



# CHIPPEWA FLOWAGE AREA PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION

*Established 1983*

S P R I N G 2 0 1 0 N E W S L E T T E R

## FROM DOUG KURTZWEIL, CHAIR

Marvelously melting March greetings from the shore of your Chippewa Flowage. It looks like spring has arrived early — since late February, lots of sunshine, 30s to upper 40s, snow settling, some water running. Absolutely great!!

It has been a relatively mild winter. I believe I saw -20 or colder only around a half dozen times. The propane supply has held up nicely and although the handle on my 16 year old shovel broke over a month ago, it hasn't mattered. If I could choose between a mild winter and a short one, it would be short every time. I don't feel bad at all about getting both.

It sounds like the Flowage is coming through in good shape, oxygen-wise, at least so far. The numbers were dropping in February, like they always do, but seemed to have stabilized or even begun to come back a little with the warming weather. However, from now until ice-out is always the most critical time.

We are a little early with this 'edition.' That's because your Board wants to encourage ALL of you to attend the Conservation Congress Hearings held in EVERY county in the state on Monday, April 12, at 7:00PM. The Fisheries report on pages 4 - 6 will provide some details. There are at least 4 questions on the ballot that WILL have definite impact on your Chippewa Flowage for years to come. One deals with the BASS and WALLEYE SIZE LIMITS. Another would open your Flowage up to MOTOR TROLLING for all species. Another would expand ICE FISHING to include bass and northern pike. The last would allow PAN-FISHING YEAR-ROUND (including crappies) but REDUCE the daily bag limit to 10 in total (perch, bluegill, and crappie, combined) — YEAR-ROUND. The total possession limit would then be 20, equal to 2 daily limits. PLEASE go the Hearing at the location of your choice (you do not have to live in that county) speak out, and VOTE!!!

I remain extremely disappointed with the DNR's bass/walleye proposal. Flowage community leaders are engaging in a number of efforts to set the stage for a walleye 'comeback', hopefully in most of our lifetimes. Regardless of where the recruitment comes from, natural reproduction or expensive hatchery fish, the absolutely ESSENTIAL component necessary for a successful restoration effort has to be: the reduction of Largemouth Bass numbers to a more traditional level. We MUST harvest every Largemouth Bass we can in order to have any chance to achieve that. Ice them, clean them, soak them, and cook them! They are not a bad fish on the table! Within 4 years of a successful reduction, the walleye fishery should be back to what it was 8 or 9 years ago. If we don't harvest Largemouth Bass, the greatest inland walleye fishery northwestern Wisconsin has ever known, is history!

So, get your license. Put on fresh line. Sharpen your hooks. Get ready to enjoy another season in the greatest place on the planet—your Chippewa Flowage. We've got some work to do!

*16th ANNUAL SPRING  
FLING*

*Saturday, June 12, 2010*

*at Treeland Resort*

*from 4:00 — 6:00 pm*

*Details on pages 3 & 8*



## IMPORTANT INFORMATION

from your Fish Committee  
on pages 4 — 6.

Be sure you read it immediately.

**BIG CHIP  
FISH FEST**



# COMMITTEE REPORTS

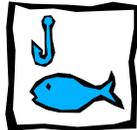
## CLEAN BOATS, CLEAN WATERS

See pages 9 — 11



## FISHERIES by John Kaiser

See pages 4 — 6



## INVASIVE SPECIES by Dennis Clagett



Spring greetings to all members. As in past years, I will be raising beetles as a biological control measure to prevent the spread of purple loosestrife. The beetles, in conjunction with the work of our Adopt-A-Shoreline volunteers, are showing signs of keeping this invasive in check; but we must not be complacent! Although we have established four or five self-sustaining beetle colonies, I saw many NEW infestations of loosestrife last summer. These will be key areas for volunteers to monitor and control.

### **A NOTE TO OUR VOLUNTEERS:**

If we receive the DNR grant recently applied for by the CFAPOA, part of our association's responsibility will be the completion of a survey form similar to the one we did four years ago. The survey would also have other invasives to record. To help with the identification of these other plants, I will distribute a recently published Field Guide of Wisconsin's Terrestrial Invasive Plants to each set of volunteers.

I am hoping I can count on our volunteers to continue their participation in our endeavor to control invaders on our lake. If you cannot work your section this year, please call me at 715-462-4814, or e-mail me at [rclagett@centurytel.net](mailto:rclagett@centurytel.net). As always, new volunteers are needed and appreciated. THANK YOU!

## MEMBERSHIP by Carolyn Fritsch

As property owners, we all have a common interest in the preservation of the Chippewa Flowage; and we believe the more participants in this association

the more clout to influence the outcome of regulations and direction of this, our pristine resource. As a result of our recent membership drive and returning members, we are now **373** members strong! Please welcome these new members:

- |                           |                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Steve Bordenschatz        | Deerfoot Rd        |
| Don Bruseth               | W. Cty. Rd. CC     |
| Tom Bruseth               | W. Cty. Rd. CC     |
| Tom Duffy                 | Summers Point Lane |
| Jeff & Jackie Harvey      | Chip-A.Flo Rd      |
| Bill & Kay Janney         | Woodland Drive     |
| Elane Meo                 | Buckley Drive      |
| John & Pat Meulemans      | Flowage Rd         |
| Rob & Rebecca Nesse       | N River Rd         |
| James Plunkett            | Steavens Rd        |
| Warren Reuss              | Gardner Rd         |
| Bart Trebnick             | Harmony Bend       |
| Howard & Tina Schumaker & |                    |
| Don & Patty Witte         | Lot 2 CSM          |

WELCOME!

New members are welcome any time. Members are encouraged to invite anyone living within two miles of the high water mark of the Chippewa Flowage to join, and you will find an application at: [www.cfapoa.org](http://www.cfapoa.org) – click *JOIN*. Current annual dues are \$25.

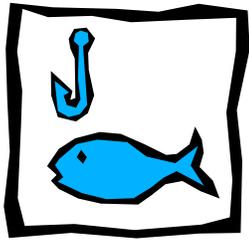
## RECRUITMENT by Nancy Ruhlow

In an effort to expand our membership and allow everyone living on or near the Flowage the opportunity to join us, a Recruitment Committee was established this past fall. Our first step was to create a brochure about CFAPOA. It lists membership benefits, explains what we do, lists 10 of our recent and ongoing projects, gives our mission statement, lists the various organizations CFAPOA partners with, and how to join, etc.

Membership invitations and brochures were then mailed to property owners/renters who don't already belong to CFAPOA. Approximately 400 were sent.

Once this was done, we began to concentrate on potential members who reside in the various campgrounds and trailer/RV parks that border our lake.

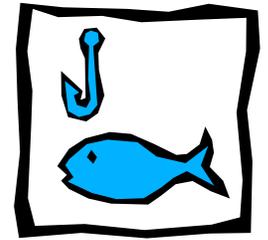




## **FISHERIES COMMITTEE REPORT**

John Kaiser - Chair, Terry Kinderman, Terry Moe, Rick Marks

### **ALERT - IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT NEW FISHING REGULATIONS PROPOSED FOR THE CHIPPEWA FLOWAGE!!!!**



The CFAPOA Fisheries Committee has been working very hard to address proposed fishing regulation changes that will be voted on at the 2010 Spring Fish and Wildlife Rules Hearings. The Sawyer County Hearing is scheduled for MONDAY APRIL 12, 7:00 PM AT THE WINTER HIGH SCHOOL. Several proposals affect the Chippewa Flowage and if implemented will take effect in 2011. The Fisheries Committee and CFAPOA Board think it is important for members to be aware of the proposals and to vote at the hearing. To that end, this Fisheries article is intended to identify which proposed rule changes (called Questions at the hearing) affect the Flowage, to present CFAPOA Board votes on the questions, and to provide some rationale for Committee and Board positions.

#### **Background:**

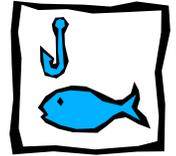
The principal source for the current hearing Questions is the Fishery Management Plan (FMP), Chippewa Flowage, Sawyer County, Wisconsin, August, 2007 prepared by local DNR Fisheries Biologists Dave Neuswanger and Frank Pratt. This Plan incorporated input from a June 17, 2005 stakeholders visioning session, from our CFAPOA August 7, 2005 Annual Meeting, and from review by the LCO Conservation Department.

One significant development since 2005 and the August, 2007 Plan dates has been the serious concern about loss of several recent, consecutive walleye spawning year classes. Poor survival has been documented by almost nonexistent catches of young of the year (YOY) walleye during fall shoreline electro-fishing surveys conducted by DNR and Tribal fishery crews over the past four years. Further, only two strong year classes have been produced in the last ten years since 2000. Through extensive literature review and communications with other fisheries scientists, our local fish managers believe intra-guild competition between largemouth bass and walleye is the primary reason for the degrading walleye population. Simply, in response to habitat changes, the exploding bass population is consuming young walleye in shared vegetation habitat. This situation resulted in local rule change proposals that in general would encourage bass harvest and favor walleye survival.

Typically, no single action can correct an ecological problem but several collective actions do have a better chance of doing so. Some actions are included in the current rule change proposals and the Fisheries Committee believes they should be supported so this opportunity is not lost. Some desirable rule changes such as managing largemouth and smallmouth bass as separate species and moving the bass season opening to the first Saturday in May were rejected within DNR but they have a good chance at future passage. The Chippewa Flowage Fish Fest education event, water level management for weed control, and extended growth walleye stocking are also potential tools. The point is that all of these potential tools/actions need to be evaluated, implemented and monitored to foster long term attainment of goals presented in the Fishery Management Plan and desired by Flowage stewards.

As final background you should know that there is a great deal of worry about the walleye status and a great deal of anger about the DNR rule making process (especially by non-local fisheries personnel). There are several political actions taking place to perhaps change procedures and expedite actions. This may be well and good but current rule questions still need to be voted on so please do your best to make your personal position known.

# Let your opinion be known.

**The Rule Change Questions follow with CFAPOA Board vote indicated:**Question # 4: Do you favor allowing motor trolling in all waters in Sawyer County?

YES = 0, No = 12

DNR says "Motor trolling poses no other biological threat to muskellunge, walleye or any other species than conventional angling and the DNR endorses removal of motor trolling prohibitions wherever that removal is locally supported"

The Fisheries Committee recommended defeating this question. In the FMP motor trolling was paired with a proposal to limit the number of lines for open-water angling to one line, after October 1, in those Sawyer County lakes which have a 50" muskellunge minimum size limit. The purpose was to minimize "gut hooking" and killing muskellunge. The one line proposal was submitted but did not make it through DNR. Therefore, motor trolling, social issues aside, introduces an additional harvest risk for muskellunge AND FOR WALLEYE that currently does not exist. Additional harvest compromises attainment of FMP goals for muskellunge and walleye.

Question # 5: Do you favor moving the last day of the open season for northern pike and largemouth and smallmouth bass from November 30 to the first Sunday in March on the Chippewa Flowage and all connected waters upstream of the Chippewa flowage (Winter) dam?

YES = 7, NO = 5

DNR says this "would direct more harvest onto northern pike and largemouth bass which is a current management objective for the Chippewa Flowage fishery. However, because of current concern about declining walleye recruitment in the Chippewa Flowage, the Department recommends retaining the current prohibition on walleye harvest."

The Fisheries Committee recommended supporting this question. This is consistent with the FMP and addresses the bass/walleye and northern pike/muskellunge predation competition problems by allowing ice fishing harvest of walleye and muskellunge predators. Winter ice fishing harvest of walleye and muskellunge is NOT allowed by this proposal and traditionally, northern pike are highly sought after during the winter. Inclusion of smallmouth bass (which do not prey on walleye) in the question was not proposed by local DNR but ended up being included because DNR "the greater" has not yet agreed to manage the two bass species separately. This will likely be addressed in the future but in the interim, education to not harvest small size smallmouth bass will need to be activated.

The close CFAPOA Board vote was likely do to a negative opinion some Board members have about ice fishing on the flowage.

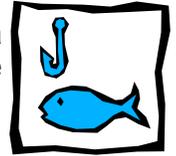
Question # 6: Do you favor creating a continuous (year-round) open season for all panfish with a daily bag of 10 per day (aggregate) on the Chippewa Flowage and all connected waters upstream of the Chippewa flowage (Winter) dam?

YES = 6, NO = 5, ABSTAIN = 1

DNR says "Growing angler interest in allowing ice fishing prompted a regulation change in 1997 which allows a daily bag limit of 15 panfish (excluding crappie which is still closed) from December 1 to the first Sunday in March and a daily bag limit of 25 panfish, of which only 15 may be crappie, from the first Saturday in May through November 30. This combined harvest has not damaged panfish populations. In addition, a Conservation Congress Advisory Question to allow some winter harvest of crappie was approved at the 2009 spring hearings. Changing the panfish daily bag limit to 10 in aggregate will provide a standard harvest limit year-round . . . while extending the seasonal angling opportunity by several months."

The Fisheries Committee recommended supporting this question. A healthy panfish population exists in the Chippewa Flowage and current harvest has not endangered it. The new proposal extends the open season

by only two months, but reduces the year-round daily bag limit to 10, including crappie. This is a conservative change recommended by local fish managers as one which will not threaten the panfish population. The local managers did not want to change to a bag limit that, if too liberal, could possibly cause harm that would be difficult to fix. The Fisheries Committee agrees.



Question # 20: Do you favor reducing the daily bag limit for walleye from 5 to 3 fish and increasing the minimum size restriction from 15 to 18 inches, and eliminating the current 14-inch minimum size restriction for largemouth and smallmouth bass in the Chippewa Flowage upstream from the Chippewa Flowage (Winter) dam in Sawyer County?

YES = 10, NO = 2

*NOTE: The walleye bag limit has been 3, not 5 and there is currently no size limit on walleye. The question is written as is because DNR lumped 21 northwest Wisconsin lakes together in the same question.*

The Fisheries Committee recommended supporting this question. Local DNR fish managers recommended a 3 walleye bag, one over 14" limit for the Flowage consistent with the FMP. The DNR end result was a uniform 3 bag, 18" minimum size limit for all 21 northwest Wisconsin Lakes. While the Fisheries Committee and CFAPOA Board are not happy with the 18" size limit, it is more conservative than the one over 14" limit because all walleye less than 18" are protected. Also, while the 18" size limit directs harvest to larger fish, fishery scientists assure that spawning stock will not be eliminated but will be present in adequate numbers to sustain reproduction.

The unpopular 18" walleye size limit should not be viewed so negatively that it prevents elimination of the 14" minimum size limit on bass. Eliminating the 14" bass minimum size limit is very important, and along with allowing winter harvest of bass is a good start to reducing largemouth bass predation on walleye. Future elimination of early season bass protection and managing largemouth and smallmouth bass separately will provide more comprehensive management opportunities for walleye and bass on the Chippewa Flowage.

Question # 31 – Eliminating Fish Refuges in Sawyer County dealt with seven refuges, one of which is the West Fork of the Chippewa River below the Moose Lake dam and reads: Do you support removing seasonal fishing prohibitions on the Chippewa Flowage for 500 feet below Moose Lake (Sawyer County)?

The Fisheries Committee could be wrong on this question, but disagreed with fish manager Frank Pratt who indicates that walleye spawning is finished before the spring season fish opening. That may be the case, but in light of the current walleye decline, the committee took a conservative approach to advocate defeating this question and continuing the refuge status below Moose Lake.

*Note: A vote on this question relates to all seven refuges.*

**To all CFAPOA members:** Sorry for the length of this article, but a great deal of effort has been invested in considering the new fish regulation proposals for our Chippewa Flowage. As stated, there are a lot of opinions, emotions and social, political and economic factors that are in play surrounding these proposals. The Fisheries Committee tried very hard to be objective and focus on the biological merit of the potential rule changes and what will be best for the long term fishery of the Chippewa Flowage. It was also recognized that all management needs cannot be accomplished at once. There does need to be a beginning and by staying on top of actions affecting the flowage, in the long run, adaptive management should lead to the best possible resource.

It was important to the Committee and Board that Association members are aware, educated and involved. It is still up to you to make up your own mind and act according to your interests.

## 17th ANNUAL CFAPOA HOLIDAY PARTY

by Donna Gilbertson & Terry Kinderman

Ninety CFAPOA members met at RayJay's Restaurant on the evening of December 12, 2009, to celebrate the Holiday Season. Ray Lopez and his staff prepared a buffet featuring a wide assortment of delicious appetizers, entrees and dessert that were enjoyed by 90 people.



During the evening, drawings for door prizes provided by many of our membership (too numerous to mention) were awarded to 89 lucky participants (Sorry, Denny!). The raffle was equally successful; thanks to Santa's Elf (Jane Montag), who took time out from her North Pole duties for the evening.

Information was provided to those who attended, by Jim and Jane Montag, concerning the "Clean Boats, Clean Waters" and "Vial for Life" programs.

Donations were made to NHS (Northwoods Humane Society) and to the HCFS (Hayward Community Food Shelf) in the form housekeeping supplies, food items and cash. Thank you to all who donated to these worthwhile organizations Thank you everyone involved in the planning, execution and attendance of the event.

## FISHING & BOATING VIOLATIONS

Please remember, if you see something that you know or suspect is against the law or dangerous, please contact a local DNR warden. Our eyes and calls can assist them in making the Chippewa Flowage a safer and better place for all. All calls are kept confidential.

**1-800-TIP-WDNR**



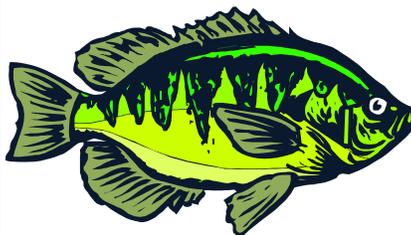
## WINTER DISSOLVED OXYGEN MONITORING REPORT

Monitoring is being done by Terry Kinderman and Bill Janney

The monitoring plan developed includes the 12 DNR recommended sites which are fixed with GPS locations. Six sites were added in 2010 to sample targeted areas of interest. A primary sentinel site is located at the Hwy CC Bridge. It represents all water flowing from the west side of the Flowage. Six west side sites include: Crane Lake, Chief Lake, Tyner Lake, Blueberry Flats, and West Center near Birch Island. Five east side sites include: Hay Lake South near Eagle's Nest Island, Moore's Bay, Near the Winter Dam, Pokegama Lake, and East Center (mid-open water area south of Pete's Bar). Xcel data for water elevation and discharge is noted for every sample date. Snow cover, ice thickness, and water depth is recorded for all sites on all dates. Site data include temperature (Fahrenheit), dissolved oxygen (mg/l or ppm), and percent saturation. Each parameter is typically measured directly under the ice, at one foot increments down to ten feet under the ice, and then at five foot increments down to the last measurement one foot above the bottom.

So far during the 2009-10 winter, sampling has been conducted on January 5, 12, 19, February 2, 8, 16, 22, 28, and March 1, 2010. Flowage drawdown started between January 5 and January 12. Discharge at the dam increased from 311 CFS to 550 CFS and reduced to 500 CFS after January 12 and remained at 500 CFS at least through March 1. On March 1, average ice thickness was about 24 inches and under ice water elevation had decreased about three feet from January 5 to March 1. Under ice water elevation as of March 1 is approximately 1308 which means the Flowage is 5 feet lower than 1313 full pool elevation.

The good news is that under ice dissolved oxygen conditions at most sites are excellent. Four sites are exhibiting some worrisome oxygen loss at water depths greater than 7 feet from the bottom of the ice. These sites are Crane Lake, Tyner Dog Leg, West Central (east of Birch Island) and Crystal Lake. Data will continue to be collected as long as ice conditions are safe and will tell us what is happening under the ice as winter progresses and water level is lowered by Xcel. If low dissolved oxygen concentrations indicate possible stress to fish, DNR, LCO, and Xcel will be contacted to determine additional monitoring needs and document degraded areas.



**WISCONSIN ASSOCIATION OF LAKES (WAL)**

by Chris Jeffords

**What is the purpose of Slow-no-wake Restrictions?**

The slow-no-wake requirements were created to minimize conflict between various user groups, avoid accidents or lessen their severity, protect human life, provide safe swimming zones, assure and encourage multiple use of surface waters, reduce shoreline erosion, protect fish spawning areas and protect wetlands, bogs and other sensitive areas.

- ▶ In Wisconsin, a "slow-no-wake" speed is that speed at which a vessel moves as slow as possible while still maintaining steering control.
- ▶ In Wisconsin, it is illegal to operate a PERSONAL WATERCRAFT (PWC) at a speed in excess of Slow-No-Wake within 200 feet of the shoreline of any lake.
- ▶ Previously, the law required ALL WATERCRAFT to operate at Slow-No-Wake speed within 100 feet of docks, piers, and buoyed restricted areas.

**Governor Doyle visits Washburn County to sign two environmental related bills.**

On July 10, 2009 Gov Doyle and Co-sponsors Sen Jauch and Rep. Milroy attended a bill signing ceremony at the Totogatic Park on the Minong Flowage. He signed the bill that prohibits BOATS from creating a wake within 100 ft of the shoreline. Commenting "We are following our neighbor states that already have this restriction to help protect users and our lakes", this law is planned to go in effect this current 2010 boating season.



*Working for clean, safe, healthy lakes for everyone*

*16th ANNUAL SPRING FLING RESERVATION*

*Saturday, June 12, 2010 at Treland Resort from 4:00 — 6:00 pm*

*(Reservation requested by May 28th, please)*

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Name \_\_\_\_\_

*\$7.00 per person (hors d'oeuvres only — cash bar available)*

*I (We) will bring and donate a raffle item: \_\_\_ yes \_\_\_ no*

*Donations for the Hayward Community Food Shelf & Northwoods Humane Society welcome.*

*Send your reservation and check payable to CFAPOA to:*

*CFAPOA, PO Box 555, Hayward, WI 54843-0555*

*Reservations are NOT refundable after May 28th*





## **CLEAN BOATS, CLEAN WATERS**

By Jim Montag



Get your calendars out and reserve Friday night, April 23rd, or Saturday morning, April 24th, for the Clean Boats Clean Waters seminar on Aquatic Invasive Species. It promises to be a fun and informational event.

### **What are Aquatic Invasive Species?**

Aquatic Invasive species are plants, animals and pathogens that are "out of place." A species is regarded as invasive if it has been introduced by human action to a location, area, or region where it did not previously occur naturally (i.e., is not native), becomes capable of establishing a breeding population in the new location without further intervention by humans, and spreads widely throughout the new location.

### **Why are Aquatic Invasive Species a Problem?**

Aquatic invasive species often leave their predators and competitors behind in their native ecosystems. Without these natural checks and balances they are able to reproduce rapidly and out-compete native species. Once established they can alter ecological relationships among native species and can affect ecosystem function, economic value of ecosystems, and human health.

### **How Do They Become A Problem?**

Humans have created conditions where plants and animals can aggressively invade and dominate water bodies in three ways:

- Introducing exotic species (from other regions or countries) who lack natural competitors and predators to keep them in check.
- Disrupting the delicate balance of native ecosystems by changing environmental conditions (e.g., stream sedimentation, ditching, building roads) or by restricting or eliminating natural processes (e.g., fire). In such instances, even some native plants and animals can become invasive.
- Spreading invasive species through various methods. Some examples:
  - Moving watercrafts from waterbody to waterbody without removing invasive plants and animals or draining water
  - Moving live fish from a waterbody
  - Releasing live non-native animals and plants into the wild
  - Carrying seeds of invasive plants on footwear or pet's fur

### **Why Should We Care?**

#### **► Economics**

In the United States, expenses associated with ecological damage and control of invasive species is estimated at \$137 billion per year and increasing.

In Wisconsin, some industries affected negatively by invasive species include sport and commercial fishing, forestry, and raw water users (power companies and utilities). These expenses are passed on to Wisconsin consumers (for example, in the form of higher water and electric bills)

The Great Lakes sport and commercial fishing industry, valued at almost \$4.5 billion, is at risk due to the growing numbers of invasive species present in its waters. For example, invasive round gobies eat the eggs of sport fish such as small-mouth bass, trout and sturgeon in the near shore areas of Lake Michigan.



### ► Health

Simply rubbing against wild parsnip with bare skin can cause burned and blistering arms and legs. This roadside and grassland invasive is spreading rapidly in Wisconsin, but few people know of its dangerous impacts.

### ► Ecology

Humans have created conditions where plants and animals can aggressively invade and dominate natural areas and waterways in three ways:

- **Introducing** exotic species (from other regions or countries) who lack natural competitors and predators to keep them in check.
- **Disrupting** the delicate balance of native ecosystems by changing environmental conditions (e.g., stream sedimentation, ditching, building roads) or by restricting or eliminating natural processes (e.g., fire). In such instances, even some native plants and animals can become invasive.
- **Spreading** invasive species through various methods (e.g., moving watercrafts from waterbody to waterbody without removing invasive plants and animals, roadside mowing, and importing firewood).

The net result is a loss of diversity of our native plants and animals as invasive species rapidly multiply and take over. About 42% of the species on the federal Threatened or Endangered species lists are at risk primarily because of invasive species.

In our woodlands, garlic mustard can completely cover the ground with first- and second-year plants in a matter of years. This European garden herb not only steals most light and nutrient resources from our native wildflowers, it is also thought to secrete a chemical into the soil that inhibits growth of other plants.

### ► Recreation

Hunters, hikers and birdwatchers are finding that they can no longer walk in their favorite natural areas. Thorny multiflora rose, dense stands of buckthorn and other invaders fill in the understory of our once open forests and grasslands. As the habitat is modified by such invasive plant species, the wildlife that depends on it disappears as well. Invasive animals such as the mute swan can also change our wildlife opportunities by chasing away all waterfowl from the waterbodies that they occupy.

Fishing outings can result in disappointment as aquatic invasive species modify our lake and stream habitat. Invasive animals such as the rusty crayfish gobble up aquatic plants like underwater lawn mowers, reducing habitat for native fish at every stage of their life cycle. They may even eat the eggs of our favorite sport fish. Eurasian water milfoil can clog boat motors, preventing free movement throughout Wisconsin waters.

This threatens a national sport and commercial fishing industry that supports 81,000 jobs in the Great Lakes region.

## How does the DNR control aquatic invasives?

### ► Watercraft Inspection

This effort involves dissemination of information to anglers and recreational boaters to make them aware of what invasive species look like and what precautions they should take to avoid spreading them. It also involves visual inspection of boats to make sure they are "clean" and demonstration to the public of how to take the proper steps to clean their boats, trailers, and boating equipment. Watercraft inspectors also install signs at boat landings informing boaters of infestation status, state law, and steps to prevent spreading invasives.

### ► Monitoring

This effort involves monitoring for aquatic invasive species, including zebra mussels, Eurasian water milfoil, spiny waterfleas, and rusty crayfish. For zebra mussels, it involves collecting samples for veliger (larval zebra mussel) analyses and deployment of substrate samplers. There are also specific sampling procedures for spiny waterfleas and rusty crayfish.

► **Clean Boats, Clean Waters Volunteer program**

Sponsored by the Chippewa Flowage Area Property Owners Association, this program offers training on how to organize a watercraft inspection program, how to inspect boats and equipment, and how to interact with the public. Volunteers are also encouraged to help monitor for aquatic invasives. Please join us.



► **How can I help?**

Controlling invasive species is difficult and costly, and eradicating them is often impossible. Whenever possible, preventing invasive species from arriving in the first place is the best option.

Please join us in our Clean Boats Clean Waters Program. Contact Jim Montag, Director and Clean Boats Clean Waters Coordinator at 715-266-2990 or e-mail me at [Jim@haywardoutfitters.com](mailto:Jim@haywardoutfitters.com)

## The Big Chip Fish Fest

by Barb Czarnecki

**We need your help** to restore a healthy walleye population on the Chippewa Flowage. Our walleye fishery is on the verge of collapse due to consecutive unsuccessful spawning seasons and a corresponding increase in largemouth bass.

**Please release** all walleyes under 15" to protect the majority of the existing spawning population and the extended growth fingerlings which are being stocked

**Our walleye fishery can recover** by targeted stocking of extended growth fingerlings and by selective harvest of largemouth bass. High populations of largemouth bass and walleyes cannot coexist in the same body of water. Small mouth bass do not impact the walleye population. Catch and release of small mouth bass is encouraged.

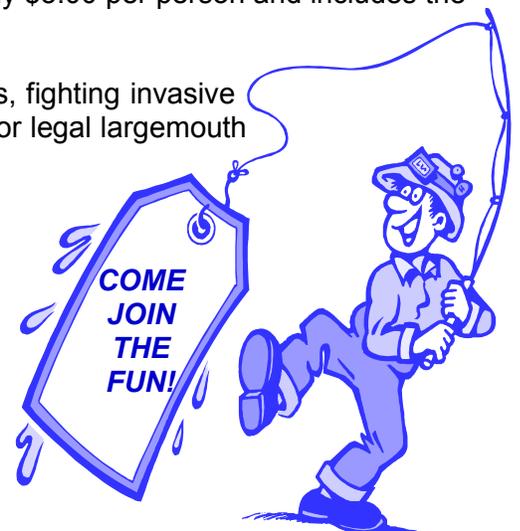
**Come to the Big Chip Fish Fest** and enjoy delicious largemouth bass and northern pike cooked to perfection at the family style shore lunch.

*Proceeds of the Big Chip Fish Fest  
will be used to help restore the walleye fishery  
through stocking of extended growth walleye fingerlings.*

It's a family fish fry held on Father's Day. The first 125 children 13 and under with event buttons will receive a **free** rod and reel combination. The event participation button is only \$5.00 per person and includes the meal. Buttons available at Chippewa Flowage area resorts.

**Raffles & Demonstrations** on fish filleting, clean boats/clean waters, fighting invasive species, and more. Button holders donating northern pike 18" - 32" or legal largemouth bass up to 19" will receive a **free** raffle ticket.

**Sunday June 20, 2010**  
**The Landing Resort on Hwy CC**  
**Event site opens at 8:00 AM.**  
**Start fishing early!**  
**Shore lunch starts at 11:00 AM**  
**Raffles all day.**



*Please share this with  
a friend or neighbor!*

CHIPPEWA FLOWAGE AREA  
PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION  
**2009 — 2010**  
MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION  
(Please print or type)

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Home Street Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Home Town, State & Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Local Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Local Area Address \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Local Area Town, State & Zip \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

*2009 — 2010 membership = \$25 per property  
Properties joining after May 1st will have  
membership benefits until August, 2011.*

*Please return this form and your \$25 check to:  
CFAPOA  
PO Box 555  
Hayward, WI 54843-0555*

*An application form is also available  
on our website: [www.cfapoa.org](http://www.cfapoa.org)*

Please check this box if you'd  
like someone to contact you  
about volunteering for CFAPOA  
projects.



**CFAPOA 2009 — 2010  
BOARD OF DIRECTORS**

Doug Kurtzweil, Chair	462-9679
John Kaiser, Vice Chair	462-3450
Barb Schweig, Secretary	945-2340
Patti Jeffords, Treasurer	945-3085
Dennis Clagett	462-4814
Barb Czarnecki	462-9731
Donna Gilbertson	945-2817
Chris Jeffords	945-3085
Terry Kinderman	462-3733
Rick Marks	462-3072
Jim Montag	266-2990
Terry Moe	462-3033
Nancy Ruhlow	945-2340

**HOW TO CONTACT US**

CFAPOA, PO Box 555, Hayward, WI 54843-0555  
[cfapoa@yahoo.com](mailto:cfapoa@yahoo.com)  
[www.cfapoa.org](http://www.cfapoa.org)

**TOWN OF HUNTER  
2010-2011 DUMP HOURS**

[<http://home.centurytel.net/huntertownship>]

**Summer hours**

**May 1, 2010 to September 25, 2010**

*Saturdays — 8:00 am to 2:00 pm*

*Mondays & Wednesdays — 8:00 am to 1:00 pm*

**Winter hours**

**October 2, 2010 to April 25, 2011**

*Saturdays only — 9:00 am to 2:00 pm*

Garbage Stickers can be purchased  
at Hillman's Grocery Store located on Cty Hwy B

*(Please cut on dashed lines and post for future reference.)*

# **Protecting Your Waterfront Investment\***

*Below are direct excerpts from this publication.*

## ***Healthy watersheds make healthy lakes and high property values.***

The quality of our lakes and streams is ultimately a reflection of how we take care of our land.

A watershed is the land area that drains to a lake or stream. Waterfront property owners, inland residents, recreational users, agricultural producers and other businesses all can play a positive role in maintaining and improving the water quality of our lakes and streams.

## ***How will shoreland stewardship practices affect your pocketbook?***

A recent study of over 1,000 waterfront properties in Minnesota found that when all other factors are equal, properties on lakes with clearer water commanded significantly higher property prices. In other words, people prefer clean water and will pay more to live on lakes with better water quality. What you and your neighbors do to sustain or improve water quality will improve resale potential. On the other hand, if water quality is degraded, lower property values could result.

### ***10 Simple Shoreland Stewardship Practices***

- Step #1 Choose zero-phosphorus fertilizer*
- Step #2 Properly dispose of household hazardous wastes*
- Step #3 Minimize erosion*
- Step #4 Inspect and maintain your septic system regularly*
- Step #5 Reduce the hard surfaces like rooftops and driveways on your property*
- Step #6 Plant trees and shrubs or protect your wooded areas*
- Step #7 Direct downspouts onto your lawn or landscaping, not onto hard surfaces*
- Step #8 Install a rain barrel*
- Step #9 Build a rain garden*
- Step #10 Protect or restore your shoreland buffer*

*Protecting Your Waterfront Investment* was written by  
Lynn Markham & Kate Demorest, Center for Land Use Education, UW Extension.  
Copies may be obtained from  
University of Wisconsin Extension (UWEX Publication GWQ044, R-06-07-20M-50) or  
Wisconsin DNR (DNR PUB WT—821-2005)

CHIPPEWA FLOWAGE AREA PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION  
P.O. Box 555  
HAYWARD, WI 54843-0555



## Please mark your calendar

- |                |                                                       |
|----------------|-------------------------------------------------------|
| 4/1/10         | CFAPOA Board Meeting — 6 pm at Town of Hunter Hall    |
| 4/23 & 4/24    | Clean Boats Clean Water Training Sessions             |
| 5/6/10         | CFAPOA Board Meeting — 7 pm at Town of Hunter Hall    |
| 6/3/10         | CFAPOA Board Meeting — 7 pm at Town of Hunter Hall    |
| <b>6/12/10</b> | <b>16th Spring Fling at Treeland's Resorts</b>        |
| <b>6/20/10</b> | <b>Big Chip Fish Fest at the Landing</b>              |
| 7/1/10         | CFAPOA Board Meeting — 7 pm at Town of Hunter Hall    |
| 8/5/10         | CFAPOA Board Meeting — 7 pm at Town of Hunter Hall    |
| <b>8/1/10</b>  | <b>Annual Meeting &amp; Picnic at Deer Run Resort</b> |