



Dedicated to the Preservation, Safety, and Enjoyment of Archibald Lake Summer 2013

The editor for this edition: Kathy Wiggins: marwigs@chorus.net or (608) 219-9380

Please feel free to contact any Board Member (listed on the last page) for articles you would like to see written or ideas you have for improvement.

Archibald Lake website: www.archibaldlake.com

Table of Contents

<u>Article</u>	<u>Page</u>
<i>Calendar of Events.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Welcome to the Summer Issue of the Archi Times.....</i>	<i>2</i>
<i>Archibald Lake Water Testing</i>	<i>3</i>
<i>Water Quality and Archibald Lake</i>	<i>5</i>
<i>Three Easy Steps to Protect Water Quality.....</i>	<i>7</i>
<i>County Septic System Information.....</i>	<i>8</i>
<i>Shoreland Restoration Planning and Funding</i>	<i>9</i>
<i>Rain Gardens Help Improve Lake Water Quality</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Zebra Mussels – Another Aquatic Invasive Threat.....</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Fishing: Disposing of Extra Bait.</i>	<i>13</i>
<i>ALA Board Members</i>	<i>13</i>

Calendar of Events

Annual Picnic

Date: August 10th, 2013
Hosts: Market's and Voster's cottages, Walleye Lane

Volunteer Thank You Picnic:

Date: August 24th, 2013
Place: Marty-Wiggins cottage

Golf Outing and Dinner

Date: September 14th, 2013
Place: McCauslin Brook Golf and Country Club, Lakewood

Brat Fry Dates (10:00 – 2:00)

at Lakewood SUPERVALU
Saturday July 27, 2013
Saturday August 10th, 2013
Friday September 13th, 2013

Welcome to the Summer Issue of the Archi Times by Dick Rankin

Members of Archibald Lake Association:

Over 50 property representatives attended the Annual meeting. It was noticeable that many younger folks attended and that helped to contribute to lively discussions. We had many people volunteer for several of the projects, and there was a vibrancy unseen at previous meetings. Meeting slides and handouts will soon be viewable on our website, www.archibaldlake.com for those unable to attend the meeting. The following are a few of the items that were discussed at the meeting:

- 1) Richard Dvorak, Brandon Harter, and Mark Hesselink were elected to the Board for three year terms. The Board wishes to THANK Tim Counihan, Joe Warnacut and Jim Weyers for their years of service as they have indeed made a difference by their involvement in Association projects and service on the Board.
- 2) A budget chart projecting spending over the next 5 years was reviewed. Projections show that if the current rate of spending for EWM treatments continues, the Association will begin to operate in the 'red' in 2016. A committee was formed to look into forming a lake district as a way to finance our spending to control invasive species.
- 3) Thoughts were shared regarding different methods to improve fish habitats. Additions to the rock reef, increasing the number of tree drops and building new cribs were discussed. Discussion related to the possibility of a fish jamboree the 3rd Saturday of February, '14 was conducted with a committee formed to investigate this fund raiser further.

You will soon be receiving in the mail information about the annual picnic and golf outing along with picnic raffle tickets.

The emphasis of this issue is to look at water quality issues in more detail than what we have covered in past issues.

We hope your family continues to enjoy a wonderful summer season on Archibald Lake.

Dick Rankin, Board President

Archibald Lake Water Testing by Richard Dvorak

Wisconsin citizen lake monitoring started in 1986 with 126 lakes being monitored for water clarity. During the first 15 years, 1000 different lakes were monitored by over 2400 volunteers. Today there are 850 Wisconsin lakes that are monitored.

Archibald Lake started being monitored in 1986 when the program began. Every year since then we have been collecting data about our lake. All of the data that has been collected is stored on a database that everyone can review. The web site is dnr.wi.gov/lakes/CLMN. When you go to the web site, under Graphs & Data, click on Oconto County, find Archibald Lake and click on details, under the heading of Reports.

History:

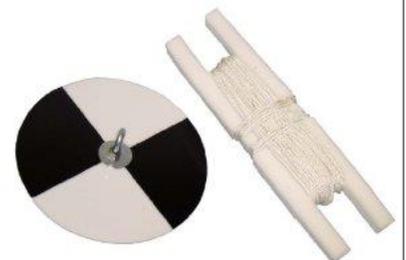
Who has collected Archibald Lake data over the past years?

1986 -1989	Cal Cunningham and Bob Yakel
1990 - 1994	Bob Wilson
1995	Pudge Edinger – David Vogt – Bob Wilson
1996	Jim & Pudge Edinger – David Vogt – Bob Wilson – Robin De Witt (once)
1997 - 2000	Jim & Pudge Edinger
2001 -	Jim & Pudge Edinger – Yakel (twice)
2002	Jim & Pudge Edinger
2003	Jim & Pudge Edinger – Richard Boyer – Stan Hall
2004 – 2008	Richard Boyer – Stan Hall
2009 – Present	Tim Counihan and Richard Dvorak

Lake water temperature and dissolved oxygen testing began on the east lake lobe in 1991. Lake water temperature and dissolved oxygen testing began on both lake lobes in 2011.

Type of data collected:

Clarity of the water is measured using a secchi disk. A secchi disk is a flat plate 8” in diameter divided into black and white quarters with a rope attached to the center of the disk. The rope is marked in one foot and ten foot increments. The disk is lowered into the water and a clothespin is used to mark the rope where the disk is no longer visible. The disk is then raised to the point where it can be seen again and a second clothespin is used to mark that location on the rope. The recorded depth, or clarity, is the distance between the secchi disk and half way between the two clothes pins.



Water chemistry is also monitored in several ways. Water samples are collected at various depths using a Van Dorn sampler. The temperature of each sample is recorded immediately when the sample is brought to the surface. Water samples are used to test for phosphorus, chlorophyll, and dissolved oxygen.



The Van Dorn sampler is a clear cylinder shaped container about four inches in diameter and about a foot long. It is open on each end to allow water to flow through. It has a soft rubber ball at each

end that closes when properly triggered. A rope is attached to the center of the side of the Van Dorn sampler in such a way that when the sampler is lowered into the lake it stays in a horizontal position. The rope is also marked in one foot and ten foot increments. The rope also has a brass weight threaded onto it. The brass weight is kept above the surface of the water and the Van Dorn sampler is lowered into the water and is stopped at the desired sampling depth. Then the brass weight is released and it slides down the rope and triggers the closing of the Van Dorn sampler. Attached to the inside of the Van Dorn sampler is a thermometer to measure the temperature of the sample.

The phosphorus test is done at the state laboratory. This water is collected from a lake water depth of three feet. A small sample bottle is filled and a small amount of acid is added to the bottle to preserve the water sample during shipping. Phosphorus testing is done four times during the spring and summer.

The chlorophyll test is also done at the state laboratory. This water is also collected from a lake water depth of three feet. Preparing this sample requires a little more time. Two hundred milliliters of water are filtered through a one inch diameter, very fragile, filter element. You cannot touch the filter element. Tweezers are used to gently roll the filter up and place the filter inside a test tube. The filter is shipped to the state laboratory along with the phosphorus water sample. Chlorophyll testing is done three times during the summer and not in the spring.

Dissolved oxygen testing is done by the lake volunteers. The Van Dorn sampler is used to collect small water samples from various depths on each lobe of the lake. The depths from the east lobe of the lake are 3', 9', 15', 20', 25', 30', 35', 40', and 45'. The depths from the west lobe are the same except they max out at thirty feet. The Winkler titration method is used to measure the dissolved oxygen. This method is rather time consuming and you must pay attention to the details in order to get accurate results. Some of the testing is completed on the water and while on the way back to the shore. The balance of the titration method is completed on the shore.

Tim Counihan and I have been working together as a great team since 2009. It takes us about 2.5 hours to complete the testing for both lobes of the lake each time we decide to do the testing. We typically do the testing four times per spring and summer. Below are the water clarity results using the secchi disk during the spring and summer of 2012. And below that are the best and worst results with dates recorded.

DATE	WEST LOBE DEPTH IN FEET	EAST LOBE DEPTH IN FEET
28 MAY 2012	16.25	27.5
08 JULY 2012	15.25	16.9
12 AUG 2012	12.9	13.3
23 SEP 2012	10.8	14.25

WEST LOBE BEST CLARITY	WEST LOBE WORST CLARITY	EAST LOBE BEST CLARITY	EAST LOBE WORST CLARITY
25.5 FT 5/12/2001	8 FT 10/8/1987	31 FT 5/12/2001	6.5 FT 9/26/1994

I enjoy doing the testing and look forward to continuing it. I have not examined all of the data very carefully from all the years of testing. Someday I would like to do a more thorough look at the data to

see how consistent the Archibald Lake has been, or if there are some subtle changes that can be identified.

Thank you for taking the time to read this article. **If you see us gathering samples, please remember that it is easier for us to collect the samples if Tim's pontoon boat is not rocking severely from other boat action on the lake. In other words, gives us a break and stop rocking the boat!**

Water Quality and Archibald Lake by Kevin Springob

The water quality of a lake can have a significant impact on fish populations, aquatic plant growth and diversity, aesthetics, recreational uses, and land values. Water quality of a lake can be influenced by several factors including the size of the watershed, adjacent land uses, depth and size of the lake, biological components (including aquatic invasive species), as well as many other factors. The Trophic State Index is the most common method of describing water quality for lakes. The trophic state of a lake is a representation of productivity (chlorophyll), nutrient concentrations (phosphorus) and water clarity (secchi depth). The Trophic State Index classifies lakes into four categories based on the level of productivity (see table below). Chlorophyll is a green pigment that is present in all plant life, including algae. Chlorophyll is a common indicator of water quality because the amount of chlorophyll present is an indication of phytoplankton (algae) abundance. The higher the chlorophyll levels, the greater the potential for a decrease in water clarity. Phosphorus is typically the least available nutrient in the natural environment and is considered the limiting nutrient for algal growth in freshwater lakes. Sources of phosphorus include fertilizer, septic systems, agricultural runoff, and plant biomass.

TSI Value	Trophic Class	Characteristics
0-40	Oligotrophic	Low productivity and high water clarity/quality
41-50	Mesotrophic	Moderate productivity and water quality/clarity
51-70	Eutrophic	High productivity, low water quality/clarity
71-100	Hypereutrophic	Extreme productivity, very low water quality/clarity

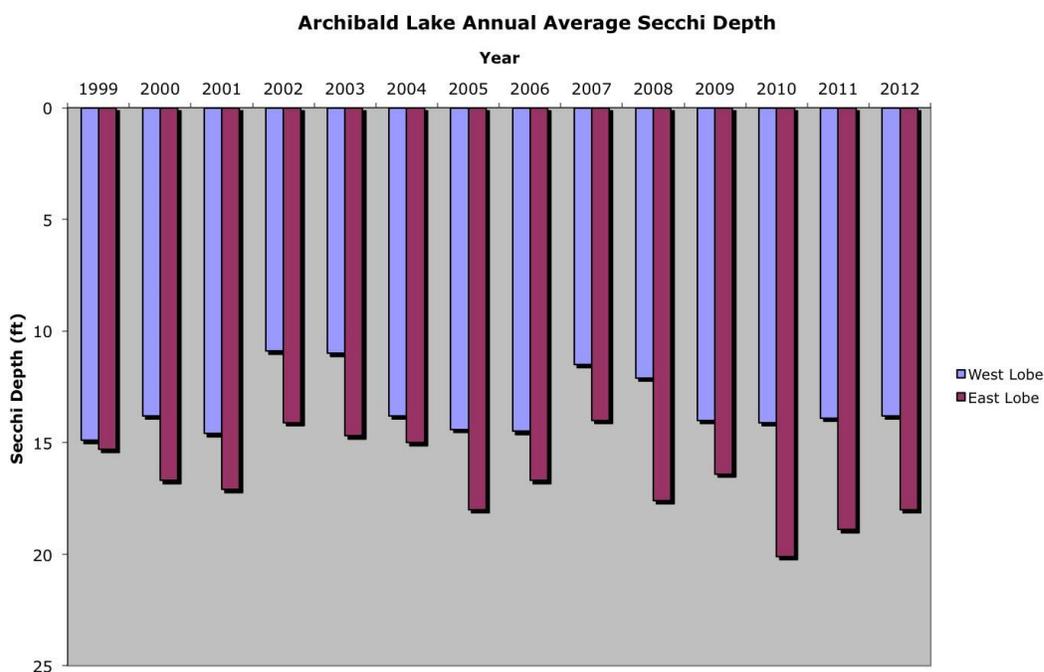
Archibald Lake Watershed

A watershed is the area of land where all of the water that is under it or drains off of it goes into the same place. Archibald Lake is located in a fairly small watershed (approximately 2,491 acres). The size of the watershed and surrounding land uses have a significant impact on water quality, especially with respect to the loading of nutrients, sediment, and other pollutants. The surrounding land use for Archibald Lake consists of forested (59.29%), rural residential (18.08%), wetlands (4.78%), pasture/grass (0.36%), agriculture (0.23%) with Archibald Lake surface area accounting for the remaining 17.27% of the watershed area. The watershed is the primary source of phosphorus for Archibald Lake. Water running off of land carries phosphorus to the lake where it is available for algae growth, which in turn decreases water clarity.

Water Quality of Archibald Lake

The Trophic State Index categorization for Archibald Lake is mesotrophic, which means that the lake is moderately productive. Water clarity is consistent with lakes from this region of Wisconsin and indicates that the lake is in good health. The two lobes of Archibald Lake exhibit uniquely different patterns of productivity. The west lobe consistently scores lower on water quality parameters than the east lobe. The differences between the two lobes can be partially attributed to differences in the level of development, with fewer cottages and septic systems in the east lobe. The larger portion of

undeveloped land in the east lobe means that the shoreline and adjacent land are in a more natural state, which reduces stormwater runoff and nutrient loading. The natural landscape tends to capture more nutrients and runoff versus developed landscapes. Below is a graph of water clarity for each lobe of the lake. Water quality has stayed fairly consistent for the past several years. Long-term trends for the water quality of lakes indicates that lakes will naturally become more productive, resulting in lower water quality. In a natural system the transition from a less productive to a more productive state occurs over hundreds of years. The influence of human activities can drastically alter the rate at which lakes become more productive and decrease water quality. Failing septic systems, soil erosion, and phosphorus-rich runoff can significantly impact water quality.



Aquatic Plants and Water Quality

In general lakes with abundant populations of native aquatic plants tend to provide some valuable competition with algae for nutrients. As water quality and clarity decrease, plants are not able to grow as deep in the lake and so they are not as capable of outcompeting the algae for nutrients. In addition to human influences, water quality may be significantly affected by biological components such as Curly-leaf pondweed.

Curly-leaf pondweed is a submerged (submergent) aquatic plant that has the potential to significantly affect the water quality and use of our lake. Curly-leaf pondweed has a unique life cycle that gives it an ecological advantage. The plant begins growing under the ice and dies off by late June. The timing of the die-off is key because the decaying plant releases a lot of phosphorus at a time when conditions are prime for the growth of algae. As Curly-leaf populations increase, so does the potential for a decrease in water clarity. Fortunately we currently do not have Curly-leaf pondweed in Archibald Lake. Five lakes within 40 miles of Archibald Lake have confirmed curly-leaf infestations. Curly-leaf is definitely moving in our direction. You can visit the Wisconsin DNR website for a complete list of lakes infested with Curly-leaf pondweed in our area:

(<http://dnr.wi.gov/topic/Invasives/fact/CurlyLeafPondweed.html>). Eurasian watermilfoil can tolerate much lower light levels than native vegetation. If the water clarity in Archibald Lake decreases, Eurasian watermilfoil will have even more of an advantage over the native plants and it may spread at a faster rate than we are currently observing. Protecting the water quality of our lake has

consequences that go way beyond our own personal enjoyment of the lake. A few simple changes in our behaviors and practices (many of which are suggested in this issue) can significantly help the lake and ensure that the lake will be kept in a healthy state for everyone to enjoy well into the future. We all have a stake in the health of Archibald Lake and we can all find simple ways to not only minimize our impact on the lake but hopefully take steps to improve the quality of this valuable resource.

Three Easy Steps to Protect Water Quality by Kevin Springob

1. Lawn Care

Grass clippings contain phosphorus, the nutrient that turns lakes green with algae. One bushel of fresh grass clippings can contain 0.1 pounds of phosphorus, which is enough to produce 30-50 pounds of algae growth! If at all possible, avoid having grass clippings enter the lake. This simple practice can help our lake stay clear and healthy. Wisconsin residents can no longer apply turf fertilizer containing phosphorus to their lawns or other landscape, except in limited circumstances. The intent of the law is to protect Wisconsin's waterways from phosphorus runoff. Retailers in our area might still carry fertilizers that contain phosphorus. When choosing a fertilizer, be sure to look at the packaging to see if it contains phosphorus. [editor's note: Brenda Nordin of the DNR suggests to have your soil tested before doing any fertilizing. Then you apply only the nutrient needed rather than putting on nutrients that are of no value. It is very easy and will save you money and the lake.]

2. Restore Your Shore

Waves, wind and ice can rob property owners of valuable lakeshore. These forces can cause retaining walls to crumble, and undermine lawns and beaches. Turf grass and exposed soil near the shoreline do little to protect the water quality of a lake. Soil from an eroding shoreline clouds the water and damages aquatic habitat. Runoff flows directly into the lake, along with fertilizers, soil, pet waste and other pollutants from surrounding properties.

Planting native plants near the shoreline has many benefits for the lake. Native plants are indigenous to our region and are well adapted to our climate. Many native plants have significantly longer and more complex roots systems versus turf grass and traditional landscaping plants. The extensive root systems of native plants are far superior at absorbing water and pollutants and can reduce the amount of pollutants from entering our lake. Native plants also provide a much-needed diverse habitat for wildlife and require less watering than traditional landscaping plants and turf grass. Planting a five-foot wide strip of native vegetation can have a significant impact on reducing runoff and pollutant loading to the lake and help to protect water quality. A vegetated buffer of carefully selected native plants will hold the soil in place, while emergent plants in the water break up the force of wind and waves to reduce the stress on the shoreline.

3. Maintain Your Septic System

Sometimes the topic of septic systems can seem like the elephant in the room. Most of us would agree that we want to promote water quality but sometimes there is resistance to the idea of addressing the septic system component due to the expensive nature of maintenance. The following is a brief discussion of septic systems and their impact on water quality. The information was adapted from the New Hampshire Department of Environmental Services.

How do septic systems work?

Septic systems act as the digestive tract for household organic waste and destroy disease-producing bacteria. The most commonly approved systems today consist of a septic tank connected to a leach field. The septic tank stores solid organic waste, and pipes wastewater into the leach field where it is filtered and

drained into the soil below.

How is water quality related to septic systems?

Certain nutrients build up in organic waste from your home and are dissolved in the water that ends up in the leach field. The nutrients that do not get filtered out eventually drain into the water table below the ground or drain into rivers and lakes that may be nearby. Nutrients - especially phosphorus - are vital to plant and algae growth. High levels of phosphorus, however, act as a fertilizer and create an environment where growth is unnaturally rapid. This deprives aquatic animals of vital dissolved oxygen and will speed up the life cycle of a lake through the build up of plant and algal matter.

What can you do to help water quality?

Follow these simple guidelines to help maintain the natural flow of nutrients:

- Pump your septic tank when needed and at least every two to three years.
- Compost your kitchen garbage rather than using a garbage disposal. This keeps many nutrients from directly entering the water system.
- Report any sudden increase in aquatic algae or plant growth to the proper officials. This may be an indication of a phosphorus overload.
- Conserve water whenever possible. The more water in your septic system, the greater the possibility of nutrients leaching out through the system.
- Never flush toxic materials (such as paint, oil, or pesticides) down your drain. Not only do you risk the possibility of tainting your own drinking water, but you will also kill natural bacteria in your septic system that break down organic waste.

County Septic System Information by *Tim McGuire*

The County sends out a notice to homeowners every three years alerting them that an inspection needs to be done and a form sent in. This is the case for all homes that were built in the near past, and all new homes.

Al from Geiter Septic has told me that not all homeowners are on the alert list yet. The County is working on that.

So in a nut shell, all septic systems should be inspected every three years, but at this time not all homes are on the alert list.

Shoreland Restoration Planning and Funding by Kathy Wiggins

A SHORELAND BUFFER reconstruction design seeks to restore functions provided by the original, natural vegetation.



The above picture is a restored shoreline on a property on Archibald Lake.

MYTHS:

An objection I hear is that it will take away the whole beach area. This is not true.

- State law allows 30 feet in any 100 foot frontage to be clear cut, so access to your shore will still be there.
- A corner of your shoreline could be restored and still have clear access to the water.

It's just a bunch of weeds by the shore:

- The Oconto County conservationist will help you select proper native plants. Native plants have long root systems which help hold the soil in place better than do lawn grasses.

It is expensive to hire a landscaper:

- The least expensive method is to not mow your grass a few feet from the shoreline. Native plants will restore themselves.
- Oconto County offers a cost sharing plan which will help with expenses and if you can do the planting yourself it is virtually cost-free. (see below)

OCONTO COUNTY ASSISTANCE:

- Call Ken Dolata, the County Conservationist for an appointment. He will go to your property and explain the program and make recommendations: 920-834-7152, or ken.dolata@co.oconto.wi.us
- The county offers 70% cost sharing up to \$2,500.00 maximum per year.
- You can receive \$12.00 per hour in donated labor for your time planting, etc.

ADDITIONAL ASSISTANCE:

- The Archibald Lake Association has the Marty-Wiggins Shoreland Restoration Fund which will give \$100.00 toward the project. (rain gardens are included in this fund)

SOURCES FOR NATIVE PLANTS: Prairienursery.com and hansonsgardenvillage.com

LITERATURE:

A Fresh Look at Shoreland Restoration: <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Assets/pdfs/GWQ027.pdf>

Protecting and Restoring Shorelands: <http://learningstore.uwex.edu/Assets/pdfs/GWQ038.pdf>

Rain Gardens Help Improve Lake Water Quality by Kathy Wiggins

A “Rain Garden” is simply a shallow depression in your yard that’s planted with native wetland or wet prairie wildflowers and grasses.

It is designed to naturally collect water that runs off from your roof or from other impervious portions of your yard (like the road, your driveway, parking area or patio).

- The water soaks in to your lawn instead of running off into the water which is an aid to the water table.
- It traps pollutants that might be in the runoff and keeps them out of the lake.
- It attracts birds and butterflies.
- It reduces the amount of lawn that you have to mow and gives you more time to enjoy the lake and your family!

The Oconto County Land Conservationist, Ken Dolata, will help you plan your rain garden. See the previous article for his contact information.

LITERATURE:

RAIN GARDENS A how-to manual for homeowners

<http://learningstore.uwex.edu/assets/pdfs/GWQ037.pdf>

Zebra Mussels – Another Aquatic Invasive Threat by Kevin Springob

Species and Origin: Zebra mussels are small, fingernail-sized animals that attach to solid surfaces in water. Adults are 1/4 to 1 1/2 inches long and have D-shaped shells with alternating yellow and brownish colored stripes. Female zebra mussels can produce up to one million eggs per year. These develop into microscopic, free-living larvae (called veligers) that begin to form shells. After two to three weeks, the microscopic veligers start to settle and attach to any firm



surface using "byssal threads". It is the only freshwater mussel that can attach to objects. The vast majority of veligers perish during the settlement period (99% mortality rate), due to mussels settling onto unsuitable substrates such as sand or muck bottoms. If the zebra mussel survives and is able to successfully attach to a surface, the life span varies between 4-9 years.

Impacts: Zebra mussels can cause problems for lakeshore residents and recreationists. Mussels may attach to motors and possibly clog cooling water areas. Shells can cause cuts and scrapes if they grow large enough on rocks, swim rafts and ladders. Anglers may lose tackle as the shells can cut fishing line. Zebra mussels can also attach to native mussels, killing them. Zebra mussels filter plankton from the surrounding water. This filtering can increase water clarity, which might cause more aquatic vegetation to grow at deeper depths. If a lake has high numbers of mussels over large areas, this filter feeding could impact the food chain, reducing food for larval fish and potentially affecting the fisheries of a lake. The consequences to the recreational use of a lake and the fisheries of a lake can be quite severe.

Means of spread: Zebra mussels attach to boats, nets, docks, swim platforms, boat lifts, and can be moved on any of these objects. They also can attach to aquatic plants, making it critical to remove all aquatic vegetation before leaving a lake. Microscopic larvae may be carried in water contained in bait buckets, bilges or any other water moved from an infested lake or river.

Infested lakes within our region: Zebra mussels have been positively identified within several lakes in our area. The closest lake that currently is known to have zebra mussels is approximately 30 miles from Archibald Lake. Below is a list of lakes within our area that have zebra mussel infestations. If you use your boats on any of these lakes please be aware of the potential danger of spreading the infestations.

Oconto County: Machickanee Flowage, Oconto River, Oconto Falls Pond
Forest County: Lake Metonga
Menominee County: Blacksmith Lake, Moshawquit Lake, Moshawquit Lake, Pywaosit Lake



Prevention: There are several easy things that we can all do to prevent the spread of zebra mussels.

- **Inspect**

Thoroughly inspect your boat after leaving another waterbody. Remove all aquatic plants hanging from the boat or trailer before leaving any waterbody. In Minnesota there have been confirmed cases of zebra mussel infestations as a result of moving docks or rafts from one lake to another. Be aware if you are bringing in equipment from other lakes that it may be infested with zebra mussels.

- **Drain**

Drain water from the motor, livewell, bilge and transom wells and any other water from your boat and equipment while on land before leaving any waterbody.

- **Dump**

Trash leftover bait on land, away from water, before leaving any water body. Leftover live aquatic bait that has contacted infested waters should not be taken to uninfested waters.

- **Rinse**

When you get home-before launching your boat into uninfested waters, thoroughly rinse and dry the hull, drive unit, livewells (and livewell pumping system), bilge, trailer, bait buckets, engine cooling system and other boat parts that got wet while in infested waters; use a hard spray from a garden hose. If your boat was in infested waters for a long period of time, or if you find any attached adult mussels, use HOT (104 F) water instead of cold, or tow the boat through a do-it-yourself carwash and use the high pressure hot water to "de-mussel" your boat.

- **Dry**

Boats, motors and trailers should be allowed to dry thoroughly in the sun for at least five days before boating again.

- **Monitor your own shore and equipment**

Zebra mussels can come into our lake from many different sources. A great way to help us monitor and prevent zebra mussel infestations is to keep an eye open for any signs of zebra mussels. If we could all take a few minutes to examine our docks, rafts and boats at the end of the season, we can significantly increase our chances of detecting zebra mussels early. Currently there is no widely accepted means of controlling zebra mussels. Research is ongoing with regards to possible chemical and biological management options but the best thing we can do is practice good housekeeping habits to help prevent Archibald Lake from becoming infested.

DNR Monitoring Program

Amanda Strick from the DNR has been instrumental in coordinating an early detection effort in Oconto County. In 2012, the Oconto County Aquatic Invasive Species Program worked directly with the Gillett Middle School shop class and the Bear Paw Boy Scout Camp to build zebra mussel traps/platforms. These zebra mussel traps or zebra mussel platforms are an early detection tool used to determine the presence/absence of zebra mussels on a water body. The platforms are placed in the water when docks are put back into the water in the spring and sit on the substrate or within



3 feet of the lake bottom until the fall, when the docks are removed from the water. At this time the platforms are collected, scraped and the contents (whatever is attached) get placed in bottles with a preservation solution and sent into the WDNR for testing.

This testing looks for presence of veligers/adult zebra mussels. This helps managers determine lakes at risk and lakes affected by zebra mussels. The platforms were placed in 10 lakes around the county last summer and no mussels were found on these water bodies. In 2012 we had four traps placed in Archibald Lake and in 2013 we have six traps.

Fishing: Disposing of Extra Bait *WDNR information.*

Dumping unused bait in the water or on land has serious repercussions. Discarded worms survive and invade local ecosystems. Non-native worms devour the organic layer on the forest floor which makes it difficult for plants to germinate and survive. This loss would also affect groundnesting birds.

- Dispose of your bait worms and fish bait properly: throw them in the trash, never in the water or on the ground).
- Any unused fish bait that is used in one lake can NOT be used in any other lake.

ALA Board Members

Richard Dvorak

Phone : 920.609.7310

Email : rmedvorak@sbcglobal.net

Fire # : 16567 White Pine Lane

Steve Fleming

Phone: 262.993.4228

Email: stevefleming77@earthlink.net

Fire #: 16506 Appleton Lane

Dick Rankin

Phone: 920.494.4887

Email: Richard.Rankin@snc.edu

Fire #: 16673 Bells Point Road

Branden Harter

Phone: 920.450.7178

Email: bharter@access-inc.com

Fire #: 16745 Topper Lane

Tim McGuire

Phone: 715.850.0501

Email: timandlynn@granitewave.com

Fire #: 6710 Topper Lane

Steve Wagner

Phone: 920.833.6849

Email: birchaven@new.rr.com

Fire #: 16542 Archibald Parkway

Mark Hesselink

Phone: 920.207.6777

Email:

Fire #: 16530W. Archibald Parkway

Betsy Nock

Phone: 414.477.1965

Email: eanock@granitewave.com

Fire #: 16570 Appleton Lane

Kathy Wiggins

Phone: 608.219.9380

Email: marwigs@chorus.net

Fire #: 16560 White Pine Lane