

May 2007

The GRINDSTONE TRUMPETER



**The Grindstone Lake Association
is a community of neighbors
dedicated to promoting the
preservation and enjoyment
of our precious lake !**

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Mission Statement

The Grindstone Lake Association was organized:

- To Inform
- To Enhance the Community
- To Protect the Environment around Grindstone Lake

President's Message

Opportunities! This summer affords you with numerous opportunities to make a real contribution to maintaining and improving the "state of our lake". Many of our research efforts are coming to fruition, with concrete results published and specific action plans listed just waiting for people to step up and volunteer some of their time to make a difference.

Among the opportunities:

1. Restore or improve lakeshore buffer zones to reduce algae and restrict pollutants from entering the lake.
2. Observe and preserve native aquatic plants.
3. Improve the reach and power and funding of the association by recruiting your neighbors to come members of the association.
4. Improving the social life at the lake by helping with the picnic or meetings.
5. Learn more about the "State of the Lake" by attending one of the upcoming meetings where we will present what we have learned from our research
6. Help reduce pollution in the lake by insuring that your septic is inspected

and, if necessary, cleaned or improved.

To seize on these opportunities and more, all you need do is to attend the annual meeting on July 7th and sign up to help out with one of our action committees.

The association has just completed the paperwork and registration efforts required to become a tax-deductible non-profit organization. When government approval is granted (hopefully in the next 6 months) we will then be positioned to gather the financial resources to take actions to protect or repair damage to the lake that was far beyond our means in the past. While no immediate fund raising campaign is planned, we are positioned to take advantage of this opportunity should a need arise.

Our lake is a beautiful, and yet fragile resource. It is up to you to take the opportunity to be involved to help protect and improve it for years to come. It all starts with you! Seize your opportunity.


Tom Gleason

GLA President

Mark Your Calendars !

JULY 7, 2007

ANNUAL GLA MEETING TIME 10 AM
SOCIAL BREAK TIME 11:30 PM
BASS LAKE TOWN HALL

JULY 7 2007

ANNUAL GLA PICNIC TIME 12:00 NOON
BASS LAKE PARK (BEHIND BASS LAKE TOWN HALL)

AUGUST 11, 2007

BASS LAKE FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND-RAISER PICNIC

TO BE ANNOUNCED

LAKE TRASH DIVE

Volunteers are needed on July 7 to help with member registration at the annual meeting and serving or cleanup at the picnic.

Reminder

Septic Surveys will continue this summer from June through September. It is anticipated that all remaining septic inspections will be completed this year.

Town of Bass Lake Board of Supervisors

Last Fall the Bass Lake Board of Supervisors voted to expand their membership from 3 members to 5 members. Board Chairman Pete Sanders ran unopposed. The Board members at large was a hotly contested race with 8 citizens running for the 4 seats.

The primary was held April 3. The highest 2 in votes received were given 2 year terms. The other 2 were given 1 year terms.

Elected to 2 year terms were Justin Hall and Ralph Meixner. Those receiving 1 year terms were John Mc Cue and Phil

Nies.

Pete Sanders: lives on Lac Courte Oreilles. He has been coming to the Hayward area since 1963 and has lived here permanently for 27 years. He is the head of Sawyer county Health and Human Services. Pete is also a Bass Lake fireman and a first responder. Pete has been on the Town of Bass Lake board since 1987 and has been the chairman since 1997.

Justin Hall lives in the Anderson Road

area. When he moved to the Hayward area he worked for the Sawyer County Sheriff's office, then City of Hayward Police Department retiring from there as Chief. He now is employed by the Town of Hayward as Police Chief. He is also a member of the Bass Lake Fire Department and is the Assistant Chief.

Ralph Meixner lives in the Anderson Road area of Bass Lake. He was raised in southern Wisconsin and moved to the Hayward area in 1978. Ralph owns a commercial refrigeration company. He has been on the Town board for 10 years.

John Mc Cue was born and raised in the Hayward Area. He lives on Hwy 27. He works for the City of Hayward and for the past 3 years he has been the Director of Public Works.

Phil Nies: Phil moved to Hayward after living in Iowa, Illinois and Madison WI. He lives on Lac Courte Oreilles. He has owned property in the region for 20 years and has been a full time resident for the past 12 years. He has served on the Board of Supervisors for the past 8 years. Phil is also

active on other boards including Lac Courte Oreilles Board, Sawyer County Lakes Forum, and the NW Resource Pregnancy Center.

You can keep up with the board's agenda and minutes by checking the Bass Lake website www.basslakewi.gov. Minutes of both the Planning Committee and the Board along with their agendas are located here. The Town board meets the 2nd Monday of the month at 6:30 PM. The planning committee meets the 1st Thursday of the Month. You can also keep current on the board meetings by reading the Bass Lake column in the Sawyer County Record. Doc Brueggen does a good job summarizing what is going on and letting you know who to contact with your opinion on a subject. A member of the Grindstone Lake Association also attends most of the board meetings.

To contact the Board members:
Pete Sanders 715-634-8909
psand7231@aol.com
Ralph Meixner 715-634-1554
Phil Nies: 715-634-2920
Justin Hall 715-634-4226
John McCue 715-634-2559
jtmccue@centurytel.net

Bald Eagles

One of the many pleasures of living on Grindstone is being able to see and interact with Bald Eagles on a routine basis. I'd like to pass on a few facts gleaned from several sources, and give you the web sites where you can find out more.

The cycle of life begins in February and March when mature Eagles will breed and begin to build a nest, or more commonly, repair their nest from last year. One or two eggs will be laid in late March or early April. The eggs hatch in 36- 40 days. The chicks are fed continuously by the adults until they are able to fly for themselves, fledge, at 12 weeks of age. If you put this all together, the Eagle chicks on our lake

are being hatched in early May, and stay on the nest until about early August. After that you may see them flying in the area of the nest, or beginning to find food for themselves. Many Northern Wisconsin Eagles congregate on the Mississippi River and migrate enmasse south for the winter. The DNR doesn't know for sure where they go, but it is assumed south along the Mississippi flyway to where there is open water.

Many of "our" eagles stay in Northern Wisconsin, and around Grindstone all year. In winter they can be seen on road kill, usually deer, or on the ice cleaning up minnows or fish left by the ice fishermen. Where open water is present along the Namakagon River, eagles are often seen in the trees still taking fish as they would in the summer.

Bald Eagles are considered fish eagles, and during the summer it is surely their main food source. Don't be surprised if you see an eagle swoop down and take a duckling or an adult duck or gull. They predate on many different things.

We are fortunate to have a permanent nest on the back side of the big island, Conversation Island. The nest is massive and in the top of a White Pine. Binoculars will make viewing easier. The adults of the nest can be found near the nest or all around the shoreline in tall trees overlooking the lake, or often on the biggest White Pine on the front of the island in the afternoon. There is another nest along County Highway K, again in the top of a White Pine. If you can't find either of these, there is a huge nest in the top of a tree right behind the Lumberjack Bowl, overlooking Lake Hayward, in Hayward.

Bald Eagles are at least 4 or 5 years old before they take on their distinctive coloring of white heads and tails, and yellow beaks. Immature eagles remain predominantly dark brown or speckled brown. Their beaks remain brown rather than the yellow of the adult. The immature eagle may appear like a very large hawk when flying.

CAUTION: In winter, when eagles are feeding on road kill beside the roadway, be particularly careful when approaching. These are huge birds, and when they fly away, they tend to fly down the roadway where there won't be trees or limbs in their way. Many injuries and deaths of Bald eagles occur every year when they are hit by automobiles. So give them a break, and like deer, if you see one by the side of the road, slow down, and let it get up in the air uninjured.

Websites of interest:

<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er/factsheets/birds/eagles.htm>

<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/land/er/birds/eaglemanage.htm>

or, stop at the DNR Office on Highway 27 and ask for their Fact Sheet on the Bald Eagle.



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Chuck Newton

Shoreline Fires: Food for Thought, Food for Algae

by Mark Sesing, DNR Lakes Management Specialist
originally published in the Wisconsin Association of Lakes quarterly newsletter,
The Lake Connection

Excessive algae causes the formation of scum, foul odors, low oxygen in water, and offensive views. Ash feeds algae.

Any fire will create ash waste. On average, the burning of wood results in about 8% ash.

Ashes contain 1 to 2% phosphorous, 5 to 10% potassium and trace amounts of other nutrients. But it's the phosphorus component in ashes that stimulates algae growth.

So, when you pile that brush high and throw that match, don't unwittingly aid and abet the algae beast by burning on the shoreline. Shoreline burning also kills vegetation and changes the soil structure with the end result being more soil erosion into the lake.

If you burn leaves, scrap wood, tree limbs, paper, or other trash, help out the lake by burning away from the shore, where it won't blow or wash into the lake. Thirty five feet is a good distance if you don't have a fire pit.

You can use the ash in your garden, but don't use too much as it decreases soil acidity. Soil acidity is necessary for

nutrient transfer to garden plants. Instead of applying directly to the soil, use wood ash as an amendment to the compost pile; the acidity of the decomposing materials in the compost pile will offset the alkaline ash. The high nitrogen content and low phosphorous and potassium level in compost will form a balanced fertilizer product with the addition of ash. Compost can then be added to the soil to help improve the soil structure and provide a balanced fertilizer solution.

You can store ash for later use or disposal as well. The storage area should be located away from wells, water, animal watering areas, and covered to prevent nuisance conditions during dry or windy weather.

Quick Facts:

- One ton of wood will produce about 160 pounds of ash.
- 160 pounds of ash will produce about 2 ½ pounds of phosphorus.
- 2 ½ pounds of phosphorous can generate 1,250 pounds of wet algae.



Paleolimnology: History in the Mucking

*by Paul Garrison, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources
reprinted from Lake Tides Newsletter - for people interested in Wisconsin Lakes
published quarterly by University of Wisconsin-Extension Lakes Program
Volume 32 No. 1 Winter 2007*

Lake folks often get into lively discussions over what the lake used to be like... more plants, fewer plants, clear water, murky water... Is there any way to really know for sure? Well, the answer is yes! In fact we can have a good idea of what lakes used to be like hundreds of years ago with a science called Paleolimnology.

Paleolimnology, sometimes referred to as “History in the Mucking,” is the interpretation of past conditions and processes in lake basins. Each year since their formation, a steady rain of sediments, plant pieces, creature parts and other materials settle to the bottom of our lakes leaving a record of past conditions. Over the eons this fascinating record has remained safe and sound in the sediments waiting for someone who could unlock its secrets. In addition to providing background information on a lake, the sediments hold a record of natural and human disturbances that have occurred in the lake. The response of the lake to these disturbances provides insight into how the lake functions, and provides a better understanding of the significance of trends observed with modern monitoring programs.

OBTAINING A SEDIMENT CORE

To extract the lake’s past history a sediment core is usually collected using some type of a hollow tube. The tube is pushed into the lake bottom and a cap

is remotely placed on top of the tube to hold the sediment in place until it can be returned to the surface. Once collected, the core is sectioned into intervals usually of 1-2 cm. Each of these sections represent sequential chapters in time, with the top of the core being today and the bottom of the core indicating some time in the past. The time frame of interest in paleolimnological studies often is the last 200 years, which typically covers the impacts of European settlement.



Photo provided by Paul Garrison
This core was taken from McKinney Lake (Big Chub) in Vilas County.

QUESTIONS ANSWERED WITH PALEOLIMNOLOGY

The science of paleolimnology can reveal many secrets from a lake's past life. Most natural and human disturbances affecting lakes can be evaluated using paleolimnological approaches. Nutrient increases and acid rain are issues that have been extensively documented and studied with paleolimnology. Paleolimnology can give us details on the severity of human impacts and tell us within a few decades of when the impacts began. The genesis of events such as erosion, organic pollution from sewage treatment plants and animal feed lots can all be documented. Paleolimnologists can tease many messages from the sediments, such as how many and what types of aquatic plants grew in the lake, changes in species composition, past fish populations, or the frequency of algal blooms. Most recently, trends in climate change are being studied with paleolimnological techniques.

DATING SEDIMENT CORES

An accurate sediment chronology is an essential part of a paleolimnological study. Cores are usually dated to establish the timing of past environmental changes and to determine the rate of input of materials into a lake. Paleolimnologists can accurately date sediment layers because they can be cross-checked against known historical events.

Cores are typically dated by analyzing a series of samples from the surface to a core depth that corresponds with 200 years ago. The most common dating technique for sediments deposited within the last 200 years is the lead-210 technique. Lead-210 is a naturally occurring atom that exhibits radioactivity.

It enters lakes primarily through precipitation and dry deposition (i.e. dust), following the decay of an atmospheric gas called radon-222 (radon gas).

Several methods can be used to corroborate the lead-210 dating technique. Testing of atomic weapons has left stratigraphic markers (layers) in the sediments of all lakes around the world. These markers include cesium-137 (a by-product of atmospheric nuclear testing). Atmospheric testing by the U.S.S.R. peaked in 1963. It then dramatically declined after the implementation of the Nuclear Test Ban Treaty that same year.

In southern Wisconsin another marker that is often used to confirm sediment dates is arsenic (yes, arsenic). Sodium

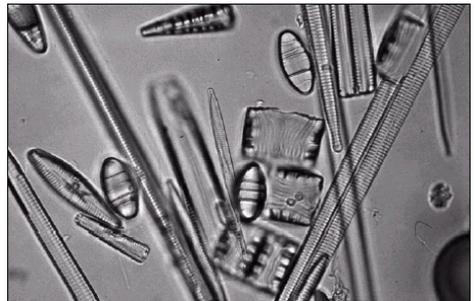


Photo provided by
Gina LaLiberte, WDNR

These diatoms, viewed under a light microscope, are an example of those found in a sediment core.

arsenite was used during the 1950s-60s in a number of Wisconsin lakes to control aquatic plants. Records are available that document how much was applied (*Lake Tides* Vol. 31, No. 2, 2006). The peak in arsenic concentration in the core corresponds with the time of maximum application.

Another dating marker that can be traced in lake sediments is stable lead. It

was used in leaded gasoline until its removal in the mid-1970s and provides another time marker to check on the lead-210 dating technique.

ARECORDING GLASS

Fossils are one of the guides to the past life of a lake. The fossils used most are diatoms. These are a special type of algae that possess cell walls made of silica. Silica is the same as glass so diatoms can be preserved for thousands of years in the sediments. Diatoms are particularly useful because most of them live under well-known environmental conditions. This makes them ideal to characterize what past environmental conditions were like when they were living, such as phosphorus concentrations. Diatoms have been used to estimate trends in phosphorus, acidification, color, salinity and plant communities. Studies have allowed us to determine that some lakes are naturally acidic while others have become acidic as a result of human activities. Other algal groups such as certain blue-green and green algae are also preserved in the sediments.

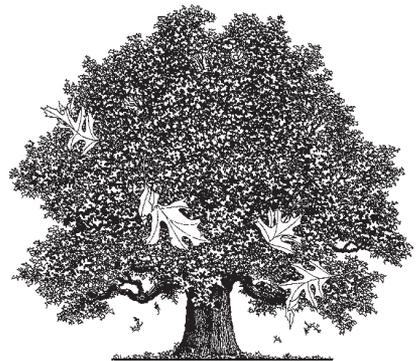
Other fossils that are deposited and are useful for re-creating past environments are aquatic insect larvae and zooplankton. Insect larvae can be used to track changes in a lake's oxygen content over time. Zooplankton are often eaten by fish and invertebrates, so changes in their numbers allow us to infer past fish populations. For example, a decline in large zooplankton is an indication of an increase in plankton-eating fish such as perch or bluegills.

Paleolimnology is a powerful tool to discover where a lake has been and maybe predict where it is going. This buried treasure of information is stored in lake

sediments and we can read the sedimentary records like the pages of an ancient book. Look for more information on paleolimnology in future Lake Tides.

Editor's Note: A sediment core study is in progress for Grindstone Lake. The information obtained is still being assessed. When the report is released, the GLA will publish the findings.

Membership dues provide the financial resources for lake studies, mailings, fish stocking, fish cribs, newsletters, and contacts with other like minded organizations. Please become a member or extend your membership in 2007!



Good Question from a GLA Member:

CAN THE LOON POPULATION ON GRINDSTONE LAKE BENEFIT FROM ARTIFICIAL NEST INTERVENTIONS?

3M has a retreat in Park Rapids Minnesota on Mantrap Lake. While at a meeting there I noticed several loon nests on the lake. These nests have the same effect as fish cribs (to help grow the population). Mantrap Lake now boasts to have the largest loon population per capita on any lake in Minnesota. Can this approach work on Grindstone Lake?

Steve and Pam Krogness



RESPONSE FROM BRIAN PABICH, GLA BOARD MEMBER:

I, too, enjoy having loons on Grindstone and researched the man-made nesting site idea brought forward by Steve. I contacted the MN and WI DNR and was directed to a program setup by the DNR and private groups in six New England states. They are considered to be the leaders in loon re-population efforts.

The New England group does have a program for artificial nesting environments. When I contacted them, I was told that loons are picky, but are not necessarily smart when they choose a nesting site. Therefore, lakes must meet certain criteria to be considered for re-population interventions. Some of their requirements were:

- 1) the lake should have a fairly stable spring/early summer water level because loons nest just above the current water level
- 2) the lake must be large enough for long takeoff runs required by loons
- 3) the lake should have many smaller bays for several reasons:
 - so nesting sites can be sheltered from daily wave action during incubation;
 - for shelter from high wave action after hatching - infants only spend one day in the nest;
 - shelter from boat traffic on busy days;
 - improved protection from natural predators - eagles etc.;
 - large open water lakes are used by loons, but have a high mortality rate for newborns.
- 4) the lake must have large areas of undeveloped/wild shoreline with vegetation as loons like privacy and do not use sand beaches for nesting
- 5) preferred nesting areas have low elevations, just above the water line

- 6) potential nesting areas must not be in an area of boat traffic - wakes easily wipeout nesting sites
- 7) preferably not a firm bottom, heavily fished lake - ingested lead is a major contributor to loon death

These were just a few of the criteria he listed, but to sum it up best, he basically described a lake like the Chippewa flowage as being the type of lake desired for loon nesting. I described Grindstone to him and he fairly quickly disqualified it. In fact, he actually advised against it. He explained that lakes with features like Grindstone have poor incubation and high mortality rates. This is compounded by the fact that Loons are not smart when it comes to nesting. Once they are attracted to a nesting area they will return year after year to that same lake regardless of birthing success. Basically, it is detrimental for the loon population overall to purposely attract loons to less desirable lakes for nesting.

Personally, over the years, I have spent most of my lake time on Grindstone and the Big Chip. I have noticed very, very few successful breeding loons on Grindstone in comparison to what I find on the Flowage.

One thing that did surprise me was item 7 above. About 26% of all Loon deaths are attributed to lead poisoning, most occurring on heavily fished firm bottom lakes (lead sinks into muck in soft bottom lakes). Loons use small pebbles in their gizzards to aid the break down food for digesting. Unfortunately, loons do not differentiate between small rocks, lead sinkers and jigs and ingest them. This has prompted six New England states, parts of Canada and even England to ban the use of lead in fishing gear in some form. Minnesota has several free fishing gear swapping events per year where fishermen can exchange their lead gear for lead free alternates.

AN ADDITIONAL NOTE FROM DON MACINTOSH ON THIS TOPIC:

Cyndy and I have been "Loon Watchers" since 1992 for the Loon Watch program run by Northland College. During those 14 years, we have observed successfully reared chicks about 4 seasons, all on the west end of the lake. I attribute this to the limited, safe, nesting locations.

Active nests that failed:

- Bay next to McCoids. Nest on a log connected to shore was accessible to "4-legged critters", and eggs either were damaged or loons left nest for unknown reasons.
- North tip of the small island. Eggs found broken, probably by eagles since the eagle nest overlooks the loon nest.
- South shore of the small island. Nest was abandoned in favor of a new nest in the bay adjacent to Rickards. This new nest was successful, and was well hidden.

Regarding the channel to LCO, we have never seen a loon there.

Please contact a GLA Board Member if you have a questions, information or topics you would like to suggest for future newsletters.

Shoreland Restoration Provides Opportunities for Protection of Lake Health

Source: <http://www.uwex.edu/ces/news/cenews.cfm?ID=1066>

Bob Korth, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point/Extension lake management specialist

We all are aware that shoreland is where water meets land. But on many Wisconsin lakes, it can be a place where urban values clash with ecological health.

Often, the source of an ill is the tiny thing that gets repeated multiple times. But because it's a tiny thing, it's hard to see all by itself. Think of smog. You can't see the individual particulates, but you can see the accumulated effect of too many particulates in the air. The visible result is proof that the micro problem exists. Often, individuals rationalize that their small negative contributions are insignificant. Each of us must guard against this type of thinking.

Owners of shoreland property frequently bring with them conventional suburban yard landscaping ideas. Often that means a manicured lawn extends to the water's edge. Unfortunately, that carpet of green can cause serious problems for the adjacent lake.

A natural shoreline is a bridge between two worlds. Studies show that without intact natural shoreland areas, creatures, such as green frogs, waterfowl, and even song birds, may start to disappear. More than woodland and lakeshore life may be damaged when we change a natural shoreline to a lawn. Inadvertently, we could be lowering property values by contributing to water pollution.

Where trees have been removed on

a lakeshore parcel and replaced with a dwelling, driveways and a lawn, significant increases in the amount of phosphorus and sediment that enter the water may occur. Lakeshore property owners can help prevent negative effects on lake ecology by rethinking the idea of traditional lawns. Compared to a conventional suburban yard, a natural yard is better for the waterway and can be less work to maintain."

According to Bob Korth, University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point/Extension lake management specialist, there are numerous of ways to protect water and wildlife along shorelines.

These include:

Maintaining a no-mow zone. Creating a buffer zone by simply not mowing as far back from the shore as you can (or as the law allows) is the easy and less expensive. Over time, shrubs and trees will naturally fill in and provide diverse plant cover.

Planting native species. Native wild flowers, ground covers and trees along the shore add seasonal color and diversity. Properly placed, native plants will frame views, muffle the noise of lake activities, protect water quality and wildlife and restore the natural beauty of native shorelands.

Whether you do it yourself or hire a professional, Korth adds "A well-planned landscape with natural vegetation along

the shore can minimize the need for a lawn and still preserve views and access to the water.”

Shoreland restoration is a rapidly growing field among landscape professionals. Many local nurseries and

garden centers carry native plant stock and can recommend the best plants for your site.

Fact sheets and other literature are available free through UW-Extension county offices and DNR service centers.

Property Owners Urged to File ‘Notification’ Registration with County Zoning Department

Reprint with permission Will LaBreche, Sawyer County Record, December 6, 2006

Property owners are urged to complete a “property owner notification registration” and file it with Sawyer County zoning, to exercise their right to information under 2005 Wisconsin Act 208 which was enacted in March of 2006.

With this letter on file, the county zoning department must inform property owners of any change in status to their property, allowing owners to be more informed than simply reading zoning changes through public notices.

The purpose, listed clearly on the single-page form, states that it is “to be used by property owners desiring notice of proposed zoning ordinances or comprehensive plans or proposed amendments to the same that would have the effect of changing allowable uses of their properties.”

Simply put, because Act 208 passed in the state, property owners have the right to know exactly what changes will be made to their property as long as their respective zoning department has the form on file.

Attached to the form property owners are required to submit a map of their parcels, as well as include the parcel number and zone district available from tax statements and the zoning department, respectively.

“It is their (the property owner’s) option to do this,” said Bill Christman with Sawyer County zoning. “We maintain the form on file so when there’s a proposed change to our ordinance which would affect the use of that property, then we would notify that property owner by letter.”

When asked whether Christman recommends that property owners file the form with his department, he said “if you’re a property owner, regardless of where you live, you should be informed of any changes affecting that property. Recommend it? Yes. Encourage it? Yes.”

These forms are available from the zoning department at the Sawyer County courthouse, and should be returned to this department to be kept on file.

Grindstone Aquatic Plant Study

Interim Report

BACKGROUND: During the summer of 2006 the Grindstone Lake Plant Survey was conducted. Funding for this project came from a DNR grant and GLA funds. Board member Bruce Paulsen oversaw this project from writing the grant proposal through collection and reporting of the data. Many volunteers assisted in data collection. Volunteer help reduced the portion of the cost for which the GLA was responsible. The GLA Board would like to thank Bruce and all of the volunteers for their efforts.

The data was interpreted over the winter months and a preliminary report is currently being reviewed by the DNR. The final report should be released sometime in during the next few months. When the report is available, the GLA plans to post it on our web site.

Briefly, seven goals have been identified. Those goals are:

- 1 Preserve and restore native plant communities
- 2 Enhance fish habitat within the plant community
- 3 Restore native shoreline vegetation
- 4 Reduce human impact on water quality
- 5 Prevent introduction of non-native, invasive plant species
- 6 Respond rapidly with an organized plan to new introduction of non-native species
- 7 Monitor and reduce growth of filamentous algae

Each goal has associated action plans. All recreational users of Grindstone lake and lakeshore development have impact on the quality of the lake. The study will assist our understanding of the how the ecological health of the lake is affected by each of us and actions that can help to safeguard Grindstone Lake now and in the future.

Although there is a risk in summarizing the findings of the study some of the conclusions I have drawn from the work are:

- The lake has high water clarity. A small change in phosphate levels could have a significant impact on the water clarity
- The watershed (9765 acres) is 75% natural areas which deliver low amounts of phosphorus to the lake. Of concern are the cranberry marsh and the golf course within the watershed. Future development

Make wise water quality choices as you begin spring landscape maintenance on your lakeshore property.

To protect water quality, use only fertilizers with NO phosphorus. Phosphorus is rarely needed for a healthy lawn. The middle number of the three numbers on the product label indicates the amount of phosphorus in the product. Choosing zero percent phosphorus will reduce unnecessary phosphorus runoff which fuels excessive weed and algae growth.

could add appreciably to the phosphates delivered to the lake

- The shoreline is 73% natural, slightly less than the desired 75% minimum.
- The lake has very few places where aquatic plants will grow. About 17% of the lake supports aquatic plants.
- The only non-native species found in the lake was curly leaf pondweed. It

was one strand in one location. This infestation needs prompt attention.

Grindstone Lake is in relatively good shape. However, it could be at a tipping point. We need prompt action to preserve the water quality.

Bruce Paulsen



Trails End Resort

Out boating on Lac Courte Oreilles and looking for a place to rest? Stop in the A-frame lodge at Trails End Resort in Barbertown Bay! We have a great bar with refreshing drinks, snacks, great music, and bathroom facilities.

Come for a break, stay for the fun!

Open everyday around noon from Memorial Day to Labor Day!
Bring in this ad to the A-frame for a free drink!!



Home Security Specialists

INTERLAKE ASSOCIATES

Protect Your Home and Property!

**LOCAL SALES AND SERVICE • AVAILABLE 24 HOURS AND WEEKENDS
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*ASK ABOUT: FREEZE PROTECTION, REMOTE THERMOSTAT CONTROL,
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