

JESSIE LAKE WATERSHED ASSOCIATION



JESSIE JABBER

VOL.8, NO. 1

SPRING 2005

GREETINGS FROM PRESIDENT HAROLD GOETZMAN:

As we look forward to the new lake season, I hope this finds you all well and enjoying the spring weather. I feel very fortunate to be thinking about my favorite place for fishing and recreation, the cabin at Jessie Lake. We just returned from a trip to Africa where we visited the largest fresh water lake in Africa. Lake Victoria is also the second largest lake in the world and compared to Lake Superior the water quality is rather striking. We don't realize how well off we are both environmentally and economically until you visit other parts of the world. I remember reading that if you have food in the fridge, clothes on your back and a roof to sleep under you are richer than 75% of the people in this world. However, if you also have money in the bank then you are in the top 8% of the worlds wealthy. So we definitely have much to be thankful for as we enjoy our lake properties. As taxpayers we can take some credit for the \$1.45 million we donate each year towards rhinoceros and tiger conservation. We also put \$500,000 per year into the Audubon at Home Program to help homeowners make their backyards more wildlife-friendly (wonder how we get some). As I settle back into reality and realize there is a newsletter to prepare and JLWA business waiting, I am again energized by the fact that people are paying their dues, contributing and offering comments.

Usually at this time I struggle with what the goals of the Association should be for the next year and how do we get there? At the start of this year we still plan on monitoring the walleye spawning, keeping Spring Creek free of debris, installing loon nesting platforms, water sampling for phosphorous, and taking Secchi disk readings for water clarity. We are also looking forward to a new project, suggested by Marne Flicker, involving a pontoon fishing/ride day for seniors from Deer River. Also, remember to save the time for our third annual picnic on July 28th with hosts Wally and Marilyn Russell on the west side of Jessie Lake.

As you may remember, based on the results of our previous Clean Water Partnership (CWP) grant work, we applied for a Phase II grant two years ago. However, the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency (MPCA) did not select us for funding and with our agency partners we agreed to update our application and resubmit it this past fall. Again with funds short, this was converted in March to a smaller grant application by SWCD (tentatively approved for \$23,000) to pay for the first step, which is to establish a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) based on the groundwork laid out by the completed comprehensive CWP study. Since the MPCA placed Jessie Lake on the 2004 impaired waters list for excess nutrients (phosphorous), they will be required to come up with an action plan in three years. Upon completion of writing the TMDL for Jessie Lake by SWCD and approval from the EPA in 2007, funding will be sought to begin implementing management practices to achieve and maintain the TMDL water quality goals. At this point in time we are in a holding pattern until this fall when funds are dispersed, but water quality still remains a high priority for JLWA. Fortunately, we enjoyed a clear water year in 2004 due to the cold-water temperature through most of the summer.

In the meantime, we all need to remember that life is short and one must enjoy the present time and events that bring lifetime memories. Being good stewards of the water and land can make these events happen and make one feel good about the legacy of our resources being left behind in the Jessie Lake Watershed.

SPRING MEETING

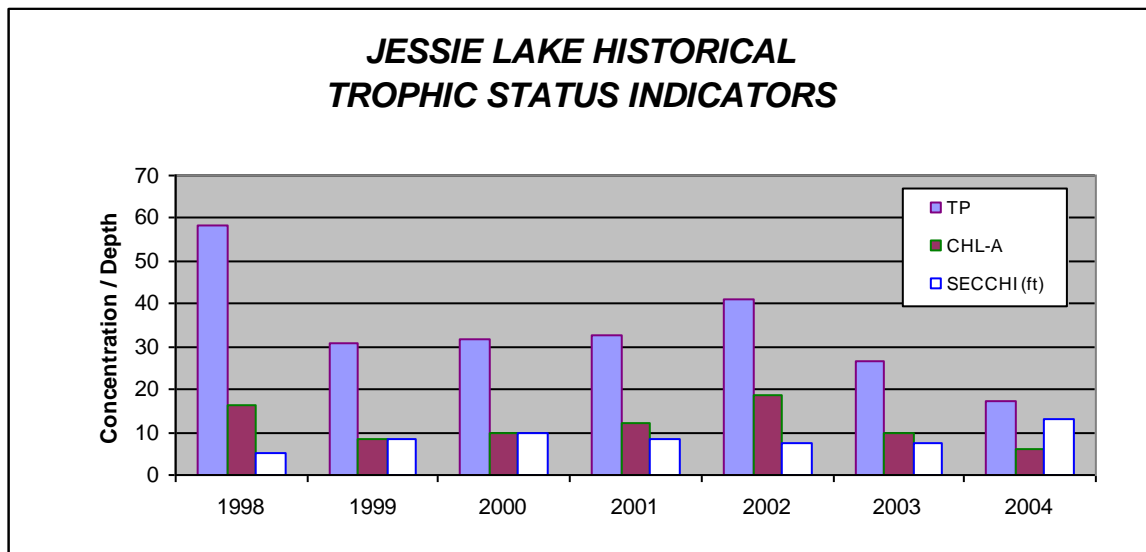
Hope to see you all at the spring meeting at 10:00 a.m. **on Saturday May 28th**. Please note that this year **we will meet at the Talmoon VFW hall**. The VFW is located about a mile south of Hayslip's on Hwy 6. Come early (**9:00 a.m.**) and have coffee with your directors and neighbors or maybe meet someone new. The speaker after the business meeting will be Wade Spang (District Ranger) from the USFS with an update on the new Chippewa Forest Plan.

WATER QUALITY 2004

By Noel Griese, Lakes Specialist, SWCD

During the summer of 2004 the JLWA continued to monitor the water quality on Jessie Lake. Equipment was borrowed from the SWCD and the lake was sampled once a month from May through September, or five times. This is the minimum sampling program recommended by the MPCA to give a reasonable summer average. They also measured the Secchi disk transparency or water clarity (underwater distance a white disk can be seen) every two weeks. The summer of 2004 finished out as one of the coldest on record, which is no news to those who were trying to grow a garden. Those cold summer months coupled with average precipitation made for poor gardening conditions, but were perfect for limiting the growth of algae in lakes. Algae is one of the primary limiting factors to water clarity (more algae equals lower water clarity) in Itasca County lakes and because of the cold temperatures, never got a chance to really grow. Many northern Minnesota lakes experienced some of their best water clarity and Jessie was one of them. Last year was a record setting year for water clarity in Jessie Lake with the maximum-recorded Secchi depth of 22.5 feet in June and the average Secchi depth for the year at 13.2 feet, which is about 5 feet clearer than normal.

Nutrient levels (phosphorus in particular) along with chlorophyll-a (measurement of algae) were also very good as they were at their lowest recorded levels in 2004. Phosphorus levels averaged 17 ug/l, while they normally average 32 ug/l, and chlorophyll-a levels averaged 6 ug/l, while they usually



average 10-12 ug/l.

Jessie Lake was sampled once per month from May through September, but unfortunately some samples (July and August) were misplaced, and therefore our nutrient and chlorophyll data was not as complete as we would have liked it. We are confident, however, that Jessie Lake's water quality was the best it has been in the last ten years and once again shows the importance of climate and its effect

on the internal processes of Jessie Lake. A good, or for that matter poor water quality year hinges greatly on the growing season weather.

As many of you know, Jessie Lake was placed on the Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) impaired waters list for nutrients (phosphorous) in 2004, which makes it the first lake in the Rainy River Basin to fall under the status of "Impaired for Nutrients." Yearly assessments of Jessie Lake's water quality have continued through the efforts of the Jessie Lake Watershed Association, and are to be commended because of their importance in helping us track the health of the lake. Future studies of Jessie Lake will continue, as it is a priority of the JLWA, Itasca County, the State of Minnesota, and EPA, which mandates that impaired waters have a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Study completed. The very extensive Jessie Lake Clean Water Partnership study will be sufficient in satisfying a large part of the TMDL study, but additional steps will need to be taken to better determine whether the impairment is natural or unnatural. If deemed unnatural, what are the sources identified and how are we going to reduce them to protect the future of Jessie Lake.

Once again 2004 proved to be an exceptional year for Jessie Lake in terms of water quality. It is unfortunate many weren't able to enjoy it due to the inclement weather. We do need to understand, however, that even though water quality was excellent in 2004 under the right weather conditions another poor year could be close at hand. The Itasca County Soil and Water Conservation District is committed to furthering the study of Jessie Lake and continue to look forward to working closely with the JLWA in our efforts to protect Jessie Lake.

BEAVER - TO BE OR NOT TO BE

By Harold Goetzman

I started writing a letter to answer several members' comments on the removal of beaver dams and decided to write a Jabber article instead. There is a feeling by some that the removal of a dam leads to increased phosphorus and sediment input into the lake and could do more harm than good. As I began writing, I realized that there are pros and cons to beaver control and not everyone dislikes beaver activities. Some people may enjoy watching them while others view them as an important fur resource, providing income for trappers. Certainly, everyone agrees that they create new wetlands, which may be habitat for other wildlife. However, their cutting activity often damages or destroys trees and shrubs along the shoreline of lakes and streams. In addition the dams they build can change water levels on both lakes and streams, which can lead to erosion problems and a conflict between property owners. The beaver is the largest member of the rodent family and will often exceed 50 pounds. A single beaver can cut through a 6-inch tree in 15 minutes and can cut hundreds of trees each year.

Several years ago when there was a question on beaver control I recall having a discussion with several water/wildlife scientists regarding my theory that normal beaver pond activity probably increases the amount of phosphorus entering a lake. I was hoping to find a study to support this since we were seeing rather high levels of phosphorus in the stream monitoring done for Jessie Lake. They agreed that it made sense, but did not have a reference for me. My reasoning goes something like this: 1) it is a known fact that trees contain phosphorus and this is the main food source for beaver, 2) beaver excrement containing the phosphorus is deposited into the pond, 3) the beaver pond becomes stagnant in times of low water and turns into their own private septic tank. This creates an anaerobic (low oxygen) condition making phosphorus soluble and it enters the stream. In addition, the beaver leave a great deal of woody debris in the stream, which is left to rot and deposit phosphorus directly into the water. Thus, streams impacted by beaver appear to have higher levels of phosphorus than a normal forested stream where water filters through the soil and phosphorus adsorption is the controlling factor.

An additional consideration regarding beaver and phosphorus input is of course the dam removal. Whether man or Mother Nature removes the dam, there is often an impact on sediment (containing

phosphorus) entering the stream and lake. We have in fact witnessed the impact of several of the worst natural beaver dam failures one can imagine. As you may recall we needed a special project to remove 2000 tons of sediment from Jessie Lake several years ago after the beaver dam on Tilly's Creek broke during a 6-inch rainfall. A year or so before that the beaver dam on Peterson Creek failed which resulted in a huge washout of County Road #4. This was more material deposited into the stream than would normally erode in 500 years and it changed the course of the stream forever. In comparison, the frequent removal (by blowing or by hand) of a dam releases the water in smaller amounts and the erosion impact is less than when a dam is left to grow unchecked. An interesting fact regarding Peterson Creek is that currently a beaver dam has created one of the highest water levels ever seen in Peterson Lake leaving a potential repeat disaster downstream when it breaks.

Recently, I read about another problem with beaver ponds that developed on Bear Creek and the Embarrass River in rural Minnesota near Babbitt. Stagnant water caused a resident who fell in the water to become violently ill with leptospirosis usually caused by water tainted with rodent droppings. Diseased pond water also nearly killed an employee of St. Louis County who fell into a pond while trying to remove a beaver dam in that same area. He finally recovered after a long hospital stay and retired from beaver duty.

In general, my philosophy on beavers is that they deserve to have a place where they can flourish, preferably somewhere else. The Lake Association has been committed for seven years to restoration of the walleye-spawning habitat in Spring Creek. This has been in cooperation with the DNR, SWCD and the USFS and thus, we have used the USDA Wildlife Services to assist with dam removal and beaver trapping. It is necessary to control the beaver so that we have sufficient water covering the new fish spawning beds in the spring. It is important also, that they do not further degrade the trees and shrubs along the creek, which provide shade for the walleye and help in keeping the water temperature cool. As to the issue that man is interfering with nature I would agree that it has been going on for many years and will continue to happen. Loss of the white pine in the early 1900's and managing the forest for aspen production (the beaver favorite) has for the most part provided an unnatural habitat for the beaver allowing overpopulation. Also, the management of the fishery has been going on for over 30 years and is a valuable aspect for those who continue to desire good fishing. At this point with a little trapping and the maintenance of Spring Creek, I feel we have a good compromise with the beaver. However, I certainly respect the fact that there are other viewpoints and welcome anyone's comments.

LEARNING ABOUT YOUR LAKE: ALGAE AND AQUATIC PLANTS

By Cindy Hagley, Great Lakes Environmental Quality Educator, University of Minnesota Sea Grant

One of the biggest questions resource managers are getting this summer is, "Why are there so many aquatic plants on my lake this year?" Callers want to know what has changed about their lake and wonder whether they need to invest in an aquatic plant management program.

HOLD ON A MINUTE! Don't buy that mechanical harvester or invest in herbicides yet. Let's take a look at some of the factors that determine aquatic plant and algae populations in a lake and how they change from year to year. Understanding these factors requires understanding a little bit about your lake's productivity. Primary productivity is the rate at which algae and aquatic plants convert light energy into plant matter. When we talk about a lake's primary productivity, we are talking about how prolific a population of plants is and the algae it supports. A lake choked with plants or algae is highly productive, while a pristine, clear lake, like many of our northern Minnesota lakes, is considered unproductive.

Lake productivity, and the values and beauty we ascribe to the lake, are largely determined by the supply of nutrients the lake receives. The lakes and bays where aquatic plants or algae can become dense and troublesome are usually nutrient-rich. They are also often relatively shallow.

Although aquatic plants can grow in much lower light conditions than plants on land (up to 95 percent less light), lack of light still limits their maximum depth. If you live on a lake that receives a lot of nutrients from its watershed either because of how the land surrounding the lake is managed or because of natural sources, and your lake or bay is relatively shallow it is at risk of becoming dominated by either algal blooms or aquatic plants.

So what should you do if your lake is choked with “weeds” this year? The first thing to consider is what factors might be influencing the natural variability of the plants, such as climate and lake levels. Determine if the climate over the last year been different than normal. For example, low snowfall winters can allow light to penetrate the lake throughout the winter, letting many species of aquatic plants continue to photosynthesize. This process gives them a head start the following summer. Are lake levels significantly lower or higher than average? For example, low lake levels can allow aquatic plants to colonize deeper areas of the lake than normal.

The second thing to consider is whether anything significant has changed in terms of land uses around the lake. For example, is there significant construction taking place in the watershed that could be introducing large quantities of nutrients to the lake?

Determining whether the changes in plant density are natural fluctuations, or whether they are caused by changes in lake management, will help determine what to do. Often the best answer is to simply wait it out. If you do consider aquatic plant removal by one means or another, it is important to understand the possible consequences of your choice.

Shallow, productive lakes or bays are often delicately balanced ecosystems. Research has shown the balance between aquatic plant dominance and algae dominance can shift very quickly and once a lake shifts to an algae dominated state, it is very difficult to return it to aquatic plants. If given a choice, most people would prefer their cabin to be located on a lake with healthy aquatic plant populations rather than a lake where dense blooms of algae have turned the lake pea soup green and has shaded out the plants.

What can make a lake shift from dominance by plants to dominance by algae? Research shows a clear relationship between increased nutrients and increased algae in the water and, at first, increased plant growth. Soon the plants disappear through leaving the system dominated by algae. This complicated relationship will have to be the subject of a future article, BUT you should know this: Research shows other factors can cause lakes to shift to algal dominance, such as: mechanical harvester or boat damage to plants, herbicides, pesticides or grazing on plants by exotic fish, such as carp*. In other words, the very choices you might make to control plants might drive the lake to a much less desirable state – algal soup!

What does all this mean to you, as you struggle to find a path for your boat through the plants in your lake? Before you treat the symptoms (which are quite likely temporary), CONSIDER AND CONTROL the underlying causes (excess nutrients entering your lake).

ALIEN INVADERS FROM THE NORTH

By Bill Nelson

This past winter large numbers of boreal, great gray, and northern hawk owls migrated out of Canada searching for food. The population of their normal food, meadow voles, had plummeted and they moved south in search of our local mice. This same phenomenon has occurred in other years but never to the extent observed this winter. I began to see great gray owls in our area in late October and during November and December they were common along our roads. The large number of owls, primarily great gray owls, was so extensive it received national as well as local publicity resulting in birders from all over the country flocking to our area to enjoy watching these birds and adding them to their life lists. The Minnesota Ornithological Union (MOU) asked birders to submit how much money they spent in Minnesota in pursuit of these owls. The last report I saw indicated people had supported

the local economy in the six-figure range renting cars, buying gas, hiring guides, and of course staying in motels and eating in restaurants. One individual even mentioned spending \$200 for a tow truck to get his car out of the ditch after he spent too much time watching an owl instead of the road.

One of the appeals of the owls was the ease of observing them. Great gray owls are not only impressive, standing 27-inches tall with nearly a 4-foot wingspan, but hunt during the day. They hunt by sound and reportedly can hear a mouse rustling through the grass under 2-feet of snow. Because of their hunting method they tended to sit in trees about 20 to 30-feet off the ground listening for mice in the road ditches. This led to over 500 of them being injured and killed by cars as they swooped across a road in an attempt to catch a mouse. The northern hawk owl is smaller, about the size of a crow, and hunts by sight. This species is also active during the day, but tends to sit on treetops to increase the area it can observe. Boreal owls behave more like what we expect from an owl and hunt at night so were rarely seen.

In an attempt to document the abundance of these owls the MOU established 80 routes in counties across the northern portion of Minnesota. They asked their members to volunteer to survey these routes monthly from December through March. Sarah and I volunteered to conduct surveys on the two closest routes. Our routes were about 50-miles long and were to be completed in less than three hours. One route started by Cut Foot Sioux and meandered up to just south of Northome and the second route started by the Oteneagen Town Hall and ended up just east of Bena. In December and January we counted five great-gray owls during each survey and a single northern hawk owl during the first survey. We were unable to conduct the February survey and saw no owls in March. Our results were similar to other reports that in January the owls moved south from our area to Aitkin, Carleton, and Pine Counties because the snow became too deep here for successful hunting. The survey results are still being compiled so I do not know what was seen on the other routes. However, I have read many reports of birders seeing over 100 owls in a day. On a lovely spring day in late March Sarah and I decided to drive down to Aitkin County and saw over 40 great gray owls and a northern hawk owl in a couple of hours.

No one knows for sure how long these owls will remain in our area, but there have been reports of nesting activity so you may have a chance to see them this summer.

LAKE MANAGEMENT PLAN

By Harold Goetzman

The DNR lake management plan for Jessie Lake was published in 2002 and is revised when there is additional information to be considered such as last year's lake assessment netting. At this time the revised version has been completed after allowing public comment until March. The following information is based on a recent discussion with DNR Fisheries Specialist, Karl Koller. Basically, the decline in walleye abundance was expected since there was an increase in northern and a decrease in perch, both of which result in lower walleye numbers. Increased stocking would not change this trend since it is normal for these populations to fluctuate with the predator/prey aspects of the lake.

While the fall electrofishing did not show much success, the 2001-year class in the gill nets was one of the best natural year classes seen in the assessment. It was the third largest year-class with about 20% of the catch. Thus, the rock beds might be working in years with good water levels in the stream as our stream monitoring showed a high number of walleye that spring. Therefore, we should retain the current management plan of 2 years stocked and 2 years off to continue evaluating the effect of the spawning beds. The increase in northern abundance may also be related to the open stream conditions for the past few years allowing them to spawn and move from Little Spring Lake into Jessie.

Karl feels it is reasonable to expect the walleye recovery will take a few years, as right now the large number of small northern will slow the recovery as they eat more than bigger fish. The assessment also showed the tullibee was at a record low level of 0.7 fish/net compared to the average

of 7.9. This decline was probably due to the high 1999 walleye population and the increasing northern in 2004. Tullibee are another important food source for both the northern and walleye that will affect the recovery. We probably won't see another record year of 22 walleye/net like 1999 for some time as everything was right for that to happen i.e. low northern pike and high perch abundance together with perfect weather conditions. One thing also to remember is that the assessment data for the past 50 years show the median (50% of the time) number for walleye is 6.0 fish/net while the average of 8.2 fish/net is influenced by that very high value for 1999 of 22 fish/net. The 2004 value of 5.5 fish/net for walleye is only slightly below the median.

WEST NILE VIRUS ... SHOULD YOU WORRY?

By Barb Liukkonen, Water Resources Extension Coordinator, U of MN

I recently attended a workshop on West Nile Virus to learn how big a problem this mosquito-borne disease is in Minnesota and to find out what individuals can do to minimize their risk. While the focus was on West Nile Virus (WNV), I also learned about LaCrosse Encephalitis, and Eastern and Western Equine Encephalitis, which are mosquito-borne diseases that have been around Minnesota for many years.

Only a handful of Minnesota's 50 mosquito species transmit disease. All of the four main mosquito transmitted viruses here in Minnesota also have other animal hosts. Some of these hosts serve as reservoirs to further transmit the disease and some are "dead end" hosts.

The West Nile Virus (WNV) was detected in the US in 1999, and was first seen in Minnesota the summer of 2002. Forty-eight human cases and 992 equine cases of WNV were reported in Minnesota in 2002. There were no human fatalities, but 40% of the infected horses died. This was followed by 148 human cases and four deaths in 2003. There is an effective vaccine for horses, but none yet available for humans. Humans and horses are dead-end hosts; birds serve as the main reservoirs for WNV. You may be bitten by a mosquito infected with WNV and not catch the virus. About 80% of the people bitten by infected mosquitoes will not be affected, 20% will develop West Nile Fever; and about 1% will become seriously ill. Out of that 1%, fewer than 10% of the cases will be fatal, which means an overall fatality rate of <0.1% of people bitten by infected mosquitoes.

The incubation period from bite to first symptoms is typically 3-6 days. West Nile fever is characterized by a sudden onset of high fever and a horrible headache. The fever typically runs its course in about two weeks and the individual recovers. Severe WNV can result in meningitis, coma, loss of mental acuity, and paralysis. WNV typically affects older people. The median age of the 284 people who died in the U.S. in 2002 from WNV was 88 years.

There are many species of mosquitoes that have been shown to carry WNV. Here in Minnesota a primary vector seems to be *Culex tarsalis* that breeds in sunny, semi-permanent marshes and ditches. So what can you do to reduce your risk of contracting WNV? Use common sense - avoid outdoor activity at dawn and dusk (peak mosquito times). Wear long sleeves and long pants and use a bug repellent containing DEET.

Empty water holding containers - old tires, buckets or other containers, even the black plastic covering the area you are preparing for your shoreline restoration. The mosquitoes go from eggs to larvae to adults in 5-7 days, so make sure there is no standing water on your property. You (and the birds) can still enjoy a birdbath - just make sure to change the water at least twice a week. If you have a rain barrel or other water storage container, drain and replace it at least weekly to control mosquito larvae. For more information and links to other helpful web sites, check out the Metropolitan Mosquito Control District at www.mmcd.org.

Of Minnesota's 50 mosquito species, *Culex tarsalis* appears to be the primary carrier of West Nile Virus. *Culex tarsalis* has a distinct white ring around its proboscis (snout).

DID YOU KNOW?

By **Harold Goetzman**

- Those that make the best use of their time have none to spare. (Ben Franklin)
- Trumpeter swans are the largest waterfowl in Minnesota and now number over 1500.
- Minnesota has 428 bird species of which only 44 are year-around residents.
- The US Forestry Service has been offering a weekly Naturalist Program at either the visitor's center on Hwy 46 or the Marcell Community Center.
- The month of March saw temperatures ranging from -10F on March 2nd to 63F on March 29th.
- The extra large young man you may have seen in the Jessie area was probably Jeff Hagen, the 7-foot tall center for the Gopher basketball team. Jeff's parents Dick and Krista have had a summer home on Jessie Lake for years. This was Jeff's senior year and he received Honorable Mention All Big Ten for his excellent play. His older sister, Stephanie, was an outstanding volleyball player for the Gophers and played a year of professional volleyball in Portugal.
- According to the DNR records, ice-fishing contests attracted over 90,000 participants in 2003. The Brainerd Jaycees contest on Gull Lake was the biggest with over 14,500 people.
- The DNR reported that Minnesota hunters harvested 260,550 deer during the 2004 season. This is the second highest deer harvest ever recorded while the record of 290,000 was set in 2003. Firearm hunters took 230,500 while archery and muzzleloader hunters harvested 20,750 and 9,300, respectively.
- There were 3,320 bears taken by hunters in Minnesota in 2004. This was similar to last year (2003) with 3,598. A record 4,956 bears were harvested in 1996.
- The average pelt prices last year were at \$12.57 for beaver and \$85.33 for otter. They paid \$27.15 for fisher, \$20.02 for red fox, \$2.05 for muskrat and \$4.66 for skunk.
- The coldest day ever recorded in Minnesota was minus 60F on Feb. 2, 1996 in Tower, MN.
- You know you're a Minnesotan-- if you consider the opening of fishing season to be a religious holiday or if you have eaten a sandwich right after putting a worm on the hook,
- The DNR web site lists the size of the four lakes in our watershed to be 130 acres for Peterson Lake, 126 acres for Spring Lake, 133 acres for little Spring Lake and 1753 acres for Jessie Lake.
- The state record northern pike was caught in 1929 weighing 45 lbs 12 oz.
- There are 5,493 fishable lakes in Minnesota covering 3,800,000 acres.
- The State Muffin is none other than the blueberry muffin named in 1988.
- There is a State Grain and it is wild rice. It was adopted by the Legislature in 1977.
- Minnesota has 158 different fish species.
- A honeybee strokes its wings 11,500 times a minute.
- The fish that nibbles at every bait will soon be caught. (Ben Franklin)
- The ice went out on Jessie Lake this year on April 16th, 2005 with the average being April 23rd.
- Our web site (www.mnlakes.org/Jessie) is updated regularly containing meeting notices and the latest issue of the Jabber.

MEMBERSHIP

The JLWA presently has 87 paid members. If you have not paid your dues, please send your \$10 to Dale Hertle, 47104 Bellamy Road, Talmoon, MN 56637.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION

JLWA Logo Shirts. The new JLWA logo sweatshirts, polo shirts, T-shirts and hats were well-accepted last year and we have included an order form for those interested in ordering this year. We will also take orders at the spring meeting and then place the order in June. Kathy Dinkel will again coordinate the ordering and distribution.

Lake Maps. The final version of the lake parcel maps produced by the county for JLW has been completed showing all property owners on the four lakes. Copies on 11 by 17 sheets will be available free of charge at the spring meeting for Association members. Those not picked up at the meeting will be folded and mailed to the remaining paid members. Thanks go to Jim Anderson and Jim DeConcini.

Access on Spring Lake. The Board has reviewed this issue and we decided not to pursue it any further. Since the lake sizes for Spring Lake (126 acres) and Little Spring Lake (133 acres) are below the size of 150 acres that the DNR normally will consider for installing a public access it was agreed that further efforts by the Association would not be warranted.

Walleye Spawning Riffles. Jim Anderson reported that the spring monitoring went well this year. They counted a record number of walleye using the rock beds that we helped install over the past few years. We had good stream-flow finally, as the creek remained free of beaver dams. Hopefully, the eggs will hatch and provide a good 2005 year-class, as this is one of the non-stocked years in our plan.

Please clip the following order blank and return it to Kathy Dinkel at 12156 Bluebird Circle, Coon Rapids, MN 55448. Payment must be included with the order and checks should be made out to JLWA. Sorry about the black and white copy, but if you have questions about colors please call Kathy at 763-754-2234(home) or 218-832-3535(lake) or myself 218-832-3139. We do have a few colored forms that can be sent out to those new members who have not seen the original form.

Item	Qty	Size	Color	Unit Price	Total Cost	
Sweatshirt				\$45.00		Name _____
Sweatshirt				\$45.00		Address _____
Sweatshirt				\$45.00		_____
T-shirt				\$15.00		Phone _____
Polo shirt				\$20.00		
Polo shirt				\$20.00		
Hat		fits all	tan	\$15.00		
TOTAL COST REMITTED						
Sizes Available in S,M,L,XL,2XL 3XL						
						Colors
						Natural
						Light Steel
						Cardinal
						Ash
						Daffodil
Note: Polo shirt colors same-logo hat size crest						
(Light Steel Shown)						