

...from the Lake Shores

News and information from your Lake Association

"Preserving and protecting our lakes for today and for future generations."



Welcome

to the seventh edition of the Connors Lake/Little Papoose/Lake of the Pines Voluntary Lake Association, Inc., Newsletter.

A message from Tom Stram, President

First of all I would like to thank Mark LaVick and the Raffle committee for a highly successful fundraiser, Dave Cooley and his volunteers for their efforts checking aquatic invasive species at the boat landing and Dave Schiotz and his crew for monitoring water quality. Next year we hope to start a Clean Boats, Clean Waters program and Citizen Lake Monitoring Network on Lake of the Pines. Thanks also to Sandy Lehmann for her efforts in writing and assembling our Award winning biannual newsletter.

This past summer the concept of "global warming" was replaced by "climate change". It felt like the water temperature was a "refreshing" 5–10 degrees below normal all summer. Despite the cooler temperatures, normal phosphorus levels in Connors Lake and with the normal sunlight we experienced a mild red-green algae bloom late in the summer. This was a common occurrence in Wisconsin lakes and rivers this past summer. More information on red-green algae bloom is included within this newsletter. I was told by WDNR Water Resources Management Specialist, Jim Kreitlow, that it was unrelated to the algae that enveloped on the herbicide treated invasive weed known as Eurasian water milfoil.

Mark LaVick and I met with the WDNR Upper Chippewa Basin Supervisor on August 6 and he agreed to "take no significant action on the rock dam structure but continue to monitor and study the water level issue on Connors Lake". He did not go so far as to say that they would vacate the order to totally remove the dam. He further stated that our efforts to put in a dam/spillway at the outlet would be an "up-hill battle" and promised to keep the lines of communication open. We will meet again in the fall of 2010. In the meantime it is our responsibility to refrain from further manipulation of the remaining structure or the WDNR will most certainly revisit the issue. We can hope for an end to the severe drought in NW Wisconsin and continue our efforts to develop a viable solution to the low lake level. Low lake levels are a hot issue in most of NW Wisconsin and the subject of many articles and meetings.

Our governor and legislature have been working on issues of importance to our lakes. They passed legislation to strengthen requirements that all aquatic plants and animals be removed from all boats transported on public highways. On April 14, 2009, Governor Doyle signed the "Clean Lakes" bill into law. This prohibits the display, sale, and use of lawn fertilizer containing phosphorus, with certain reasonable exceptions. The bill is 2009 Wisconsin Act 9. On July 1 2009, the Wisconsin State Assembly referred a bill to ban phosphorus from dishwasher soap to the Senate's Committee on Environment. Several other states will enact laws banning phosphorus soaps by July 1, 2010. The Soap and Detergent Association, a trade organization that represents North American manufacturers of cleaning products, stated they would be phosphorus free by that deadline. In addition, a bill to restore the authority of the Natural Resources Board to appoint the DNR Secretary is opposed by the governor but has strong bipartisan support.

You will be hearing more about shore land management and restoration in the future. Enclosed is an award winning essay written by a middle school student from Siren and presented at the NW Wisconsin Lakes Conference this spring.

In the future we plan to work with the WDNR and develop a plan to improve the fisheries in our lakes. We have an active Fish Committee led by Tom Dienhammer. At least two more buoys are in the works to identify shallow water.

I would like to see someone step forward and develop a website for the Association. We will continue our efforts to control aquatic invasive species and prevent further invasions of new invasive species. To accomplish these and other initiatives we need more people to step forward and get involved. The phone numbers and e-mail addresses of the Officers and Board of Directors are in the newsletter. Please contact one of them if you can serve your lake association in any way. We need your help. Have a great winter.

CoPaPi Board of Directors for 2009-2010

Officers

President	Tom Stram	term ends 2010
Vice President	Dave Schiotz	term ends 2010
Treasurer	Nancy Sorensen	term ends 2011
Recording Secretary	Ellen Cernjar	term ends 2010
Corresponding Secretary	Sandra Lehmann	term ends 2011

Board Members at Large

Gordie Dukerschein, Dave Cooley, Mark LaVick, Al Schneider	term ends 2011
Dale Lehmann, Brian Fink, Tom Deinhammer, Carolyn Mealman	term ends 2010
Gene Johnson—Past President, Esther Johnson—Past Treasurer	

Phone Numbers and Email Addresses

Tom Stram	715.384.8348	twrcstram@verizon.net
Dave Schiotz	715.235.9322	dkschiotz@yahoo.com
Nancy Sorensen	715.332.5624	plato@pctcnet.net
Ellen Cernjar	715.878.4672	gecernjar@yahoo.com
Sandra Lehmann	715.332.5101	sjl@pctcnet.net
Gordie Dukerschein	715.322.4481	gpdukerschein@artisansinc.com
Dave Cooley	920.832.1424	dcooley1@prodigy.net
Mark LaVick	715.332.5399	cabinatconnors@pctcnet.net
Al Schneider	715.339.3899	alfredschneider@pctcnet.net
Dale Lehmann	715.332.5101	sjl@pctcnet.net
Brian Fink	715.332.5217	careful47@hotmail.com
Tom Deinhammer	715.835.6588	deintj@charter.net
Carolyn Mealman	715.332.5267	cesm@pctcnet.net
Gene Johnson	715.536.0219	genes.johnson@verizon.net
Esther Johnson	715.332.5101	

2010 General Membership Meetings at Connors Lake Pavilion

Saturday May 29	Memorial Day Weekend
Saturday July 3	Association Annual Meeting—Independence Day Weekend
Saturday September 4	Labor Day Weekend

All meetings will begin at **9:00 am**

On June 19, 2009, The Northwest Wisconsin Waters Consortium presented a special commendation award to the Connors Lake/Little Papoose/Lake of the Pines Voluntary Lake Association, Inc. The commendation award said:

In recognition for excellent contributions in promoting stewardship of our waters in Wisconsin. Your newsletter has set an example that other lake associations can emulate to improve their publications. Your attractive, colorful layout, informative articles and materials are an invaluable asset to not only those in your Lake Association but to all in northwest Wisconsin.

The spring newsletter will be mailed in May 2010. Please submit your contributions or mention items you would like to see in future newsletters by Wednesday, April 21, to Sandra Lehmann. Drop off at the house, call 715.332.5101 or email sjl@pctcnet.net

Cash Raffle

The Cash Raffle was held on Friday, September 25, 2009, at The Cabin on Connors Lake. The CoPaPi Voluntary Lake Association, Inc. would like to thank everyone who participated in and bought tickets for our cash raffle. Congratulations to the winners.

2009 CoPaPi Voluntary Lake Association Raffle Winners

1st Prize	\$2,500	Heidi Umhoefer
2nd Prize	\$1,000	Marge and Gene Verdegan
3rd Prize	\$ 500	Pat Bebak
4th Prize	\$ 250	Pat Peloquin
5th Prize	\$ 100	Cora Strouf
6th Prize	\$ 100	Glenn and Donna Miller
7th Prize	\$ 100	Cora Strouf
8th Prize	\$ 100	Mickey's Bar
9th Prize	\$ 100	Mike Borden
10th Prize	\$ 100	Don Siebert

Fishery News

by Tom Deinhammer, Chairman

Fish committee members: Tom Deinhammer, Greg Cernjar, Jim Schofield, Lee Swanson, and Lloyd Lindahl.

I received word from Jeffrey Scheirer, WDNR fisheries biologist, that 200 muskies, 10-14in, were planted in Lake of the Pines in September. They were implanted with a small chip for ID purposes. When fyke netting takes place next summer and fall, the growth and survival rate will be found out.

Jeff also reported that the Great Lakes Indian Fish and Wildlife Commission will be doing electrofishing on Connors Lake to assess walleye recruitment in the lake. The studies will be used to form an idea as far as stocking goes. These tests will be done on both Connors Lake and Lake of the Pines for the next 4-5 years.

Please let us know if you have any ideas on how we can help with the fisheries on our lakes. Contact Tom Deinhammer at 715.835.6588 or deintj@charter.net.

Muskie is predominately a Minnesota spelling, and Musky is the Wisconsin version. Depending on where you began fishing for muskies, that will be the way you spell it. There is no particularly "politically correct" way to spell it. Some magazines require their writers to use it only one way, others don't care. Muskie Magazine was first published in Minnesota where Muskies, Inc was founded. On the other hand Musky Hunter Magazine was founded and is published in Wisconsin. So there you have it. According to Webster's 10th Edition either spelling is correct.

Story of Two Fish Caught

When Jane and Tom Deinhammer went fishing August 22 on Lake of the Pines Jane could not imagine the excitement that would be in store for her.

Shortly after 6 pm Jane felt the familiar "tap-tap" on the line and knew she had hooked another walleye. Jane let her orange, fluorescent walleye

hook with a small leech attached to it sit at the lake bottom for about a half minute, ensuring that the walleye swallowed the hook. Then as she prepared to reel in the fish, the hook suddenly took off in a straight line.

The strong, aggressive pull of the hook away from the boat was a signal to Jane and Tom that it wasn't a walleye, but likely a muskie, on the end of the line. Jane immediately loosened the drag on the 8 pound test line to keep it from breaking. After 10 minutes the fish surfaced and she knew it was a muskie. Half an hour after first hooking the fish, Jane got it close to the boat and Tom was able to net it. When Jane looked inside the muskie's mouth she saw a fish tail and pulled out a 20-inch walleye, still alive.

The muskie was a sizable 46 inches long and weighed 23 pounds. Jane will have the two fish mounted, with the muskie chasing the walleye.



WCLMN (Wisconsin Citizens Lake Monitoring Network)

by Dave Schiotz, Coordinator

Once again we had a busy summer with our water monitoring program. There was unexpected reduction in water clarity due to a blue-green algae bloom, especially in August and September. We will continue to monitor this as well as other parameters in 2010.

The following recaps what we monitor and when:

1. Late May, water clarity (secchi disk), dissolved oxygen (DO), temperature, and phosphorus (fertilizer).
2. Early in the month, June thru August, DO, temperature and clarity.
3. Late in the month, June thru August, DO, temperature, clarity, chlorophyll (algae), and phosphorus.

All sampling is done, each time, in the deepest part of Connors Lake and Lake of the Pines and in the same place. This summer, due to lack of supplies from the DNR, water clarity and some temperature readings were the only parameters sampled in Lake Of The Pines.

I would like to thank our volunteers for a job well done!!!

Connor's Lake: Jeff & Sherry Hansen; Dale & Sandy Lehmann; Dave & Karen Schiotz; and Tom Stram

Lake Of The Pines: Tom Deinhammer and Jim Schofield

A special thanks to Sandy Lehmann who inputs all of our data into the WDNR website.

New volunteers for Connor's Lake are: Tom Chemler, Rich Marusinec, Greg & Ellen Cernjar, Al Schneider. Two other possibilities are Don Bauer and Gordie Dukerschein.

Helping out Tom and Jim on Lake of the Pines next summer are Carl Edwardson and Larry Anderson.

At our spring general meeting I will bring all the equipment and offer training to any interested volunteers. Have a good winter!!

Secchi Disk



You can access WCLMN reports at www.dnr.wi.gov/lakes

1. On the left side, under Popular Topics, click Citizen Lake Monitoring
2. Under Monitoring Results click Reports & Data
3. Scroll down and click on Sawyer County
4. Find Connors Lake—over on the right you will find Reports, click on Reports
5. Under Annual Report, click on Create Reports

Clean Boats/Clean Waters by Dave Cooley, Chairman



Many thanks to the volunteers who donated their time to the Clean Boats/Clean Waters Program this past summer. The Clean Boats/Clean Waters program focuses on educating boaters about aquatic invasive species (AIS) and inspecting boats, trailers, and other watercraft for same.

Your lake association and I really appreciate all of the helpers who took time out on their busy holiday weekends to spend time at the Connors Lake boat landing helping to keep AIS from entering or leaving Connors Lake:

Summer 2009 volunteers were: George Bogdanovic, Kathryn Bogdanovic, Patty Behren Brinker, Greg Cernjar, Ellen Cernjar, Dave Cooley, Harold Cooley, Gordie Dukerschein, Sarah Happe, Sandy Lehman, Laura Marusinec, Carolyn Mealman, Nancy Sorenson, Tom Stram, Lee Swanson, Cameron Woolworth, and Ginnie Woolworth.

Another great benefit of this program is that our Lake Association is given credit towards our portion of the grant to treat Eurasian Milfoil in Conner's Lake at \$12 for each volunteer hour. Also, good fishing tips are often exchanged from boaters at the public landing. This program relies on many people involved, so please consider volunteering for an hour or two next summer to keep our lakes clean.

For more information or to help with Clean Boats, Clean Waters, please contact Dave Cooley at 920.832.0755 or dcooley1@prodigy.net.

Clean Boats/Clean Waters Behaviors for 2008

54115 boats were inspected

113601 people were contacted about the 'Clean Boats, Clean Waters' message.

33228.22 hours were spent on watercraft inspections.

63% hours—paid inspectors / 37% hours—volunteers

18 % of all boats inspected had plants attached; Of these, the majority of the boaters (81%) removed the plants as requested.

26 % boats had been in another water body in the last five days.

Boaters and other landing users were asked about whether they took each prevention step after they last used their boat and equipment.

93 % said they inspected their boat and equipment for plants and removed any found

91 % said they drained all water from their boat and equipment

68 % said they disposed of their unused bait

57 % said they put their fish on ice to ensure they were not leaving the landing with any live fish

69 % said they either washed their boat and equipment with hot or high pressure water OR dried them for five days

91 % boaters stated that they were aware of the AIS launch law

Interesting Lake Happenings

by Carolyn Mealman



Loon Watch

Early this spring three loons arrived from the south. I am sure the nesting pair hen laid an egg but that egg/chick did not survive. Since the first week of July a second hatch chick appeared on mom's back with pop close by. The little one was seen only for a short time, so I can only report that we had a baby for a short time this year. We have seen four loons together this summer, all about the same size. Lately they are making themselves scarce and may be already making their way to the Great Lakes. This year I was not able to keep an 'eagle' eye on them so how the clutch was lost is a guess.

Fossils of loon-like diving birds date back to the Paleocene period, some 65 million years ago and the birds are moving farther north as more urbanization transpires.

The loon is an excellent swimmer and diver and has great wings, but because of the shape and placement of their webbed feet the bird needs a great distance to land and take off. They cannot walk as ducks do, which is why the hen nests close to the water.

Loons have a sound repertoire including the Wail, the Tremolo, the Yodel and the Hoot. The Wail is a general message for interaction. Tremolo is indicative of fear or uneasiness. Most complex is the Yodel, used when there is aggression between males. The quiet Hoot is used for contact in family groups. Combinations of all calls can be heard at times.

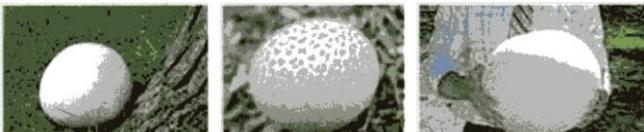
Minnesota has adopted the loon as its state bird and, well fitting, as Minnesota has the largest population in the adjacent 48 states. Mercer, Wisconsin, proclaims itself the "Loon Capital of the World" and has a 16 foot tall, 2000 pound fiberglass statue.

Next time I'll tell some Native American folk lore tales.

As my son was kayaking in the north inlet bay one Sunday he was startled by an adult otter popping up just a short distance away. At 8 am on Monday morning, October 5, eight otters went swimming by our place headed for the creek. It would be great to see them traverse their way down to the river.

We have had two new nature happenings in our yard this year. This December we will have been here fulltime for 12 years and it is the first year an apple tree by the garage has bore apples. We picked them before the deer could eat any more and they will make good applesauce.

In our front yard we had two basketball size and two smaller Puffball Mushrooms, which we've never had before. They are white and smooth. Evidently the critters don't eat them and the first three turned brown. I understand some of these are good eating.



Successful Elk Hunt



Karen Swanson Mack
Lee Swanson's daughter—Carolyn Mealman's niece

This photo was taken on a recent elk hunting trip to New Mexico through the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, Sept. 26 - Oct. 2. Karen bagged this bull as an array of movie cameras filmed the hunt (they wanted to capture a woman hunter). The footage should be shown on television in the spring.

A Successful First Hunt



Congratulations go to Cody Bauer, 10 years old, who shot this doe on October 11 during Wisconsin's Youth Hunt. He was also able to shoot his first grouse on September 20 with the help of Willie (dog). Cody also shot a turkey. Needless to say, Cody is a very proud 10 year old.



Blue Green Algae

From Tom Stram—On September 2, 2009, I went out on Connors Lake with our herbicide applicator, Sawyer County AIS coordinator, someone from the DNR and Army Corps of Engineers. They are all very knowledgeable about EWM and also algae. The first bit of information received was that the decreased water clarity is due to a blue-green algae bloom.

In retrospect there have been a few years in the past where we have had a mild bloom but not as bad as this year. This alga is always present in the lake but for some unknown reason it is bad this year. The experts have seen a lot of blue-green algae bloom in other lakes this summer. This bloom is probably a passing phenomenon and the lake will be as clear as always next year.

This algae bloom has nothing to do with the algae we saw on the treated milfoil. It is a totally different type of algae. They took a lot of samples for examination in the lab and plan on follow-up visits this fall and next spring. As you can imagine there was very little to no milfoil covered with algae to show the experts today in Muskie Bay. It was not visible. This anomalous response has been observed in a few other lakes but it generated more questions than answers.

From Lake Tides—The term algae (which is plural, the singular is alga) is a non-technical term for a dozen or so different groups of photosynthetic organisms that are not plants.

Algae can contain pigments that will make it nearly any color you can think of—red, brown, green, and blue-green are the most common. A typical Wisconsin lake might have representatives of six or seven of these algal groups throughout the year.

Blue-green algae range from single-celled to colonies of cells enclosed in a sticky sheath to filaments of cells that may be branched or unbranched and may have a sheath. The sheath is important for blue-greens because critters that eat algae have a hard time digesting the material, which tends to stick in mouth parts and digestive systems. That means most animals shy away from eating bluegreens. This gives blue-green algae an advantage over other algae which do not produce such a sheath. As more easily digested algae are consumed by a lake's animals, ever larger populations of blue-green algae are left behind. Under some conditions algae can dominate a lake to the point of rendering it barely navigable, smelly and unpleasant to swim in, and potentially toxic.

Lakes that are low in phosphorus generally face less of a problem with blue-green algae. This advantage is lost when phosphorus runs into the lake from outside sources such as leaky septic systems, lawn fertilizers, underlying lake sediments, or other watershed inputs (agriculture, municipal, industrial).

From the WDNR website—When environmental conditions are just right, blue-green algae can grow very quickly in number. Most species are buoyant and will float to the surface, where they form scum layers or floating mats. When this happens, we call this a "blue-green algae bloom." In Wisconsin, blue-green algae blooms generally occur between mid-June and late September, although in rare instances, blooms have been observed in winter, even under the ice.

Concerns associated with blue-green algae include discolored water, reduced light penetration, taste and odor problems, dissolved oxygen depletions during die-off, and toxin production. Discolored water is an aesthetic issue, but when blue-green algae reach bloom densities, they can actually reduce light penetration, which can adversely affect other aquatic organisms both directly (e.g., other phytoplankton and aquatic plants) and indirectly (e.g., zooplankton and fish that depend on phytoplankton and plants).

When a blue-green algae bloom dies off, the blue-green algae cells sink and are broken down by microbes. This breakdown process requires oxygen and can create a biological oxygen demand. Increases in biological oxygen demand result in decreases in oxygen concentration in the water, and this can adversely affect fish and other aquatic life, and can even result in fish kills.

Even if you can't see blue-green algae floating on the surface of the water, that doesn't mean they aren't there. Blue-green algae can be suspended at various depths in the water, and their location depends on a number of factors. The most important of these are light and nutrients (phosphorus and nitrogen). Many species of blue-green algae have evolved to be able to control their buoyancy as the availability of light and nutrients change with the time of day and local weather conditions. At night, when there is no light, cells are unable to adjust their buoyancy and often float to the surface, forming a surface scum. So this scum can literally appear overnight and may linger until wind and waves scatter the cells throughout the water body.



Find more information at the following websites:

<http://dnr.wi.gov/lakes/bluegreenalgae/WisconsinLakesBGA.pdf>

<http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexlakes/ecology/Brochure%20-%20Blue%20Green%20Algae.pdf>

<http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexlakes/ecology/Blue-green%20FAQ%202.pdf>

<http://www.uwsp.edu/cnr/uwexlakes/laketides/vol30-3/LTSummer2005.pdf>

Eurasian Water Milfoil Management by Tom Stram

On May 29, 2009 20.4 acres of Eurasian water milfoil were treated with 2, 4-D herbicide (at a cost to the Lake Association of about \$4,000). The treatment was chiefly in Muskie Bay but also three smaller areas, less than 1 acre, in other parts of the lake.

The usual response of EWM to treatment is that it disappears in about 6 weeks. However, prior to and following treatment the treated EWM was covered with algae growth and did not fall to the bottom of the lake until about 3 months later or late August.

This anomalous response to treatment was brought to the attention of Kristi Maki, Sawyer County Aquatic Invasive Species Coordinator, who subsequently arranged for a group of consultants to tour the lake on Sept. 2nd. They included Kristi, John Skogerboe from the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers Center for Aquatic and Invasive Plants, Jim Kreitlow, DNR Water Resources Management specialist and algae expert and Dale Dressel, our herbicide applicator. Other WDNR Aquatic Invasive Species specialists also contributed to the deliberations. Many explanations were presented for this phenomenon but there was no consensus of opinion.

A fall survey has been performed by Steve Schieffer of Ecological Integrity Services but the results are still pending. This same scenario played out in 2007 and "shame on me" if I allow it to repeat again. Stay tuned for further news.

Playground equipment installed at Connors Lake Picnic Park

The playground equipment was put in the week after Labor Day. It is a welcome addition and should provide a lot of enjoyment for those that visit the park.



Emerald Ash Borer by Sandra Lehmann

Emerald ash borer (EAB) is an exotic beetle that was discovered in SE Michigan in summer 2002. The adult beetles nibble on ash foliage but cause little damage. The larvae feed on the inner bark of ash trees, disrupting the tree's ability to transport water and nutrients.

Emerald ash borer is also established in Windsor, Ontario, was found in Ohio in 2003, northern Indiana in 2004, northern Illinois and Maryland in 2006, western Pennsylvania and West Virginia in 2007, Wisconsin, Missouri and Virginia in summer 2008, and Minnesota and New York in spring 2009.

Since its discovery, EAB has:

- Killed tens of millions of ash trees in southeastern Michigan alone, with tens of millions more lost in Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Ontario, Pennsylvania, Quebec, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin.

- Caused regulatory agencies and the USDA to enforce quarantines and fines to prevent potentially infested ash trees, logs or hardwood firewood from moving out of areas where EAB occurs. It has cost municipalities, property owners, nursery operators and forest products industries tens of millions of dollars.

To protect our parks and forests from firewood hitchhikers, the Wisconsin DNR created a permanent rule which prohibits bringing firewood onto any DNR properties from more than 50 miles away or from outside of Wisconsin.

The Cranberry By Sandra Lehmann



The cranberry in Wisconsin is a national leader in cranberry farming and produces more than 40 percent of the cranberries that Americans consume each year.

Cranberries are one of three native North American fruit—the other two are blueberries and Concord grapes. Native Americans used the wild red berry for food and medicine.

Some marshes in the state have been successfully producing a crop for over 100 years. Cranberries do not grow in water but grow on low running vines in sandy bogs and marshes. Because cranberries float, some bogs are flooded when the fruit is ready for harvesting. Others are harvested using machines that "comb" fresh cranberries off the vines.

On average, every acre of cranberry bog is supported by 4 to 10 acres of wetlands, woodlands and uplands. This area offers refuge to a rich variety of wildlife including the bald eagle, osprey, great blue heron, fox, deer and wild turkey.

Tom Stram heard a young man give this short speech on "Balance and Harmony on the Shore" to attendees of the NW Wisconsin Lakes Conference held at Telemark Lodge in Cable on June 19, 2009. Tom thought it would be of interest to those of you who read our newsletter

Balance and Harmony on the Shore

"The oldest task in human history: to live on a piece of land without spoiling it." Using words such as these as early as 1938, Aldo Leopold, commonly regarded as the father of wildlife ecology and a true Wisconsin hero, fought to preserve the harmony between developed land and nature. This balance is even more vital today as more and more green spaces and lakes are being used for urban development.

According to the Wisconsin DNR, 80% of endangered or threatened species found in Wisconsin spend all or part of their lives in shoreland areas. Until recent times, these wetland areas were viewed as wastelands. But, they are now recognized as providing crucial wildlife habitat, as well as providing water storage for flood prevention and water quality protection.

Many landowners, however, hold different views about wetlands and shoreline uses. Some expect open land, bare sand beaches, and a clear, unobstructed view of the lake. They don't value trees and vegetation as part of their "lakeshore." Unfortunately, this attitude is not in harmony with nature and the steps we need to take if we are going to live on our lakes without spoiling them.

Why are natural shorelines so important? Loons, ducks, geese and other water birds nest there. Pike, bass, bluegills and other fish spawn in these shallow waters, and overdeveloped shorelines cannot support fish, wildlife and clean water.

Piece by piece, the cumulative effects of landowners "fixing up" their waterfront properties are destroying one of our state's most valuable resources—its lake and stream habitats. When landowners bring in sand for swimming beaches, it covers gravel and silt which interferes with fish spawning, mayfly burrows and areas for frogs to lay eggs. According to Mike Staggs, DNR Fisheries Director, great fishing comes from great fish habitat. If the natural shoreline habitat is destroyed, the fishing will get worse. Removing vegetation for swimming and boating eliminates habitats for bass and other fish that hide among those plants, as well as destroying habitat for loons that nest there. Loss of vegetation results in loss of food for waterfowl and habitat for insects. Shrubs and trees that are removed for "perfect" lawns cut habitat for nesting birds, egg-laying ducks and bass and sunfish.

Clean lawns may look great in towns and next to golf courses, but they create big problems for shorelands. A perfectly mowed lawn sends rain runoff directly to the water. This runoff likely includes fertilizers, pet waste, and lawn clippings which fuel algae blooms. Removing shoreline plants such as bulrushes and cattails increase erosion. Fallen logs and tree branches may look unsightly along the shore, but according to the Wisconsin DNR, over 15 different fish species may inhabit a single downed tree at one time.

According to the UW-Extension Impact Report dated June 2005, Wisconsin has 15,081 inland lakes, over 42,000 miles of rivers and streams and 5.3 million acres of wetlands. These great resources play a fundamental role in our economy, our environment and our communities.

How can we protect our shorelines and the valuable resources included in them? One way is to leave a buffer area of natural vegetation along the shoreline. The width of the buffer strip varies with the terrain of the land. Buffers work to reduce erosion, help maintain water quality and provide habitat for wildlife. Landowners will also benefit lake ecology by switching to native broadleaf and groundcover plants, canopy trees and native grasses instead of mowed lawns, especially close to the shoreline area. This will help wildlife and requires little to no maintenance. Leave aquatic plants along the shoreline, and only remove them if necessary for boat access. If plants have been removed, look for options to re-establish them. Don't fill or alter shoreline wetlands, even if they're only wet in the spring and consider restoring them. All states and counties have regulations that affect building and development along shorelines. Be sure to check with local zoning offices and local conservation departments before building.

Some Wisconsin counties, like Burnett County, have regulations specific to lake development. The Burnett County Land and Water Conservation Department administers landowner agreements for the county Natural Shorelines Program. A natural zone of vegetation at least 35 feet wide is required next to the water. For those properties on which the protective zone has been removed or previously altered, there is a voluntary restoration program in which owners are offered technical and financial assistance to restore the shoreline and establish a buffer zone.

Since its inception in 2000, the Burnett County Natural Shorelines Program has been a model of success for shoreline preservation. Based on information from the Burnett County Land and Water Conservation Department, as of December 21, 2007, 610 parcels are enrolled in the program which represents 226,512 linear feet or the equivalent of 42.9 miles of protected waterfront. In addition, 104,272 square feet or 2.39 acres of waterfront have been restored by conservation plantings. In only 8 short years, this program has made an immense impact on the shorelines of Burnett County.

With over 15,000 lakes in the state and up to 90% of living things in lakes and rivers found along the margins and shores, we all need to do our part to keep Wisconsin waters healthy. We need to embrace the possibility that we can balance the demands of shoreline development with shoreline practices that provide long-term benefits to aquatic and wildlife habitats and water quality before it's too late.

Lucas Stiemann attends Siren Middle School and is 13 years old. This speech was originally written for the Burnett County Soil and Water Conservation Speaking Contest. He received first place at the county level and at the area level in this contest. He then went on and placed second in the Junior Division at the State Contest. This piece of writing was also submitted to the Scholastic Art and Writing Awards sponsored by the Alliance for Young Artists and Writers. Lucas received a Gold Key at the Region-At-Large level and a Gold Medal at the National Level. He received his medal at a ceremony at Carnegie Hall in NYC in June, 2009. An excerpt of this piece of writing is published in *Spark*, a collection of award winning art and writing by America's most creative and original middle school students. A virtual gallery of *Spark*, and a list of national winners can be found at www.artandwriting.org

Lake Turnover

Not all lakes experience turnover to the same extent due to things like depth, bottom structure and size. Very shallow lakes may experience little noticeable turnover. Large and very deep lakes will obviously take longer for the phenomenon to be completed.

The key to a lake turning over is how water density varies with water temperature. Water is most dense (heaviest) at 39° F (4° C) and as temperature increases or decreases from 39° F, it becomes increasingly less dense (lighter). In summer and winter, lakes are maintained by climate in a stratified condition. Less dense water is at the surface and more dense water is near the bottom.

During late summer and fall, air temperatures cool the surface water causing its density to increase. The heavier water sinks, forcing the lighter, less dense water to the surface. This continues until the water temperature at all depths reaches approximately 39° F. There is now very little difference in density and the waters are easily mixed by the wind. The sinking action and mixing of the water by the wind results in the exchange of surface and bottom waters which is called "turnover."

The deep water contains a lot of decaying matter and sulfurous gases. When it reaches the surface, it produces an odor that indicates the process has begun. Eventually the turnover mixes fresh oxygen into the entire lake mass, replenishing the deep waters and cleansing the sulfurous fumes from the water, allowing fish to return to the depths where they will spend the winter months.

During spring the ice melts and surface waters warm and sink until the water temperature at all depths reaches approximately 39° F. The sinking combined with wind mixing causes spring "turnover."

Swimmer's Itch

Swimmer's itch occurs in some Wisconsin Lakes each year. Swimmer's itch is caused by a parasite (shistosomes) which ordinarily infect birds, semi-aquatic mammals, and snails. As part of their developmental life-cycle, these parasites are released from infected snails, migrate through the water, and are capable of penetrating the skin of man. After penetration, these parasites remain in the skin and die but can cause an allergic reaction in some people. The parasite in man does not mature, reproduce or cause any permanent infection.

There is no treatment necessary for swimmer's itch. Some people may get relief from the itching by applying skin lotions or creams to the infected site.

The most important thing to do to prevent the itch is to rub down very briskly right after leaving the water. This can crush the organisms before they can penetrate the skin. Showering shortly after leaving the water also should help.

The Tamarack Tree



The Tamarack tree is also known as the Eastern larch. In the spring and summer it has bright green flat, soft, and flexible needles. When looking at Tamaracks in the summer one would think they were evergreens. I have always thought of them as angel trees because they look so light and feathery. I also thought they would make the perfect Christmas tree—except they lose their needles in the winter. So, I have learned to appreciate them in the fall when they turn a golden orange—a perfect color for the harvest season.

The tamarack is the only conifer in Wisconsin which has leaves that change color in autumn and fall from the tree, just like a deciduous tree. It is a conical tree that grows to 40 feet or so in cultivation. The stems of the numerous branches are yellowish brown, giving the tree a more than acceptable appearance even without needles. The needles, borne in bundles, are soft and blue-green in color, turning yellow in fall. Its cones are small and egg-shaped.

The Chippewa (or Ojibway/Ojibwe) word for tamarack is 'muckigwatig' meaning 'swamp tree'. The bark of the tree is used for burns. For burns, the inner bark of tamarack is finely chopped and applied to the burn in the morning and partially washed off at night, then reapplied the next morning. Tamarack used for internal medicine is said to be a laxative, tonic, diuretic and alterative. The medical constituents of tamarack are a volatile oil which contains pinene, larixine, and the ester bornylacetate.

In the wild, the tamarack grows in cool, moist spots, but in culture, it has proven itself adaptable to a wide range of conditions. It prefers slightly acid soils to alkaline ones and is intolerant of shade and air pollution. Most of the time tamaracks grow with black spruce, balsam fir, and northern white cedars. The tamarack makes a good choice for wet soils where other trees will not grow. It creates a handsome effect in groves and rows. Tamaracks are used for posts, poles, railroad ties, pulpwood and lumber.

The John Deitz Story—Cameron Dam—Winter WI

Have you ever wondered about the story that led the state of Wisconsin to put up this Waymarker on Hwy W, 6-3/4 mi. SE of Winter?

John Deitz moved his wife Hattie and their children by wagon and horseback from the Rice Lake area, and then in 1904 from the Brunet River area to the Thornapple where they had bought land in 1900 for \$1.75 an acre from Jeannie Cameron. Cameron dam, among a number of dams constructed under a charter issued in 1874 to Eau Claire lumberman Daniel Shaw touched on the Deitz property.

In April of 1905 when loggers of the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company arrived at the dam to oversee the upcoming log drive, they found Deitz had posted it. Deitz claimed the Chippewa Falls based company owed him \$1,700 in back wages and \$8,000 (10 cents per thousand board feet) for lumber which had been sluiced through Cameron Dam since Oct. 11, 1900. The lumber company asked Circuit Judge John K. Parish to issue an injunction blocking Deitz from stopping the drive. Judge Parish issued the order and it was hand delivered April 27, 1904. A day or two later Deitz' sons raised the dam's three iron gates, stranding some 5,000 pine logs in the empty flowage basin above the dam.

Sawyer County authorities, led by two deputy sheriffs, were run off by Deitz and a neighbor, Valentine Weissenbach, who later was convicted of attempted murder in the incident and sentenced to a term in Waupun State Prison. On July 29, 1904, Deitz met with the company's manager, William Irvine of Chippewa Falls, in a clearing by the Thornapple but they were unable to reach an agreement.

Paul H. Hass, a state historian, writes that "Deitz knew perfectly well that his claim for toll upon logs driven through Cameron dam was patently absurd;" that the decision in his case ultimately rested with Frederick Weyerhaeuser the lumber baron; and "if he bound himself to arbitration (as suggested by Irvine) or, worse yet, allowed himself to be drawn into court, he stood little chance of collecting more than a bare fraction of the ransom he had set.

John Deitz therefore determined to do nothing except wait." There were a series of attempts to gain control of the dam, and public support varied back and forth for Deitz and the lumbering industry, as well as local and state officials who became entangled in the dispute. Stories about Deitz and his cause were carried throughout the country in newspapers which tended to side with Deitz in his battle with the lumbering giants. Often the accounts were distorted, which fueled the Deitz legend for years after the family was finally driven from the homestead.

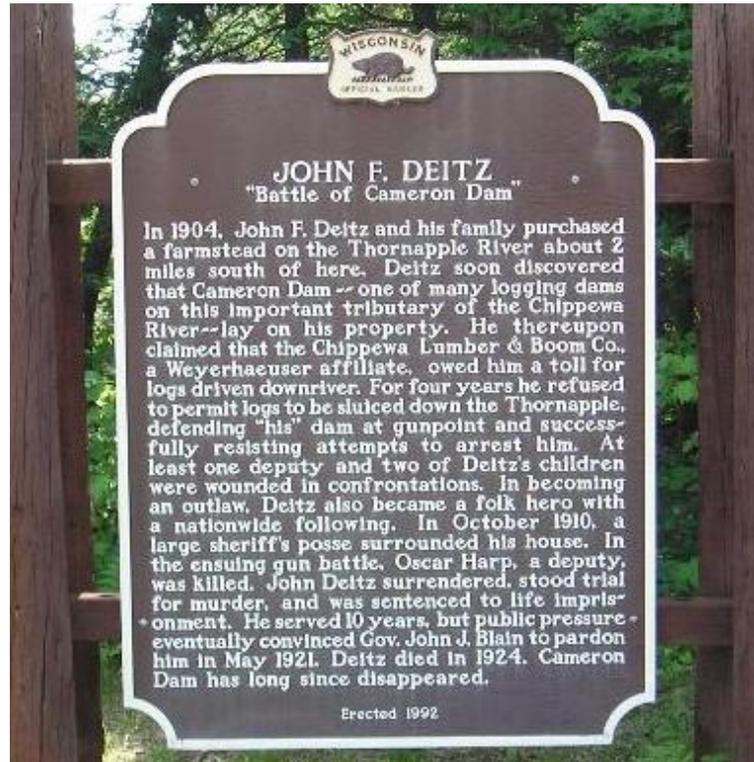
Headlines like "Deitz Will Fight to Death" and "Family Armed Like Army" raced across front pages of state and national newspapers. Clarence Deitz, one of Deitz's three sons on the farmstead, was wounded in an attack July 25, 1906, by authorities led by Sawyer County Sheriff James Gylland. After the brief battle in which one of the Gylland posse members was wounded, Gylland said brashly, "The only way to take Deitz is to kill the whole family, for the women and the boys shoot as well as Deitz does." Deitz' fame spread quickly and the family received mail from all over the country.



The John & Hattie Deitz family at the Homestead during 'The standoff'.

Left to Right: Helen, John, Leslie (standing), Myra, Stanley, Clarence (standing), Hattie and John, Jr.

The photo is part of the Jerry Biller collection.



Cameron Creek Dam on the Deitz Homestead during 'The Standoff.'
From the Winter Library collection.

Hass wrote, "Deitz was at his best in print, and from his typewriter flowed letters to public figures, to personal and corporate enemies, and to the newspapers of Wisconsin and eastern Minnesota whose readers were his constituency.

Dietz was basically an honest man, and he shrank from willfully misrepresenting his case; but, as a skillful propagandist and backwoods lawyer, he selected and arranged the facts to suit his purpose. He clung to a few technicalities—the land was not his, but Hattie's; no lawman had ever properly served him; no mention of the dam occurred in his warranty deed - and stressed what seemed obvious to the public at large: that a poor man stood no chance in court against a wealthy corporation; that his son had been shot by a hired gunman; that the criminal warrants against him had been devised to remove him from Cameron dam just long enough to run the logs downstream."

On April 4, 1907, a Sawyer county grand jury brought indictments against Deitz, Hattie, sons Clarence and Leslie and daughter Myra for allegedly resisting arrest and attempted murder in the Gylland posse incident. On Sept. 16, a representative of Weyerhaeuser came to the Deitz residence with Deitz's brother William and paid Deitz the contested \$1,717 in cash and obtained a release from Deitz for logs stranded above the dam. By mid-March of the next year Weyerhaeuser crews had removed the \$45,000 worth of logs. But the Deitz story did not end here.

Deitz became an embittered man and, according to historians, cast himself as a revolutionary of sorts. In 1910 the Chippewa Lumber and Boom Company announced that it was holding its final log drive, a decision which Irvine said marked the end of the logging era in northern Wisconsin. On Sept. 6, 1910, Deitz and two of his sons went to Winter to vote. Afterward Clarence got in an argument with the president of the school board, Charles G. O'Hare, about the county's agreement to provide a school teacher and \$20 a month board so the Deitz children could be educated at home. Deitz entered the argument and so did logger Bert Horel, who knocked Deitz down. Deitz reacted by drawing a pistol and shooting Horel through the neck, seriously wounding him. Deitz and his sons retreated to their farm.



The John Deitz Homestead - just after the end of 'The Standoff.'

Barn and Cabin - Note holes in the barn roof where Deitz rested his gun."

The photo is part of the Jerry Biller collection.

On Sept. 13, someone fired a shot at Deitz as he was going from his house to the barn. On Oct. 1, Sheriff Mike Madden and deputies Fred Thorbahn and Roy Van Alstine ambushed a wagon occupied by Clarence, Myra and Leslie. Clarence and Myra were wounded and Leslie fled back to the farm where Deitz was being interviewed by a Minneapolis newspaperman. Clarence and Myra were taken in the wagon to Winter. By Oct. 6, a ring of armed men had formed around the Deitz farm. They were joined by about 30 men from the Kaiser Lumber Company camp north of the Deitz farm. About mid-morning Oct. 8 the posse began working its way toward the Deitz house. Firing began about 9:30 a.m. Scores of bullets hit the house where Deitz and his wife huddled with their children.

Deitz ran to the barn. In the gunfire that followed, Oscar Harp, a deputy was fatally wounded. About 3 p.m. Deitz ran back to the house and later his daughter Helen emerged waving white towels. Deitz, wounded in the hand, and his family surrendered. Souvenir hunters began rummaging through the Deitz house. John, Hattie and Leslie were charged with murder, but the charge was dropped later against all but Deitz. Deitz represented himself during a trial at Hayward but failed to convince a jury, which included four lumber company employees, of his innocence in Harp's death. On May 13, 1911, he was sentenced to life in prison at Waupun.

Appeals were made for a new trial and Deitz's release over the next several years, with money from sympathizers aiding his cause. Gov. Francis McGovern commuted Deitz's sentence to 20 years in 1914. After more appeals and petitions from citizens, Gov. John J. Blaine pardoned Deitz and he was released in May of 1921.

Deitz died May 8, 1924, and is buried in a small cemetery south of Rice Lake. After the Oct. 8, 1910, shootout, the Deitz family never again lived on the Thornapple.

WINTER WINGS ON THE SNOW

by Dave Cooley

A couple of years ago in the Fall, when I was looking at an aerial view of the Connor's Lake area on the internet, I noticed a little body of water in the woods. I checked my hiking GPS and sure enough, the pond was on my GPS, too. During the winter my wife and I marked this spot on my GPS and snow-shoed to the location.

We found something on the surface that I had not seen before. All over the fresh snow was the record of a bird that had landed on white surface (probably hunting), and as it pushed back into the air, left the spread-out wing prints of its feathers. The wing-prints were very clear; they had not been erased yet by wind or sun. There were many of these marks over the snow, probably 10-20, but we could not tell what had been hunted or if the hunt was successful. We also wondered what type of bird this was: an eagle, owl, falcon?

When we got back to our cabin on Connors, my wife picked up a book of poetry that she had been reading by Mary Oliver. I don't know Mary Oliver's poetry at all; but I guess it's about appreciation of nature and life (so Val tells me). Completely unexpectedly, and never having been read before, my wife came across this poem the same afternoon of our snowshoe:

White Owl Flies Into and Out of the Field

Coming down out of the freezing sky with its depths of light,
like an angel, or a Buddha with wings, it was beautiful, and accurate,
striking the snow and whatever was there with a force that left the imprint
of the tips of its wings — five feet apart — and the grabbing thrust of its feet,
and the indentation of what had been running through the white valleys of the snow —
and then it rose, gracefully, and flew back to the frozen marshes
to lurk there, like a little lighthouse, in the blue shadows —
so I thought: maybe death isn't darkness, after all,
but so much light wrapping itself around us —
as soft as feathers — that we are instantly weary of looking, and looking,
and shut our eyes, not without amazement, and let ourselves be carried,
as through the translucence of mica, to the river that is without the least dapple or shadow,
that is nothing but light — scalding, aortal light — in which we are washed and washed
out of our bones.

Mary Oliver ~ (*House of Light*)



The Nelson Report by Jake Nelson and the crew at the Flambeau Forest Inn

Greetings from the Northwoods to all association members and interested lake people. I would just like to take a minute of your time and share with everyone what a wonderful year 2009 has been.

It has been great talking to many of you this past year. We appreciate your patronage and, without you, the Flambeau Forest Inn would not be nearly as interesting. We have had a very exciting summer and fall. In the future you will be seeing more improvement on the outside of our building (we all know it needs it). With your continued support we will try to get it done as soon as possible.

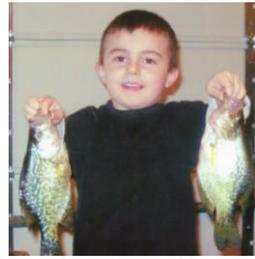
June turned out to be one of the best month's muskie fishing that I have seen in recent years. In total, we boated 35 legal muskies and another 10 that were undersized. One of our local lakes, very near and dear to our hearts, just went crazy. The feeding frenzy started right away and lasted most of the summer. The best day we had was 8 legals with a beautiful fat 44 incher. Throughout the rest of the summer muskie fishing stayed steady, due to lower than normal water temperatures. The biggest fish I heard of came right out of Connors Lake measuring 51 inches. Wow! That is a big fish. Also, congratulations to Jane Deinhammer on her amazing 47 inch muskie. She caught it on 8 lb test line while fishing for walleyes. The muskie actually ate a 20 inch walleye as she was reeling it in.

The early small mouth bass fishing was again second to none. Our area is blessed with an abundant population of huge smallies and large mouth bass. Walleye fishing also benefited from the steady, lower than normal, water temps. Many had their best summer fishing.

Once July hit it was on to preparing for bear season. I, Dan Foley, and others put in countless hours in the woods running bear baits. In fact, July will come way too early in 2010 for us. We have accumulated over 4000 trail cam pictures from our customers baits, including a couple of bears that, we believe, will go well over 500 lbs. We had 12 different bears, on one bait, at one time and also had two different sows with four cubs. We have a photo album at the restaurant if anyone is interested in taking a peek. This is just my own personal opinion, but I believe that our bear population is getting way too big around the Flambeau River State Forest and surrounding area. This is starting to have an immediate impact on our deer herd.

As bear season ended I jumped in to guiding grouse hunters. The grouse population is at or near its peak. In one month I have had 20 hunts with people from all over the country. There are some very interesting people around this world. They have ranged from the backwoods of West Virginia to downtown Manhattan. The hunting has been fantastic with over 350 birds flushed. Also the woodcock population seems to be doing very well.

This brings us to the present with the rut for deer right at our doorstep. It will be interesting to see what 2009 will bring as far as the deer herd goes. I have been very disappointed with the amount of sign out in the woods. With any luck our herd will rebound in the future.



Mason Schuelke -LOP crappies



Josh & Mason Schuelke



Steve Liindahl-Connors smallie



Ron Guarascio-Connors 27" walleye



Pam Rehmer-512 lb bear



Mark Rogers-Woodcock
Caught bare handed



Paul Nelson-19 lbs 11" beard



Frank Yager-43" muskie



Doug Aubuchon-sturgeon
8 lb test-1 hr fight



Jesse Miller-43" sturgeon



Trail Cam-9-6-2009

We hope to see you soon. Have a wonderful holiday season and "Go Packers"



Information from Jim Halvorson, Superintendent Flambeau River State Forest



Here is an update on the state forest road system.

Hines Grade was opened up and reconnected with Bear Creek Road—will be open in Spring. The pit run is done and crushed gravel has to be put down.

Carlson Road was redone and it is open.

Tepaske Road, Meyers Farm Road, and Frog Pond Road have been stumped and crowned.

The ATV trail system in the southern part of the forest was improved.

Contracts are out for roads of Hwy W.

The ATV gates in the forest were replaced so they will accommodate light utility vehicles—LUV's (side by side).

Master Plan—The preferred alternatives were completed and we are now working on environmental assessment and the draft plan.

Timber Sale Program—The goal is 2200 acres for this year.

Recreation Program—Lake of the Pines campground will stay open through deer hunting season and then close for the winter. It will reopen for next summer. The boat launch area will be accessible for ice fishing.

We are actively monitoring and eradicating garlic mustard.

The new playground equipment was installed at Connors Lake picnic park the week after Labor Day.

The state forest office is no longer selling game and fish licenses but still selling burn permits. You can buy the licenses at Flambeau Forest Inn. Jake also sells burn permits.

Hunters—Be aware of 2009 hunting and baiting rules and regulations. Don't forget—deer stands on state property must be taken down the same day they are put up.

Message from Dave Schultz—Ranger, Enforcement, Flambeau River State Forest

Each year the arrival of fall attracts a great number of visitors to the Flambeau River State Forest. Visitors come to enjoy the fall colors and participate in numerous outdoor activities, including a variety of small and big game hunting seasons.

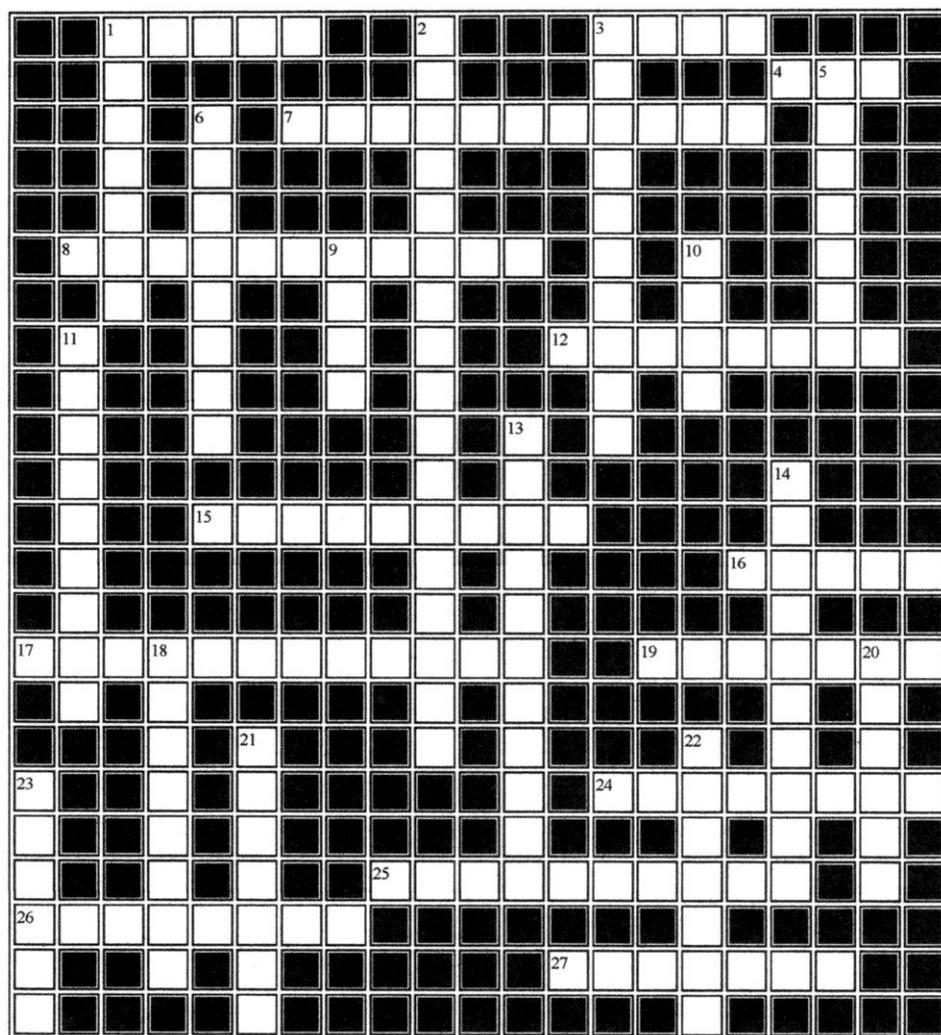
Unfortunately each fall a reoccurring problem emerges, regarding the cleaning and or discarding of game carcasses and debris in parking areas and along frequently used trails and roadways. This unsightly practice creates problems and conflicts for visitors who wish to enjoy their favorite activity and endangers wildlife attracted to these areas. The discovery of discarded dead animal remains, littering the ground and the unpleasant smells associated with it, can turn what could have been an enjoyable outdoor experience into an appalling one. Pet owners encountering these areas, find their pets investigating and in some cases, ingesting portions of these carcasses, which negatively affects their pet's health. Wild animals and birds, including Eagles are commonly attracted to these areas and are frequently struck by motor vehicles.

Littering and the deposit of debris on the Flambeau River State Forest is a violation of State Law and is punishable by the issuance of citations, with fines ranging up to \$767.50. The Flambeau River State Forest Staff as well as local residents and visitors would like to discourage this practice from continuing and encourage these items be disposed of in an approved manner, this could include utilizing the same commercial facilities available for the disposal of their household waste. Hunters are asked to field dress game away from trails, roadways, parking lots or any other frequently visited area.

The Flambeau River State Forest, Law Enforcement Staff is currently investigating the improper disposal of a number of waterfowl and game birds, dumped on State Forest land at the south end of Johnson Road. Anyone with information regarding this case or any other violation is greatly encouraged to provide the information to the Flambeau River State Forest Staff or call 1-800-TIP-WDNR (1-800-847-9367).



Fun for kids of all ages



You will find all the answers to the crossword puzzle clues somewhere in this newsletter.

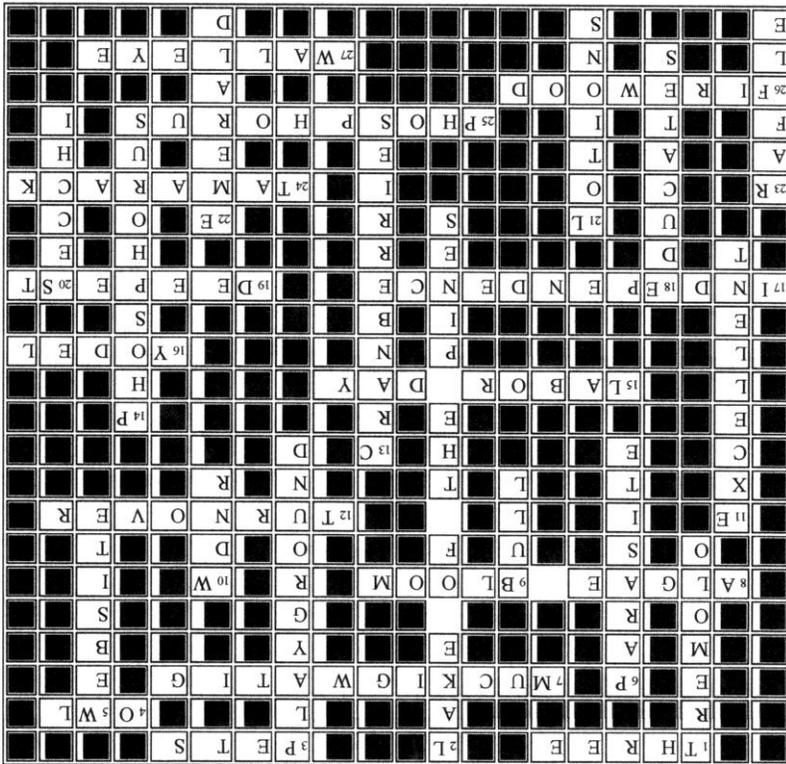
Across

1. Cody was lucky on _____ hunts this fall.
3. When _____ ingest portions of dead remains they can become very ill.
4. The bird that left the spread out wing prints of its feathers in the snow was probably an _____.
7. The Chippewa word _____ means swamp tree.
8. This past summer we experienced an _____ on the lake.
12. A lake really does _____.
15. The holiday weekend in September, when we have our general meeting, is called _____ weekend.
16. The _____ sound is used when there is aggression between male loons.
17. The holiday in July that "lights up the sky" is known as _____ Day.
19. WCLMN sampling is done in the _____ part of the lake.
24. The _____ is the only conifer in Wisconsin that changes color in the fall.
25. Lakes that are low in _____ generally face less of a problem with blue green algae.
26. The WDNR has a rule that says you cannot haul _____ from more than 50 miles away.
27. Jane pulled a _____ out of the mouth of the muskie she caught.

Down

1. The loon sound called _____ is indicative of fear or uneasiness.
2. In September 200 muskies were planted in _____.
3. We have a new _____ at the Connors Lake picnic area.
5. We would like to see a _____ developed for our association.
6. Swimmer's itch is caused by a _____.
9. Karen bagged a _____ elk on a recent hunting trip to New Mexico.
10. You can access WCLMN reports on the _____ website.
11. The loon is an _____ swimmer and diver.
13. _____ are one of only three native North American fruit.
14. Lawn fertilizer can no longer contain _____.
18. CB/CW _____ boaters about aquatic invasive species.
20. The _____ disk tests for water clarity.
21. People may get relief from swimmer's itch by applying _____.
22. The _____ ash borer is invading Wisconsin.
23. A _____ was our only fundraiser in 2009.

Crossword Puzzle Answer Key



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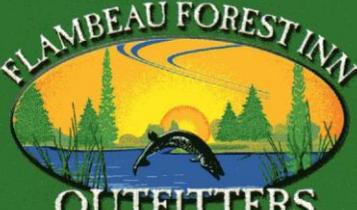


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The Crew at the Flambeau Forest Inn

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