, trophies and class rings). And he met Helen Gillespie, an equally good-looking young woman from Jackson, MN.

THEY WERE GRADUATED in 1926 and married in 1929. Dad had taken over Nebraska for Jostens. Through the '30s he drove the gravel roads to schools in towns where there were sometimes fewer than a dozen in the graduating class. Controlling his territory by getting to know the superintendents (and the sisters in the parochial schools), he would gradually work up to the bigger districts and schools. By the late 1950s he was successful enough to have turned over most of his territory to others. He kept Omaha; where he was putting more of his time into commercial awards (Mutual of Omaha was a good customer) and into a business making trophy bases which he had helped two veterans to start after the war. He was a very good salesman. He could never have worked successfully in an office, in an organization. Like his father he was best working solo. He wanted everything done now; and getting something done meant doing it himself.

Working with the schools meant the summers were free, and he and Mother began traveling, early; not a bad idea in the 1930s when Nebraska was baking in the heat and blowing away in the dust storms . . . and when costs were low. They drove to Los Angeles for the Olympics in 1932, where he told me once the ticket for the whole show cost \$10 and oranges were \$1 a bushel. In succeeding summers they went north: to Alaska, down the St. Lawrence, and to Banff and Jasper in the Canadian Rockies.

BY 1939, with two children growing up, he was looking for a place in northern Minnesota. He and a Jostens colleague bought land on the north shore of Ten Mile Lake and built the summer home where he and Mother went every year until 1993. At the lake he was always doing something: laying rocks, >

-- Reminiscence

cutting trees, repairing roofs, painting buildings, organizing the beach's fight against the periodic invasion of tent caterpillars, and offering advice to most anyone on most any subject.

He was, everyone observed, amazingly energetic into his late 80s. In the 1960s and early '70s he and Mother made a number of trips to Europe. In 1978 when our family took them to London for Christmas and to France, he walked miles: He would have been 76 at the time. By the mid-'80s, he and Mother had outlived all their friends in Omaha. Discontented with the retirement home to which they had moved, he walked into the office one day in 1990, asked for their money back and announced they were leaving for Rochester. Mother, I believe, had been attracted by Charter House and had sold him on the idea of moving.

HE LIVED ALMOST the entire 20th Century, from the world before radio to the world of computers and the InterNet. With his remarkable drive he took advantage of the astonishing opportunities this century offered. He worked hard. He benefited considerably from the prosperity of the last 20 years.

Unlike some who grow up in poor families, he had no desire to spend it. In the end he left most of what he had to be given away by others; I think with some confidence that his efforts will continue making a difference for some time to come.--Ted G. Kolderie

LESTER MUNNEKE

DAD HAD BEEN COMING up to Ten Mile since 1915 (Boone Point) and looked forward to the annual trip as a young person and during his working years. Then upon retirement in 1974 Dad and Mom would spend May-Oct. at the cabin until their health started to fail around 5 or 6 years ago.

My grandfather, Stado Munneke, was a Presbyterian pastor, located at one time in Boone, IA. Charlie Ball was a member of the congregation, and after purchasing the land now known as Ball's Point, sold lots to people in the congregation. So the original owners were all from the same congregation in Boone.

THE MOMS AND CHILDREN would spend the summer at the lake, and the Dads would take the train up for their vacation time. Eloise and Tinker Ball and others in the Ball family were good friends from those days.

In the early days all the "colony" would gather on Sunday mornings for worship and Sunday School. There were a lot of young people on the Point, and everyone had a great time.

OVER THE YEARS we have heard lots of stories about bears and other critters, including the time a lynx stayed on top of the outhouse for several days. (Other "facilities" were used during that sequence.)

In 1946 (or was it 1945?) -- anyhow right after the war we came up by train and found the whole yard under water. That was when the dam was built and the water level went up. At that time we kept the boats in the house and could float them right out the front door. My Dad and all of us there spent many years filling in the land.

WE REMEMBER TRIPS through the Boy River when we would get "hung up" on a log or something and my Dad would go over the side, get us "unstuck," and somehow get back in the boat and we would be on our way again.

Dad was involved in teaching, primarily instrumental music, and at the time of his retirement his bands had won more superior ratings in music contests than any other director in the state. In retirement he continued composing and arranging, as well as serving as a guest clinician and adjudicator.

We have lots of great memories.--The Rev. Robert Munneke

New Operation Rules for Jet-Propelled Skis

EFFORTS TO SLAP tighter controls on operation of personal watercraft (PWC) are intensifying. In Minnesota, legislators debated whether to limit PWCs to lakes of 200 acres or more and to impose other restrictions as well, but backed off after users and manufacturers protested.

Instead, lawmakers decided to prohibit PWC operation from an hour before sunset to 9:30 a.m., to impose a no-wake speed limit within 150 feet of a shoreline. swimmers or other watercraft, and to levy a \$50 three-year fee on PWCs to fund increased enforcement.

Elsewhere, the National Park Service is considering a rule allowing superintendents at 97 national parks and recreation areas with navigable waterways to restrict their operation or prohibit them altogether. A ban already is in place at four such areas.

Ten Mile Lake

A REMINDER ABOUT "SLOW, NO WAKE" BUOY SITES

The shaded areas on this map are the "Slow, No Wake" zones approved by the Officers and Directors of the Ten Mile Lake Association. As indicated, the zones include the approach to and all of Kenfield Bay, the small bay behind the island, the approach to and all of Lundstrom's Bay, the outer reef and all of Flower Pot Bay, and the lowest region of Long Bay as well as the Bay River between Ten Mile and Birch Lake. The speed zones were imposed to (1) reduce shoreline erosion, (2) preserve spawning habitat, and (3) promote safety. Your cooperation is appreciated.

