

Ten Mile Lake Association

Newsletter

Fall Edition, 2000

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

TMLA ANNUAL MEETING

The Annual Meeting of the Ten Mile Lake Association was held Saturday, August 5, 2000 at the Hackensack Senior Center. As the featured speaker, **Gail Becher**, a member of the TMLA Environment and Ecology Committee, gave a slide presentation on Lakescaping. She described ways to create buffer zones on shoreland and in the lake to protect shoreline from erosion, protect the lake water from runoff, and provide habitat for fish and wildlife. She displayed the book by the Department of Natural Resources called "Lakescaping for Wildlife and Water Quality" and took orders for purchase of the book at half-price. She pointed out that under current regulations, any development on previously undeveloped lakeshore property requires that 75 percent of the shoreline be left in a natural state. When questioned about local sources for native plants, she suggested Sunshine Gardens in Backus, Merv's Greenhouse in Hackensack, and Dainsburg's in Walker.

John Alden, TMLA Watershed Coordinator, also addressed the meeting, noting that copies of the job description for the Watershed Coordinator position had been distributed. He reported that the main focus of his job has been on land use controls, to regulate growth and development, and on study and modeling of the interaction between ground and surface water, with the aim of protecting both. He has been actively involved in the current planning for the development and management of the Highway 371 Corridor, and in Cass County's Resource Management Partnership, in which federal, State, County, and Tribal representatives work to manage forest lands and timber harvesting to maintain a "sustainable forest."

Each of the TMLA committees made a brief report to the members. As Chair of the Ecology and Environment Committee, **Jim Schwartz** reported that the clarity readings on the lake were showing 25 feet of clarity in the main lake, and 20.5 feet in Long Bay. He believes that these good readings can be

attributed to lower precipitation, but also to continued upgrading of septic systems. He observed that Ten Mile Lake's clarity is above average for the State, but not the best in the state. Jim noted that a Eurasian Milfoil survey will be conducted in September. There are now 125 lakes in Minnesota infested with Eurasian Milfoil. He encouraged members to take any suspicious plants to DNR for identification.

The Nominating Committee, chaired by **Jim Miller**, presented a slate of officers and directors, which was approved by the membership. (See article, page 15.)

TWO AWARDS PRESENTED

At the TMLA Annual Meeting on August 5, 2000 **Ted Mellby**, speaking on behalf of the Tri-County Leech Lake Watershed Project (TCLLWP) and Foundation, presented two awards in the form of plaques: one to TMLA itself, and one to **Rod and Dorothy Owre**. The award to TMLA was given for "outstanding conservation leadership" in the preservation of shoreland on Kenfield Bay." The citation states that the award is given

For your purchase and preservation of 1,087.23 feet of pristine shoreline in Kenfield Bay and 14 acres of riparian upland containing springs and seeps.... Your generous efforts will protect Ten Mile Lake's water quality, fishery, woods, and wildlife for the enjoyment of current and future generations.

Similarly, the award to **Rod and Dorothy Owre** states that the award is given

For your gift to the Ten Mile Lake Association of 500 feet of pristine lakeshore and eight acres of riparian upland area on Kenfield Bay.... On behalf of current and future generations we extend our congratulations and appreciation."

Ted Mellby serves as Chair of TCLLWP Foundation, whose purpose is the preservation of lakes, lake shore areas, and forests in the Leech Lake watershed.

Ten Mile Lake Association Officers

Bob Crom, President 547-2473
 Don Willis, Vice-Pres. 675-6231
 Tom Cox, Treasurer 675-6844
 Lisa Tuller, Secretary 675-6906

Resident Directors

Gail Becher 547-3214
 Heidi Hoppe 675-6255
 Al Griggs 675-6312
 Stuart Lane 675-6998
 Jerry Mills 547-1164
 Larry Urbanski 547-3107

Summer Resident Directors

Stan Benbrook 675-6810
 Ray Black 675-6903
 Bob Crabb 675-6120
 Dave Losby 675-6066
 Hank Sandvig 675-6521
 Randy Vosbeck 547-3840

Watershed Coordinator

John Alden 547-3114

Committees

Adopt-A-Highway - Larry Urbanski, Stuart Lane
Advisory Committee - Jim Miller, Jack Adams, Al Hoover, Ross Melgaard, Jim Schwartz, Stan Skaug
Environment & Ecology - Jim Schwartz, Gail Becher, Jack Adams, Fred Brosius, Pat Carey, Bruce Carlson, Amelia Gislason, Al Griggs, Carl Hertzman, Dick Horn, Marty McCleery, Jim McGill, Ross Melgaard, Jerry Mills, Tom Moore, Bob Nelson, Ellie Nelson, Brad Putney, Bob Rydell, Dick Sampel, Hank Sandvig, Fred Shrimpton, Forrest Watson, Don Willis
Environ. Protection Fund - Al Hoover, Ray Black, Rod Owre, Stan Skaug
Finance - Bob Crabb, Al Hoover, Jack Adams, Stuart Lane, David Losby, Ross Melgaard, Ted Melby, Jim Miller
Fisheries - Nick Mellby, Larry Urbanski, Don Brown, Pat Carey, Adam Gislason, Bob Horn, Dick Horn, Gary Marchwick, Karl Reuland, Jim Schwartz
Handbook/Directory - Gail Becher, Phoebe Alden, Sarah Cox, Willa Martin
History - Willa Martin, Stan Benbrook, Don Buck, Tom Cox, Sue Eikenberry, Deb Hamilton, Anne McGill, Ross Melgaard, Lorraine Stromquist, Larry Urbanski
Lake Level - Walt Kane
Lake Level Mgmt. - Tom Cox, John Alden, George Brandt, Don Brown, Dan Eikenberry, Marty McCleery, Walt Kane, Jim Schwartz
Lake Safety - Jerry Mills, Terry Cook, Pat Gjevre, Don Harris, Jim McGill, Barbara Roberts, Mary Ann Schmidt
Loons - Dick Horn, Bob Moe, Bob Crom, Chet Malek, Lynn Martin, Ken Regner, Murry Towler
Membership Coord. - Phoebe Alden
Newsletter - Sarah Cox, ed., Jim Schwartz
Website - Jon Brandt, Geoff Cox
Zoning & Land Use - Ellie Nelson, John Alden, Ray Heisman, Bob Nelson, Don Patterson, Dick Ten Roberts

HONOR ROLL

IT HAS BEEN AWHILE since we published an honor roll recognizing Ten Mile residents who have upgraded or installed new waste water treatment systems to comply with Cass County requirements. With apologies for the delay, here we present the property owner listing (we recognize that some properties may have changed hands in the interim):

Eloise Allensworth	Rodney and Donna Anderson
Jeff and Kris Chaffee Bates	Rob and Nicole Beaman
Jack and Susan Bohlender	Fred and Amanda Brosius
Richard and Judy Brown	Cliff and Jean Brunzell
Andrew and Carmen Christensen	Tom and Sarah Cox
Jim and Judy Bock Coleson	Leonard and Vicki Converse
Laura Dailey	Jim and Jean Echterhoff
John and Vicki Elsenpeter	Jim and Shelley Ellerston
Mary Finley	Jake Gabrielson
Robert and Cheris Garrison	Pat and Joan Golden
Troy Halverson	Dale Hansen
Darlene Heckenbach	Kenneth and Ruth Heidelberg
Frank and Nancy Hirshfield	Ruth Hirshfield
Earl and Natalie Holle	Bob and Nancy Horn
David and Bonnie Idstrom	Charles and Anne Irvine
Harold Jensen	John and Phoebe Kay
Al and Anita Linberger	Marie Marsh
Martin and Judy McCleery	Bruce Miller
Jerry and Dorothy Mills	William and Carole Mulvihill
John and Karen Newman	John and Mary Lou Nissly
Dave and Jayne Nocton	Ken and Jane Odell
Don and Bev Patterson	John and Katherine Pierson
Don and Alyce Purvis	Dan and Sarah Robison
Dick and Nelda Sampel	Duane and Alpha Sandage
Richard and Janeal Schneerman	Otto and Marian Schneider
Donald and Marita Schringhammer	John and Lois Schultz
Bob and Ardis Schwartz	Jim and Toni Schwartz
Robert Siqveland	Donald and Molly Spinar
Dick Staunton	Glen and Loydee Stonebrink
Frank and Esther Sunstrom	Tim and Pam Thatcher
Myron Ubel	Jim and Liz Vest
Richard Witham	

If you know of anyone we have missed, please let us know so recognition can be made in a future Newsletter. The listing, covering the last three years, is an impressive demonstration of Ten Milers doing their part to protect the health of their lake environment.

A REQUEST FROM THE HISTORY COMMITTEE

by Members: Willa Shonkwiler-Martin, Chair; Stan Benbrook, Don Buck, Tom Cox, Sue Eikenberry, Dep Hamilton, Anne McGill, Ross Melgaard, Lorraine Stromquist, Larry Urbanski

Out of long family association with and deep affection for Ten Mile Lake, a number of Ten Milers have expressed a desire for a book of Ten Mile history. History Committee members have enthusiastically endorsed the idea, and have undertaken the first stages of book development. The committee wants to emphasize that a book of history is expected to be a long-term project. It may take quite some years to complete, but the project is officially under way. Of course, the committee seeks your help to bring this vision to reality.

At its September 18 meeting the committee reviewed some of the topics that might be included in a history of Ten Mile Lake, such as Geology, Pre-history, Native American Culture, Early Settlers, Legends, Logging, Fishing, Water Level, Maple Sugaring, Boating, and others. Committee members accepted assignments to work on some of these topics over the winter.

However, the Committee expects the main body of the book to consist of the histories of the families who have lived on the lake, including both pioneers and early and present-day homesteaders and vacationers. This section would also include histories of clusters of families who have lived in lakeshore "neighborhoods," i.e., particular stretches of lakeshore that can be more or less well defined in terms of both geography and social interaction. Examples of "neighborhoods" might be the North Shore's Chariton Beach and Park Point and the South Shore's Fernhurst, Plainview Beach and Hillaway.

In the History Committee's files there are already a number of written family histories as well as oral histories on cassette tapes, some as recent as this past summer. However, many families are not yet chronicled, and there are few if any "neighborhood" chronicles. Now the Committee seeks your help. If your family has not already presented a family history, please think about writing up your family's Ten Mile story and sending it to Willa Shonkwiler-Martin, Committee Chair. If you already have a written account of your family's Ten Mile history, you may want to update it. If you live in a cluster of families who have become close because of a common residence in a particular shoreline neighborhood, see if you can identify a neighbor who is willing to write about your neighborhood's development and social interaction over the years. Furthermore, if you have special knowledge about any historical facets of the lake, please share this information with a Committee

member.

In writing family histories, please remember that the Committee is interested in your history as it relates to the Lake, rather than a chronicle of your family's entire life. Here are some of the questions you might want to cover in your account:

- When did your family first come to TML?
- How did you happen to come to TML?
- Did you camp, rent, homestead, or purchase?
- What is the history of your lot, cabin or homestead?
- What impact did WWI, the Great Depression and/or WWII have on your Ten Mile experience?
- What significant relationships has your family had with other lake families?
- What has your relationship been to the Ten Mile Lake Association? (Officers, committees, etc.)
- What particularly strong memories do you or other family members have about activities and events on or about the Lake?
- Do you have pictures or clippings the committee can copy and possibly publish?

Your help will be invaluable to the Committee as it seeks to create a chronicle that will be of special interest to all Ten Milers.



TMLA TREASURER'S REPORT, 1999-2000 *by Tom Cox, Treasurer*

A. NOTES ON INCOME

Members' dues are our principal source of operating income. This year dues receipts were \$16,770, \$3,762 more than was received in both dues and special contributions the previous year. The increase was due in large part to last year's Association decision to increase dues from \$15 to \$25. In June, Membership Secretary Phoebe Alden reported that from the 726 member families to whom she had sent membership renewal notices, she had received 668 paid renewals. As of June, 58 families had not yet responded. Whether any of these had not responded because of the dues increase is almost impossible to tell.

Contributions comprise our second largest income source. Often, members designate contributions over and above their dues as memorials or for a specific purpose such as the Hackensack First Response Team, Inc. or the James W. Schwartz Environmental Preservation Fund (JWS EPF) out of which the Association is purchasing the Anderson Property on Kenfield Bay. Contributions this year

totalled \$8,370. Of this amount, \$375 was for First Response, \$4,705 for JWS EPF and \$3,255 in memorials. Memorials designated for "Kenfield Bay" and undesignated memorials totalled \$1,985. This total was deposited to the JWS EPF and thus brought our total contributions to the JWS EPF this year to \$6,690 (\$4,705 + \$1,985).

The Association annually matches up to \$1,000 of gifts designated for the Hackensack First Response Team, Inc. This year gifts and memorials designated for First Response totalled \$1,645. With our "match," our total First Response contribution was \$2,645.

Our third most important source of income is the Piper Jaffray Fixed Income Account (most of which is comprised of funds restricted by the donor), which this year provided \$5,950 in **bond interest**. In addition we have several sources of smaller amounts of income -- checking and savings account interest, Piper Jaffray Money Market Account dividends and TMLA Directory sales.

B. NOTES ON EXPENDITURES

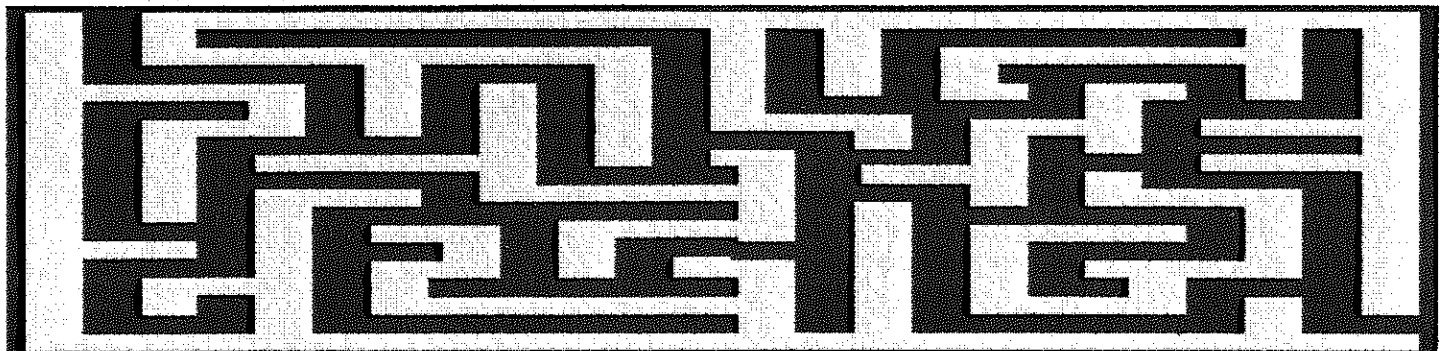
Our expenditures reflect our Association's goal -- "the Preservation and Improvement of Ten Mile Lake and its Environment." Our largest expenditure is for principle and interest on the Anderson Property loan. We meet this expenditure *not out of dues, but out of the JWS EPF*, funded by special contributions.

Our **largest expenditure** out of operating income (53%) is for the work of our **Environment and Ecology Committee**, which includes lake monitoring and research and the professional support provided by our Watershed Coordinator. Our **second largest expenditure** (11%) is for the Newsletter. Third

(6.4%) comes **insurance and taxes**, **Fourth** (5%) the **Membership Secretary's services** and **fifth** (3.7%) **our First Response match**. The balance (20%) we spend on administration, other committee expenses, the Annual Meeting, etc.

We do not meet all of our operating expenses out of dues income but rely also on our bond interest. To meet cash flow needs, we also require an occasional infusion from savings. The dues rate and prudential use of income are perennial concerns of the Treasurer and the Board.

Treasurer's report continued, next page:



TREASURER'S REPORT, Continued.

C. SUMMARY

1999-2000 INCOME/EXPENSE SUMMARY

INFLOWS

Bond Interest	\$5,950
Contributions (Special Gifts, Memorials)	8,370
Directory Sales	35
Dividend Income	200
Dues*	16,770
Interest Income	419
Refunds (Senior Center Deposit)	50
Total Inflows	\$31,794

OUTFLOWS

Administration	\$2,115
Committee Expenses	
Environment and Ecology	\$6,446
Safety Committee (Buoy)	562
Other Committees	6
Total Committee Expense	7,014
Donation to First Response	2,645
Insurance	619
Contributions Transferred to JWS EPF	6,690
Memberships (Assoc. Cass Co. Lakes)	25
Newsletter	3,071
Spring Fling	5
Real Estate Taxes	1136
Watershed Coordinator	8,000
Total Outflows	\$31,320

Overall Total **\$474**

GENERAL FUND BALANCE SHEET JULY 31

ASSETS

Cash and Bank Accounts	\$15,006
Other Assets	56,738
Total Assets	\$71,744

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Liabilities	\$0
Equity	76,068
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$71,744

1999-2000 JWS EPF FUND BALANCES

ASSETS

Cash and Bank Accounts	\$45,943
Investments: Nicholas Fund	6,966
Other Assets: Kenfield Property	171,730
Total Assets	\$224,639

LIABILITIES

Anderson Loan (Kenfield Property)	72,519
Total Liabilities	72,519

OVERALL TOTAL **\$152,120**

*Dues income does not include 2000-01 dues received in 1999-00.

WATER SAFETY ALERT! by Don Harris, Water Safety Committee

PARENTS AND GRANDPARENTS, TAKE NOTE!

Are you aware that in order to operate a motorboat with a motor over 25 horsepower, children between the ages of 12 and 17 must have a State-issued Watercraft Operator's Permit?

The Water Safety Committee of TMLA believes that many families may be unaware of this requirement in the Minnesota Boating Laws, and is therefore working with the Cass County Sheriff's Department to prepare for presentation of a water safety course which will prepare youths to receive a Watercraft Operator's Permit. Preliminary plans call for a two-hour period of classroom instruction, a lunch break, and another two-hour period of 'hands-on' instruction in the water. At the completion of the course, an open-book test will be provided that the students complete and then mail to the Minnesota Department

of Natural Resources (DNR). DNR will then send back Watercraft Operator's Permits.

Mark your calendars! The course is scheduled for **Thursday, June 28, 2001**
9.00 a.m.

Hackensack Community Center

Parents and grandparents are invited to attend the course as well. Many of us learned our boating skills by the seat of our pants, and might learn something ourselves from a professionally taught course. The course will be open to all (a requirement of the Sheriff's Department). It is being co-sponsored by the Hackensack Lions Club and the Birch Lake Association.

Further information on enrolling will be provided in the Spring 2001 Newsletter.

From the Notebook

by Jim Schwartz

MANY OF US around the lake suffered severe shoreline damage during the winter months, a stern reminder from Mother Nature that she is in charge. I make no claim to infallibility on this matter but my reading and observations suggest that it's a phenomenon that occurs almost every year but not always in the same places. The damage, minimal or extensive, is the consequence of two forces: expansion/contraction and wind-blown ice floe movement.

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ALTHOUGH I'VE NEVER been a witness to it, old-timers tell me one of the damage events coincides with the freeze-up process. As the lake surface turns to ice, heavy pressure is brought to bear on the shoreline. Rapid and thick freezing does greater damage than slow and thin congealing. Also the amount of snow cover and when it occurs can be a variable: deep snow represses the ice-thickening process while, as you would expect, light snow cover has the opposite effect. Often, towering ice ridges form jagged ranges across the lake or along a beach, relieving shoreline pressure but, unfortunately, usually only after the harm has been done.

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IN THE SPRING yet another series of forces goes to work. As temperatures climb, thawing takes place during daytime hours. At night freezing returns. This alternating thawing/freezing process generates a new pressure source. Estimates are that this ongoing change can produce as much as three feet of expansion for every mile of surface ice. And again, when this happens, shoreline devastation can be a consequence.

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FINALLY, ONE FAREWELL event, this time as part of ice-out. During spring melt, if a strong wind kicks up while thick floes remain, a gathering cadre of mini icebergs begins a relentless march toward the windward shore. As the floes make landfall, they pile up in a thick mass, hammering and chewing into the bank, creating all sorts of havoc. Our neighbors, Bob and Jean Rydell, were here for the show this spring. They stood on their concrete patio on the bank, watching in fascination as the ice crept toward them. It was when the platform began to heave under their feet that they decided it would be wise to beat a retreat to their cabin. Eventually, of course, the wind died, the slab settled back at least somewhat and nature's demon-

stration was over. That's the way it happens: the wind moderates, the ice melts and the lake readies itself for the new season.

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ALL OF THIS leaves the question: what, if anything, can be done about it? Some measures can be taken. One is lakescaping, as Gail Becher so ably illustrated for members at the annual meeting. Establishing buffer strips and planting native trees and shrubs along the shoreline can do much to stabilize the beach area. Sometimes, though, the topography is such that lakescaping cannot cope with powerful ice thrusts. When that is the case, rip-rapping with field rock can be an alternative. If done according to DNR specifications, no permit is needed. A pamphlet detailing procedure is available at any DNR office.

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HAVING JUST INSTALLED the third waste water treatment system in the 40 years we have been on the lake, I am more sensitive than ever to what disappears down our drains. One product everyone uses is toilet paper. Does the brand you buy make any difference? Yes. What you want is a soft paper that disintegrates readily (doesn't clog the equipment), yet is rugged enough to do the job for which it is intended. The August issue of Consumer Reports compares 30 products and finds important variations. Among the better performers: Kleenex Cottonelle Ultra Soft, White Cloud and Charmin Ultra (but the latter scored only fair on disintegration).

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A NEWLY IDENTIFIED parasite has been found in Leech Lake yellow perch, close enough to us to warrant a report on what to look for. The organism causes perch flesh to have a "cooked" or "freezer burn" appearance when cleaned. The infection is not visible from the outside of the fish. The parasite does not infect people but does reduce the quality and change the texture of the flesh.

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ANOTHER SPECIES that should be on your "watch for" list is the rusty crayfish. It's in the Boy River chain and is an ecological outlaw. It can severely reduce lake and stream vegetation, depriving native fish and their prey of cover and food, and reducing native crayfish populations.

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IF EITHER OF these species comes your way on Ten Mile, report your "find" to the Walker DNR Fisheries Office. The yellow perch infection can be identified when you clean the fish. Rusty crayfish identification is more difficult; look for a reddish spot on either side of its body and grayish-green to reddish-brown claws.

ON PADDLING YOUR OWN CANOE. . . . by Carl Hertzman

This article is intended for those persons who are unskilled canoeists, and are looking for some advice on how to be effective and comfortable handling a canoe paddle. A canoe is a lot more comfortable, as well as safer, if you know how to handle it.

THE BASIC STROKE: Place one hand over the top of the paddle and the other hand on the shaft above the blade. If paddling on the right side, the right hand will naturally go to the lower position on the paddle, and on the left side, the left hand. Place the paddle in the water a comfortable distance ahead and draw it back in a straight line (not following the curve of the canoe). The length of the stroke depends on the size of the canoeist, and should be what is comfortable. At the end of the stroke, lift the paddle from the water and feather it — that is, turn it to be parallel to the water as it moves forward to start the next stroke. When there are two paddlers, they should paddle on opposite sides of the canoe. The bow paddle should be a little longer than the stern paddle, but should not be longer than is comfortable for the paddler.

THE J STROKE: This stroke must be mastered by anyone taking the stern position in the canoe. In the middle of the stroke, as the paddle comes directly opposite the body, start twisting the paddle and continue twisting until the paddle, still moving back, comes out of the water. If paddling on the right side, twist the paddle counter-clockwise; on the left side, counterclockwise. When the stroke is done correctly, you will feel some resistance against the blade. This stroke will help maintain the canoe in a straight line.

THE RUDDER STROKE: This stroke is an alternative to the J Stroke; while less efficient, it is still used on occasion by experienced canoeists. Begin like the J Stroke, but while bringing the paddle out of the water, give a slight outward thrust of the paddle. This will help to maintain the canoe on a straight course.

THE DRAW STROKE: In this stroke, the paddle is lifted out to the side directly away from the canoe, and then drawn inward through the water toward the side of the canoe. This will draw the canoe sideways. The Draw Stroke is an important stroke for use when negotiating white water or a narrow curving river, and should be learned by both bow and stern paddlers. The person in the bow can vary this stroke, bringing the paddle forward at various angles before putting it in the water; this will assist the stern paddler in holding the canoe in a straight line.

THE CROSS DRAW: In this stroke, the paddle is brought to the other side of the canoe without changing hand positions. This is a quick maneuver.

THE PRY STROKE: Place the paddle in the water along the side of the canoe, blade parallel to the canoe, and thrust it sideways. This can be an effective stroke but can also cause the canoe to upset.

THE FERRY STROKE: When paddling in a strong current, both paddlers may backwater (paddle backwards) while angling the stern in the direction they wish the canoe to travel. The current will help push the canoe in this direction. This is a good technique to move the canoe across a river to position it in white water. (It is easier done in a kayak, but the more white water canoeing I have attempted, the more ferrying I have performed.) The key is not to speed up but to dance the canoe around objects.

I want to emphasize, however, that canoeists should receive expert instruction before trying white water canoeing. A river is powerful and can quickly become lethal.

SOLO CANOEING: When canoeing alone, do not sit in the stern, as the bow will ride high and be unmanageable in a breeze. Preferably, sit in the bow **facing the stern**. If there is a wind, kneel or sit just back of the center. You may have to tilt the canoe slightly to one side to get an efficient stroke. A long kayak paddle will aid in handling in a strong wind. Practice all of the strokes listed above to become proficient in them. Vary the Draw and Cross Draw strokes to align the canoe, as when approaching a dock.

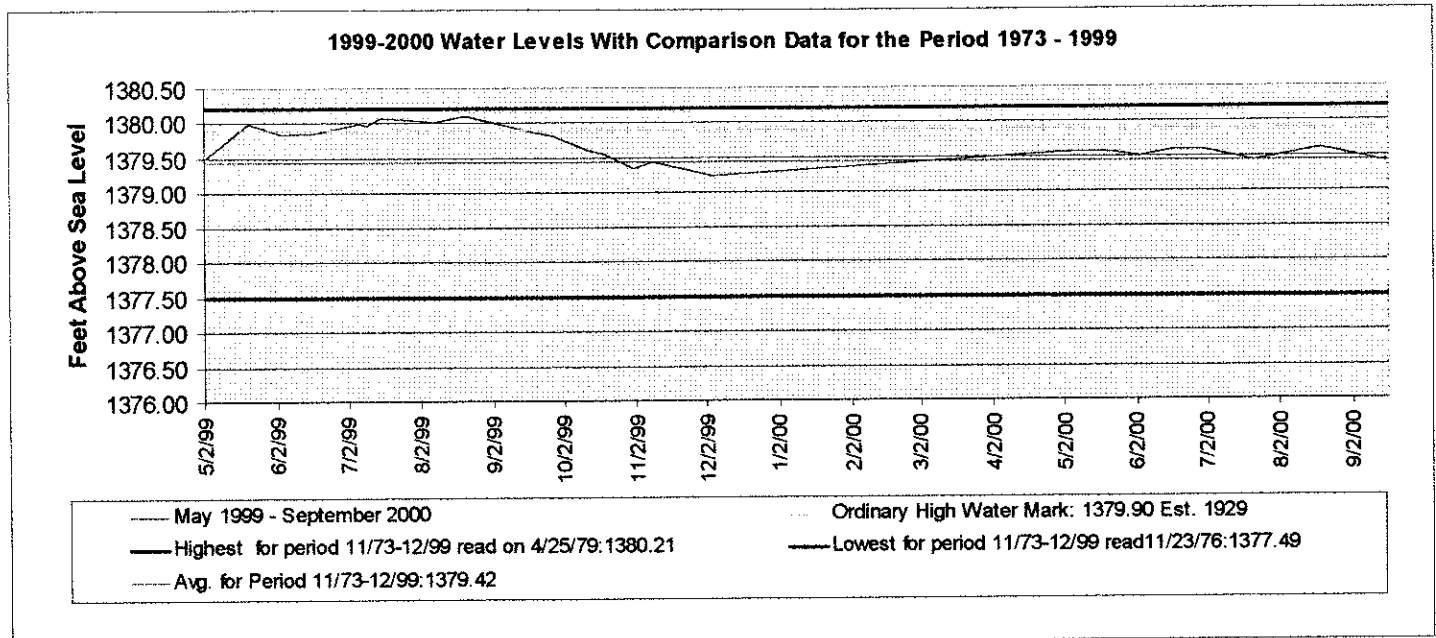
WHO SITS IN THE STERN? Let me reveal the canoeists secret: Men sit in the stern not to be kind to the women but because paddling in the stern is less tiring. This is because of the configuration of the canoe, which makes the stern stroke more efficient. However, the lighter person should usually be in the bow. Note that there are canoes made with sliding bow seats to redistribute the weight as needed.

JUNIOR CANOEISTS: Children can learn the joys of paddling a canoe, and have a whole new world opened for them, but they should in no circumstances be permitted to canoe without instruction and supervision. For instance, when paddling on the east shore in an east wind, children and inexperienced paddlers can venture out too far, be caught in the wind, and be blown out into the middle of the lake — a potentially very dangerous situation. I have rescued canoers in this situation. (I myself believe that children are safer in an appropriate sit-on-top kayak, small enough for a child; they are easier to paddle, safer, and easier to get back into if spilled out.) Always wear a life vest and insist on them for children.

WATER LEVEL LOWER IN 2000

By Tom Cox, Chair, TMLA Water Level Committee

Walt Kane reported to the Board on September 16 a Ten Mile water level reading of 1379.4 feet, which was about 2-5/8 inches lower than it was on August 19, and 1.8 inches lower than on May 1. Overall this summer, the water level has been about 5.6 inches lower than it was last summer.



“Dam Raiders” Descend on Beaver Dams

Lower water is due largely to this year’s dryer weather but also to a concerted and repeated effort to keep the Boy River clear of beaver dams. Keeping the river open is important to Ten Mile because an open river drains water more rapidly from the lake, and important to Birch because it helps replenish that lake and keep its level from dropping too low.

Beavers really are busy, especially where dam building is concerned. No sooner do the “Dam Raiders” pull out a dam than the Beavers build it again. Early in the spring, and then again in July, August and September, crews from Ten Mile and Birch Lake descended on the river under the bridge on the Lower Ten Mile Lake Road. At least four times they dismantled the dam, and on their third and fourth visits also carted away some seven trailer loads of sticks, limbs and other debris to the county landfill.

The task is not difficult, but it does require waders and a couple of hours of intensive labor each time. Hats off to the “Dam Raiders” who volunteered their time and energy this summer: Ten Milers **John Alden, Don Brown, Bob Crom, Tom Cox, Dan Eikenberry, Jim Myers, Bob Nelson, Don Patterson, Ray Raetz and Otto Schneider**; and from Birch Lake **Gordon Friday and Terry Gardner**.

A contract now in place for Beaver trapping this fall may help reduce the dam-building activity under the bridge next summer.

Outlet Structure Management Board Approved

At their meeting on September 6, the County Commissioners approved a recommendation from the County Engineer, David Enblom, to establish a citizen board to manage the Birch Lake Outlet Structure. As originally proposed by Gordon Friday, President of the Birch Lake Association, the Board will consist of a primary and a secondary representative from each of the lake communities most affected by the fluctuating water levels that are, in part, controlled by the outlet structure stop log. Board Members are:

Gordon Friday, Chair, and Birch Lake Primary
 Terry Gardner, Birch Lake Secondary
 Eugene Johengen, Poquet-Pleasant Lake, Primary
 Fritz Ziffler, Poquet-Pleasant Lake, Secondary
 Tom Cox, Ten Mile Lake, Primary
 Bob Crom, Ten Mile Lake, Secondary

Commissioners, Board Members and the Engineer all agreed that residents who call the Commissioners or the Engineer regarding operation of the outlet

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(WATER LEVEL REPORT, continued.)

structure will be referred to their appropriate lake representative on the Outlet Structure Management Board (OSMB). OSMB will consider citizens' concerns in timely fashion in the light of the terms of the governing DNR permit and make recommendations to the Engineer for removal or insertion of the stop log.

The Board's responsibility has been made easier by the Engineer, who visited the dam in late August and used a laser transit to demonstrate the correct method of measuring the water level at the outlet structure. The level at which the stop log must be installed or removed is now permanently established at the top of a piece of rebar which has been driven

vertically into the riverbed at the east edge of the entrance to the spillway. When water flows over the top of the rebar, the log must be removed; when water is beneath the top of the rebar, the log must be inserted. Both the Commissioners and the Engineer welcomed this development, saying that local citizen management of the dam under the terms of the DNR permit will result in a significant saving of time to County staff.

If you have questions or concerns regarding the operation of the Birch Lake outlet structure, **please call your lake representative on the newly established OSMB.**

TMLA BOARD ACTIVITIES by Bob Crom, President

Since the completion of the Summer Edition of this Newsletter, The TMLA Board of Directors has met three times: on July 15, August 19, and September 16. The following actions have been taken by the Board in the course of these meetings:

1. Approved a contract fee for the Watershed Coordinator position of \$2,100 per quarter, (a five percent increase).
2. Approved establishment of a TMLA website under development by **Geoff Cox** and **Jon Brandt**. (See announcement, page 11.) The Executive Committee will oversee the content of the site, to ensure that it is timely and appropriate.
3. Authorized a Task Group (**Gail Becher**, **Phoebe Alden**, **Sarah Cox**, and **Willa Martin**) to proceed with development of a TMLA handbook in the form of a letter-size 3-ring notebook, including a free-standing letter-size directory, hole-punched.
4. Approved funding of \$7,185 for the schedule of research projects recommended by the Environment and Ecology Committee (E&EC) for calendar year 2001.
5. Amended and approved the TMLA Budget for 2000-2001 proposed by the Treasurer.
6. Rejected a request by the North TML Sanitary Sewer District for a funding subsidy of its annual operations, noting that "every shoreland owner has the responsibility to maintain a septic system in good working order and meeting all regulatory requirements."
7. Referred to E&EC a petition to remove no-wake buoys from the entrance to Kenfield Bay, for further study. A letter was sent to the petitioners. (See page 11.)
8. Approved a proposal to pursue grant funding for an experimental project using permeable roadbed materials in a roadbed separating a swamp from the lake, in order to filter swamp runoff rather than sending runoff directly into the lake through a culvert.
9. Amended and approved the TMLA Long Range Management Plan (which will be included in the new handbook). Of listed goals, approved the following top priorities:
 - a. Pursuit by Water Level Committee of joint funding and implementation of the hydrological study of the Upper Boy River Watershed.
 - b. Pursuit by the Fisheries Committee of involvement of DNR's Fisheries Division in the improvement of fishing in TML.
 - c. Increased involvement by the Watershed Coordinator and member volunteers in implementation of E&EC research program and related efforts to improve lake water clarity and purity.
 - d. Support the Handbook Task Group in preparation of a new directory and TMLA Handbook, for presentation at the 2001 Annual Meeting.

ON WATER CLARITY IN TEN MILE LAKE *by Jim Schwartz, Associate Editor*

THIS HAS BEEN an unusually good lake clarity year for Ten Mile and, I'm told, for other lakes in the region as well. Although we started in May with a main lake reading of only 16.0 feet, the situation began improving immediately and dramatically, climbing to 21.5 feet by the beginning of June and reaching 25.0 feet by July. It stayed there throughout the month, then bumped up to 27.0 feet on August 8, the best I can recall for that date in the 15 or more years I've been recording transparencies. In Long Bay, the opening figure was 15.5 feet; it topped out at 21.0 feet in late June and hovered around there into August.

THE MAIN LAKE reading was, of course, too good to last. By August 22, the measurement had deteriorated to 21.0 feet (Long Bay 19.5 feet), reflecting the enriching effect of several rains and a stretch of warm weather. The "formula" is quite simple: more nutrients plus hotter temperatures equal increased algae production. And more algae equals a decline in clarity.

THE METHOD FOR reading transparencies goes back 135 years, a technology that hasn't changed significantly in all that time. The first series of tests, using disks of various sizes and colors suspended on a cord, were conducted over a six week stretch in 1865 by Fr. Pietro Angelo Secchi (rhymes with etch-e), science advisor to the Pope. The original disk was white; most disks used now have alternating black and white quadrants. Ours is all-white.

TO TAKE THE READINGS, Toni (my wife) and I go out on clear, quiet days over the noon hour. At the deepest point in the main lake (208 feet) I lower the disk over the shaded side of the boat until it disappears. (The shaded side helps minimize surface reflections.) I then lift the disk until it comes into view, lowering it again slowly until it just fades from my sight. I note the depth on the cord (calibrated in feet) and Toni

records the data and any other information we feel may be pertinent to the operation (wavy, cloud cover, algae bloom, etc.). We then head for Long Bay where we repeat the routine.

TRANSPARENCY READINGS 2000		
Date	Main Lake	Long Bay
5/16	16.0'	15.5'
5/22	17.5'	17.5'
5/29	19.5'	16.5'
6/08	21.5'	19.0'
6/18	22.0'	18.0'
6/23	22.5'	20.5'
6/29	25.0'	21.0'
7/10	25.0'	20.0'
7/22	25.5'	20.0'
7/26	25.5'	20.0'
8/02	25.0'	20.5'
8/07	27.0'	20.5'
8/22	21.0'	19.5'

ALL OF THESE READINGS, year after year, are reported to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency, sponsor of the Citizen's Lake Monitoring Program (CLMP), one of the most successful such enterprises in the nation. Ten Mile has been involved in the activity since its inception. Each year, I receive a summary of every lake's readings for that season, listed by county. The publication also interprets findings, charts trends, recognizes exceptional lakes (Ten Mile has been cited as a lake whose long-term trend is toward greater clarity), and offers guidance on ways to evaluate your lake's health. While Ten Mile is not the clearest lake in Minnesota, it is consistently among the very best on that score.

A NOTE ON ALGAE *by Herb Curl, Former NOAA Oceanographer and Limnologist*

CHARLIE MOORE and I were out fishing on Jo Roberts' dock when we saw a myriad of tiny brown balls float-ing in the water and on the the surface. "Uh-oh," I said to myself, "looks like a bloom of algae, just like the one I saw on Lake Erie before it 'died' in the fifties." Fortunately Jo had a small microscope in her cabin, so we collected some of the material in a coffee filter held in a strainer and took a look. Checking the "Pond Life" Golden Nature Guide, we tentatively identified the material as a species of *Rivularia*, a filamentous blue-green alga. These organisms do not form noticeable blooms in pristine lakes, but they do in lakes enriched with excess nutrients, a process called eutrophication. The culprit is probably phosphorous from failed septic tanks and lawn fertilizing. Blue-green algae can fix nitrogen from the atmosphere so the only major nutrient they require is phosphorous. It will be a bad sign if blue-green algae blooms increase in size and frequency.

KENFIELD BAY NO-WAKE ZONE *by Jim Schwartz, Associate Editor*

THE TMLA BOARD received a petition in August signed by 29 self-described residents and lake users asking that the No-Wake buoys at the entrance to Kenfield Bay be removed. The request first surfaced at the Association's annual meeting and also was requested by one letter writer. The petition asserted that the buoys unreasonably affect the recreational use of the lake by adjacent property owners and the public. The document also maintained that the No-Wake designation could have a deleterious effect on Kenfield Bay property values and complained that the buoys created an unnecessary safety risk.

The petition and letters were referred to the Environment and Ecology Committee (E&EC), the TMLA entity that had developed the Association's "no wake" policy several years ago and selected the buoys' siting locations. At its August 12 meeting, the E&EC considered the matter, reviewed its policy and the reasons for its development and decided not to change or abandon site locations for the present. The petition and supporting arguments will be reviewed by the Committee over the winter and a recommendation will be prepared for Board action next spring.

A LETTER TO THAT effect went to the petition signers in September. Included was a request that the petitioners give serious thought to the reasons why the Committee had included Kenfield Bay in the list of No-Wake zones:

(1) **KENFIELD BAY** is an ecologically fragile area uniquely valuable to the lake as a whole, partly because of the enormous quantities of spring water it feeds into the lake every year and partly because it is prime spawning ground for largemouth bass and panfish. Given the high concentration of pollutants emitted by two-stroke marine engines and the

possible harmful impact of watercraft traffic on spawning beds, maintaining watercraft activity at reasonable minimums was thought to be the sensible thing to do.

(2) **THE BAY'S TOPOGRAPHY** — a high bluff area to the west and a low sandy shore and narrow peninsula on the east and north sides — make it potentially vulnerable to wave erosion, whether caused by watercraft in the bay or wind and watercraft outside.

(3) **THE EFFECTS OF EROSION** are already apparent — large shore trees, undercut by the ice and wave action, toppling into the water; gradual changes to the peninsula's land mass, and tree stress and mortality on that thin ribbon of shoreline.

(4) **KENFIELD BAY** IS a relatively small body of water whose size alone is sufficient to raise legitimate safety concerns about engaging in such surface recreational activities within its confines as skiing, tubing, and operating watercraft at high speeds.

The letter was signed by **Bob Crom**, TMLA President, and **Jim Schwartz**, E&EC Co-Chair.

It was emphasized that the No-Wake policy is advisory only, and that the buoys are there to remind watercraft operators to cruise slowly through these environmentally sensitive spots. "It is an appeal," said the letter, "for behavior intended solely to serve the long-term best interests of the lake." The advisory policy was established following conversations with the Cass County Sheriff's office. The letter thanked the signers for their interest in lake management issues and concluded by expressing confidence that "our common purpose is to do whatever we can to preserve the environmental integrity of our lake."

NEW! CHECK IT OUT!

www.tenmilelake.org

Your TMLA Board of Directors has approved the launch of a TMLA website at

www.tenmilelake.org

Many thanks to **Jon Brandt** for our site's inspiration and for donating the first two years' domain name registration, and to **Geoff Cox** for his site development work this summer.

The purpose of *tenmilelake.org* is not to promote

Ten Mile Lake to the general public, but to make TMLA information and lake-related news easily accessible to members. The Board's Executive Committee establishes web site policy and governs content. You may give feedback regarding site design to the 'web master', **Geoff Cox**. Please give suggestions regarding content to **Association President Bob Crom**. E-mail addresses for Association officers can be found on the website.

THE HISTORY PAGE

(It has been suggested that we include something on the history of Ten Mile Lake in each issue of The Newsletter. Here is a report from an archive of reports and correspondence concerning fish and fishing on Ten Mile Lake, compiled by Arthur Horn.)

HISTORICAL COMMENTS CONCERNING TEN MILE'S FISHERY

by Arthur G. Horn, Chair, Fish and Game Committee, August 4, 1973

Having fished this lake for the past twenty-five years, I would like to take this opportunity to report to you a few of my observations and opinions concerning the fishery and other related matters pertaining to Ten Mile Lake. . . .

WHAT WAS TEN MILE FISHING LIKE YEARS AGO? —

WALLEYE FISHING was not better then (1940's), if indeed as good as it is today. Catching a walleye, especially in the lower two-thirds of the lake, brought envious neighbors to the dock to admire the catch. As today, the walleyes caught were usually good size. Walleye fishing was at its best during the 1950's. The average fisherman caught more walleyes with small and medium size fish evident in the fishermen's creel. The 1960's, however, brought evidence of a declining walleye population. Test netting data collected by the Department of Conservation (DOC) [now DNR] during the ten year periods appear to confirm the cycle. For example the average number of walleyes caught per set [a one-time netting] was .08 in 1944, 7.1 in 1958, 3.3 in 1968, and 1.1 in 1971.

Northern Pike Fishing has been good to excellent throughout the years at Ten Mile Lake. The big difference now compared to years ago has been in the size of the northerns caught by anglers. During the 1940's and 1950's, eight-, ten-, twelve-pound and larger northerns were common. Currently most of the northerns caught range from two to three pounds. As indicated by the DOC test netting data, large northerns are few in numbers; on the other hand, small and medium size northerns are numerous. DOC test netting data show the average number of northerns caught per set in 1958 was 5.8, versus 12.1 in 1968.

PANFISH AND LARGE-MOUTH BASS FISHING has been good over the years. Large crappies (1½ to 2 pounds in size) were quite common in the 1940's and 1950's. Crappies during the past few years appear to be fewer in number. The angler's catch of crappies today does not come close to matching those caught a few years ago.

CHANGE IN MANAGEMENT POLICIES by DOC during the 1945-1956 period had the effect of greatly improving the walleye and northern pike population in TML. Whitefish netting and dark-house spearing were banned for

a five year period (1944-1948). This action subsequently resulted in increased catches of large northern pike by anglers. The change in policy from walleye fry planting to Fall-planted fingerlings in TML through the 1945-1947 period brought about much improved walleye fishing. Then for some unknown reason DOC practically abandoned the large finge-ling stocking policy at TML in favor of fry and small-size fingerlings. This . . . has been the deterrent to maintaining a satisfactory walleye population within TML. . . . For the past two years, and hopefully for the years ahead large size fingerlings will be stocked in TML. Without such maintenance plantings TML would ultimately revert to a northern pike and pan-fish lake.

THERE HAS BEEN ONLY A SMALL INCREASE in the number of TML anglers according to personal observations made throughout the years. I can recall instances during the late 1940's and early 1950's of heavy concentrations of fishing boats in Lundstrom Bay on opening day. The boat counts in the bay ran as high as twenty-five. Counts made in recent years fall far short of this number, seldom exceeding ten boats at any one time. . . .

WHAT ABOUT THE FUTURE?

TMLA IN RECENT YEARS accepted the challenge of launching a meaningful program to improve fishing. . . . Recent activities [include]:

1. The stocking this Spring of 160,000 walleye fry in our cooperative walleye rearing pond by the Walker Fisheries personnel, DNR. The yield from this pond will be harvested late in October and the fingerlings will be released at various points along TML's shoreline.
2. Another thousand rainbow trout yearlings, 8 to 9 inches in length, were stocked in TML by your Fish and Game committee last May. I can hear a voice in the background ask, "How many of the two thousand rainbows planted during the past two years have been caught?" Yes, to my knowledge a few have been caught in whitefish nets, by spearing, and by hook and

Continued, next page.

HISTORICAL COMMENTS, Continued *by Arthur Horn*

line fishing both summer and winter. Just last month I heard of a two-pound rainbow caught by trolling off Gainey's point. Although only a few have been caught you must remember that only a small number of trout have been planted — hardly sufficient numbers to make an impact on the lake. The few that have been caught indicate that a goodly number have eluded the onslaughts of the northern pike. I predict that within the next five year period some trophy rainbow trout will be caught in TML. . . .

ADDITIONAL PROJECTS FOR CONSIDERATION:

a. **Increase the production schedule of walleye fingerlings.** I suggest that our walleye stocking program, at least for the next five years, be bolstered by the addition of another rearing pond. . . .

b. **Zoning and posting sections of the lake.** A problem of growing proportions at TML is the racing back and forth of high-powered boats over shallow bays at the outlet and sections of the Boy River. These spawning and feeding grounds of game fish are becoming raceways for these big boats. It is both frustrating and maddening that such despoilers are allowed to operate in these areas in such fashion. There must be an answer, both legally and socially, to this problem. Zoning and posting might be the answer.

As a closing remark I would like to emphasize: Let's keep TMLA a strong and active organization. It is partly through the efforts of such an organization that the environs of TML can be preserved and improved.

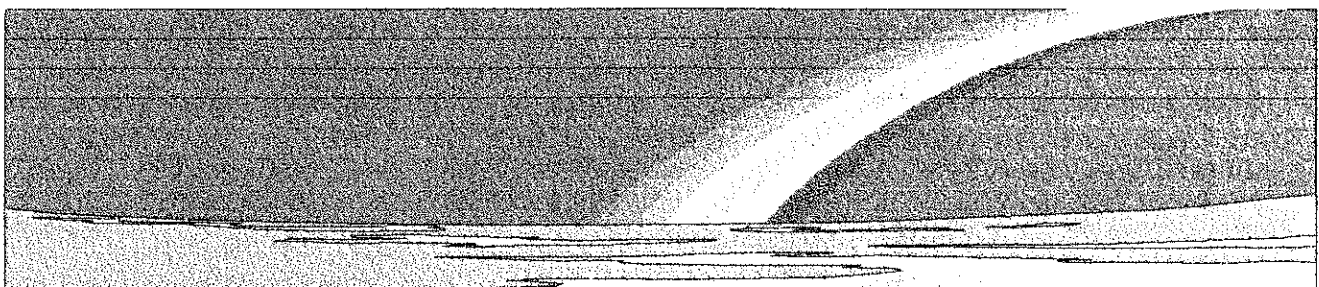
A CONTEMPORARY NOTE ON FISHING*by Jim Schwartz, Associate Editor*

NETTING SURVEYS by Department of Natural Resources crews in late August indicated Ten Mile Lake's walleye population has declined from what it has been in five previous surveys from 1988 through 1997, when the numbers per net were 8+ to 10+. The "catch" this year was 6.7 walleyes per net, a figure that Harlan Fierstine, Area DNR Fisheries Supervisor, regards as good, comparing favorably with populations in lakes of Ten Mile's class. Most of the netted walleyes were in the 15" to 16" size range, weighing about 1.25 pounds each. The northern pike number per net was identical to that of walleyes: 6.7. Sizes were slightly larger than in previous surveys but Fierstine considers it still too early to reach any conclusion about whether the experimental northern pike slot limit of 20" (see below) is leading to an overall size increase for the species.

OTHER SPECIES netted were yellow perch (12.5 fish per net), up a little from previous surveys; largemouth

bass, 2 per net, considered high for a species that is adept at avoiding nets; crappie, 1 fish (total number for all nets), another species that is not easy to survey with gill nets, and rock bass, 14.5 per net, up only slightly from the last netting.

TEN MILE LAKE had its most recent walleye stocking in 1998 when an estimated 19,260 fingerlings (about 1300 lbs.) were released. The next round will be in 2001 when another 1300 pounds is scheduled. As reported in earlier Newsletters, the DNR is conducting a 10-year experiment on Ten Mile, now in its seventh year, to determine whether the lake's walleye population can be sustained by natural reproduction or must be supplemented with a stocking program. Still another experiment involves the northern pike population. Anglers are required to release pike measuring longer than 20". It's a 10-year study whose intent is to increase the number of large northern pike in the lake. The study is in its fourth year.



REMEMBERING OUR TEN MILE LAKE FRIENDS

Jean Moore Cook

Jean Moore Cook, a long time resident of Rochester, MN, died November 15, 1998 at the age of 91. She was born June 1, 1907 in Fulton, MO, but spent most of her early years in Minneapolis and graduated from the University of Minnesota. On June 14, 1934 she married Dr. Edward Noble Cook. They lived in Rochester, where Dr. Cook served at the Mayo Clinic. Mrs. Cook was active in many community organizations, including the Calvary Episcopal Church, Kappa Kappa Gamma Sorority, and the Methodist Hospital.

Dr. and Mrs. Cook were long time visitors and residents at Ten Mile Lake, first as guests of Dr. and Mrs. Art Hunt for many years. In 1962 Al Woock built them their own cabin on the Northwest shore. The Cook cabin is now occupied by their youngest daughter and her family. Mrs. Cook's fondest memories for many years included her friends on Ten Mile Lake, the birch trees of Ten Mile, and her daily (weather not even permitting) swim. While she slowed down the last few years of her life, she was able to enjoy Ten Mile up until just a couple of years before her death.

Survivors include two daughters, Margaret Cook Berndt of Charlottesville, VA, and Nancy Cook Nelson of Denver, CO; a son, Edward Noble Cook Jr., of New Mexico; and five grandchildren.

Information provided by Nancy Cook Nelson.

Elizabeth 'Betty' Lee

Elizabeth 'Betty' Lee, of Wayzata, MN, and a summer resident of Ten Mile Lake for 60 years, died of respiratory failure Monday, July 24, at Hillcrest Healthcare Center in Wayzata, MN.

Betty was born February 11, 1908 in Boone, IA, to Charles and Margaret (Conn) Rhodes. In 1931 she married C. D. 'Chick' Lee. She taught high school for two years in Colo, IA, and was a member of First Congregational United Church of Christ, Delta Delta Delta Sorority, American Legion Auxiliary, Iowa Veterans Medical Auxiliary, and Order of the Knoll.

Betty first came to Ten Mile Lake in 1920, with her parents and her sister. They came from Boone, IA, and stayed on Boone Point. Betty and Chick honeymooned on Cass Lake, but soon began to spend their summers in one of Al Woock's cabins on the South

Shore, built for them. In 1966 the Lees bought the former Johnson cabin in Fernhurst, and Chick and Betty spent summers there until Chick's death in 1993. The cabin is now the summer residence of daughter Ann and her husband, Don Harris.

Mrs. Lee is survived by one son, Bill (Margy) of Skaneateles, NY; two daughters, Ann (Don) Harris of Plymouth and Peggy (Tom) Koch of Dunwoody, GA; eight grandchildren; and 16 great-grandchildren. She was preceded in death by her husband, two sisters, and one grandson.

Charles H. Manlove, III, M.D.

Charles H. Manlove, III, M.D., died on June 30, 2000 of complications of leukemia, at the age of 78. He had been a general surgeon in St. Paul, MN.

Dr. Manlove was born on an American Army base in the Philippines, where his father was a pathologist. He graduated Phi Beta Kappa from Reed College in Portland, OR before earning his medical degree at the University of Oregon Medical School in the mid-1940's. He served two years in the Air Force and was a flight surgeon at Ladd Air Force Base in Fairbanks, Alaska, before moving to St. Paul, MN. While serving his internship and residency at Anker Hospital in St. Paul, Dr. Manlove became the city's fencing champion in 1946. He retired from the Mayo Clinic in 1991, but continued to serve as a volunteer doctor at St. Mary's Carondelet Clinic in West St. Paul.

In addition to fencing, Dr. Manlove enjoyed tennis (which he continued to play three times a week), music, genealogy, and spending summers at his cabin on Ten Mile Lake. He had traced his family roots to the year 1000, and learned that his grandfather and great-uncle were professional baseball players in the early 1900's. He studied piano as a boy, developed an early love of opera, and served on the Metropolitan Opera National Council for 20 years.

Dr. Manlove is survived by his wife, Catherine; children Mary C., Dr. Jeffrey (Deborah), and Christopher (Cathy Marshik); and one granddaughter.

REMEMBERING . . . Continued**Ella Rasmussen**

Ella Helene Rasmussen of Audubon, MN died of a heart ailment on August 13, 2000 at the age of 95. She was a resident at Friendship Home in Audubon.

Mrs. Rasmussen was born near Hamlin, but lived in Audubon most of her life. She had been a postmaster in Hamlin and a clerk at Akerman's Merchandise Store in Audubon. She was a member of Our

Saviour's Lutheran Church, and had been active in Helping Hand, Hospital Auxiliary, Garden Club, and the Audubon County Democratic Party. She enjoyed baseball, hunting, fishing, and water skiing.

Mrs. Rasmussen and her late husband Ted, who preceded her in death, were long-time summer residents of Ten Mile Lake. For many of those years they were owners/operators of the North Shore Resort. Mrs. Rasmussen is survived by a son, Ron, of Audubon; two sisters, Freda Alwill and Emma Hansen, both of Audubon; eight grandchildren; 23 great-grandchildren; and one great-great-grandchild.

NEW OFFICERS FOR THE ASSOCIATION

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING, two elected Resident Directors retired from the TMLA Board of Directors: **Dick Horn** and **Willa Martin**. **Bob Kay** also retired as a Summer Resident Director. Many thanks to these three for their support of the Association and their participation on the Board! **Stan Benbrook** completed a three-year membership as a Summer Resident Director and was re-elected to a new term. The following persons have been elected as new members of the Board of Directors:

AL GRIGGS, a new Resident Director, grew up in Forsyth, MT and attended Montana State University at Bozeman, MT, majoring in Chemical Engineering. After Graduate School, he accepted an offer with 3M Co. in St. Paul, MN, as a Research Engineer. His first visit to Ten Mile Lake was in 1967 as a guest of **Carole Kilander Iverson**, whom he later married. Al retired as a Division Scientist in October of 1999, after 40 years in the 3M Polymer Chemistry Research and Development Lab. At that time, he and Carole moved permanently to their present home on Ten Mile Lake. This property has been in the Kilander family since 1924. Carole spent many summers at the cabin with their two children, David and Ann, while Al commuted on weekends.

Al's lifelong avocations have been hunting, fishing, singing in the church choir, and playing trumpet. He has a strong interest in water quality preservation issues at Ten Mile, which he believes is a "unique jewel" among Minnesota lakes and a priceless heritage for our children that must be protected and maintained.

DAVID LOSBY, a new Summer Resident Director, was introduced to Ten Mile Lake through annual visits to the cabin belonging to his uncle, Don Bagley, in Fernhurst on the South Shore. When Dave and his wife, **Mary Lee**, returned to Minneapolis in 1984, they spent three years actively searching for a cabin to purchase on Ten Mile, the only lake they wanted to live on. They now occupy one of the properties in the Hillaway area.

Dave graduated from Blake and Dartmouth College and spent his career in various computer-related positions before retiring in 1999. He and Mary Lee now spend their summers at Ten Mile and winters in Arizona. They have two daughters and two grandchildren, all living in the Twin Cities, who visit regularly.

HEIDI HOPPE, a new Resident Director, has lived as a full-time resident on Ten Mile Lake since October, 1987. She and her husband, Don, live in the house originally built by Don's parents, George and Mary Hoppe. For many years Heidi served as TMLA's membership secretary, but she now works as assistant to attorney Jim McGill. Heidi served on the Board of Directors of Countryside Food Coop from 1987 to 2000, is president of Heartland Quilters, and is active with H.A.C.K., a local ecumenical youth group. She also enjoys singing in the Union Church choir, and traveling. She and Don met as Peace Corps Volunteers in Brazil, and, more recently, traveled to Chile and India when their sons, Tim and Chris, were Rotary Youth Exchange Students.

THE SHORT OF IT

by Jim Schwartz, Associate Editor

OUR WELL-WATER testing day produced only 51 takers, a disappointing turnout compared with past years when participation was around double that figure. Of those 51 samples, 9 were found to have coliform bacteria contamination, close to an 18% failure rate, up from the 12% figure of two years ago but much better than an earlier rate of around 30%. At the annual meeting a show of hands indicated members favored having the well water testing day sponsored every other year rather than annually. The Environment and Ecology Committee considered the expressed preference, but at its August 12 meeting decided to schedule another testing day next year. The Committee cited the Minnesota Health Department's recommendation that all drinking water sources be tested at least once a year. Information as to date, pickup/dropoff places and time of operation will appear in the Spring Newsletter.



EVERY SO OFTEN someone asks about foam on the lake and wonders whether it is a consequence of laundry detergents getting into the water. Probably not. Most detergents are biodegradable and are quickly broken down by bacteria. Foam is created when the surface tension of water is reduced and air is mixed in, causing bubbles.

Many natural organic compounds will reduce surface tension, including those from decomposing algae or fish. In a lake, wind and currents mix these organic compounds with air to produce foam. At times, large quantities of foam will be found on windward shores or in coves. Natural foam has a somewhat earthy or fishy aroma, while detergent foam has a noticeable smell of perfume. *(Adapted from an article in the July/August issue of the*

Minnesota Lakes Association Reporter.)



ARE FISH WITH worms and black spots safe to eat, and, if so, do these parasites affect the taste? According to the Department of Natural Resources, all fish have internal parasites. Some you can see; some you can't. The black spots commonly found on sunfish, bass and perch are larval flatworms or flukes. The complex life cycles of these parasites involve living in the skin of the fish.

The yellow spots, often seen under the skin of perch, are parasitic grubs. All these parasites die when their host is cooked. They don't affect the fillet's taste, and they are harmless to humans. Parasites are usually harmless even to the fish themselves, which have evolved with these creatures for thousands of years. Only when it is heavily infested with parasites will a fish weaken or die. This usually occurs when fish are stressed from high water temperatures, low oxygen levels or spawning.



DISHWASHING DETERGENTS can contribute phosphates to your waste water treatment system that eventually find their way into the lake through groundwater flow. Since phosphorus (present in phosphates) is the nutrient that is most instrumental in triggering algae blooms and lowering water quality, using low phosphate detergents is a good idea.

Here is a listing of phosphate content (most to least) in eight dishwashing products:

Cascade gel	6.4%
Electrosol powder	6.1%
Sunlight	5.6%
All	5.1%
Electrosol gel	4.9%
Cascade powder	4.4%
Palmolive gel	1.6%
Seventh Generation	0.0%

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