Turtle Flambeau Flowage and Trude Lake

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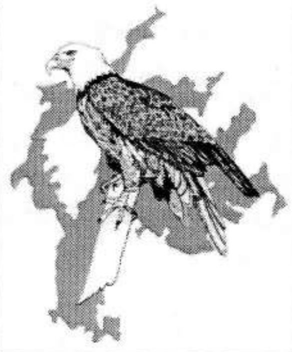


Spring-Summer 2006

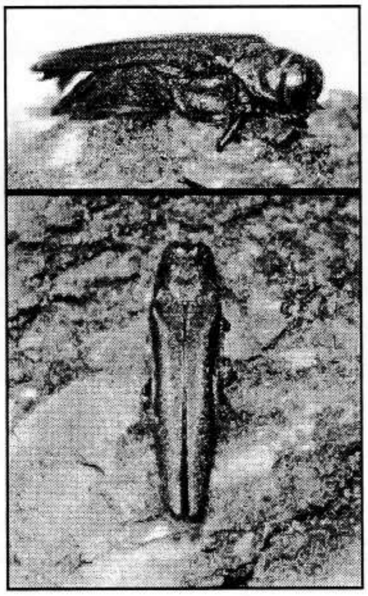
--- June Is Invasive Species Awareness Month ---

Purple loosestrife, gypsy moth, zebra mussel, eurasian milfoil; it seems like the list is never ending. Governor Doyle has proclaimed June, 2006 invasive species awareness month to remind us that we need to be continually vigilant. Well there is a new menace out there emerald ash borer.

The emerald ash borer (EAB) is a small but very destructive beetle. Metallic green in color, its slender body measures 1 inch in length and 1/8 inch wide. The average adult beetle can easily fit on a penny.

Native to China and eastern Asia, this beetle is responsible for the death of 15 million ash trees in a 20-county area around Detroit. It has also impacted parts of Ohio, Indiana, Maryland, Virginia, and Ontario, Canada. It was recently discovered in Michigan's Upper Peninsula near Marquette.

Here on the Flowage we have a substantial amount of black ash growing in our wetland forests. While black ash swamps may not have attracted a lot of public admiration, they are a unique habitat type favored by many bird species such as red-eyed vireo, swamp sparrow, common yellowthroat and great-crested flycatcher. In areas where timber harvest is allowed they provide high quality wood similar in character to oak. White ash, while not a major component of TFF forests, is commonly found in Iron County. It grows in hardwood stands, usually mixed with basswood and maple. White ash is used for furniture and in production of baseball bats.



EAB has no known predators in North America and it is always fatal to ash trees. They only tend to fly short distances – less than 1 mile. The primary means of spreading is through transportation of infested wood products; firewood is a major culprit.

For many people, a campfire is an important part of the outdoor experience. But the firewood that fuels your campfire could also be transporting insects and diseases harmful to the forested areas in Wisconsin. In addition to EAB, pests and diseases such as the gypsy moth and oak wilt are easily spread through infested firewood.

It's not uncommon to see campers bringing their own firewood from home. To address concerns pests in firewood, DNR is taking steps beginning in 2006 to restrict the movement of firewood onto state-owned lands. It is now illegal to bring firewood onto any state property that originated from outside of the state.

Visitors to the area are also encouraged to take the following steps to ensure a healthy future for our forests:

- Do not bring firewood to the Flowage from outside

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Inside this Issue

And More!

--- President's Letter ---

How many folks who are reading this were raised in a city? Probably most of us were. The reason for the question is that spring is here and what a difference it is if you live by water. The coming of spring is such as magical time. Much different than what happens in a city. The tingling sound of melting ice crystals, frogs chirping their musical calls, ducks, geese and all kinds of migrating birds are all part of a beautiful transformation.

Our lives are influenced by where we live, and living on the Flowage is so special. It's not just an ordinary lake or river. No, it's all of this. We are so very fortunate to have chosen this body of water to experience nature.

My hope is that we will always be aware of its special place in the world, and give to it the life that it has given to us and all the animals, plants and amphibians. Always take good care of it, so its life will continue to give life to so many. Happy Spring!

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the local area (Iron, Price and Ashland Counties). Even the adjacent counties of Vilas and Oneida are quarantined for gypsy moth, and oak wilt is a problem in other areas of the state.

- If you have firewood that originated from outside the local area, burn it immediately to destroy hidden pests.
- Reduce your need for firewood by cooking out with gas or charcoal. Instead of an evening campfire, explore new night-time activities like star-gazing.
- Purchase only locally harvested wood for your firewood needs.

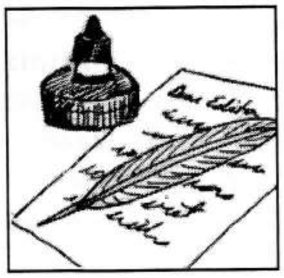
Campfires remain an important part of the outdoor experience in Wisconsin but we must all take a few precautions in order to keep our forested areas healthy.

Letter To The Editor

Dear Association:

The last couple years when Kal and I went to Texas we were impressed with the fish line collection containers found at boat landings. This year we visited their State Fisheries Department to get information on them. We passed this information on to the Flowage Manager, Roger Jasinski, and he is interested in the program. However, in the mean time we thought that Flowage users could be made aware of the impacts of their fishing line disposal.

Did you know? Monofilament line can last up to 600 years! Line improperly disposed of can entangle wildlife; fish, turtles, birds, and can tangle your boat motor. Do not throw in barrels where birds might pull it out, or dispose in the lake. Be responsible, look for a proper receptacle, if not available take it home and cut it into 2" pieces before tossing in the garbage.



Ask your tackle dealer if he has a recycling program. If not, suggest he call (877) 777-3850 ext. 8419 to get a free monofilament recycling box. There is 1 company that recycles line by chopping it, melting it into plastic pellets that are than used to make new fishing related products such as tackle boxes. Let's keep our lake free of fishing line. Every "litter bit" helps.

Sincerely,

Kal and Joyce Patzer

Bullhead Blues - Winter Drawdown 2006

By Terry Daulton

In early March, I was crust ski ing on a small bay on the Horse shoe Lake section of the Flowage. It was one of those bright blue-sky days where you feel the heat of the sun on your face but the surface of the snow was still cold and firm. The bay looked like smooth whipped cream, and the sloping tilt of the ice from shore to mid-bay gave nice glide to my skis. Standing mid-bay I could look shoreward and see the normal waterline about eye level, the grassy emergent plants from last summer, dried blond just above. In summer I'd have been underwater at this spot. Pondering, I noticed some open mud flats just to the west. I skied over and found that the bottom of the bay was exposed in several places following an old creek bed. A few springs were melting the snow away from below and in the half-inch or so of water above the mud there were hundreds of small bullheads in varying stages of death or dying. There was no water left in this bay – and these small fish had been stranded.

Many winter Flowage users had been commenting on the drawdown. Like people talking about the weather we exchanged yarns about "new" rocks humping their bulks up under the ice; and stumps, no longer hidden foes but almost foolish looking with jaunty top hats of ice. How extreme was the drawdown? On March 31, I made a trip over to the dam to check the water level. Carefully edging close enough to read the meter, I found the level was at 1567.2 feet above sea level, 4.8 feet below "normal". Full pool for the Flowage is 1572 feet above sea level. The memorandum of understanding between the state and power company sets a maximum 8 foot draw down for winter and 4 foot for summer, with some caveats for extreme weather events and "acts of God".

Wter level at the dam in late March - full pool is shown by the watermark stain on the dam.

Aside from showing off the variety of submerged hazards, what effects do winter drawdowns have on the Flowage? Jeff Roth, fisheries biologist at Mercer, explained the pros and cons of drawdowns. For the Flowage, a more than 4-foot drawdown can cause fish kills in the Horseshoe section. Unlike other parts of the Flowage with continual influx of river water or deep volume basins, Horseshoe is relatively shallow and isolated. In 1996 there was a fish kill in Horseshoe with hundreds of fish, including walleyes washed ashore after ice-out. Following this event, research showed that the walleye population that spawns in Horseshoe was not significantly changed. Roth states that this is because walleye from throughout the Flowage migrate into Horseshoe to spawn. He suspects that all Flowage walleye return to their natal areas to spawn. This is good news as far as Horseshoe fish kills, as the important population that uses the Seifert Point spawning refuge is not effected. However, the resident populations of northern, musky, walleye and panfish in Horseshoe might suffer reductions. In a 4-foot drawdown, a basin like Horseshoe can loose close to half of its water volume.

But fish kills are related to more than simply winter drawdowns. Aquatic plants play a key role. In early winter when ice first forms light can still

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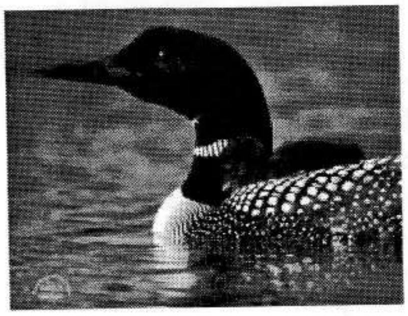
Learning at Loon Day - It's More Than a Great Craft Sale

This year Mercer Loon Day is taking a scholarly twist! Along with the great crafts, food, and the hilarity of loon calling, you will be able to learn something about loons and our area's natural resources. The North Lakeland Discovery Center, Chamber of Commerce and Association member, Jeff Wilson, put together a series of talks that will be presented at the Mercer Community Center. The following talks will be offered.



- Loons, Symbol of the North – Amber Roth, LoonWatch
- Waterways and Wetland Regulations – Dan Houston, DNR Water Regs and Zoning
- Iron County Schools Loon Platform Project – Mercer High School Students
- Phenology – John Bates
- Clean Boats, Clean Waters – Laura Felda Marquardt, UW-Extension lake specialist

Loon Day is held on August 2 and the talks will begin at 9:30, 10:30, 11:30, 2:00 and 3:00. Look for more details on this lecture series in area papers or contact the Mercer Chamber for additional details.

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penetrate to reach plants, keeping them producing oxygen. Deep snow on top of the ice blocks light, speeding up plant death and decomposition, robbing oxygen from the water. So early deep snows can increase risk of fish kill. Horseshoe is a shallow weedy basin so decomposition of organic material can be dramatic.

What can offset these effects? Starting the winter off at full pool gives a high oxygen reserve at the outset. Another important factor is winter thaws. Melting waters from surrounding shores can provide oxygen rich supplements. This year deep snow came late and some mid-season thaws may have reduced the potential for fish kill.

Drawdowns are not always bad for ecosystems. On some lakes they are used to enhance fisheries. For example, a fall drawdown can be done to reduce weed growth. It may seem counter-intuitive, but lowering protective cover for pan fish reduces their overall numbers, and allows the fewer remaining fish to increase in size. This can help produce larger fish for anglers. Preferably, drawdowns are done in fall to allow amphibians and reptiles to move to deeper areas before winter torpor. Drawdowns can also reduce excessive plant growth for recreation.

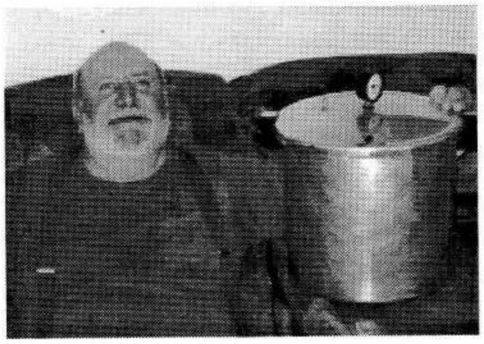
Back at my bay on Horseshoe, I picked up one good size bullhead and carefully carried it down to the next mud flat where the water seemed to be trickling a bit more rapidly. The bullhead wriggled away into the muck and I hoped he made it to a deeper hole to wait out the spring. I briefly thought about the big snapping turtles, painted turtles and frogs buried in the muck and hoped that the warmer temperatures were protecting them from freezing. I thought - this is life on a Flowage – habitat is created but with some strings attached and our job as the habitat manipulators is to make sure that we keep a thoughtful balance. Neither the Flowage Association or the DNR/state have direct control over the water flow at the dam or its use downstream. That is the purview of the electric company and the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission. However, as citizens and Association members it is our responsibility to follow water level issues, provide informed comments to policymakers and business interests, and carefully ponder the fate of fishes, frogs and flowing water.

Arnie Popp's Special Recipe For Fish Crib Success

For 37 hardworking volunteers, "chicken soup for the soul" may have taken on a new meaning this winter. These hardy crews came together in December and January with a shared sense of purpose, to construct this year's new batch of fish cribs. Along with building 43 cribs – they shared camaraderie and some great trail lunches.

The cribs were built from1012 logs harvested during a timber sale on Big Island. The crews drilled the logs, transported them to the assembly site near pink rock (Four-mile Creek area) and worked together to finish construction. Nine to ten DNR staff assisted with the project.

So where does the soup come in?



Arnie with his pressure canner.

Association member and volunteer, Arnie Popp, again provided the group with a hearty lunch. He cooked his special chili for the December crew and went above and beyond duty by bringing the January crew piping hot chicken soup. Arnie has agreed to share his "Fish Crib Chicken Soup" recipe here. If you need to get some work down and have a great time to boot, try feeding your crew his now famous soup! Thanks go out to all the volunteers, DNR staff, but most of all to our chef "extraordinaire", Arnie Popp – he gets the blue ribbon!

Arnie's Fish Crib Chicken Soup

(feeds 37 hungry souls with a little left over)

18 lb. chicken
Water (enough)
2 lb. carrot
4 onions
1 lb. celery
Chicken bouillon (5 Tbs.)
Celery salt (1 Tb. or several good shakes)
Garlic salt (some)
Regular salt (to taste)
Pepper (to taste)
Wild rice (1 cup)
Egg noodles (1 lb.)
Parsley (a few Tbs.)

Start a day ahead. Get out a big pressure cooker (the biggest they make) Take the chicken, remove the fat and skin, cook in the pot with some water until tender. Bone the chicken, save the broth. Add the spices, salt and pepper, and bouillon. Chop up the carrots, celery and onions and add. Add more water if you need to. Cook for a while. The next day put the pressure cooker in the oven to heat (without the rubber gasket) and go to work for a few hours. An hour before serving, come home. Throw the rice in with the soup. Cook the noodles separately and add at the last minute. Then pack up the soup for travel. Remember to put the rubber gasket back in the canner to keep the soup from sloshing all over. Feed your friends and enjoy the compliments!

Association Membership Increases

We are growing !!!

Back in 1996, when the Association started, we had a total of 34 members. Since that time, membership has grown over 400% to a total of 141. Currently there are 115 "regular" members (property owners within a mile of the TFF), and another 26 "associate" or "friends" members who believe in our mission and goals, but don't own property and can not vote on Association matters. The biggest membership increases have come over the past 3-4 years, going from 87 members in 2003 to 141 in 2006.

Thanks to all who continue to support our goals and programs, and have helped to recruit new members. Please check with your "Flowage" neighbors and recommend joining if they are not already members. For a membership packet, please call Jim/Val Leever at (715) 583-9935, or send an e-mail to the Association mailbox: TFTLkAssoc@aol.com.

Lac du Flambeau Band Seeks Control of Water Quality on Reservation

Editors Note: *Perhaps some Flowage residents have heard about recent efforts by the LDF Tribe to oversee water quality standards on the Reservation. The Bear River, which flows out of the Reservation, is a major tributary to the TFF. In conversations with Larry Wawronowicz, the Tribe's Deputy Administrator of Natural Resources, he stated that the goal of the Tribe is to protect the existing water quality of the reservation for today and future generations. This could be good news for downstream recipients of these waters. The following is an exerpt from the LDF Tribe's press release on this issue.*

On October 12, 2005, the Lac du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians submitted an application to the USEPA seeking treatment-as-a-state status under the Clean Water Act. The purpose of application is to enable the Tribe to protect the lakes and rivers of the Reservation so that future generations can continue to use and enjoy those precious resources. Lac du Flambeau Tribal President Victoria Doud stated, "Over half of our Reservation is water, and water has always been vitally important to the lives of our people. The Tribe has a long history as a steward of the environment, and seeks treatment-as-a-state status to continue that role in protecting our water resources."

In seeking treatment-as-a-state status, the Tribe is following a well-established legal path. EPA has approved treatment-as-a-state applications for many other tribes. In every instance, the federal courts have upheld EPA's action. This includes the 2001 court decision upholding the Sokaogon Chippewa (Mole Lake) right to treatment-as-a-state.

If the pending application is granted, there will be a separate process regarding Tribal water quality standards. That process, under the Clean Water Act and EPA, will include notice and an opportunity for the public and the State to comment on the standards. Following that public process and review, EPA will determine whether to approve them.

Recent criticism of the Tribe's application appears to be based on a misunderstanding of both the settled legal authority of tribes under the Clean Water Act, and the basic process under which water quality standards are adopted. The Tribe seeks to fill a void regarding water quality standards. Currently, there are effectively no water quality standards protecting the 260 lakes, 15,600 acres of water, 71 miles of creeks, rivers and streams and 24,000 acres of wetlands on the Lac du Flambeau Indian Reservation. The Clean Water Act provides structure for regulating the discharge of pollutants from point sources to waters of the United States. The Clean Water Act gives the authority to set effluent limits that ensure protection of the receiving water. Right now, these protections are not being provided on the Reservation.

The Tribe is the entity best situated to protect the water resources on the reservation. As Larry Wawronowicz, the Tribe's Deputy Administrator of Natural Resources, stated, "The Tribe has been intensively collecting water quality data and conducting scientific studies since 1991 and now has the best capability to develop protective water quality standards for the Reservation." Once in place, those Tribal standards would be implemented through the EPA.

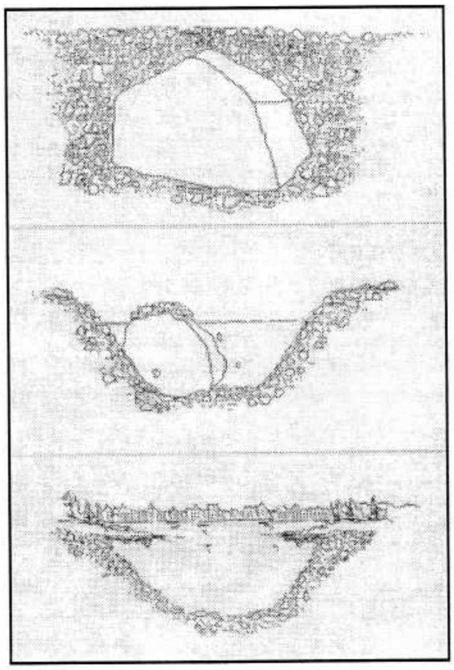
Ultimately, the goal of the Lac du Flambeau Band in establishing water quality standards is to protect the water on the Reservation in order to support viable human, fish, wildlife and plant populations. Clean water is necessary to sustain a culture intimately connected to the water, a sport fish industry, and a safe place to swim, boat and enjoy the great outdoors. These are all key reasons people want to live in and visit the "Northwoods." For more information please contact Mr. Larry Wawronowicz, Deputy Administrator of Natural Resource at 715-588-4213 with questions.

A Shoreline Geology Tour of the Flowage

By Diane O'Krongly

Volcanic activity was rampant about 35000 million years ago during the Era called the Precambrian. Forming a broad dome covering much of the northern half of Wisconsin. This dome is actually called the Wisconsin dome. Intense deformation, metamorphism, and the injection of granitic magmas converted the ancient volcanic rocks into a complex of gneisses. The eastern part of the Flowage off Wisconsin 182 has exposed bedrock containing metamorphic schist called Kyanite. This rock is known for its intensely deformed banding. Not far from this area is a zone of unusually high electrical conductivity in the crust. Drilled samples suggest that this zone owes its electrical character to the presence of carbon-rich metamorphosed sediment containing the mineral graphite. This zone must mark a concealed major faulted boundary between intensely metamorphosed rocks to the south and less disturbed Penokean volcanic rocks to the north. Both of these types of rocks are exposed throughout the Flowage area.

Glaciers have affected this area several times. The most recent cycle of glacier expansion, known as the Wisconsin Glaciation, reached this area about 26,000 years ago. This huge sheet of ice was over a mile thick in places. It retreated about 10,000 years ago. Glaciers have modified the Turtle Flambeau area landscape in a number of ways. Debris carried at the base of the glacier has exposed and scraped bedrock as it slid over the bedrock. This debris was deposited as till, a compact, unsorted mix of clay, silt, sand, and up-to-boulder-sized gravel. (See Diagram) As the ice melted, some rock debris was released from the glacier's top surface and then moved down slope. This formed



deposits called "ground moraines" under the glacier as it moved and "terminal moraines" at any point were the glacier stopped its forward motion. When you see unsorted tills around the Flowage you may well be looking at a moraine. Certainly the huge boulders like Pink Rock (Four-Mile Creek area), and the numerous hidden rock bars near Rat Lake, were dropped by the glacier as it retreated.

Another way that glaciers modified our area's topography was through sediment laden melt water rivers flowing from glaciers. They deposited broad, sandy outwash plains that filled valleys from wall to wall. This outwash looks different from till because the running water sorted the grains by size and deposited them in layers on the riverbed. These outwash plains can stretch for miles. Sometimes a huge block of stagnant ice became isolated from the receding glacier and was buried in the till or outwash. When it finally melted, it left a "kettle", a pit or depression. These depression range from a few meters to several kilometers in diameter and from a few meters to over 30 meters in depth. Many outwash plains around the Flowage are pockmarked with kettles. These areas are referred to as pitted outwash plains. Water sometimes fills the kettles to form lakes or swamp. Our small bog surrounded lakes were often formed by kettles.

So next time you are touring the Flowage by boat, car or foot – look at the rocks and sediments with a keener eye and you may be able to see a piece of ancient history. You may spot a sparkling gneiss rock from the Pre- Cambrian or a submerged boulder left behind by the glacier 10,000 years ago.

References: Judson, Kauffman, Leet 1987. ***Physical Geology** seventh edition.* Robert H. Dott, Jr., John W. Attig 2004. ***Roadside Geology of Wisconsin.***

TFF Fisheries Management Plan Summary

Jeff Roth, Fisheries Biologist

The results of the "visioning" session held last summer are in the final stages of completion. The report provides an in-depth description of the fishery and identifies information that needs to be gathered to attain the objectives laid out by those who attended the session. The following briefly summaries what you identified as how you would like to see the fishery managed in the future.

• The Top Three

It is no surprise that walleye is the species most anglers are interested in. Yellow perch and black crappie followed closely in angler desirability. All three of these species were desired for "harvest" more so than "trophy" fishing.

• The Best of the Rest

Muskellunge rank as the second-most popular game fish species (fourth overall in angler interest). Most (74%) of the session participants want to see this species managed for maximum size as opposed to high numbers. The majority (81%) preferred catch and release over harvesting fish.

Angler interest in smallmouth bass followed close behind musky. Anglers prefer managing for good size structure rather than high numbers. Many expressed a belief that too many smallmouth bass can suppress walleye production. Many anglers practice catch and release bass fishing; however, they do want the flexibility to keep some fish.

• FROM VISION TO REALITY

For walleye, the goal is to maintain a moderate to high-density population with a moderate proportion of larger-size fish. Specifically, the management objective is to maintain an adult population of 4-8 fish/acre of which 30 to 50% are 15 inches and larger. This objective represents a compromise between those anglers who were more interested in numbers over size and those who wanted a balance between high densities and quality size.

Panfish, especially yellow perch and black crappies, are a favorite of many anglers that fish the Turtle-Flambeau Flowage. Management for yellow perch will be aimed at maintaining a low to moderate perch population density where 15 to 25% of the population is larger than 10 inches. It is not feasible to expect to produce a high perch population in a walleye dominated system. Perch are the preferred forage species for walleye and therefore perch abundance will be controlled somewhat naturally through predation.

Management emphasis for black crappie will target a moderate-density population of harvestable and "memorable-sized" fish. Management will strive to maintain a population where 40-60% of crappies are larger than 10 inches in length and 10-20% attain lengths over 12 inches. It is important to realize that crappie populations are naturally cyclic and limiting angler harvest is one key to maintaining good size structure.

Management programs already in place for muskellunge support angler desires. In 1992 the minimum size limit was raised to 40 inches and by 1997 the average musky caught increased two inches to 42 inches. Further improvements in the musky size structure have likely occurred since that time. In addition, musky stocking methods were modified to "scatter-planting" fish throughout the flowage rather than stocking at only main access sites. This scatter planting should result in better utilization of forage and habitat and therefore better growth rates, condition and survival of stocked musky.

There is no evidence to suggest that smallmouth bass suppress walleye production. However, to acknowledge angler opinions and preferences, regulation changes will be proposed to allow anglers to harvest smallmouth bass less than 14 inches plus one larger than 18 inches. This strategy will allow harvest of "eater-size" fish, protect mid-size fish for quality angling, and allow taking a "trophy-fish".

We have already began implementation of the plan this spring by establishing an adult walleye index which allows us to "track" size structure changes. Additionally, we will gain information on the smallmouth bass population and evaluate the special panfish regulations later this year. This data will be used to modify management, if necessary, to meet the species objectives of the management plan. The management plan will be provided to the Association for distribution to the membership upon completion.

Turf vs. Trees - What's Best On The Shore?

Although we are aware that shoreland development is occurring at an alarming rate, we are still researching how this domestication of our shores impacts water quality. Recently, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and U.S. Geological Survey researched the difference in nutrient runoff from turf lawns verses wooded lots.

The study monitored adjacent lawns and wooded areas on four lakes in Forest and Vilas Counties. Data collected over a 23-month period included precipitation, surface and ground-water flow, water quality, soil temperature and moisture. The lawn sites consisted mainly of turf grass and the wooded sites consisted of various-aged conifers and deciduous trees, plus a groundcover of leaf litter and other decaying organic matter.

Results

The volume of runoff from the wooded areas was much less than the runoff from the lawns. This may have occurred for many reasons:

• Tree canopy probably intercepted a large portion of precipitation.
• The organic layer and leaf litter may have absorbed some rainfall.
• The soils may have absorbed more moisture because they would be less compacted than lawns and they would have more porous soil due to worm holes, roots, etc.

Nutrient concentrations off the lawn and wooded runoff were also compared. In most cases, the nutrient concentrations from the lawn runoff were not significantly higher than the concentrations from the adjacent woods, BUT because of the greater volume of runoff from the lawns as compared to the wooded sites, the mass of nutrients lost from the lawns was much greater. In the case of phosphorous, the difference was eight times greater off the lawn sites.

Conclusion

This study exhibits the role of water movement in transporting nutrients from land to water. Less water is absorbed by the lawns than the wooded areas. In most cases, including this one, the amount of nutrients coming from the lawns is much greater than nutrients coming from wooded areas. This study indicates runoff from the wooded sites will have less effect on lake water quality than runoff from the lawn sites. Thus, it is ESSENTIAL to maintain shoreland buffers in order to protect water quality!

WHAT CAN YOU DO?

This excerpt taken from Lake Tides 29 (3). For complete details of this study go to: http://water.usgs.gov/pubs/wri/wrir-03-4144/

How to Have a Healthy Lawn and Lake

If you desire to maintain a lawn, choose wisely. Many people do not realize that chemicals are NOT essential to maintain a nice lawn. If you use the right type of grass seed and create healthy soil conditions your lawn will grow fine. Follow these guidelines for a healthy lawn AND protect your lake!

• Perform a soil test to learn what nutrients your lawn needs. Review the UW Extension publication Sampling Lawn and Garden Soils for Soil Testing. It can be viewed online at: www1.uwex.edu/ces/pubs/.
• Only apply amendments recommended by your soil test. Any extras will just run off and pollute the lake.
• Apply only phosphorous-free fertilizer. Lawns usually only need nitogen for ample growth.
• Fertilize in the fall to promote strong roots. Spring fertilizing promotes top growth, which requires more mowing.
• Resist the urge to mow to the waters edge. Maintain a native buffer (preferably 35 feet) between the lake and your lawn.
• Adjust mower blades to highest setting. Longer grass encourages more root growth and shades weeds.
• Have your mower blades sharpened twice a year.
• Water your lawn in the morning and only during summer months. Healthy lawns need 1 inch per week.
• Use practices that slow or stop water runoff to the lake, such as installing a rain garden.
• Limit land disturbing activities, compacting the soil, and grading. These type of activities encourage erosion by allowing less water to soak into the ground.
• Replace shaded lawn areas with native shrubs and ground-covers.

Turtle Flambeau Flowage and Trude Lake

PROPERTY OWNERS' ASSOCIATION, INC.

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--- Mission Statement ---

The purpose of the Association is to maintain, protect, and enhance the quality of the lake and its surroundings for the collective interest of members and the general public.

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