

Ten Mile Lake Association

Newsletter

Fall, 2007

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

TEN MILE LAKE CALENDAR FOR 2008

SPRING FLING Saturday
5:30 p.m. April 26, 2008

At Tianna Golf Clubhouse

FOURTH OF JULY BOAT PARADES Sunday
10:00 a.m. July 4, 2008

North Shore Dock at Arthur's
South Shore Public Access

**WATERCRAFT OPERATOR'S
PERMIT TRAINING** Thursday
8:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. July 3, 2008

At the Hackensack Community Center

WELL WATER TESTING Saturday
10:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m. July 12, 2008

At former Woock's Store (South Shore, Rock Rose
Trail & Lower Ten Mile Lake Road) or
Jerry Mills' Garage (North Shore, 5323 Co. Rd. 50)

ANNUAL MEETING Saturday
9:30 a.m. August 2, 2008

At Union Congregational Church, Hackensack

TMLA BOARD MEETINGS Saturdays
9:00 a.m.

At Elinor Chase's May 24, 2008

At Lee Sand's June 21, 2008

At Bruce & Jean Carlson's July 19, 2008

At Jim Miller's August 16, 2008

At Tom & Sarah Cox's September 20, 2008

DEADLINES FOR SENDING IN MATERIAL FOR NEWSLETTERS:

Spring Issue May 17, 2008

Summer Issue June 16, 2008

Fall Issue September 1, 2008

RECORD ATTENDANCE AT ANNUAL MEETING

Over two hundred members attended the Ten Mile Lake Association's Annual Meeting on Saturday, August 4. Meeting for the first time at Hackensack's Union Congregational Church, attendees were able to view exhibits by various committees and to purchase copies of the new *Ten Mile Lake History* from the History Committee.

The Association recognized the contributions of retiring officers: **Anne McGill**, Secretary; **Jerry Mills**, Board of Directors; **Al Hoover**, Finance Committee Chair; and **Sharon Peterson**, Vice President. New officers elected at the end of the meeting were **John Alden**, Vice President; **Lee Sand**, Secretary; and **Teri Gapinsky**, Board of Directors.

Francis Fitzgerald, Conservation Director of the Minnesota Land Trust's Northern Region, addressed the meeting to describe the work of the Land Trust and the value of conservation easements (CEs). In his illustrated presentation, "Fitz" described how CEs provide protection in perpetuity of environmentally sensitive land and lakeshore as well as possible tax benefits to the landowner. Landowners do not give up ownership of land on which they place easements, though they typically, and voluntarily, limit their rights and the rights of future owners to the development of their land.

On page 21 you will find Annual Meeting photos taken by **Marty McCleery**.

Ten Mile Lake Association Officers

Al Griggs, President	675-6312
John Alden, Vice-President	547-3114
Joyce McManus, Treasurer	675-6266
Lee Sand, Secretary	675-5582

Resident Directors

Elinor Chase	547-3924
Teri Gapinsky	547-3337
Heidi Hoppe	675-6265
Bob Horn	675-5314
Brad Putney	675-6027
Lorraine Stromquist	675-6813

Summer Resident Directors

Bruce Carlson	675-5580
Sue Eikenberry	675-6183
Don Harris	675-6285
Dave Losby	675-6066
Bob Moe	675-3975
Ken Regner	675-5464

Watershed Coordinator

John Alden	547-3114
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Membership Coordinator

Phoebe Alden	547-3114
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Newsletter Editor

Sarah Cox	675-6844
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Committees

Adopt-A-Highway - Sharon Peterson (South), Mollie Bliska, Sandy Birkholz, Judy Bryngelson, Elaine Crabb, Cary & Janet George, Sally Helsen, Bob & Nancy Horn, Paul & Carolyn Krech, David Losby, Homer Olsen, Erik & Lise Olsen-Dufour, Rod Owre, Ken Regner, Don Willis, Robert Nelson (North), Denny & Paula Abbott, Phoebe & John Alden, Jerry Mills, Don Patterson, Larry Urbanski

Advisory Committee - Tom Cox, Jack Adams, John Alden, Bob Crom, Al Hoover, Ross Melgaard, Jim Miller, Jim Schwartz, Stan Skaug, Don Willis

Conservation Committee - Jim Miller, John Hartzell, John Alden, Mimi Garbisch, Carlsson, Barrett Colombo, Tom Cox, Al Griggs, Shelly Knuths, Dave Losby, Jim McGill, Joyce McManus, Tom Moore, Rod Owre, Diane Westmore

Directory - Phoebe Alden

Environment & Ecology - Bruce Carlson, Jack Adams, John Alden, Gail Becher, Pat Carey, Al Griggs, Don Hoppe, Bob Iversen, Marty McCleery, Ross Melgaard, Tom Moore, Brad Putney, Ray Raetz, Ken Regner, Bob Rydell, Dick Sampel, Otto Schneider, Jim Schwartz, Muriel Towler, Forrest Watson, Bob Williams, Don Willis, Dick Zejdlik

Environ. Protection Fund - Al Hoover, Ray Black, Rod Owre, Stan Skaug

Finance - Dave Losby, Jack Adams, Tom Cox, Al Griggs, Al Hoover, Nick Melby, Randy Vosbeck

Fisheries - Al Griggs, Bob Horn, Pat Carey, Bruce Carlson, Chet Malek, Rod Owre, Jim Schwartz

Healthy Lakes - Marty McCleery, John Alden, Gail Becher, Tom Cox, Bob Crom, Don Willis

History - Lorraine Stromquist, Stan Benbrook, Don Buck, Tom Cox, Sue Eikenberry, Alden Gjevre, Deb Hamilton, Chuck Hamsa, Ross Melgaard, Kim Moe, Murry Towler, Larry Urbanski

Lake Level - Walt Kane

Lake Level Mgmt. - Tom Cox, John Alden, Dan Eikenberry, Walt Kane, Marty McCleery, Ray Raetz, Jim Schwartz

Lake Safety - Don Harris, Pat Gjevre, Doug Kramer, John McManus, Jerry Mills, Bob Moe, Sharon Peterson, Brad Putney

Loons - Bob Moe, Dave Byers, Bob Crom, Bob Horn, Chet Malek, Lynn Martin, Kim Moe, Ken Regner, Murry Towler

Nominating Committee - Don Harris, Sue Eikenberry, Heidi Hoppe

Zoning & Land Use - John Alden (Temp.), Elinor Chase, Pat Golden, Ted Melby, Bob Nelson, Ellie Nelson, Don Patterson, Dick Roberts

THE HONOR ROLL

From time to time, we include in the Newsletter an Honor Roll of those Ten Mile Lake residents who have upgraded their septic systems or installed new septic systems. We honor them because maintaining effective and safe septic systems is one of the most critical components of our ongoing effort to "preserve and improve . . . Ten Mile Lake and its environment." The following families have improved, replaced, or built new septic systems since we last published the Honor Roll:

Troy A. and Laura L. Benike

Richard F. and Jean M. Blomme

J.M. and Frances Brandt

Paul B. and Susan J. Jaeger

Karen M. Brust & Linda M.

Merritt

Marian J. Zejdlik

Michelee Unger

We thank these residents for doing their part to protect the health of the lake.

If you or someone you know has updated a septic system and not been recognized in the Honor Roll, please let us know about it.

ATTENTION, ALL TML SAILORS!

A new sailing event for ALL sailboats is being planned for next summer. Look for details in the *Spring Newsletter, 2008!*

Byron Hoffman

FROM THE PRESIDENT'S DESK . . .

By Al Griggs, TMLA President

THIS HAS BEEN A BUSY SUMMER FOR THE TEN MILE LAKE ASSOCIATION. A number of projects were completed or nearly so. Weatherwise, we have had a relatively dry summer but that has changed in the last week or so with about 2.5 inches of recent rain. Even so, the lake is still quite low which is often typical for this time of the year. I have heard of a number of Ten Milers who can't get their boats off the lifts at this point.

THE SECTION 1116 REVISION OF THE CASS COUNTY LAND USE ORDINANCE continues to be a hot topic. This Section covers Planned Unit Developments (PUDs) which would be eliminated in favor of Conservation Developments (CDs). It also covers Lot and Block Developments. Six public hearings were held to explain the Revision and ask for comments, with generally favorable results. The Ten Mile Lake Association voted to support the revision as it now stands, recognizing that it is still a work in progress. Some features: new CDs would require a Technical Review Panel to assess and oversee each Application. Riparian CDs would have two tiers, one riparian and one non-riparian. The riparian tier must have a minimum of 400' of frontage and would have dwelling unit spacings equivalent to current Lot and Block. Each riparian unit would have a single permanent mooring place located on a common dock at a designated lake access area. The non-riparian tier would share the designated lake access, which may have a boat ramp. No permanent mooring places would be allowed for the non-riparian tier. Thus the 1116 Revision is less than perfect from a lake owner's standpoint, but it is far better than the existing Section 1116. After the public hearings, the document goes back to the Joint Committee for further review and perhaps more public hearings. I suspect it will be next spring before the Commissioners see it.

THE GIFTING PAMPHLET: Thanks to some serious bird-dogging by **John Hartzell** of our Conservation Committee, the TMLA Gifting pamphlet was completed in time for the Annual Meeting. It is a very attractive brochure and everyone should have received one with their Fall Newsletter. All gifts are greatly appreciated and Ten Mile Lakers have

always been most generous. This brochure establishes a much needed protocol for gifting the Association.

CONSERVATION EASEMENTS: This summer our Conservation Easement subcommittee has been actively negotiating with the Minnesota Land Trust to develop a single CE to cover all seven TMLA-owned land parcels. We are close to achieving mutually agreeable Contract terms which designate MLT as the holder and enforcer of the CE. We expect this to be completed soon. We have earmarked \$10,000 for a donation to MLT, half of which will be returned to us via a Cass County grant. This grant was approved by the Environmental Services Department with no conditions other than completion and approval of the contract assigning the CE to MLT.

TMLA HISTORY: Also, many thanks to the History Committee for completion of their wonderful book: *Ten Mile Lake History, 200 Years*, which is a compendium of early history and the history of many families who have been long-time owners of cabins or homes on Ten Mile. It was initially available for sale at the Annual Meeting. The book can be purchased from members of the History Committee at \$35 per copy.

DOCK RESTRICTIONS: This summer DNR began a review of dock restrictions. Public meetings are in progress, with public input being solicited. Locations and times can be found on the DNR web site. The current rules specify the dock to be no more than 8' wide and as long as necessary to reach navigable waters. A water depth of 4' is considered navigable. The dock cannot infringe a neighbor's frontage. A temporary General Permit for 2007 allows for a platform that may be 10.5' wide and 16' long but not more than 170 square feet total. A new General Permit will be issued for 2008-2013; that is the purpose of the public hearings. Until Oct 1, comments can be e-mailed to

docks@dnr.state.mn.us

or sent in written form to Dock Comments, 500 Lafayette Rd, St Paul, MN. 55155.

Please have a safe and enjoyable fall and winter!

I. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES

A. REPORT OF THE ENVIRONMENT AND ECOLOGY COMMITTEE

Bruce Carlson, Chair

1. LAKE WATER

Results from the July lake water sampling showed little change over the May readings or from last year. Be reminded that unless there is a major change, one can't read too much into individual readings over a short several-month interval. Especially with another dry summer, all area lakes are showing better than average readings because of a reduced inflow of nutrients. This will likely be reversed during the first wet year. A significant late August reading was a substantial decline in Secchi disk readings in the main lake (15.0 feet vs. 22.5 ft in late July). This was associated with a heavy algae bloom. It would be interesting if any readers noted better daytime walleye fishing in late August because of the decreased water clarity.

2. WELL WATER TESTING

This July we set a recent record of 81 cabins participating in the well water testing program. Another 12 or so requests had to be refused because of a lack of collecting bottles. This was a huge increase over last year's participation. Next year we'll be sure to order more bottles. Of the 81 wells sampled, 10 tested positive for coliform bacteria and none had high nitrate levels. It is likely that most of the coliform-positive samples could be attributed to problems with sampling technique.

3. DNR STUDIES ON TEN MILE

Largely because of the extensive database of information on Ten Mile that has been collected by TMLA volunteers over the years, the DNR has conducted a number of pilot studies on various aspects of ecology on our lake. Last year an extensive survey of aquatic vegetation and fish was completed. Check the TMLA Website for the report on aquatic plants. This summer, surveys of shoreline amphibians and reptiles, as well as birds, are being completed, and we look forward to seeing the final reports. A new proposed DNR program, called SLICE (Sustaining Lakes in a Changing Environ-

ment) would have Ten Mile Lake as one of about a dozen sentinel lakes throughout the state that will be closely monitored for factors that ultimately might be stressors for the fish and other inhabitants of the lake. This could be a significant program that would monitor parameters of the lake that have not been measured to date. In the long run, the more we know about the workings of the lake, the more rationally we will be able to maintain its excellent quality. Keep tuned to next year's Newsletters for more information on the SLICE program.

4. LIGHT POLLUTION

Concern has been expressed about high levels of light from cabins at night that make viewing of stars and other things in the nighttime sky more difficult. In the summer, Iowa Beach and the South Shore are noticeably more brightly studded with lights than other parts of the lake. Light pollution is an issue in many parts of the world, and some states and communities are even passing legislation to control the amount of nighttime light. To our knowledge, no such legislation exists here, but we would advise cabin owners to turn off outside lights if they are not needed. It both saves on energy consumption and makes our lake environment more pristine.

5. WASPS ON HUMMINGBIRD FEEDERS

This summer we had a problem with wasps clinging to the underside of our hummingbird feeder and scaring away the hummingbirds. This was solved quite quickly by pasting several strips of double-sided Scotch tape onto the underside of the feeder. Within minutes the wasps got the message, and we haven't seen a wasp since early July.

6. E & E PAGE ON TMLA WEBSITE

If you haven't checked it out, please look at the E & E page on the TMLA Website. It contains lots of information about the condition of the lake, as well as information on hazardous waste disposal, the distribution of swimmer's itch on the lake, etc.

B. From the Notebook

By Jim Schwartz

AN UNDERAPPRECIATED blessing of living in America, and specifically in Minnesota, is the abundance and ready availability of fresh, clean water. While billions of people in many parts of the world spend agonizing hours every day in a desperate search for drinking water, we take for granted that it will be there at the turn of a faucet, seldom giving a thought to what a miracle that really is. One consequence is that we waste enormous quantities (e.g., Americans use five times the amount of water that Europeans use). We also pollute our supplies in countless ways, mostly through careless practices and outright neglect. Back in the 1950s, a Colorado forester, Arthur Carhart, wrote a book entitled "Water or Your Life." That was before Rachael Carson's "Silent Spring" changed our thinking about environmental issues. Carhart's book stirred nary a ripple on the serene waters of our consciousness. It should have. We still have much to learn about caring for and using our water.

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IT IS BECOMING increasingly difficult to find a spot on Planet Earth where the nighttime sky is dark enough to allow for truly serious (or even casual) study of the skies. The problem is that increasing air and light pollution combine to create a phenomenon known as "sky glow". The effect is a washing out of most of the stars overhead. An article in *The New Yorker* (Aug. 20) describes the "fading skies" since the time of Galileo: "Today, a person standing on the observation deck of the Empire State Building on a cloudless night would be unable to discern much more than the moon, the brighter planets, and a handful of very bright stars — less than one per cent of what Galileo would have been able to see without a telescope." Communities are beginning to take notice, passing ordinances that require outdoor lighting to be directed downward rather than toward the sky. Besides saving a good deal of money over time, widespread adoption of muted lighting fixtures could contribute significantly to a darkening sky. Look up the article; it's worth your time.

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ANOTHER SEASON has passed and our duck houses failed to attract dependable tenants. A hooded merganser took up residence in early May only to abandon her nest a couple of weeks later for no apparent reason. The other house stood empty all summer. For the first time in years, though, we had a wren find one of our bird houses to his liking. For days he was in and out of the house with nesting materials, all the while scolding anyone or any other living being in the neighborhood. All of his work, though, was for naught. No female accepted his home-building efforts. Eventually, he disappeared, but we are hopeful he'll be back next year for another try at setting up housekeeping.

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I'VE WRITTEN before about the apparent drop in songbird and waterfowl numbers, but the topic is worth revisiting. An Audubon Society report in June estimated an average decline of 68 percent over the past 40 years in 20 of the most familiar bird species in America. The "culprits" are well-known: development, intensified agricultural practices — anything that destroys habitat. From our vantage point here on Chariton Beach, we have noted for the past several years fewer and fewer migrating songbirds, particularly the wave after wave of warbler varieties that would move through our beach trees in search of insects. And where waterfowl are concerned, both numbers and species are down substantially. It's a rare treat nowadays to spot a bufflehead or a scaup, both quite common only a few years ago. Pintails, too, are nowhere to be seen.

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ON THE NORTH SHORE, I'm told, songbirds are being threatened by marauding merlins or kestrels, relatively small hawks that prey primarily on mice and insects, but will dine on songbirds when the opportunity presents itself. Tell-tale signs are clusters of feathers scattered on the forest floor.

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THE NUMBER OF Minnesota lakes known to have infestations of eurasian water milfoil has grown to 197, the nearest to TML being Leech and Kimball Lakes, the latter in Crow Wing County. Members of the E & E Committee boat Ten Mile every fall on the lookout for this and other exotic species; so far none has been found. You can help. If you spot any suspicious-looking plant, chart its exact location and take it immediately to the DNR office south of Walker on #371 for identification. Early detection may offer a fighting chance at eradication.

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HOW MANY FISH species are there in Ten Mile? Well, we don't know for certain, but at least 15 have strayed into DNR nets and traps during sampling surveys in recent years, or have manifested themselves in other ways. They are: walleye, northern pike, largemouth bass, smallmouth bass, black crappie, whitefish, yellow perch, pumpkinseed sunfish, hybrid sunfish, yellow bullhead, brown bullhead, bowfish (dogfish), bluegill, rock bass and tullibee (cisco). Lake and rainbow trout have been stocked in TML years ago, but it is doubtful whether any of either has survived.

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IF YOU ARE AMONG those who are a tad confused over the difference between global warming and climate change, the respected Pew Center offers this quick clarification: "Global warming" refers to the gradual increase of the Earth's average surface temperature, due to a build-up of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. "Climate change" is a broader term that refers to long-term changes in climate, including average temperature and precipitation, as well as changes in the seasonal or geographic variability of temperature and precipitation. Now you know.

(I. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, CONTINUED)

C. WITCH'S BROOMS AND OTHER STRANGE THINGS ON TREES

By Bruce Carlson

Earlier this summer, Chuck Kruger found a strange growth in one of his spruce trees. From a distance, it looked almost like a squirrel's nest, but up close, it turned out to be something quite different. It turned out to be

dwarf mistletoe, a common parasite of conifer trees. Many people are not aware of these growths, but they are not uncommon in northern Minnesota, especially in pine and spruce trees.



Dwarf Mistletoe

Photo by Chuck Kruger

Dwarf Mistletoe

Dwarf mistletoe (above photo) is a parasitic plant and a member of the same family as the mistletoe that is kissed under at Christmas time. It is a major scourge of Western pine and spruce forests and weakens infected trees by absorbing water and essential nutrients that would otherwise nourish the tree. In addition to its own brownish-green woody shoots that project from the infected part of the tree it often stimulates the tree itself to produce dense masses of shoots that take on the form of witch's brooms (see below). A unique feature of the dwarf mistletoe is its mode of seed dispersal, which is accomplished by a water-pump seed ejection system that can propel a seed over 20 yards at a speed of 60 mph. These seeds then further infect the host tree or neighboring trees. Seed ejection occurs in late summer. Although dwarf mistletoe isn't a great problem around Ten Mile, removing infected branches can improve the health of the tree and help to prevent the spread of the disease.

Witch's Broom

Witch's Broom is the name given to a dense outgrowth of shoots or terminal branches in a wide variety of coniferous and other types of trees, such as willows. In the photo on the next page, the dense mass of small pine branches is a large witch's broom. These structures, which are almost like tree tumors, are due to excessive localized branching. This can be the result of infections of the trees by agents as diverse as aphids, mites, fungi, bacteria-like infections or dwarf mistletoe. Normally most plants produce at their growing tips inhibitory substances, which prevent sprouting from the nearest leaves or branch points. If these substances are inactivated or removed, then nothing stops the formation of lots of new branchlets near the tip. (This is the principle behind pinching off early buds of chrysanthemum plants to get denser masses of flowers.)



Dwarf mistletoe showing a tangle of shoots

Photo by Bruce Carlson



Witch's Broom *Photo from Village Garden Web*

(Witch's Broom, Continued)

Somehow, with Witches' Broom, the agents mentioned above seem to interfere with these branching inhibitors, and as a result there is a local uncontrolled growth of shoots sometimes taking on the appearance of a witch's broom - hence the name. Some horticulturists take witches brooms from pine trees and graft them onto other stems to produce dwarf ornamental trees.

(I. ENVIRONMENTAL ISSUES, CONTINUED)

D. CHIMNEYS *by Ken Regner*

FROM TIME TO TIME we talk to you about taking care of your home or cabin. Today we are going to discuss **CHIMNEYS**.

A chimney is a structure made of masonry, metal, wood or other material, which surrounds and supports a flue or multiple flues that vent the products of combustion from gas, oil or solid fuels used in appliances, furnaces or fireplaces. The flue is the inner part of the chimney that actually contains and vents the products of combustion. Flues can be made of clay, as is the case of most masonry chimneys, or of metal, as is the case of prefabricated or manufactured chimneys. Flues from appliances such as water heaters, gas fired clothes dryers or furnaces are also typically constructed of galvanized metal. All chimneys have a life expectancy. None of them last forever. Proper maintenance will increase their life span.

SOME PEOPLE mistakenly think that chimneys are built to beautify a house. **WRONG!** The main function of a chimney is to vent the products of combustion from your home. Unfortunately, chimneys and flues are rarely inspected to make sure that they are doing the job they were designed to do. Again, your chimney serves only one purpose. It carries the by-products of combustion and excess heat out of your house or cabin. These by-products, such as carbon monoxide, can be dangerous or even fatal if released inside your home. The by-products come from burning fuel such as gas, propane, wood or other materials. The fuel may be used to heat your home in a furnace or fireplace, heat your water, or heat your clothes dryer. You may even have a wood stove or a free standing heating stove that burns a fuel. If your chimney is not properly maintained it is also possible that enough heat can leak from it to start your house on fire.

THE EXTERIOR OF YOUR CHIMNEY is fairly easy to inspect. If it is constructed of brick or stone a visual inspection is easy to do. Look for loose mortar joints or cracked brick or stone. You can repair mortar joints, bricks or stone yourself with the proper techniques. If the exterior is metal, wood or other material, visual examination will probably show where repairs are needed. There are a number of "How To" books available and many Internet sites that will take you through the repairs step by step.

THE CAP OR CROWN of a chimney can be difficult to inspect from ground level so a ladder or scaffold is often necessary. Check that the screen is intact and clear of obstructions and that it is properly secured. Also check that all joints are properly sealed to prevent rain and snow from entering the chimney, to cause rust or deterioration. Exercise caution when working on ladders or scaffolding.

EXAMINING THE FLUE may be more difficult and should probably be done by a professional. Most professionals use video equipment to inspect a chimney flue. If they find a problem in the flue they have the materials and training to do repairs properly. If you choose to inspect yourself remember that before a chimney flue can be inspected it must be clean. You can buy flue-cleaning brushes and clean it yourself but in most cases it is difficult to see if the flue is clean because of the offsets in it. In other words, most flues are not straight. You cannot look into it from the bottom and see blue sky out of the top. Even if you find a problem with your flue it is very difficult for the average homeowner to make necessary repairs and to do them correctly. Remember the purpose! It is critically important that the flue is intact. That means that all repairs must be done correctly.

IT IS NOT POSSIBLE to predict how often you should have your chimney cleaned and inspected. The fuels used, the construction, and the frequency of use all play a part in determining a proper schedule. We recommend that you consult with a chimney professional to set up a schedule. Our estimate is that the average cost for a cleaning and inspection would be \$75 to \$100.

TO LEARN MORE about chimneys contact the Chimney Safety Institute of America, www.csia.org, or one of the many other on-line resources found by searching the Internet. Locally, contact one of the licensed fireplace builders or licensed building contractors. There are also several licensed chimney inspectors and cleaners in our area. You can find them in the Yellow Pages of your phone book.

REMEMBER, YOUR CHIMNEY is there to protect you so take care of it and it will serve you well for a long time. If you haven't had your chimney inspected recently you should schedule an inspection soon.

II. FINANCIAL ISSUES

A. TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT

August 1, 2006 - July 31, 2007

BALANCE SHEET

INCOME and EXPENSE SUMMARY

CURRENT ASSETS

CASH	
Checking	\$ 9623
Healthy Lakes Acct.	2,313
JWS-EPF MMkt.	<u>8,335</u>
Total	\$20,271

INVESTMENTS

Wells Fargo Investment Account (Sundin)	\$ 58,212
Wells Fargo JWS-EPF (Devoe Bequest)	122,469
Wells Fargo Garbisch Conservation Fund	98,717
Total	<u>\$ 279,398</u>

PROPERTY

Land Purchased	\$ 171,730
Land Donated	182,300
Total	<u>\$ 354,030</u>

Total Assets **\$ 653,699**

LIABILITY AND FUND EQUITY

LIABILITY	
MN Land Trust	\$ 10,000
EQUITY	\$643,699
TOTAL	<u>\$653,699</u>

Respectfully Submitted
Joyce McManus, Treasurer

INCOME

Dues	\$ 25,410
Investment Income	75
Contributions	9013
Map & Directory Sales	
3M, Exxon Volunteer Match	<u>775</u>
Total Income	\$ 35,273
Account Balance 8/1/06	<u>\$ 2,488</u>
Total	<u>\$ 37,761</u>

EXPENSES

Committees	
Adopt-a-Highway	\$ 50
Conservation	250
Environment and Ecology	6,018
Fisheries	65
Handbook	
Healthy Lakes	
History	5,000
Loons	
Safety	858
Water Level	
Zoning and Land Use	
Total	<u>\$ 12,241</u>
Annual Meeting	100
Administration	648
Insurance	1,362
Directory	
Membership Secretary	1,073
Donations to Other Organizations	500
Newsletter	4,182
Memberships (MLA, ACCL)	350
Taxes	4,053
Map Project	191
Septic System Evaluations	
Garbisch Fund Expenses	<u>104</u>
Total	<u>\$ 12,563</u>

Total **\$ 24,804**

Transfer to JWS EPF \$ 3,335

ACCOUNT BALANCE 7/31/07 **\$ 9,622**

(II. FINANCIAL ISSUES, CONTINUED)

B. NEW GIFTING POLICY BROCHURE INCLUDED WITH THIS ISSUE OF THE NEWSLETTER

By Tom Cox

At our 55th Annual Meeting in August, **John Hartzell** of the Conservation Committee introduced a colorful new brochure describing the new TMLA Gifting Policy which the Board of Directors approved at its July meeting.

Prompted by the interest members have shown in making special gifts to the Association, the Board has published this brochure both to inform Ten Milers of the basics of Association financing and to inspire and guide future giving.

In its pages you will discover the history both of regular dues-based support and of special giving to the Association beginning with the landmark **Sundin** gift of the mid-eighties and continuing through the establishment of the **James W. Schwartz Environmental Preservation Fund (JWS EPF)** in 1998 and the **Richard G. Garbisch Conservation Fund in 2006**. You will also find a brief story of the parcels of shoreland and other parcels given to the Association over the years.

Since it was established in 1998, the *JWS EPF* has served the Association well, and it remains the Board's depository of choice for contributors' financial gifts. However, recognizing that other avenues may be more appealing to some contributors, the Board presents its new Gifting Policy to outline and explain these alternative ways of supporting the TMLA's long term goals:

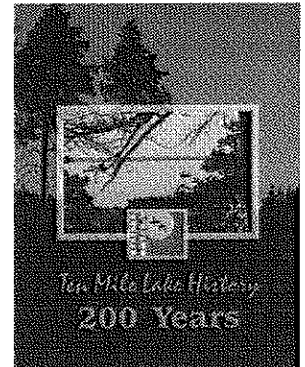
1. Occasional and Annual Gifts Over and Above Annual Dues Payments
 - Memorials (Designated and Undesignated)
 - Other *Designated* Gifts
 - Other *Undesignated* Gifts
2. TMLA Endowment Fund (New)
3. Named Endowment Funds (New)
4. Land Contributions
5. Conservation Easements (New)
6. Bequests

John Hartzell has seen this publication project through to completion. Take a few moments to peruse this informative and inspiring brochure. Then file it with your other useful Ten Mile information (perhaps in your TMLA members' notebook) for future reference.

C. SALES BRISK FOR TEN MILE LAKE HISTORY: 200 YEARS

By Lorraine Stromquist, Chair, History Committee

The *Ten Mile Lake History* book was developed and compiled by the TMLA History Committee, printed by Spectrum Printing, and published at the TMLA 55th Annual Meeting August 4th. To date, the Committee has sold 400+ copies. It is a beautiful hard cover book, very well written, and especially interesting because of all the entertaining stories told. Readers have expressed enthusiasm and praise for the book's publication. Contents include Ten Mile Lake Farming and Neighborhood Histories; Lake Development, Fishing and Boating Histories; Maps, Pictures, numerous Historic Stories and events that friends of Ten Mile Lake will enjoy. The book is ideal as a gift to relatives and friends at Christmas time and other memorable occasions.



Some of you did not submit stories and are not included in the histories printed. The History Committee would like to hear from you. If enough additional stories are submitted, the Committee will publish an addendum. Please mail or E-mail your story(s) and select photos to Lorraine Stromquist. We are very interested in the stories of old time residents but also want to hear from younger and newer families of the lake who are now creating much lake history.

At \$35, plus \$5 shipping, *Ten Mile Lake History: 200 Years* can be obtained from:

Tom Cox (tbcoxreston.com)
5688 Fernhurst Drive N.W.
Hackensack, MN 56452
Phone 218-675-6844

Sue Eikenberry (tenmile@tds.net)
5811 White Spruce Lane N.W.
Hackensack, MN 56452
Phone 218-675-6183

Lorraine Stromquist (budlorr@tds.net)
P. O Box 175
Hackensack, MN 56452
Phone 218-675-6037

Please make checks payable to the Ten Mile Lake Association.

III. THE HISTORY PAGE

A. TEN MILE HISTORY ADDENDUM

Since the formal publication of the Ten Mile History at the Annual Meeting on August 4th, I have been alerted to the fact that I failed to include in the book several articles that had been submitted for publication. I extend my sincere apologies to the families and authors who stories were not published. The Newsletter prints those stories here, in the hope that Ten Mile history buffs will want to save and insert these pages in their copies of the Ten Mile book. – Tom Cox, History Book Editor.

The Griggs Ten Mile Family History

*By Al Griggs
East Shore, White Pine Beach
August, 2006*

The Griggs' family history actually begins in 1920 when Carole's Grandfather, **Karl August Kilander** first visited Ten Mile Lake. Work on the Kilander cabin began in 1924. This part of the history is covered in **Fritz Kilander's** family history (Carole's brother). Carole's first visit to Ten Mile was in 1936 as a three year old child. She says she still remembers how brutally hot that summer was. I first visited Ten Mile in 1967, as Carole's guest. At this point our relationship became serious and we were married in late 1967. Thereafter, we would make weekend trips to Ten Mile Lake cabin from St Paul, where we both worked. In 1968, Carole's dad died and her mother entered a nursing home a few years later. When our children, David and Ann arrived, (1970 and 1973) Carole became a full time homemaker and would spend summers at Ten Mile while I would use up my annual vacation on 4-day weekends at the lake.

During the winter of 1974-5 **Fritz and his wife Bernadette** lived in the cabin while their house was built on the adjacent lot. That winter was exceptionally cold and snowy, and Fritz and Bernadette went to extremes to make the drafty old cabin warm enough to live in. They moved into their new house in 1975, and the old cabin became ours. In 1980, Fritz and Bernadette sold their house and lot to us and moved up the lake to the Boone Point area, where they now live. From that point on, we knew where we would retire, and the only question was when. In fact it would be another twenty years, during which time we kept the house rented out, fortunately to couples who also loved Ten Mile and took good care of the house. Our children both

treasure their memories of summers and falls at Ten Mile, and now their children are experiencing the same.

In late 1999, I retired from 3M and we moved to Ten Mile. We had given our renters (the **Strandemos**) plenty of warning and they were able to purchase a home near Tianna golf course, which is Guy's passion. Carole and I became acquainted with many of the local residents and became a member of Union Church in Hackensack. Carole has since indulged her culinary passion by cooking at many and varied Church functions. In 2001, I became treasurer of the Ten Mile Lake Association for two years, then vice president under **Tom Cox**, and now president. These are challenging times for area lake associations. Land values have skyrocketed and many people continue to move into the area. This, my second life career, is proving to be at least as exciting as my first at 3M.

The McGill Family History

*By Jim and Anne McGill
Northwest Shore, Lundstrom's Bay
November, 2006*

The McGill family (Bill, Jane, Jim, and Margaret) purchased the old "Lake View School House", located on the southwest shore, in about 1956 from the Plantz family (**Ralph Plantz** Cabins). It has been our understanding this was the first property sold by **Don Jensen**. The old school house had been deserted for quite some time and was in a general state of disrepair.

The school house was one of four one-room school houses in Hiram Township. It was built in the early 1900s and functioned as a school through the height of the logging era.

Some of the Ten Mile residents who attended school there included **Sietta Richardson**, **Rocky Blakeman**, and **Albert Thomas**. According to Albert Thomas, the old school house was also a great place to socialize. Albert had many fond memories of taking a team of horses across the lake to attend dances at the school.

Following its use as a school, the property was owned by the Plantz and Blakeman families. Rumor has it, ownership and access to the property was the source of family and community feuds.

During the mid 50s through the mid 60s, the McGills made bi-weekly treks between Des Moines and Ten Mile from Memorial Day to Labor Day. While the parents modernized (water, septic, electricity, heat, paint, etc.), the lake was the primary source of fun and enjoyment for the kids. Other sources of entertainment included exploring the Bowman Farm and the island. Jim and his friends always looked forward to the Hillaway girls' arriving next door for their overnight camping adventure. A big night on the town included Bromleys', or Robys', or Lou Ell's and, compliments of the local merchants, a free movie at the drive in (now Frizzell Furniture).

In 1963, the McGills moved to Florida and from the mid 60s through the early 70s, trips to Ten Mile were much less frequent.

In 1972, after graduation from college and their return from East Africa, Anne and Jim moved to Ten Mile. Thanks to their neighbors, the **Shonkwilers**, they were able to secure employment. Their daughters, Meghan and Cristin, were born here and were baptized on the shores of Ten Mile.

In the late 70s, Bill and Jane retired to Ten Mile but spent winters in Florida. After almost 20 years of "living the good life", Jane died in 1997. Thereafter, Bill stayed at Ten Mile and experienced several winters and the birth of his great grand daughter, Maddie. Bill passed away in 2003.

Currently, the old school house/family house remains in the family and, hopefully, in keeping with Ten Mile tradition, it will continue to do so.

The Tuller Family History

By Jim and Lisa Tuller

Long's Bay

July, 2006

The Jim and Lisa Tuller family's ties to Ten Mile Lake began when Lisa was a child vacationing at Happiness Resort on Long Bay. Her parents, **Tom and Louise Hay**, have included their Ten Mile story in these pages [in the Ten Mile History] as well.

After Lisa graduated from Iowa State University in 1984, she moved to the Twin Cities for the sole purpose of being able to spend weekends at her parents' cabin. She met Jim, a native of Connecticut transplanted to Minnesota, and the couple was married in 1988. After having 2 children, Beth in 1989 and Scott in 1991, they were feeling a bit crowded in the Hay cabin (Lisa having a brother, Mike, who had 2 children with his wife Tammy; several family dogs made up the rest of the crowd!) Jim and Lisa purchased their own cabin on the narrows of Long Bay, next door to Ruth and Ray Benson, and spent two summers in that cabin. In the fall of 1991, they had an opportunity to purchase Chuck and Deana Bromley's property next door to Lisa's parents. That fall, they determined that building a new cabin on the property was the way to go and the old Bromley cabin was lifted from its foundation and moved behind the property to neighbor **Howard Thorson's** land. (Howard now uses it as a guest cottage.) The Tullers built a log house and enjoyed that cabin as a summer home for three years.

In 1995, Jim and Lisa had the great fortune to be able to purchase Swanson's Bait Shop in Hackensack and ditch the corporate life of the Cities for life up north. After 2 winters in a house in Walker, they added on to the Ten Mile cabin and made it their year round home.

As of this writing, **Beth and Scott Tuller** have attended Walker Hackensack Akeley schools since entering kindergarten and the family still owns the bait shop. After two additions, the business is officially called Swanson's Bait & Tackle & General Store. They consider themselves incredibly blessed, living next door to Beth and Scott's grandparents and every day looking out on the beauty of Ten Mile. (Winter is even better than summer!)

(III. THE HISTORY PAGE, CONTINUED)

B. WHAT ARE YOU FISHING WITH?

By Kim (Abraham) Moe

ANTIQUÉ FISHING TACKLE from the 1920s, 30s, 40s, and 50s is becoming an interesting collectible for the "Baby Boomer" generation. Before you cast out that old bait you got from your grand-father or dad, you had better know just what you are fishing with!

MANY OF US may have been lucky enough to have acquired some tackle that has been in the family for years. What a perfect way to start collecting! To learn more about the lures you have from the past, you can make use of several fine resources. For instance, take a look on the internet under "Antique Lures." You may also use reference books. These books have colored photos of the lures, descriptions, dates of particular lure models, and prices on the collector's market. *Fishing Tackle, Antiques and Collectibles*, by Karl White is one of the best. You can also become informed by asking questions at flea markets and antique tackle shows.

THE LEADING NORTH AMERICAN lure manufacturers from our past were Heddon, Pflueger, Shakespeare, South Bend, Creek Club, and Paw-Paw. Even the wooden or cardboard boxes the lures were sold in are of antique value today.

ANTIQUÉ LURES come in many distinctive varieties. Some rattle and clank; some are jointed; and some have diving lips or propellers added to help the bait seem more realistic and perform at the end of the line. Lure colors are infinite.

PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION to the eyes on your lures. The earlier baits had rustic, lifeless tack eyes. Later on glass eyes were used as were cheaper painted eyes.

Note how the hooks are attached to the bait. Eye screws, bent wires, and staples were used to hold the hooks on earlier baits. The "cup rig" was typical of the Heddon brand baits. The "L-rig" had an eye which screwed into the center of the metal cup. Some had a "toilet seat rig," meaning the tiny screws holding the hooks on were on each side of the center. The "one piece rig" was developed in the 1940s.

THE VALUE OF AN ANTIQUÉ LURE depends on demand, age of the lure, rarity, desirability, color, and condition. The condition of how your lures look is called "Grading." The grading process can get very picky. Knowledgeable collectors look for defects that alter the

grade of the lure. Some may go so far as to use a 10X magnifying glass. They look for

- Punctures in the painted surface
- Flaking off of the varnish
- Cracks and fractures in the paint.

Antique Baits should never be repainted, varnished, or touched-up. These efforts will remove a bait from a collectible status; it will be considered an "arts and crafts" lure.

HERE ARE THE GENERAL GRADING terms for antique lures:

- Mint lures are a rare find. They have never been used and are still in the box.
- Excellent lures may have a few scratches but remain brightly painted.
- Very good lures show little use and may have a little dulling of the varnish.
- Good condition lures show minor problems from hook scares on the painted surface to rust on the hooks.
- Average condition lures show some paint loss and cracking.
- Fair lure condition has major defects, such as that 10 percent of the bare wood making up the lure is visible.
- Poor baits will have paint off, hooks missing, and need of parts.
- Beater is a term for a very poor quality bait that is good for parts or can be used as a craft to repaint.

You may get hooked on antique lure collecting. Just don't rationalize how valuable that ratty old lure might be. It is doubtful that you have the 1903 wooden lure that sold for \$9,500 in 1998 or the wooden lure that sold for \$50,000 in 2001!

Not many of us will collect old baits for the dollar value. Most of us will collect and display our old lures for the fun and love of something that has been in our family for years. Enjoy the lures. Imagine the fishing stories they were part of. Perhaps you will recall using these baits. Enjoy their beauty, their singularity, and the memories they hold.

IV. WATER ISSUES

A. A NEW METHOD FOR MAINTAINING THE LIFE OF SEPTIC SYSTEMS

By Bruce Carlson, Chair, E and E Committee

At its August meeting, the TMLA Board of Directors invited **Del Hogen** (who has been monitoring Ten Mile water quality since the early 1990's) to describe a process he has developed for reducing the amount of nutrients and suspended solids that leave septic systems and would otherwise clog drainfields and ultimately make their way into the lake. The process is by now several years old, and in 2002 the E & E Committee teamed with Clear Water Technologies, Inc. to conduct a one-year study on 18 septic systems on Ten Mile. (The process was used on 10 septic systems, and the remaining 8 served as controls.) A number of Ten Mile residents who have continued to use the process give it high marks and say that it has greatly reduced the frequency of pumping out of their septic tanks.

The essence of the process is to initially add a mix of biological materials (including some bacteria isolated from lake bottom sediments) and iron oxide (magnetite) to a septic system through the observation port. Within the septic tank, the bacteria break down the iron compound, and products of the breakdown bind phosphorus, sulfur and other nutrients in the septic system. This process reduces

the amount of sludge and foam in the septic tank, but the inactivated nutrients, as well as suspended solids, remain in the reduced layer of sludge and do not get into the drain field. The process works continuously; in each succeeding year one needs to add magnetite, but there is no need to refresh the bacteria that were originally added to the system.

The results of the tests on Ten Mile septic systems showed considerable variation from one septic system to another, but overall there was a 5-fold reduction in total suspended solids, a 4-fold reduction in total nitrogen and a 50% reduction in phosphorus in the effluent coming from the septic systems. (Phosphorus and nitrogen seepage into the lake is a major cause of poorer water quality.) The sludge remaining in the septic tanks in turn contained 2-3 times more phosphorus and nitrogen than that in the control tanks.

One very satisfied user is TMLA President, **Al Griggs**. Below, he outlines his experience with the system, as well as telling interested readers what to do to start using this system for treating their own septic systems.

MY EXPERIENCE WITH THE HOGAN SEPTIC SYSTEM TREATMENT

By Al Griggs

At the time the Hogan septic treatment experiment was initiated at selected sites around Ten Mile in 2002, my own septic system was at the point of incipient failure. The system was installed in 1974 and had required pumping 4-5 times per year over the last couple of years. I had just contacted a local septic installer to replace the system, but he had an eight month backlog. Therefore I asked to be included in the Hogan study thinking that if it performed as advertised, it might reduce the frequency of pumping in the interim.

To start, **Del Hogen** took a sample from my septic tank. After several weeks he returned with a combined sample of organisms and magnetite that he dumped into the inspection port. Subsequently, I waited and waited for my early alarm system to tell me my tank needed pumping. It never happened. Over the past five years, I have had it pumped twice,

both times in the spring when heavy snow melt saturated the soil and slowed my in-ground drain field action.

Needless to say, I canceled the new system. I was surprised to note that the treatment had actually rejuvenated my drain field, which meant that it had destroyed the "clogging mass" which normally plugs drain fields after years of use. All of this was, in essence, "frosting on the cake", as the primary benefit from this treatment is the large reductions in phosphorus, nitrogen and nutrients, which normally escape into the soil and eventually into the lake.

Based on my experience, I highly recommend this treatment. Interested parties can contact **Ken Regner** at 675-5464 or email

tenmileken@aol.com

to get started.

(IV. WATER ISSUES, CONTINUED)

B. TRACKING OF MERCURY IN THE TEN MILE LAKE FISHERY

By Marty McCleery

The Fall 2005 *Newsletter* contained an article by me on mercury in the fish in Ten Mile Lake. This earlier article discussed how much mercury is in the fish, what its effects are on humans and fish, and what might be done about it. At that time I indicated that samples would be collected in 2006, and the data would be available to TMLA in 2007. This article presents a summary of the findings of that study, and the updated fish consumption advisory.

But first I want to say "Thank you!" to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, Minnesota Department of Agriculture, Minnesota Department of Health, and the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency for helping the Ten Mile Lake Association track and evaluate the levels of mercury in TML fish and for advising us on the health of the Ten Mile Lake fishery and the residents who catch fish and eat them!

Updated Fish Consumption Advisory For Ten Mile Lake

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA), and the Minnesota Department of Health collaborate in producing the fish consumption advisory. Each year, the DNR collects fish from lakes and rivers for testing. The fish are analyzed by the Minnesota Department of Agriculture and the data are shared with the Minnesota Department of Health and Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

Most fish are healthy to eat and fun to catch. Fish are an excellent source of low-fat protein. Eating fish may help reduce the risk of heart disease, diabetes and other chronic illnesses. But any fish (store-bought or sport-caught) could contain contaminants such as mercury and PCBs that may harm human health - especially the development of children and fetuses. You can't see, smell, or taste the mercury or PCBs in fish. That's why it is so important to know which fish are safer to eat.

The Minnesota Department of Health provides advice on how often fish can safely be eaten different population groups: **(1) Kids and moms, and (2) the general population (everybody else).** The advisory developed for Ten Mile Lake was provided to us by **Pat McCann** with the Minnesota

Department of Health, Health Risk Assessment Environmental Health Division in St. Paul. It is shown on a separate flier that you can post in your kitchen to remind you about what size fish you can eat and how often.

Waters are selected for sampling where angling is popular, where there is a known or suspected pollution source, or where fish contaminant trends are being tracked, such as Ten Mile Lake. Mercury is found in most fish tested from Minnesota lakes. PCBs are found mainly in Lake Superior and major rivers such as the Mississippi River. The data on which our advisory is based are shown in a table on the website, along with a table of data for fish sampled statewide.

Mark Briggs with the MDNR, St. Paul office noted that: "I think if you look at the level we found in Ten Mile and compared it to fish statewide, they're actually running a little lower than the average. It's probably also true that the mercury levels in Ten Mile are pretty typical for lakes in Cass County in general."

My evaluation of the existing data suggests the following:

- Eat the smaller fish and let the larger ones go. This is not inconsistent with the TMLA Fisheries Committee catch and release policy to maintain a good reproduction rate for our fisheries.
- PCB's have not been evaluated since 1989 and it appears, based on MDNR data, that the levels are being reduced in fisheries around the state as PCB use is being eliminated. However it would be nice to have another set of data to determine if this is the case in Ten Mile Lake.
- The concentrations of mercury in our walleye fisheries seem to be decreasing.
- The concentrations of mercury in our northern pike fisheries seem to be increasing.
- Small mouth bass have higher concentrations of mercury than large mouth bass
- Pan fish have the lower mercury concentrations.
- Lake whitefish and ciscoes have no consumption restrictions.

(IV. WATER ISSUES)

C. NO-WAKE ZONES ON TEN MILE LAKE

By Jim Schwartz

BECAUSE OF CONFUSION over what is included in the "Slow, No Wake" zones that have been posted

by the TMLA Board, here is a reminder of where they are and what is covered:

WHERE BUOYS ARE LOCATED	AREA COVERED BY NO-WAKE POLICY
1. Entrance to Kenfield Bay	The approach to <u>and all of</u> Kenfield Bay.
2. Behind Angel Island	The <u>entire</u> small bay behind the island.
3. Entrance to Lundstrom's Bay	The approach to and <u>the entirety of</u> Lundstrom's Bay.
4. Entrance to Flower Pot Bay	All of Flower Pot Bay inside the rock reef.
5. Long's Bay	Starting at the marker buoy, all of lower Long's Bay and the entire Boy River.

The point is that the area covered by the No-Wake Policy is not just the area around the buoys but the entire area of each of the protected bays.

The zones were established

1. to protect spawning grounds located in the shallow bays that are vital to Ten Mile Lake's fishery
2. to reduce bank erosion, and

3. to provide an extra measure of safety in problem areas.

Compliance with the advisory is entirely voluntary and has been quite good when boaters understood what the coverage areas were. In issuing this clarification, the Board is soliciting everyone's cooperation in helping to maintain the qualities that make Ten Mile the outstanding lake that it is.

D. THE LOON JOURNAL

By Bob and Kim Moe

As of the end of August, the loon population on Ten Mile Lake is healthy and growing. Rafting is occurring on a daily basis, and in some fairly large numbers. The phenomenon is worth watching, but please do not get too close!

Four pairs of loons were successful in hatching a total of seven chicks---of which three are alive and well.

The John Hartzell story about the over-land trek to the lake still seems to be the highlight of the chick-producing season.

One damaged nesting platform has been rebuilt, and new smaller model has been fabricated to try a nesting site in the middle of Long's Bay. All is then ready for the 2008 "Loons of Ten Mile Season"!

IV. WATER ISSUES

E. WATER LEVEL AGAIN DIPS BELOW AVERAGE IN 2007

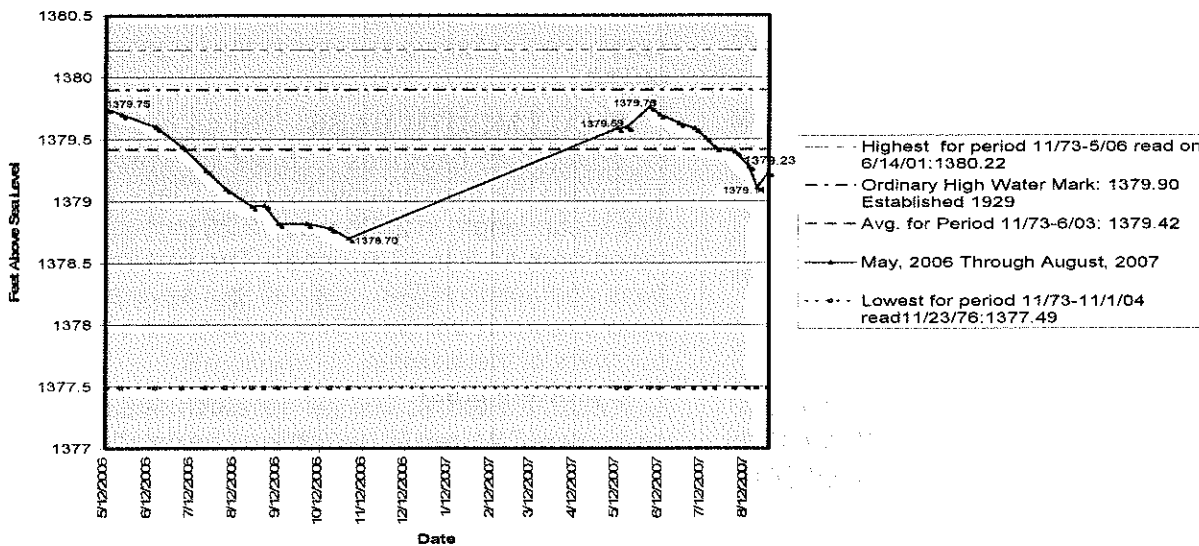
By Tom Cox, Chair, Water Level Committee

Ten Mile's water level at season's beginning was high again this year, but not as high as at the beginning of the summer of 2006. As usual, in early June it began to drop. By July 21st it had fallen to its average level and from then until late August it kept falling, reaching its lowest level of the summer on August 20th. On August 27th the skies finally opened

and between 1.5" and 2" inches of rain on the lake and its watershed. The next day, the 28th, Walt Kane reported that as a result the lake had risen nearly an inch and a half (1.44").

Here is a chart showing Ten Mile water levels from May, 2006 through August, 2007.

Ten Mile Water Levels May, 2006 - August, 2007



F. MN DNR DOCK REGULATIONS

By Tom Cox

Recent DNR citations of lakeshore owners for oversize dock platforms have heightened Ten Milers' interest in DNR dock regulations. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources has been regulating docks for several decades. In recent years, on lakes statewide, along with lakeshore homes, many docks and dock platforms have increased in size, some egregiously, to the point where the DNR has become increasingly concerned about shoreline overcrowding, habitat destruction, navigational hazards and inappropriate private encroachment on public waters.

In view of growing concern, and to allow time to gather public input regarding future regulations, last spring DNR issued a General Permit which effectively sanctions most docks on Minnesota lakes. There is no need to apply for this permit: existing docks are permitted, as long as they comply with the permit's terms. Generally, the permit allows for docks up to eight feet wide, long enough to reach navigable water, and without platforms larger than 170 square feet. You can view the Permit on DNR's web site. The Permit expires November 30th.

In August DNR hosted five open houses to discuss dock rules. The meetings offered an opportunity for discussion of dock-related topics, including current regulations, public access, water resources, habitat protection and private occupation of public waters.

Your comments on dock regulations are valuable, and may be submitted to the DNR via its web site at <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/input/issues/docks/index.html>

Before submitting your comments, you may wish to follow the web site's links to other DNR pages that provide background information. The TMLA web site will also carry links to the appropriate DNR pages.

Presumably, by next spring DNR's process will result in dock regulations that satisfactorily preserve the esthetics of our shorelines; protect aquatic habitat; ensure safe navigation for boats, canoes, kayaks and, yes, snowmobiles and ice skaters; and prevent undue private encroachment on public waters. Stay tuned. . . .

(IV. WATER ISSUES, CONTINUED)

G. FISHING CHATTER

By Bob Horn, Chair, Fisheries Committee

GOOD NEWS! Harlan Fierstine of MN DNR has assured me that 2632 pounds of walleye fingerlings will be stocked in TML this fall.

NORTHERN PIKE REGULATION: DNR will make a decision concerning the new northern pike regulation by December; the regulation will take effect starting with the 2008 Fishing Season. If you want to comment on the regulation proposals, and were unable to get to the Sept. 27 meeting, you can send comments by October 9, 2007, to

Harlan Fierstine
DNR Fisheries Office
03176 State 371 NW
Walker, MN 56484

or by e-mail to

harlan.fierstine@dnr.mn.us

MN DNR HAS COMPLETED the TML survey report for 2006-2007. Following is a review of the results of that survey.

NORTHERN PIKE: The northern pike gill net catch rate was 7.17 lift, which was consistent with historical catch rates. This catch rate met the long-range goal for TML of 6-9 per lift, and was within the interquartile for Lake Class 22 lakes. The mean length was 20.98 inches, with a range of 10.9 to 30.3 inches. The mean weight was 1.91 pounds. The percentage of fish greater than 20 inches has increased since the implementation of the regulation.

Walleye: The 2006 walleye gill net rate was 10.17 per lift, which was above the 2003 rate (8.42 per lift). Walleye abundance has increased and exceeded the long-range management plan for TML. There were a variety of sized of walleye available for anglers; sampled fish ranged from 11 to 28 inches. About 28 percent of the walleye sampled were greater than 20 inches in length. In 2007, the majority of the walleye catch will likely come from the 2001- and 2003-year classes. These year-classes correspond with fingerling stocking but natural reproduction contributes to the year-classes present in TML.

CRAPPIE: Twenty-four black crappie were captured, which was the highest catch since 1983. The mean length of these fish was 9.26 inches; lengths ranged from 4.3 to 13.6 inches.

LARGEMOUTH BASS: The gill net catch rate for largemouth bass was 4.17 per lift, which was the historical high for TML and exceeded the third quartile for Lake Class 22 lakes. The mean length was 10.56 inches, with a range from 5.3 to 16.1 inches. More directed sampling would consist of spring electro fishing to monitor the largemouth bass of TML.

SMALLMOUTH BASS: The gill net catch rate for smallmouth bass was 1.25 per lift, which exceeded the third quartile for Lake Class 22 lakes. The mean length in 2006 was 15.26 inches, with a range from 11.8 to 17.6 inches. The smallmouth bass population in TML is small, but several lakes downstream of the Boy River system have excellent numbers of the species.

YELLOW PERCH: The gill net catch rate for yellow perch was 7.41 per lift, which was below the long-range management goal for TML of 15 to 25 per lift, and was just above the first quartile for Lake Class 22 lakes. The mean length was 7.21 inches, with a range of 4.9 to 10.3 inches. The mean weight was .17 pounds.

WHITEFISH: Twenty-three whitefish were sampled in the gill net, or 1.92 per lift, exceeding the third quartile for Lake Class 22 lakes and catch rates since 1988. The mean length was 18.35 inches, with a range from 15.7 to 20.6 inches.

BLUEGILL: The bluegill trap net catch rate was 18.42 per lift. This catch rate met the long-range management goal for TML of 15 to 30 per lift. The mean length was 5.5 inches, with a range from 3.1 to 7.6 inches. The mean weight was 1.2 pounds.

V. REMEMBERING OUR TEN MILE LAKE FRIENDS

Arnold "Arnie" Anderson

Arnold "Arnie" Anderson, 89, of Hackensack, MN died Thursday, August 30, 2007.

Arnie served in the Civilian Conservation Corps and in World War II. He was employed by Wahl and Wahl in Minneapolis, and later, owned Lighthouse Point Resort, the Hi-Way Trading Post, and Woock's store, all in Hackensack. He was an officer with the Hackensack American Legion and the Hackensack Chamber of Commerce. He had a smart wit, and was loved by many.

He is survived by one daughter, Judee (Terry) Labissoniere; two grandchildren, two great-grand-children; one nephew, Greg Johnson; and one niece, Sharee Johnson and family. He was preceded in death by his wife, Ruth. A memorial service was held September 4, 2007 at the Unitarian Universalist Church of Minnetonka.

(Information from the Walker Pilot-Independent, September 5, 2007.)



Raymond W. Benson

Raymond W. Benson, age 84, of Walker, MN died Saturday, October 14, 2006, at Woodrest Health Care Center in Walker. Raymond was born in Emmons, Iowa, on August 7, 1922, to Louis and Olga (Haugen) Benson, and moved to Glasgow, Montana as an infant. He entered into the Army in 1942, serving in the European Theater of World War II until 1945. He farmed in Oakland in southern Minnesota, and worked at Geo. A. Hormel & Co. until 1982. He moved to Ten Mile Lake in 1985, to a home he bought in 1974.

Raymond is survived by his wife, Ruth; son, Douglas; daughters, Jean Buss and Jayne (Steve) Sigurdson; two stepsons, Mark Farnsworth (Monica) and Dan Farnsworth (Karen); three brothers: Paul (Pat), Carl, and John (Barb); and grandchildren, nieces, and nephews.

He was preceded in death by his parents; his first wife, Elaine; son, Richard; and brother, Ernie. Services were held on October 26, 2006 at Hope Lutheran Church in Walker.

(Information provided by Ruth Benson.)



Rudy Kermit Haukom

Rudy Kermit Haukom, 95, of Austin, MN, died Sunday, May 20, 2007 at Comforcare Good Samaritan Center in Austin. He was born January 20, 1912 in Vernon

Township near Hayfield, MN to Lauritz and Olina (Berge) Haukom.

He attended the Vernon Township country school until sixth grade. He married Freda Katherine Hobkirk on March 28, 1936 in Osage, Iowa. He served in the U.S. Navy from 1944 to 1946. He then worked at Hormel Foods in Austin for 41 years, and also farmed in the Austin and Oakland areas for sixteen years. His favorite hobby was to go fishing.

After they retired, the couple moved to Hackensack, MN, near Ten Mile Lake, and spent winters in Patio Gardens, AZ.

Rudy Haukom is survived by his son-in-law, Dean Martin of Oakland; nine grandchildren; 27 great-grandchildren; 10 great-great-grandchildren; and many nieces and nephews. He was preceded in death by his parents; his wife Freda; two daughters, Jean Martin and Arlene Dients; three grandchildren; five brothers; and five sisters.

After funeral services at St. Olaf Lutheran Church in Austin, he was interred at Grandview Cemetery in Austin, with military rites.

(Information from the Walker Pilot-Independent, May 4, 2007.)



Kenneth B. Jones Jr. (1923-2007)

Kenneth B. Jones began coming to Ten Mile Lake when courting Mary Macklin in the late 40s and did not miss a summer until after 2004, his last visit. For many years his stays at Bill and Ada Macklin's "Big Red" cabin on Batchelor Bay included fishing, boating, swimming, teaching his four kids to swim and water ski, and socializing with the Petersons, Johnsons, Nordlunds, Kolderies, Sundins and others along the shore. Outings for sunfish required slapping the surface of the water with the oar before throwing in a worm-laced hook. He insisted that sunfish liked the activity. He dutifully recorded each two-week vacation in the cabin log book. When he took up golf and discovered Tianna Country Club, paradise got even better.

Ken earned a Bronze Star for valor for his participation in the Battle of the Bulge as part of the 87th "Golden Acorn" infantry during World War II. He worked in reconnaissance for most of his 34 months of service at the rank of sergeant. His family was surprised to learn recently about his military accomplishments because he preferred instead to talk about his role in the cigarette trade of the Paris underground.

He studied at the University of Minnesota on the G.I. Bill and completed his law degree at the University of Minnesota College of Law. He worked for Anchor Casualty Insurance from 1950 until he began the private practice of law in 1962 with O'Connor, Green, Thomas, Walters, and Kelly (later O'Connor & Hannan) in Minneapolis. He retired in 1980. Ken resided his entire life in South St. Paul, Minnesota. The SSP Education Foundation awards an annual valedictory scholarship in his name.

In 1988, his wife, Mary Macklin Jones, bought a waterfront lot from the Howe section on Robinson Bay and soon after built her cabin on the hill with a good view of Ten Mile sunrises, regattas, and Angel Island. Ken found himself at home there and enjoyed the view for 5 months a year during his later period of Ten Mile summers. When grandchildren visited, they could count on the fact that Grandpa kept the hummingbird feeder full. Over those years, Ken has attended three Macklin family reunions, several lakeside weddings and July 4th picnics, and played countless holes at his favorite course in the pines. Ken's cabin social life was enriched by time spent with Mary's family: Jean and Gail Johnson (Portage Lake); John Macklin (formerly of Walker); Bill and Becky Macklin, and later Judy Macklin, (Ten Mile Lake); Ellie and Bob Nelson (Portage Lake); and Phoebe and Randy Vosbeck (Ten Mile Lake). He especially enjoyed the conversation of the weekly Ten Mile men's coffees and the camaraderie of the Tianna Senior Men's group.

He is survived by his wife of 57 years; and his four children and their spouses: Cheryl Jones of Menomonie, WI; Connie and Dan Bonk of Mendota Heights, MN; Kay Bea Jones and Christian Zacher of Columbus, OH; and Jason and Linda Grimm Jones of Edina, MN; seven grandchildren and their spouses: Shawn and Jackie Schmidt, Kelley and Samantha Schmidt, Jesse and Corrie Schmidt, Sam Zacher, Candice, Brooke and Paige Jones; and three great grandchildren (with one on the way), Danny, Isabella, and Destiny Schmidt.

(Information provided by Kay Bea Jones.)



Starla Margarita Medina Tanning

Starla Margarita Medina Tanning died in April, 2004, in an automobile accident. Her family sent the following letter describing their daughter, along with a generous contribution to the Ten Mile Lake Association.

July 30, 2007

Greetings.

Enclosed, please find a contribution from us to the Association, given in fond memory of our daughter, Starla Margarita Medina

Tanning. Starla was a regular summertime visitor to Ten Mile — in fact, we were notified that she would coming to live with us while we we visiting the lake back in July of 1980, shortly after her birth. Over the next 23 years, we visited almost every year for a week or two, making the 18 hour drive with her and her two brothers, Derick and Shane, as often as we could.

Starla loved Ten Mile Lake. One of our favorite pictures of her was taken up under a boat lift cover at the Bechers' (her aunt and uncle) on the North Shore. She's grinning from ear to ear, showing the photographer a nest of swallows she found hidden in the corner of the boat lift framing. There are also pictures of her swimming in Ten Mile Lake, mugging for the camera at the Ten Mile Inn, posing on the dock, and hamming it up at picnics at the Schmidts'.

All of these are treasured memories now. Starla was killed in an automobile accident in April of 2004, not far from our home in Mount Sterling, KY. She was only 23 years old, a nursing student at Lexington Community College, member of the Winnebago Tribe of Nebraska, and an incredibly gifted artist. Her weeks at Ten Mile were among the happiest times of her life. The lake itself, and its exceptional and unique setting in the North Woods, were always equally matched during our visits by the warmth, hospitality, and friendliness of the Ten Mile Community. She knew she belonged there.

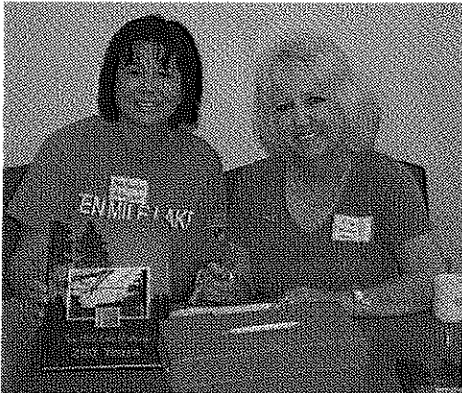
So it is with our warmest regards that we offer this contribution, for use at the TMLA Board sees fit. Sending this gift provides us with some sense that the joy she found in the North Woods might be preserved and shared further with those of us who will remain here a little while longer, as well as with those who are yet to come.

Thank you for your consideration, and your work on behalf of the lake and its many, many friends.

Barry and Kim Tanning



55TH ANNUAL MEETING PHOTOS BY MARTY MCCLEERY



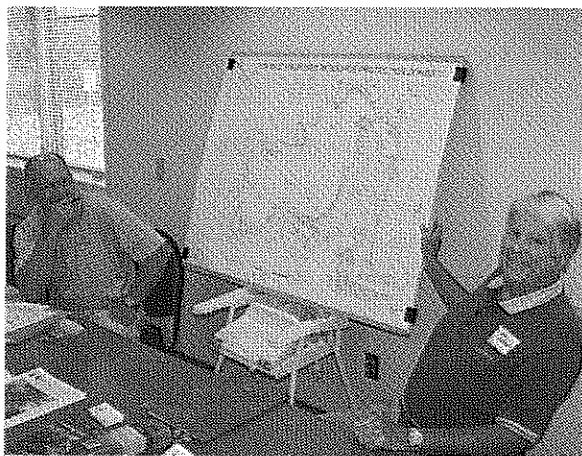
Deb Hamilton and Kim Moe Display the History Committee's Book, *Ten Mile Lake History: 200 Years*



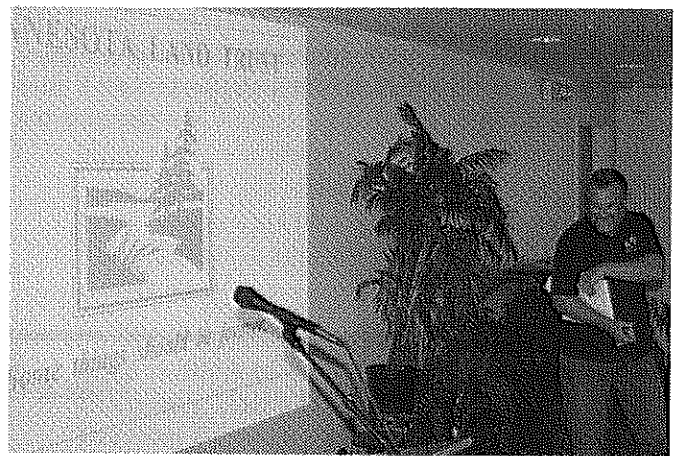
Bruce and Jean Carlson Display Bruce's New Book, *Beneath the Surface: A Natural History of a Fisherman's Lake*



President Al Griggs Honors Outgoing Vice President Sharon Peterson



Conservation Committee Members Jim Miller and John Hartzell Display Map of Ten Mile's "Protection Zones"



Guest Speaker Francis Fitzgerald of the Minnesota Land Trust Speaks on the Values of Conservation Easements to the Environment and to Lakeshore Owners



Al Griggs Congratulates Al Hoover on His Retirement as Chair of the TMLA Finance Committee



At this Colorful and Informative Display, Gail Becher Promotes Lakescaping, a Practice Critical to the Preservation of Lake Water Quality

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To subscribe to this Newsletter, or to enquire about membership in the
Ten Mile Lake Association, please contact the Membership Secretary.
Membership dues are \$30.00 per year.

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