

June 2008

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

Summer is here! Now is the time to enjoy our beautiful lake the fullest. While you are boating, or watching a sunset over the lake, take a moment and think about the value of Grindstone Lake to your and your family... Got it in your mind? Good, now for news from the association.

Much has been accomplished during the winter. First, the board successfully negotiated a smart plan compromise for the development of the Cranberry bog on the southwest corner of the lake. This was a significant achievement for the preservation of the lake, and it showed the value of a lake association as the developer, the DNR and the Bass Lake Township Board all sought our input and listened to our suggestions for minimizing the lake impact of the development of the property. Bruce Paulsen led the Associations efforts and did a wonderful job. Many of you also responded to our e-mail appeals and sent in great letters supporting our position.

Next, our core sample study results have been completed and published. See the article in the newsletter for details. Our fish management plan is nearly ready. The septic system surveys were

completed and the results published. Failing system owners have been notified and many have taken action to fix this source of pollution. We have also recently upgraded to an Internet based membership database which will increase our ability to contact our membership and to develop new members.

Turning to the future, we realize that we must strengthen our Lake Association if we are to realize our vision for the future of the lake. Therefore, our overriding goal for the association for 2008 is to increase our membership. We currently have 174 members who have joined up or renewed their membership in the past 12 months. There are an additional 82 former members who have not renewed their membership in over a year, and finally there are 344 total properties on the lake, which means there are 88 families that have never joined the association. The more members we have, the more resources we have to get things done for the lake and its environment. The more members we have, the more effective is our voice in the community when we need to speak out to protect the lake. If you haven't joined or renewed for 2008, please

do so. The form to mail in is included in the newsletter. But don't stop there; ask other family members who use the lake to join. Ask people who use and love Grindstone, but don't necessarily own property to join. Each membership gives us the ability to do more for our lovely lake.

Our second goal for the association for 2008 is to get more members involved in volunteering and working to implement the plans of the association. You may have noticed that our newsletter is quite late this year. Frankly, this is due to the fact that we simply have burned out our current newsletter staff. They have been preparing the newsletter for over 6 years now and need new people to help. But it doesn't stop there. We still are short two board members. A number of board members are serving their third, three year term, and are feeling that it is someone else's turn to help. Sadly, we are not finding anyone new who is willing to step up and help the association serve you, the people who most use and benefit from Grindstone Lake. Please contact me if you can help in any way by sending e-mail to me at twgleason@gmail.com.

Finally, the action team's top priorities for 2008 are:

- Environment – Exotic species rapid response plan and curly pond weed eradication
- Communications – Membership Campaign Launched and New Member DB launched
- Events – Quality annual meeting July 5th
- Boating and Fishing – Find a team leader willing to serve and be on the board in this capacity and boat landing invasive species protection plan launched

With more help and more members, we can also tackle shoreline improvement to reduce this serious source of pollution, watershed issues, and continue our water quality monitoring. Grindstone Lake needs you!

Enjoy the lake this summer. I look forward to seeing you sailing, fishing, wake boarding, and sunset watching on our Gem of a Lake!



Tom Gleason
GLA President

GRINDSTONE LAKE SEPTIC SURVEY

Thanks to the cooperation of so many lakeshore owners, the Septic Survey was completed last summer. The report is now completed and available on line at www.sawyercountygov.org. To view the report, click on departments – zoning and sanitation, then septic links. You'll see Grindstone Lake 2007.

This report is very detailed. I urge you to read it. To summarize the results, 286 out of the possible 305 properties were surveyed. 243, or 85%, passed the inspection. Thirty properties (11 %) failed, nine properties (3%) were inconclusive, and 4 homeowners denied the inspectors access to their property. Those with failed systems must correct the system within 1 year. There is some grant money available for those who have these properties as a permanent resident. As a board we want to thank everyone for making this survey such a success.

Linn Newton

JETSKIERS – Protect Your Sport!

Warning!!! This is not your average “obey the rules” article. There are many lakes in Wisconsin, including Sawyer County, that have imposed additional restrictions on Jet Skis. Limiting the hours of operation is just one example. Can this happen on Grindstone? Yes, it can. Can you prevent it? Yes, you can. This article will point out ways to ride smart and “Protect Your Sport” from additional regulations.

How did these other lakes end up with restrictions? Simply put-complaints, and there are basically two of them; noise and operating too close to other boats, docks and swimmers.



The noise issue effects Jet Skiing because this sport is different than other motorized water sports. Fishermen drive to their favorite spot and shut down. Water-skiers normally do large circles that terminate back at the dock and they usually don't ski all day, as it is tiring. However, in order to have fun Jet Skiing you must operate the machine continuously and it is easy to ride as long as you want. That's what is great about the sport, but the fact is that these machines, with no thanks to the manufactures, are noisy.

“How can I reduce noise complaints?” You ask. Simply by taking advantage of two things. First, you happen to be riding the quickest and most maneuverable craft

on the water and usually it doesn't matter where you ride. Second, you can use Grindstones shape and size, big and round, to your advantage by spending a few minutes to ride to an area away from residences, have fun and ride for hours. When picking an area to ride remember that sound travels with the wind. Do you have to do these things? No, you can go the minimum legal distance from shore and ride back and forth in front of your neighbors all day long. This will probably create some complaints, which eventually can lead to restrictions.

So, you basically ruin it for yourself. Remember, this is about riding not only legally, but smart to “Protect Your Sport”.

The next big issue is operating too close to other boats, docks, and swimmers at a faster than slow-no-wake speed. The big number here is 200 feet. “How do I know what 200 feet looks like” you ask. Here is a simple guide. Get your mom, dad, son, daughter or friend and have him/her walk 75 paces away from you and turn around. That's about 200 feet. Spend a second to memorize this distance. How big does the other person look? Then look at their face and you will notice that it is difficult to make out their facial expression. So when you're out cruising around remember, if you can make out their facial expression you're probably too close.

The 200 foot rule applies whenever you are at a faster than slow-no-wake speed. This means 200 feet from shore around the entire lake-period. This primarily affects riders who like to cruise around the lake. Many riders, because they can operate in shallow water, cruise well within the minimum 200 feet from

shore. This also means that all the areas around the islands are no-wake. When it come to other boats remember this, fishermen, sailboats and water skiers usually don't bother Jet Skiers so be courteous and return the favor. Remember, you're riding the quickest and most maneuverable craft on the water so there is really no reason to get too close to anyone. Spend an extra second to go well around other boats; it's even more fun. Lastly, sunset is sunset, have your jet ski parked by sunset and help prevent complaints.

These are just the basics, but everyone who rides should become familiar with all the rules which are readily

available on-line or from the WI boating regulation pamphlet. Also, spend a minute and be sure that everyone operating the Jet Ski at your home or cabin knows the rules. Also, encourage other riders you know to follow the rules and lead by example.

The bottom line is this; we don't need or want any more rules. It is up to you the Jet Skis riders to prevent additional restrictions on your sport; you totally control your own destiny. It's all about riding not only legally, but also and more importantly, riding smart to "Protect Your Sport".

Brian Pabich

BASS LAKE NEWS

The Spring 2008 elections in Bass Lake resulted in the incumbents, John McCue and Phil Nies being reelected. Now that we have a 5 person board, every year 2 seats will be up for election. All members of the Board are at-large so feel free to contact any of them if you have an issue that concerns you.

John Mc Cue 715-634-2559

Phil Nies 715-634-2920

Ralph Meixner 715-634-1554

Justin Hall 715-634-4226

Pete Sanders – Chairman 715-634-8909

The Bass Lake Town Clerk is Dawn Henk. She is available Monday, Tuesday & Thursday from 8:30 AM to 3 PM. Contact Dawn at 715-634-8469 or dawnhenk@charter.net.

The Bass Lake Town Treasurer is Kari Aderman. She is available Mondays 8:30 AM to 11:30 AM;. Contact Kari at 715-634-8469 or kariaderman@charter.net

In January, Marv Mullet was also elected as Bass Lake's new Fire Chief. He can be reached at 715-634-4291.

Stay abreast of the issues in Bass Lake by following the board minutes at their website www.basslakewi.gov.

Board meetings are the second Monday of the month. The Planning Committee meets the first Thursday of the month.

Linn Newton

Mark Your Calendars !

VOLUNTEERS NEEDED TO HELP SET-UP, SERVE, AND CLEAN-UP AT ANNUAL MEETING AND PICNIC ON JULY 5.

JULY 5, 2008	ANNUAL GLA MEETING TIME 10 AM SOCIAL BREAK TIME 11:30 PM BASS LAKE TOWN HALL
JULY 5, 2008	ANNUAL GLA PICNIC TIME 12:00 NOON BASS LAKE PARK (BEHIND BASS LAKE TOWN HALL)
AUGUST 9, 2008	BASS LAKE FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND-RAISER PICNIC
TO BE ANNOUNCED	LAKE TRASH DIVE

Grindstone Core Study Findings

(Obtain the complete study at: http://www.basslakewi.gov/local_organizations.htm)

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources just issued the Grindstone Lake paleoecological (sediment core) study results. Sediment on the bottom of a lake will tell the story of how the water quality has changed over the years. The sediments of the lake bottom entomb a selection of fossil remains that resist bacterial decay or chemical dissolution. In July 2004 two sediment core samples were taken of the Grindstone lake bottom. The depth of the core samples were such that changes in the sediment could be tracked for 150 years.

Conclusions of the study were:

- Grindstone Lake had one of the lowest rates of sedimentation of any

of the 48 lakes studied by the DNR, lower than Whitefish and Round.

- The sedimentation rate peaked in 1940 but declined until the late 1970's. Since that time it has steadily increased so that at the top of the core the lake is experiencing its highest rate of sedimentation in the last 150 years.
- It appears that the elevated sedimentation rate at the top of the core is the result of anthropogenic activities around the lake; probably from shoreline development. This is indicated by higher deposition rates for calcium, phosphorus, nitrogen and organic matter.
- The higher calcium is probably indicative of its use as a soil amendment in lawns near the lakeshore.

- Although the elevated levels of nutrients and organic matter at the top of the core are partly the result of incomplete recycling of these elements, it is also the result of increase nutrient runoff.
- The increase in nutrient levels at this time is small but the trend is towards higher levels. This increased productivity is already adversely impacting the lake as oxygen levels in the bottom waters are declining. The loss of oxygen in the deep waters is one of the earliest signs of eutrophication.

The clear message from this study is to take action **NOW** to curb further degradation. **YOU** can effectively slow down the aging process with several **SIMPLE ACTIONS**. If you want your children and grandchildren to enjoy the pristine quality of Grindstone and you want to protect your property values,

follow these simple actions:

- Most importantly, cultivate and nurture your “buffer zone.” When you assure that you have at least a 35 foot natural vegetative buffer strip along your shoreline, runoff and erosion will be minimized and excess nutrients will be prevented from reaching the lake.
- Quite simply - shoreline lawns are extremely detrimental to the lake! Do not use lawn fertilizers. Nitrogen and phosphorous promote growth of weeds and algae.
- Properly maintain and inspect your septic systems on a regular basis.
- Household wastes, hazardous materials, and medicines (which often contain nutrient sources) should not be disposed of in your septic system.

Bruce Paulsen

Aquatic Plant Management Plan Summary

(Obtain the complete study at: http://www.basslakewi.gov/local_organizations.htm)

The Aquatic Plant Management Plan for Grindstone Lake, Sawyer County Wisconsin presents data and recommendations regarding the plant community, watershed, and water quality of Grindstone Lake. It was sponsored by the Grindstone Lake Association and the Wisconsin DNR and prepared by Harmony Environmental.

In June of 2005, the Grindstone Lake Association voted to apply for a large scale Lakes Planning Grant to complete a baseline macrophyte survey and an aquatic plant management plan. A survey of property owners was conducted in March of 2006.

The Property Owners Survey revealed these top concerns:

1. Quality of the water.
2. Controlling invasive species.
3. Aquatic plant management
4. Boating
5. Quality of fishing¹

- 5. Shoreline management¹
- 5. Education of lake users¹
- 5. Observing wildlife¹

¹These four items were a tie for the fifth top concern.

In July of 2006, information was provided to the trustees about what a macrophyte study and aquatic plant management plan entails. The Grindstone Lake Association board members and the Aquatic Plant Management Committee provided the public input.

The Aquatic Plant Management Committee was comprised of members from the Grindstone Lake Association, with attendance from Lac Courte Oreilles Conservation Department and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. This committee reviewed all data provided and developed goals based on that data as well as comments from concerned citizens.

The Aquatic Plant Management Plan addresses the top concerns of the Aquatic Plant Management Committee, representing the Grindstone Lake Association:

- The introduction of invasive species into Grindstone Lake.
- The increase in algae growth on the lake bottom.
- Reduction of important aquatic plant stands.
- Protection of important fish/wildlife habitats.
- Water quality degradation.

LAKE INFORMATION

Grindstone Lake is a 3111 acre lake located in Sawyer County, Wisconsin in the Town of Bass Lake (T40N R08W S29); WBIC: 2391200. It is a drainage lake with the main input from Grindstone Creek and outflows into Lac Courte Oreilles. The watershed area is approximately 9675 acres. The maximum depth is 60 feet, with a mean depth of 30 feet.

WATER QUALITY

The Lac Courte Oreilles Conservation Department along with the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, sponsored water quality monitoring since 1995. Additionally, a comprehensive water quality study was conducted in 1998. Water chemistry and secchi depth readings have been collected continuously since 1995. GLA member Don McIntosh has been a volunteer in this effort for many years.

CORE SAMPLE DATA

The Wisconsin DNR completed a paleolimnologic analysis on Grindstone Lake in 2006. The results of this analysis has recently become available. (See preceding Grindstone Core Study Findings article on pages 7-8.) Both the Water Quality Study and Core Analysis support resident observations that the lake is increasing in nutrients.

LAND COVER CONCERNS

Harmony Environmental and Grindstone Lake Association volunteers re-examined the Grindstone Lake watershed in 2006.

Land cover is frequently used to estimate pollutant loading to lakes. Varying

degrees of soil erosion and rainwater runoff result in different loading rates of phosphorus per acre. Phosphorus is the limiting nutrient that affects the growth of algae in Grindstone Lake. Increased phosphorus loading to Grindstone Lake would eventually increase algae blooms and decrease water clarity of the lake. Eleven types of land uses were identified in the Grindstone Watershed: 1) Commercial Properties; 2) Cranberry Bog; 3) Agricultural Crop Fields; 4) Farmstead; 5) Forest; 6) Golf Course; 7) Grasslands ; 8) Highway; 9) Open Water; 10) Residential; 11) Wetlands.

The following land uses are most likely to generate pollutants to Grindstone Lake: commercial, cranberry bog, farmsteads, golf course, highways (and other roadways), and residential land. Watershed protection measures should concentrate on areas where phosphorus loading potential is the highest and runoff to the lake is most direct.

Grindstone Lake Association volunteers completed a shoreline assessment in the summer 2006. The results show that the majority of the shoreline is designated as natural. Only a small percentage was rip rap or lawn. In the riparian zone from the shoreline to 35 feet on land (referred to as buffer zone), the areas of various land use was measured. The largest percentage was designated natural. **However, over 20% was developed with lawns, hard surface and cleared.**

AQUATIC PLANT COMMUNITY

AQUATIC HABITAT AREAS OF CONCERN

Grindstone Lake has very few areas where various plant species will grow. The importance of these plants and habitats is very high within Grindstone Lake. For this reason their preservation are important. The following map indicates some of these areas that have been identified. These areas are largely designated because they represent the few portions of the lake that have plant growth present. Many of the habitat areas of concern have vegetation that is very important to fish species.

AQUATIC PLANT SURVEY RESULTS

In June 2006, an early-season survey was completed for curly leaf pondweed and other aquatic invasive plant species. None were located in that survey. In August, 2006, the entire littoral zone and beyond was surveyed with a point-intercept method. In that survey, 22 native vascular aquatic plants, 1 non-native vascular aquatic plant (Curly leaf pondweed), and 3 algae species were sampled, with 6 vascular plant species visually observed within six feet of the boat. This gives a species richness of 32 species.

Grindstone Lake has a very diverse native plant community with 31 native macrophyte species surveyed (see table 1). No one plant dominates the lake. The highest frequency plant was filamentous algae followed by *Vallisneria americana* (wild celery) (see Table 1). The frequency of each plant is relatively low, demonstrating a varied, healthy community. In relationship to the various species found, *Potamogeton crispus* (curly leaf pondweed) was the only non-native plant found. This plant was only found at one sample site.

The most common species sampled was filamentous algae, with a relative

frequency of 12.5%. Filamentous algae is normal to have present in a lake. It usually grows on the bottom on rocks, macrophytes or other substrates in shallow enough water that allows adequate light penetration. The more water clarity there is, the deeper it can grow. Since this organism is not rooted, it absorbs nutrients directly from the water. As nutrients in the water increase, so can the growth of these algae.

Curly leaf pondweed was the only non-native species found. The plant was not located in the early season survey specifically designed to locate such species. In the late season survey, the one single curly leaf pondweed plant was sampled in a single location. This single plant was removed at the time of sampling and pressed as a herbarium specimen. Based on these observations, logic would indicate that this plant is not established in the lake. It is possible a pioneer stand was located. Upon further surveying, no more plants were located; therefore the stand should be small. For this reason, **location and removal of any curly leaf pondweed located in this vicinity may eliminate this plant from taking hold in Grindstone Lake.**

GRINDSTONE LAKE AQUATIC PLANT MANAGEMENT GOALS:

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 the introduction of non-native, invasive plant species.
6. Respond rapidly with an organized plan to new introductions of non-native, invasive plant species.
7. Monitor and reduce filamentous algae growth.

Proposed Action Plans have been identified for each of the 7 Aquatic Plant Management Goals. These include monitoring, member education, rapid response preparedness plans, shoreline restoration efforts and preventive actions. Successful implement of these goals and action plans will require member involvement, participation and support.

Summarized from Grindstone Lake Aquatic Lake Management Plan
Harmony Environmental

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!!

Shoreland Landscape Design, Maintenance, and Management to Protect Water Quality

*Exerts from website - <http://www.sustland.umn.edu/related/water.html>
See website for detailed plant lists and suitable growing conditions, etc.*

A citizen survey, entitled “Public Perceptions of the Impacts, Use, and Future of Minnesota Lakes”, indicates that the principal reasons people own waterfront property is to enjoy the view, experience peace and tranquility, observe wildlife, and fish. All of these activities can be diminished by poor water quality.

We understand what watersheds are and how activities within a watershed can have an impact on water quality. But what about direct impacts to lakes and streams from shoreland landscapes? Vegetative buffer zones can play a key role in limiting negative water quality impacts from developed shoreland property.

A vegetative buffer zone is an undeveloped area directly adjacent to a body of water. Buffers can be comprised of existing plants on the site and/or new plantings. Buffer zones include aquatic plants in shallow water, moisture-loving plants along the shore, and upland plants in dry soils. The primary purposes of vegetative buffer zones are to:

- Reduce runoff by increasing stormwater infiltration into soil. Less runoff means less nutrients and other pollutants entering the water — excess nutrients are the primary cause of algal blooms and increased aquatic plant growth.
- Stabilize soils with plant root systems.
- Reduce shoreline erosion due to wave action.
- Purify water with aquatic vegetation.
- Improve wildlife and fish habitat by providing food, shelter, and shade.

Native plant buffer zones are invaluable for wildlife habitat. A study done in northern Wisconsin looked at the impact to wildlife when natural shorelines were replaced with developed shorelines. Researchers found that the number of frog species, as well as the total number of frogs, was significantly reduced in lakes where native vegetation and woody debris were removed from the shoreline. Many bird species were also lost, particularly those depending on insects for food and those that nest on the ground.

Some additional benefits of maintaining a more natural, vegetated shoreline include: spending less time doing yard work and more time relaxing.

In addition, a native plant buffer zone can create a more aesthetically pleasing shoreline for you and your neighbors to enjoy.

The final step in creating a landscape design plan is plant selection. Types of plants used in buffer zones include trees, shrubs, wildflowers, sedges, grasses, and aquatics. Plants enable shoreland buffer zones to be effective at: soil stabilization

via extensive root systems, absorption of nutrients, filtration of pollutants, oxygen production, stabilization of sediments in the water, reduction of shoreline erosion, and providing wildlife habitat.

When selecting plants for your design, keep in mind that shoreland is a continuum. That is, there is generally a gradual change in water depth, soil moisture and elevation as you move inland from the water's edge. Get a feel for the continuum on your site. Then decide where plants will be placed both in the water and upland. What is the water depth? Will plants be exposed to waves? At what elevations will upland plants be installed? How much moisture is in the soil at different elevations? Do water levels and soil moisture fluctuate during the year? Knowing the answers to these questions will aid in plant selection. Each soil moisture regiment is host to a separate plant community.

An excellent guide to plant communities and plant identification is *Wetland Plants and Plant Communities of Minnesota and Wisconsin* published by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers. One key to a successful buffer zone planting is to use as many different species as is practical. This will promote the most biodiversity of insects, birds and other species visiting your buffer. Also, using a wide variety of species will insure that sufficient numbers of plants will survive to prevent the need for costly and time intensive replanting.

The first criteria in plant selection should always be suitability to the site. Choose plants that will thrive in a particular location's soil moisture content and sun/shade regime. Plants not properly suited to a location will not fulfill their function and will always require additional maintenance. The second criteria for plant selection should be function. For most functions listed above, native plants will be the best choice. Generally, native plants develop extensive root systems, will be best suited to a location's environment, will require less maintenance, and provide more wildlife benefits. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources encourages using only native plants for vegetative buffers and restorations. For example, good native plant selections for shoreline protection from wave action include:

- Water plantain
- Sweet flag
- Water lilies
- Sedges
- Pickerelweed
- Arrowhead
- Bulrushes

The Minnesota DNR has a helpful Web site entitled "Benefits of Growing Native Plants" at: <http://www.dnr.state.mn.us>

The third criteria for plant selection is for plants that do no harm. That is, do not choose plants that have the potential to become invasive and crowd out beneficial native plants.

Three important invasive plant species to watch for are: Eurasian Watermilfoil, Purple Loosestrife, Reed Canary Grass.

Eurasian Watermilfoil is a submerged aquatic plant. Purple Loosestrife grows in wet soils and shallow water. Reed canary grass is found in upland areas, lakeshores and wetlands. All three species are aggressive and can crowd out other species to form monocultures or areas of only one species. This type of growth pattern reduces the abundance and diversity of native plants necessary for fish and other wildlife habitat.

Cranberry Ridge Update

The Grindstone Lake Association is partnering with two land trusts, West Wisconsin and Couderay Waters Regional Land Trust to try to buy the cranberry marsh next to the DNR boat landing.

For those of you who may not be familiar with the marsh, it is about 58 acres with 1780 feet of shoreline. The marsh was sold to a developer in 2002. Since that time the developer has gotten approval from the Corps of Engineers and the DNR to fill 0.5 acres of wetlands. As a condition of the lake association not opposing a request for changes in zoning the developer has accepted some conditions that the Board thought were important to preserve the quality of the lake. Several of these conditions include no more than five single family dwellings on the lakeshore and a land protection agreement on the 24 acres of natural wetland running from the lakeshore back to about the middle of the property. The Sawyer County Board has approved the change in zoning pending receipt of an acceptable land protection agreement which the developer, Grindstone Lake Association and the Corps of Engineers has yet to negotiate. If the property is developed it will have 28 single family homes.

Several months ago the developer approached West Wisconsin about the possibility of selling the property. West Wisconsin asked Couderay Waters and the Grindstone Lake Association to participate in the project. This is a big financial undertaking. However, the Board agreed that every effort should be made take the marsh out of production and prevent development.

The basics of the transaction are the state of Wisconsin Stewardship fund would contribute 50% of the appraised value of the property. We would try to secure grants, sell mitigation rights and solicit contributions to fund the remaining 50%.

The land trusts have hired an appraiser who should have the appraisal completed by the end of July. Once the appraised value of the property is known the purchase price can be negotiated and we will have a better idea if it is likely the property can be purchased.

Any questions? Call or email:
Bruce Paulsen
715-634-3618
blpaulsen@msn.com.

Bruce Paulsen

The Trumpeter is now accepting ads !

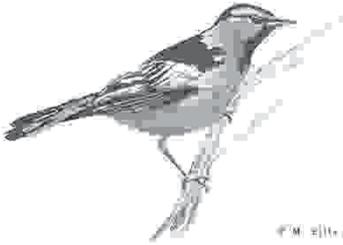
Quarter page - \$25 for 1 issue or \$40 for two

Half page - \$35 for 1 issue or \$60 for two

Full page \$50 for 1 issue or \$80 for two

Attracting Orioles

<http://www.stokesbirdsathome.com/birding/feeding/feedingpages/feeding108.html>



It has been many years since we have had the pleasure of orioles visiting us at the lake. This year orioles are swooping from tree to tree and generally delighting us with their antics. They are greedily feasting on grape jelly and nectar at the oriole feeder like ravenous children. Orange slices barely last a day. Perhaps you have been noticing oriole activity at your cabin, too. A little research revealed the following information about orioles. At the website where I located this information you can listen to sample of their song to help you identify their call when you are relaxing on the deck or dock.

Most orioles do not winter in the United States, but return during the breeding season. There are 8 species of orioles that breed in the United States. The two most widespread species are the Baltimore Oriole and Orchard Oriole in the East and the Bullock's Oriole in the West. Orioles can be attracted to your backyard with food and nesting materials.

Orioles often eat fruit and can be attracted with orange halves placed on platform feeders, a deck railing, or nailed to a tree. It is important to have the oranges available just as the orioles arrive, which is around April 1st in the South and April 15th to May 1st in the northern half of the country. Some orioles

seem to be more attracted to oranges when they first return from their wintering areas but switch to an insect diet soon after. Other orioles seem to eat oranges throughout their breeding season.

Orioles also may use special sugar water feeders because sugar water is similar to the flower nectar on which orioles naturally feed. Some oriole sugar water feeders are colored orange and have large perches to accommodate the birds. Orioles may also use hummingbird feeders. Fill the feeders with a solution of either 1 part white sugar to 4 parts water or 1 part white sugar to 6 parts water; both seem to attract orioles. Boil the solution for 1-2 minutes, then cool. (Or purchase ready to mix or prepared liquid food.) Change the solution every 2 days in hot weather.

In addition to fruit and sugar water, orioles can be attracted to grape jelly and mealworms. Offer the jelly in a small dish placed on a platform. Mealworms can be placed in a small container, but make sure it has straight sides that are high enough (about 1 1/2 to 2 inches), enough so that the mealworms cannot climb out. Mealworms are found in pet stores and wild bird stores. Many orioles feed the mealworms to their nestlings, who require a good protein source.

Orioles weave nests of natural plant fibers and will also use lengths of string cut into 8-12 inch pieces. You can put the string in a wire suet basket, drape it over shrubs, or lay it in the open where orioles will see it. Orioles nest in trees in suburban areas, parks, forest edges, and along rivers.

Camille Venners

Dear Grindstone Lake Lover:

Grindstone Lake needs you! It is time to sign up for your 2008 Grindstone Lake Association membership. By becoming a member, you empower the association to work as your agent to protect your investment and your enjoyment of one of the best lakes in Wisconsin.

What your membership buys:

- 1. **Information** — over a decade of valuable data collected about the ecological health of the lake’s water, fish, plant life, shoreline and watershed.
- 2. **Actions** — working with the DNR to protect and improve the health of our lake’s environment.
- 3. **Social functions** — a great picnic and fund assistance for the annual fireworks at the waterfront.
- 4. **A voice in the community** — both the DNR and the local governments recognize the voice of our membership. They both value our ability to reach out and inform lake property owners about the lake and the actions which may be needed to protect the lake.

NONE of these things would happen without your membership in the association.

Please Send in your membership today. Grindstone Lake needs YOU!

This form may be accessed and printed from the GLA Website:
http://www.basslakewi.gov/local_organizations.htm

Please complete this form and return it along with your \$30.00 check (payable to the Grindstone Lake Association) to:

Grindstone Lake Association, P.O. Box 292, Hayward, WI 54843-0292.

Name _____

(first and last of both husband and wife, if applicable)

Home address:

Street _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone _____

e-mail _____

Lake address (if different):

Fire Number _____

Street _____

Phone _____

e-mail _____