Ten Mile Lake Association

Newsletter

Spring Edition 1997

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

Management Plan in its Fourth Year, Tests Show Lake is Holding its Own

By Jim Schwartz, Member
Environment and Ecology Committee

STEADY AS SHE GOES! That nautical phrasing is a nutshell description of the lake's status after the third year of implementing the association's long-range management plan, to wit: The seasonal clarity averages were unchanged or a hair better than in 1995; concentrations of nutrients remained essentially the same; no Eurasian water milfoil or other exotics were found; aquatic plant communities showed only modest shifts in density or total area, and perimeter wetland enrichment of lake bays was neither better nor worse than in the recent past. What follows is a brief elaboration on specifics for each of the categories:

■ Clarity. The season's twelve readings began on May 25 and ended on September 28. For the main lake the range was 17' to 27', with an average of 21.7'. In Long's Bay the range was 15' to 21', with an 18.5' average. Not too many years ago the seasonal averages were in the 12' (Long's Bay) to 16' (main lake) neighborhood, so some improvement has taken place. We like to think it's because residents have become more knowledgeable in how they manage their properties.

■ Nutrients. Four lake sites, nine swamps and perhaps an additional location or two as need indicates are tested annually for phosphorus, nitrogen and chlorophyll-a (swamps for phosphorus and nitrogen only). What we are looking for are significant increases in concentrations. If that should happen we would try to find the source and, if possible, correct it. Thus far, no clear change, so we haven't had to do that.

■ Exotics. At the end of each season, we make a tour of the lake searching for exotic plants, particularly Eurasian water milfoil. Because infestations usually start near boat launching sites, we concentrate there, using a grappling device to retrieve and examine any suspect plant. The state public access and the north shore launching site are practically weed-free and no problem plants were found at other commonly-used launch areas. Every lake user, of course, should be alert to the exotics threat and bring in for examination any suspicious-looking plant.

■ Aquatic plants. Most plant communities appear to be holding their own, though there is evidence of some thinning in certain bulrush beds, particularly those in and immediately outside of Lundstrom's Bay. Exceptions to the "holding their own" observation are chara beds in several Long's Bay areas, in the back reaches of Flowerpot Bay, outside and south of Lundstrom's Bay, in the island bay, just north of the public access and in the shallower areas of Kenfield Bay. These beds, if anything, are growing, some quite rapidly. As we have noted, chara is a beneficial plant, but the time may come when we have too much of a good thing. The situation bears continued watching.

■ Swamps. Although there are more than 45 swamps ringing Ten Mile that, from time to time, flush surface waters directly into the lake, we have chosen to monitor only nine on an annual basis. Those nine were selected because they deliver the largest volumes of water to the lake. All, including a tenth marsh that we added last spring, are sending significantly higher nutrient concentrations into Ten Mile than those (Continued page 4)

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International Conference Yields Broad Spectrum of Information

By Jim Schwartz, Member
Environment and Ecology Committee

AFTER FOUR DAYS of intensive meetings and workshops at the annual North American Lake Management Society's conference last October in Minneapolis, I came away with an array of facts, impressions and ideas that are offered here for your review:

■ Two chemicals, aluminum and iron salts, are effective in preventing phosphorous, a nutrient, from becoming available to aquatic plants. Both are costly, but I attended this session because our committee has been looking into ways to mitigate the effect of nutrient-rich waters reaching the lake from perimeter swamps. We will continue to study the matter.

■ Phosphorous available to aquatic plants will increase in shallow areas when there is heavy boating activity. Boat traffic stirs up bottom sediments which, in turn, release their nutrients. That also adds to turbidity and harms aquatic plants that fish use for habitat. Ten Mile's most susceptible areas: Flowerpot, Lundstrom's, Kenfield and Lower Long's Bays.

■ Waterfowl can produce significant quantities of phosphorous and other nutrients. Four Canada geese, for example, can generate as much phosphorous as one properly managed septic system. Experts' advice: Don't feed waterfowl of any kind.

■ Other significant nutrient sources for lakes, including Ten Mile, are lawn fertilizers, storm water runoff, faulty septic systems, construction sites and, of course, the overall watershed. Any individual can help reduce lake enrichment by adopt- the best possible shoreland management practices.

■ As lakes become more acidified, mercury is methyllated and, thus, is more available to fish. Fortunately for us, Ten Mile Lake is well-buffered, and, therefore, not as subject to acidification. Still, we are not home free. Ten Mile's game fish do have mercury in their flesh and should be eaten in moderation: A meal or two a week, perhaps. Panfish are okay.

■ Loons have a difficult time maintaining population. A chick every other year for a nesting pair is about average. Anything more than that is considered good. Nesting signs are available from the DNR, but they are recommended for boat launching sites and not for the loon nesting areas themselves.

■ In any lake management plan, work should be divided into three categories: That which citizens can do, that which professionals must do and that which can be accomplished together. On Ten Mile we are trying to do things that way, but it's not always easy to make the distinction.

■ Conflict resolution is becoming more important as tensions mount over differing philosophies about lake recreational uses. It's better to resolve perceived problems amicably (compromise and cooperation) than it is to invoke heavy-handed "rules" that may be difficult if not impossible to enforce.

■ Almost any Minnesota lake is of great value to its region. Using a formula reported at one NALMS session, Ten Mile's 4,640 acres produce almost $3,250,000 annually in consumer purchases, represent about $2,400,000 in miscellaneous added value, create about 80 jobs and contribute a minimum of $1,000,000 in property taxes to Cass County and the local school district.

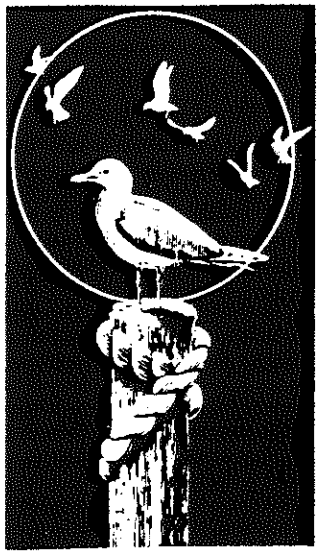
Birdwatching a Growing Hobby

Tips for enjoying pastime from veteran Ten Mile Lake birder

By Carl Hertzman, Member
Environment and Ecology Committee

BIRDING OR BIRDWATCHING (birder or birdwatcher) has become a popular pastime. There are up to 60 million people involved, though many are simply interested in the birds in their backyards, including bird feeding.

An increasing number, however, are dedicated birders. For example, the "listers" -- those primarily interested in how many species they can see (such as in the region, in a day, etc.). Many of us keep a list of the North American species seen (600 is sort of a "holy grail," although over 700 is possible with considerable expense and time). This emphasis can become, in my opinion, somewhat silly when no interest is shown in the behavior of the other wildlife present (I have seen this syndrome especially on birding tours).



OTHERS ARE MOST absorbed in the behavior of birds. I believe this is the most satisfying pursuit in the long run. There can be a balance between the two interests for the dedicated birder. For me the most pleasure comes from a solitary observing of the birds as I go for a hike or paddle along the lakeshore.

Migration is particularly exciting, both spring and fall. Like fishing, with birding you never know what will happen, such as a golden eagle flying south above the lake in the fall. The subject is vast and one never stops learning about these creatures. If you are interested, pursue it the way you enjoy it most. It may be just enjoying what goes on in your yard.

BIRD WATCHING has become a multi-billion dollar industry, particularly in selling bird seed and related supplies. However, it has spawned other industries as well and I would like to give the reader some resources to further his/her interest. For the sake of brevity, I will be specific and necessarily opinionated.

For identification a field guide is necessary. I prefer the illustrated ones over the use of photographs, as the artist can highlight ID features and offer more color phases. The basic reference is the *Peterson Field Guide to Eastern Birds*. The Peterson identification system is outstanding.

A GOOD BACKUP (it has more color phases for one thing) is the *National Geographic Guide to North American Birds*. No guide is perfect. All, in the opinion of experts I have contacted, have some errors. For behavior, get the *Birders' Handbook, A Field Guide to the Natural History of North American Birds*, by Ehrlich, et al.

For detailed behavior, especially breeding, of common Eastern species, the 3-volume *Stokes Nature Guide Series to Bird Behavior* is very good. The Stokes books also have good photographic guides with some discussion of behavior.

For a philosophy of watching behavior, including good stories, try *On Watching Birds*, by Lawrence Kilham (Chelsea Green publishing), which won a major national writing award.

IF YOU ARE INTERESTED in where to go in Minnesota to observe birds, *A Birders Guide to Minnesota*, by Eckert, is outstanding, with detailed maps including one of Cass County. Most of these books and others can be obtained from ABA Sales (The American Birding Association) at 1-800-634-7736. Their catalog is available from the Association, P.O. Box 6599, Colorado Springs, CO 80934.

Some comments about optics: A good quality binocular is essential for birding. In my experience most local camera stores do not have the expertise to help the birder. Books have been written on this subject so I will not try to cover it. For general use, 7 or 8 power is best. It can be difficult to locate a bird in foliage with higher power due to the restricted field of view.

EYE RELIEF IS important for eyeglass wearers for distant vision (this is where the rays converge); a number from 17 to 20 mm. is best; a lower number restricts the field of view. Close focus is important (roughly 12-13 ft.). For eyeglass wearers, roll back or slide back the rubber eyecups (follow the manufactuer's directions). If you don't use eyeglasses, leave eyecups extended.

A good quality binocular at a (Continued>)

Tips for Birding --

reasonable price is the Bausch & Lomb Custom 8x36 (there are other brands as well). The first number is magnifying power; the second refers to the objective lens, important for light gathering. The binocular sells at a discount price of about $279.

FOR DISTANT VIEWING such as fall waterfowl out on Ten Mile a spotting scope and stable tripod are of real help. A large objective lens gives a brighter, better quality view (77 or higher). I like a 30x wide angle eye piece. A good scope is the Kowa TSN2 with a 30x eye piece, at about $650 discount (rough estimate).

There are scopes with special lens coating that helps in low light and higher magnification, but many sell for more than $1000. Optical equipment can be obtained through ABA Sales (discount for members). There are also other mail order firms, of course. I like Christophers (405-364-4898). They have a catalog and literature on how to select equipment. One can also get advice from them by writing 2401 Tee Circle, Suite 106, Norman, OK 73069.

BE CAREFUL in cleaning lenses. Use lens paper and a lens cleaning fluid. I find that a specially treated cloth sold in camera stores works better, though some lens fluid on the cloth may be necessary. Particles such as sand should be gently removed with a fine brush and blower. Salt water spray should be removed as soon as possible, including from the body of the instrument.

Several magazines are published for the nonprofessional birder. I like *Bird Watchers Digest,* P.O. Box 110, Marietta, Ohio 45750-9962. There also are several other good publications, and local birding clubs such as Audubon Societies. In Minnesota we have the Minnesota Ornithological Society.

PROFESSIONAL BIRDING tour companies have become popular. Among the best are Victor Emanuel Nature Tours (1-800-328-VENT) and Field Guides, Inc. (1-800-728-4953). They both have catalogs and are well led.

Be forewarned these tours often involve long hours and early mornings, looking at birds most of the day. Victor Emanuel has a good tour in June in Northern Minnesota and North Dakota, starting and ending in Duluth. So whatever your interest might be in birds, go out and enjoy them in the way you like. Have a good time!

HAVE NEW NEIGHBORS? INTRODUCE THEM TO TMLA!

Exotics Spread Slowed By New Transport Law

IN A FEBRUARY exotic species report to the Minnesota Legislature the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) was guardedly positive about developments during the past year. The report credited a 1996 law revision prohibiting transport of almost all aquatic plant species with helping to reduce new Eurasian water milfoil infestations to five from previous years' higher rates and with keeping the zebra mussel from invading inland lakes and streams.

The status of four of the several troublesome exotic species in Minnesota is:

- Eurasian water milfoil (a plant that reproduces rapidly and limits boating and other water-related activities) is in 75 lakes and 4 streams, mostly in the metro area.
- Purple loosestrife (a wetland plant that crowds out desirable vegetation) is found in 68 counties and occupies some 38,000 acres.
- Zebra mussel (a small mollusk that can attach itself to virtually anything, kills native clams and competes for food with larval fish and other aquatic life) is common in the Great Lakes and has migrated to the Mississippi and Minnesota Rivers.
- Ruffe (a small, spiny fish that competes with other species for food and habitat) is in Duluth harbor where it has rapidly become that body's most abundant fish species.

JAY RENDALL, coordinator of the DNR exotic species program, said new biological controls for purple loosestrife show promise. Experiments include introduction of several insect species that prey on loosestrife in its native Europe.

In addition, Rendall reported the DNR will be issuing new rules to inhibit the spread of exotic species.

Management Plan --

typical of the lake itself. We have been and are considering two or three intervention strategies, but no final decision has been reached.

OUR CONSULTANT for the association's testing and investigative program is Del Hogen, Instrumental Research, Inc., of Minneapolis. Persons interested may review his annual report by borrowing a copy from any member of the Environment and Ecology Committee or by calling Lisa Tuller, TMLA Recording Secretary, at 675-6906.

From the Notebook

by Jim Schwartz

IT WAS REASSURING to attend the North American Lake Management Society's conference in Minneapolis last October. I learned, for example, that virtually everything we have been doing for the last 20 years is taking us in the right direction. We are in the forefront of those few lakes engaged in long range investigative studies though, happily, that number grows annually. Admittedly, our studies have cost the association (and you) some money. And they haven't always panned out the way we had hoped. But I regard them as a great bargain, the best and almost the only method we have of learning more each year about our lake, its evolution and what can be done to prolong its quality.

■ ■ ■

WE OWE MUCH to the man who, more than anyone, is responsible for our compass setting: Warren Goss. He's the one who got us started on lake studies in the first place. Whether in the tranquil months of summer or the bitter cold and storms of winter, he began the arduous fact-gathering, record-keeping process that is being continued today, now by other Ten Milers who have followed in Warren's footsteps. For that inspiration and guidance we are both lucky and grateful.

■ ■ ■

HAROLD AND JO NEWELL, whose summer home is located on Northwest Shores, had a close encounter of the scariest kind during the winter months. The apartment building they had bought and renovated in Ames, IA (and moved into) caught fire in the dead of the night. Fortunately, everyone escaped unharmed, but the Newells' black lab had to be resuscitated. A cigarette tossed into a waste can was what started the fire.

■ ■ ■

I HAD JUST ONE response to my plea for information on which is correct: Long's Bay or Long Bay. Ginny Moll wrote that she consulted a Ten Mile Lake map prepared by Burton Woock in 1952. He referred to "Longs Bay," no apostrophe. Any other help out there?

■ ■ ■

IN THE PAST I have advised against beach fires because the ashes, loaded with the nutrient thought to be chiefly responsible for algae blooms (phosphorous), inevitably make their way into the lake. It's still good advice, just as it is to avoid raking leaves and other lawn debris into the lake or, for that matter, into any roadside ditch or wetland. Another alternative for leaves: Use them to fill low spots on your property. If none of these fits your situation, arrange to have them hauled away.

■ ■ ■

AS YOU KNOW, the DNR is trying to find out what walleye spawning and survival rates are for walleyes in Ten Mile. If, indeed, they don't spawn very successfully (and I'm not saying that's the case), could the stocking program be one of the reasons? Consider: The lake has been stocked almost continuously since the 1960s, a process that begins with eggs being stripped from females swimming upstream to spawn in the early spring. The eggs are then hatched and the fry are planted in rearing ponds. In the fall the fingerlings are netted from the ponds and taken to lakes for stocking. The key words are "swimming upstream." Ten Mile has no inlet. Is it possible our stocked walleyes, genetically programmed to swim upstream to spawn, do not because there is no incoming stream? It could be, I suppose. We'll be intensely interested in the DNR's findings.

■ ■ ■

WHEN TONI AND I (and other Ten Milers with the equipment) take clarity readings during the summer months, we are using a technology that goes back to at least the 17th century. That is when the first transparency measurement was recorded, the reading apparently made with a white disk. The disk eventually was named after Angelo Secchi, who used one for clarity studies in the Mediterranean Sea in the mid-1800s. It is an ancient and anything but high-tech device, but it continues to work just fine.

■ ■ ■

THOSE OF YOU who have clothes washers may want to consider installing a lint trap between your washer and the septic system. The problem is that synthetic fibers do not degrade and might plug your drain field. I saw a filtering device being demonstrated on a television news program. Looked like a good idea. For literature call 1-800-242-6737.

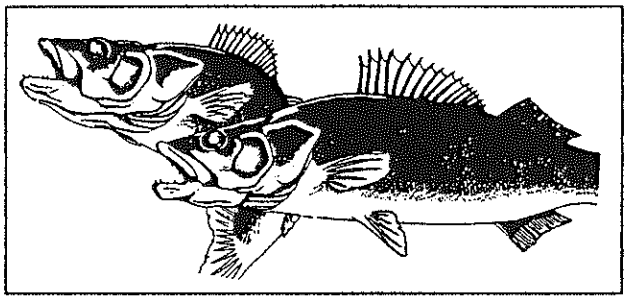
■ ■ ■

CARROL HENDERSON, of the DNR, has a new book that should be of interest to lake residents. It's *Lakescaping for Wildlife*, the third in a series of wildlife books. Earlier ones: *Landscaping for Wildlife* and *Woodworking for Wildlife.* All three are packed with helpful tips.

Carlson Finds Ten Mile Walleyes Like to Travel

By Bruce Carlson, Member
Environment and Ecology Committee

AS MOST TEN MILE RESIDENTS know, our lake is the home of an immense population of dwarf ciscoes that inhabit the deep waters of the lake. Those who fish the lake also know that our walleyes and northerns fatten up on these tasty prey at certain times of the year. I have been studying walleye-cisco interactions in Ten Mile for many years and have noticed that at certain times of the year ciscoes are a major part of the walleye food base, and at other times walleyes tend to concentrate more on perch.



Every evening ciscoes migrate from the deep waters of the lake toward the surface, where many of the lake's walleyes are waiting to gobble up as many as they can. (One evening I caught a walleye that spit up a cisco that was still moving.) For anyone interested in learning more about Ten Mile ciscoes, an article in the June/July issue of *In-Fisherman* (Book #61) was based largely on Ten Mile cisco studies.

ONE OF THE PERSISTING questions has been whether or not, in the summer, walleyes go out to the center of the lake for an evening meal of ciscoes and then return to the shallower water the rest of the day to feed on perch. One way of answering the question was to do detailed studies of walleye movements. This was begun by implanting cigar-shaped ultrasonic transmitters into the bellies of three walleyes of about 3 1/2 to 4 pounds in the summer of 1994 and then closely following their movements over extended blocks of time during July 1994 and August 1995.

During the winter of 1995, Buzz Converse braved the elements and bored more holes in the ice than he wants to remember to gain some valuable data on wintertime movements of the fish. The transmitter's beeping noises could be picked up with a hydrophone long distances from the fish (even across the lake on a quiet morning), and the fish could be located within 10 to 20 feet.

SOMETIMES IT WAS possible to locate the fish with a graph recorder, so their position in relation to underwater structure and specific types of vegetation could be determined. Details of these studies, including maps of their movements, have been reported in three issues of *In-Fisherman* (March 1995, December-January 1996, March 1996).

To give you the punch line first, there was no evidence that the walleyes in the study made regular daily trips from shallow to deep water haunts of the ciscoes, but a number of unexpected patterns of behavior were seen. All three fish were on the go most of the time during the summer. During the first 3-week summer observation period, the fish travelled as much as 18 miles. Interestingly, the summer's most travelled one spent most of the winter off one point and moved very little while the other two moved a lot under the ice.

DURING THE SPRING of 1995 one walleye was caught in Lundstrom's Bay, and another disappeared between May 1 and August 1, likely because it was caught. The one remaining walleye was tracked during August 1955, when it logged 35 miles in 18 days. This fish could not be located in the summer of 1996, possibly because the batteries in the transmitter died (they are rated for 18 months). By now, the walleye should weigh 6 to 7 pounds.

If anyone catches this fish and finds a white Teflon-covered cylinder about 3 1/2" long and 1/2" in diameter in its body cavity, I'd appreciate your saving the transmitter and measuring and weighing the fish and then contacting me either at the lake (675-6353) or at home (313-426-2232). The ultrasonic transmitter, which can't be seen from the outside, shouldn't be confused with the green or brown bristle-like plastic tags that were placed on several hundred walleyes in a DNR study in the spring of 1995. These plastic tags are markers and don't transmit signals.

BACK TO WHAT WAS learned from the ultrasonically tagged walleyes. The most striking behavior pattern was their almost uniform habit of making long migrations across the lake in either direction with the passage of warm and cool fronts. During stable weather, the fish usually cruised along deep flats or bars. Each fish occupied a loose "home range," typically running along about a mile or so of shoreline. They were often in water no deeper than 15 to 20 feet, evenings, during sunny, calm weather, but at times would suspend over 150 feet of water. (Continued>)

Travelling Walleyes --

The fish frequently were located near large schools of baitfish. The most consistent feature of their behavior was that I could never predict where a given fish would be found next after I had located it. A few times fish headed across the lake, only to turn around abruptly when it was half way across and return to its starting point. One thing of importance to walleye anglers: If you lose a big one, don't bother going back to the same spot in the hope that you will find it again. Walleyes are constantly on the move, which is why finding them is more than half the battle of catching them.

New Northern Pike Rules Now in Effect

NEW REGULATIONS for northern pike taken on Ten Mile Lake go into effect this season and will continue for 10 years. The new provisions specify that all northern park longer than 20 inches must be released. They apply to hook and line fishing and spearing.

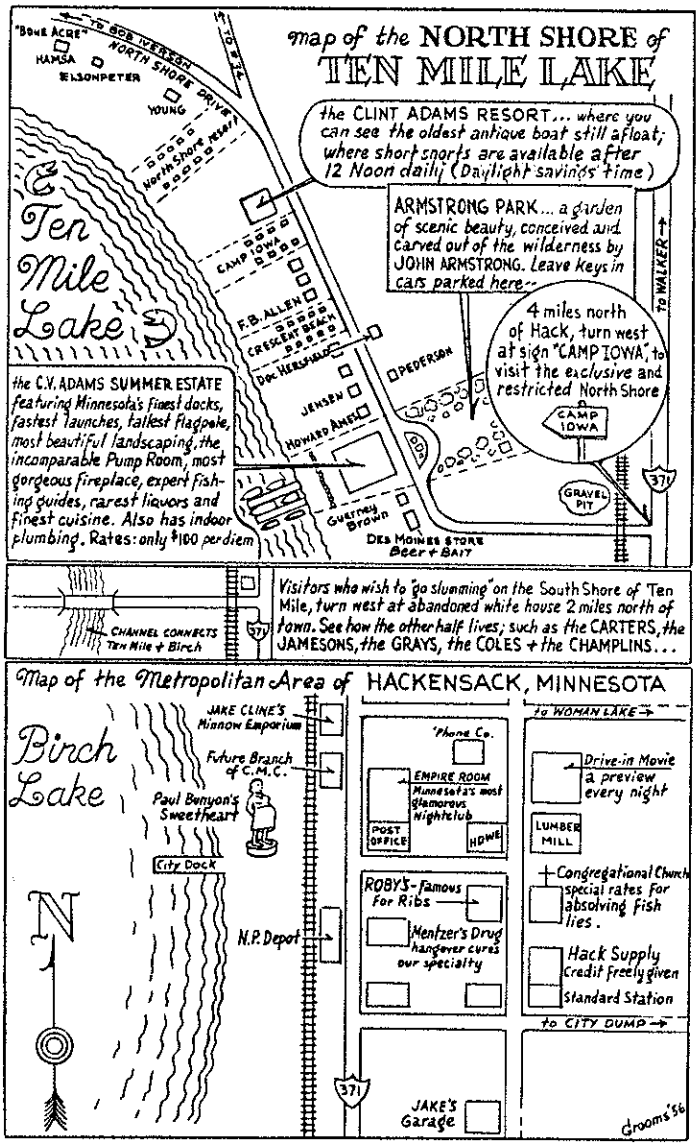
Harlan Fierstine, area DNR fisheries superintendent, Walker, explained that the new rules represent an experiment whose objective is to increase the number of large northern pike in the lake. No one knows for sure whether the trial will succeed but the TMLA Fisheries Committee felt that the only way to find out is to give it a try. Daily limits will remain at 3.

OTHER MANAGEMENT programs, such as the ongoing walleye stocking schedule, will not be affected. The DNR will stock walleye fingerlings this year and next, in 2001 and 2003. No stocking is set for 1999, 2000 and 2002.

Purpose of the alternating approach is to determine whether natural walleye reproduction and survival rates are more successful than has been thought. To probe that question, the DNR will sample the lake periodically, identifying and counting walleyes whose ages correspond to years when there was no stocking.

FOR ANSWERS TO BUILDING PERMIT QUESTIONS
GET IN TOUCH WITH YOUR LAKE ADVOCATE

Don Patterson.....547-2048
Ray Helsman.....675-6821



Ginny Moll Retrieves Old Map of North Shore Area

GINNY MOLL, southeast shore, turned up the above map and another of the lake (see From the Notebook) last summer. This one, of the North Shore, was designed by George Grooms for Chev Adams in 1956.

At the time, Ginny reports, George worked for Collegiate Manufacturing Company, Ames, and went on to found his own Animal Fair out at Chanhassen. He later sold the business.

GINNY SAYS she has still another map, also designed by Grooms, of the "shortest, quickest and least congested route from Ames to Hackensack, officially known as the Adams Route." She plans to frame all three and post them for inspection by visitors.

Her ideas for developing Ten Mile historical data include gathering people in groups and recording their reminiscences and comparing old photos with the same scenes now.

Remembering Our Ten Mile Lake Friends

Glenn Edward (Chick) Anderson

Glenn E. (Chick) Anderson, 88, Ames, IA, a summer resident of the North Shore area for many years, died Oct. 23, 1996. Mr. Anderson was born in Boone, IA, and had lived in Ames for 59 years. He was married to Effie Wilson in 1937.

Mr. Anderson was a retired Greyhound bus driver and a member of the United Church of Christ Congregational Church. He is survived by his wife, Effie; three daughters, Charlene, Verdene and Glennis; a son, Glenn Jr., eight grandchildren and three great grandgrandchildren.

Marian Eleanor Deer

Marian E. Deer, 95, of Hackensack, died Nov. 19, 1996, at St. Joseph's Medical Center in Brainerd. Mrs. Deer was born in St. Paul in 1901 where she grew up and received her schooling.

She was married to George Deer and lived in St. Paul for about ten years before they purchased a resort on Ten Mile Lake in 1936. They operated Deer Lodge together until Mr. Deer's death that fall. After that she ran the resort alone into the early 1950s when she went to work in the dietary department and as a housekeeper for Dr. Mervin Williams at Ah-Gwah-Ching Tuberculosis Sanitarium in Walker until her retirement.

Mrs. Deer was a member of the Degree of Honor. She was preceded in death by her parents, her husband, three sisters and a brother. She is survived by a daughter, Lois; a son, Harry; 8 grandchildren; 12 great grandchildren, and two great, great granddaughters.

Alan Heckenbach

Alan Heckenbach, 63, of Ames, IA, a summer resident of the Chariton Beach area, died on Oct. 17, 1996, at Mary Greeley Medical Center. He was born in Chicago to Clarence J. and Laura (Schultz) Heckenbach. On Nov. 7, 1969, he was married to Darlene Johnson.

Mr. Heckenbach was an associate professor of mathematics at Iowa State University, retiring in 1992. He was a member of both national and state mathematics societies, was advisor to the student mathematics society and served with the honors program.

He is survived by his wife, Darlene; two daughters, Karen and Kirsten; two sons, Allan and Jeffrey; and three grandchildren. He was preceded in death by one daughter.

Margaret E. Jensen

Margaret E. Jensen, a year-round resident of the North Shore area, died Jan. 22, 1997, at Methodist Hospital in Rochester, MN. She was born in 1913 in Detroit Lakes to Joseph and Mary Eidenschink. She grew up and attended school there, moving to Decorah, IA, in 1928, where in 1934 she was married to Harold Jensen. They made their home in Decorah until 1976 when they moved to Ten Mile Lake.

She is survived by her husband, Harold, of Ten Mile Lake; two daughters, Karen and Sue; seven sons, J. Martin, Norman, David, Michael, William, Richard and Paul; two sisters; 22 grandchildren and 8 great grandchildren.

Katherine Lee Munneke

Katherine Lee Munneke, 87, Monmouth, IL, a summer resident of the Gitchey Gumey beach area, died Oct. 14, 1996. She was born at Ft. Smith, AK, in 1909 to Lee and Ethel Inman. She was educated in McAlister, OK, and received her BA from Monmouth College.

She was married to Lester Munneke in 1931 in McAlister and worked as a music teacher in country schools. She belonged to the Illinois Retired Teachers Association.

Mrs. Munneke is survived by her husband, Lester; two sons, Robert and Allen; two brothers, Ray and Bob; two sisters, Barbara and Mary; five grandchildren, and two great grandchildren.

Three Sailboat Races on Tap for Summer's Competition

THIS SEASON'S C-BOAT races are scheduled for July 5, July 26 and August 9, according to *The Squall Line,* newsletter of the Ten Mile Lake Yacht and Tennis Club. If weather is unsuitable, the 1:30 p.m. races will be postponed to the next day, with a 10:30 a.m. start time.

Last summer's winners: (Fourth of July), Ki Hoffman, first; Tom Brandt, second; (Moxness Cup), Ki Hoffman, first; Chris Brandt, second, Bob Crabb, third; (Summer Series), Ki Hoffman, first; Tom Brandt, second; Bob Crabb, third. The Memorial Cup race was cancelled due to unfavorable weather.

Lane Suggests Use for "Spare" Access Funds

By Tate Lane, Member
Public Access Committee

SOMETIMES "NO NEWS" is the best news, and is quite acceptable. The proposed state public access was last reported on in the 1995 Fall Edition of the association Newsletter. Since that time all parties seem to have put the access project on a "back burner" to allow thinking about other major problems.

For those of us who live on Ten Mile Lake there has been a new problem: The startling realization of rapidly encroaching development. There are ample warnings from those studying growth that Ten Mile could quickly become a suburb, or replica, of Gull Lake.

THE TEN MILE Lake Association does have a foundation committee which would like to get actively into obtaining and holding property through wills, donations and so on, while giving the present owners right-of-use and tax credits.

Here's a thought about how to give that committee some "postage and printing" petty cash. The current Public Access Committee has an unused balance from funds given to it by thoughtful Ten Milers who wanted to help in the access matter. Would those contributors be willing to transfer such funds to become available for some public relations work? It might stimulate many others into serious consideration of contributing substantial Ten Mile Lake property to the association.

New Age, Horsepower Regs Went into Effect on January 1

THREE CHANGES in Minnesota's boating laws affecting age of operators and horsepower limitations went into effect on January 1:

--The horsepower at which an accompanying adult or operator's permit is required was lowered from more than 30 horsepower to more than 25 horsepower.

--The accompanying adult on board must now be at least 21 years old instead of 18 (except on personal watercraft where it remains at 18), and be within reach of the controls.

--For purposes of the boating-while-intoxicated law, both the youthful operator and accompanying adult are considered to be in physical control of the boat and, therefore, legally responsible for its operation.

If you with litter will disgrace
and spoil the beauty of this place,
may indigestion rack your chest
and ants invade your pants and vest.

WE ARE INDEBTED to Dr. Walter E. Fusilier, Dexter, MI, publisher of *The Water Newsletter*, for alerting us to the foregoing poetic admonition. Dr. Fusilier suggests it would be an appropriate sign for, among other places, boat launching sites. He "borrowed" it from a sign at the entrance to the Pleasure Gardens of Ceylon.

Jet Ski Noise, Stunting Trouble Lake Dwellers

By Jim Schwartz, Newsletter Editor

JET SKIS ARE excessively noisy and too often carelessly operated. Those are the two most frequent complaints of lake residents across the nation as they fret about safety and mourn over their loss of solitude. Ten Mile Lake is no exception. Whenever there is a gathering of Ten Milers anywhere, one can count on it: The jet ski "problem" will almost surely rear its ugly head.

Suggestions for dealing with these relatively recent newcomers to the water recreation scene range from an outright ban to a series of lesser "restrictions." Whatever controls are imposed, however, will have to come from the state legislature, which is mindful that this whole subject is a sticky wicket indeed. In the meantime, here are a few proposals for what might be done to reduce the nuisance and, maybe, the tensions:

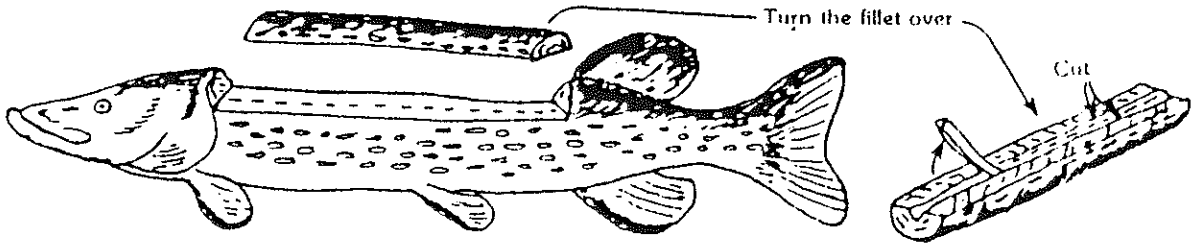
- Encourage skiers to "do their thing" in the middle of the lake, well away from docks and swimming areas.
- Post "Slow, No Wake" buoys at lake sites where speed and stunting would be especially dangerous.
- Recommend that jet skiers *always* stay at least 300 feet clear of any dock (except, of course, where that is not possible; slowing down would be advisable at these locations).
- Caution jet skiers to give a wide berth to fishing boats and sailing vessels.
- Remind everyone, boaters and jet skiers alike, that courteous and sensible behavior will go a long way toward easing problems.

How to prepare boneless northern pike fillets

1

Make vertical cut behind head down to, but NOT through, backbone.

Turn knife horizontally and cut backward along top of backbone. You should be able to feel the blade "clicking" along the top of the "Y" bones.

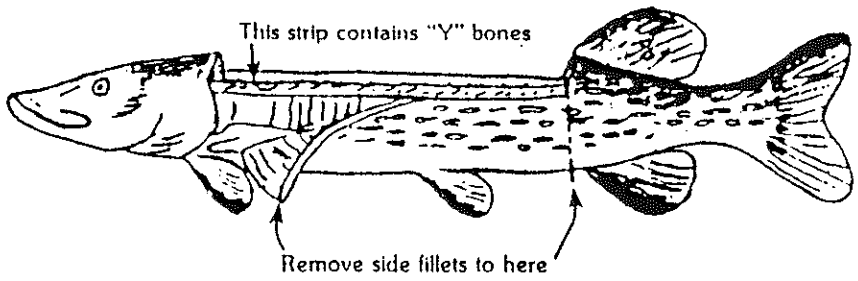


2

There is a row of small bones down the center of this fillet. Remove them with a V-shaped, lengthwise cut along each side of the center bones.

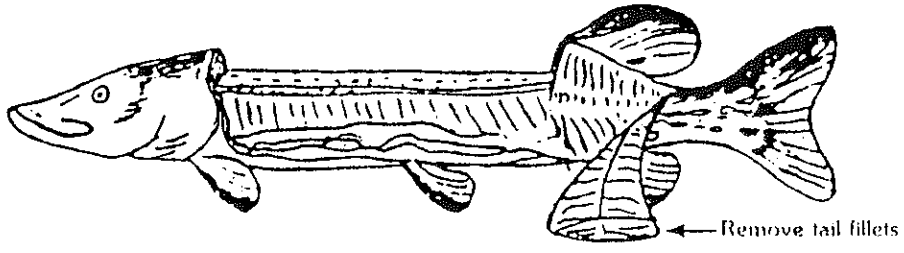
3

With the backbone exposed, a series of bones will be observed running parallel to it on either side. Make a cut down and slightly inward along the outer edge of these bones. Work down and over the ribs and remove the flank fillet. Repeat for other side.



4

Cut fillet free from each side of dorsal fin back to tail. There are no "Y" bones here.



5

Skin each fillet. You now have five **bone-free** fillets.

Drawings and narrative -- Jerry Perkins -- Fish Management Technician - Barron

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Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources