

Cedar Lake News

Summer 2006

Volume 6, Issue 2

ANNANDALE - MAPLE LAKE MN

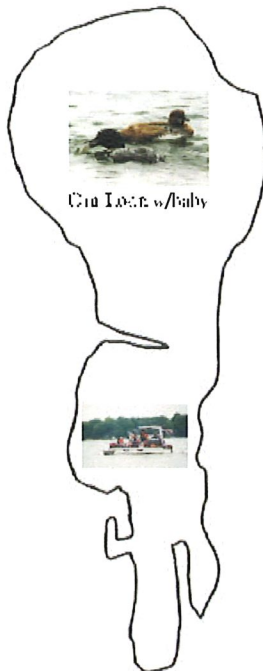
No Milfoil or... Any Weeds

Many thanks to Vern Harper for, again, heading up this year's Eurasian Milfoil search. Also, thanks to Don Enger, Tom Knaup, Don Linn, Ross Pope, and Jerry Altman for taking time out of their Saturday to conduct the search.

Harper reports no Eurasian Milfoil, very little Northern Milfoil, very little Curly Leaf Pond Weed. He states, "there were very few weeds at all." Harper, concerned about the lack of weeds, "I have never seen this lack of weeds this time of year...If we don't have weeds, pretty soon we will not have any fish."

Harper speculated some residents may be over treating their weeds. Treating what they believe is their own lakeshore, but putting too much chemical in the water. My understanding of an explanation from Wenck and Associates would argue the run off from the southern lakes are causing the problem. The top layer of water is being coated with the water from Henshaw, Albion and Swartout Lakes causing more algal life. The water clarity is then such that light is unable to penetrate to the lake bed. The lack of light prevents the weeds from growing.

Carter Diers, Board Member reporting.



FROM YOUR EDITOR

First of all if you discover any mistakes I'm sorry. I'm in such a rush to get this done so I can head for the lake, to do all the work waiting for me up there, that I didn't get this issue proof read.

I was happy to see a good turn-out for that lake quality meeting (especially for Cedar lake) on Friday June 7. That shows that people are interested in our water quality.

I'm one of the lucky ones. I can remember, when I was very young, going fishing with one of those telescoping metal cups which we drank water directly from the lake in. Never worried about water quality then. And I remember swallowing a lot of water, as a kid, when I was swimming. I'd worry about the kids swallowing that water today.

The lake never was really clear during my many years up here but it certainly was clean. And we never had August dog days, the fish always tasted really good, no matter what time of the year, and you could always feel those cold springs when swimming. How

EDITOR—continued on page 6

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SANBERG WATER EXPLORATION

Letter from your President

By Dean Sanberg

Remember the days when the Cedar Lake Conservation Club was all about social events? My grown kids ask me if ice cream is going to get served on the sandbar again. We still have our pot luck, the 4th of July boat parade and annual dinner. And we will continue to explore ways to bring our lake residents together for fun. But now we all have work to do.

There have been numerous people working on your behalf for several years attending meetings, gathering data, evaluating options, all in an effort to improve our water quality. It is a painfully slow process, partly because it is a complex issue and partly because there are many people with different interests involved. But the groundwork has been laid for our Club/Association, to be proactive in its fight to reverse the trend of deteriorating water quality. Read the enclosed articles on the current proposals and process for action we can take to improve our lake. Attend the Annual Meeting on August 12th for a chance to learn more and share your views.

The original founders of the CLCC knew that a clean Cedar Lake was critical to our quality of life on the lake, hence the establishment of the Water Quality Fund. Now we have the opportunity to witness the power of a unified Club in our efforts to improve the water quality. This is a marathon, not a sprint, so encouragement, support, patience, and help throughout the long process will be greatly appreciated. I want to thank our active and passionate board of directors for their work on our behalf, with special mention of Dave Larsen, on water quality and the overall enhancement of the Cedar Lake Quality of Life.



Dean with anchor



Anchor or grappling hook??

Did you lose this?

By Dean Sanberg (see photos – one of anchor, one with me holding anchor, and one with me in dive suit)

Scuba diving is my hobby and I found this at a depth of 25 feet about 100 feet off the end of my dock. Cedar isn't an ideal lake for scuba diving because of the poor visibility. However, for a couple weeks when the ice first goes out and before the phosphorous can trigger the algae, it is quite clear. A dry suit is recommended when the water temperature is 44 degrees!

While this looks like an anchor from a 19th century schooner, someone has suggested it is a grappling hook. If it's a grappling hook for searching the bottom, it would need a really big boat to pull it. If you know for sure, please let me know. Next time I hope to find one or two of my boat propellers lost in the lake, oh yea, and my good sunglasses....and my cell phone....and my son's fishing pole.....



Dean in wet suit

Cedar Lake News

Want better gas mileage? And longer tire life?

By Charlie Mathews
Gannett Wisconsin Newspapers

MANITOWOC — With gasoline close to \$3 a gallon and no decrease in sight, Shawn Teed is looking for any cost-saving edge he can get.

"That's why I had nitrogen put in my tires. Now, my 2004 Toyota Solara gets closer to 29 miles per gallon, rather than 27," said the Manitowoc branch manager of Enterprise Rental Car.

Giant off-highway, aircraft and racecar tires have been inflated with nitrogen for many years.

Regular compressed air is about 78 percent nitrogen, 21 percent oxygen and 1 percent other gases. When Teed took his car into the service bays at First Chrysler in March, owner Dick Komely's crew increased his tires' nitrogen content to about 95 percent.

Consistent, proper inflation is the cost-savings goal, Komely said.

"With proper maintenance of air pressure, you gain about a 2½ percent increase in fuel economy, and extend wear of the tires about 20 percent," he said.

Nitrogen is a dry, inert, nonflammable gas. Proponents say tires inflated with nitrogen lose pressure more slowly, operate at cooler temperatures and have increased tread life.

Komely said nitrogen-filled tires also will reduce oxidation, increasing the lifespan of the tire's inner lining.

Komely had a choice of several manufacturers of nitrogen generators. He picked Parker-Hannifin because they have a local manufacturing plant.

The machine he brought online in March produces nearly pure nitrogen by using a membrane and filters to remove oxygen and pollutants, such as water and oil vapor.

Komely said it was easier to detect under- or over-inflated tires decades ago when they were fiberglass belted.

"Today's radial belted tires are much more difficult to eyeball and they often appear low," said Komely, who has nitrogen in his Jeep Grand Cherokee.

Different vehicle models have varying recommended air pressures. Komely said it depends on tire brand, as well as size and weight of the car. He shares a letter with potential nitrogen buyers showing tire industry support for use of the gas.

The nitrogen isn't free. The charge is \$40 to replace compressed air with nitrogen in the tires, and an additional \$12 covers cost of a kit that includes special, double-sealing valve stem caps.

Nitrogen molecules are larger than oxygen's, so they do not leak as quickly through the tire. Pressure won't have to be checked monthly — more like every six months — and Komely's service staff will top off nitrogen customers' low tires at no charge.

While Komely touts nitrogen, it is not the most

important factor in increasing fuel economy.

Keeping one's vehicle maintained properly, including periodic oil and filters and sparkplug changes, will increase mileage.

But whether the driver has a lead foot, or not, is a far bigger determinant of fuel economy.

Komely doesn't feel the need to put the pedal to the metal when pulling away from red lights and stop signs. However, you won't find him driving the interstate down to Milwaukee or Chicago at the most fuel-efficient speed.

"For most cars, that would be about 57 miles per hour," Komely said. "I don't drive at 57."

— *Charlie Mathews writes for the Herald Times of Manitowoc, WI.*

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

"The Membership Committee is interested in developing a website as a means to communicate CLCC news to Cedar Lake residents. We believe a website will become an efficient and effective way to share news, provide notice of events, post minutes of Board Meetings, etc.

We are looking for a volunteer or volunteers to help us develop this site. If you are a Cedar Lake resident with experience in this area, please consider helping us. Send an e-mail to billw@lakeviewadvisors.net, if you are willing to help out.

The Committee is always interested in welcoming new residents to our lake and the CLCC. We provide a tote bag, a directory, a map of Cedar Lake and a booklet explaining the operations of the CLCC plus other goodies to new residents that we know of. We need your help in identifying newcomers. You can notify any board member or specifically the Membership Committee (Bill Westhoff, billw@lakeviewadvisors.net, Carter Diers, carter.diers@co.wright.mn.us, Sharon Knaup, tsknaup@lakedalelink.net, Ron Linder, rlinder56@hotmail.com).

Bill Westhoff, Board member—Membership chair,



Cedar Lake News

WATER QUALITY ISSUES

Dear CLCC Members:

Below is an e-mail I sent in response to the events that took place at the dinner meeting on July 7th which all members were invited to. I am extremely pleased to report that, after an extended discussion/debate of the situation at the CRWD Board meeting last night, my concerns were addressed in a more than adequate fashion, and I am convinced more than ever that the CRWD Board is extremely serious about resolving our water quality issues in a timely fashion. As a result, I tendered the petition, signatures and \$2,000 check to the Board and they voted unanimously to accept and pursue the request contained in the petition.

During the meeting, the Board decided to address the comments made by a couple of the Swartout Lake residents by expanding the scope of the engineering/feasibility study to be performed by Wenck Associates (the first step in the pursuit of our petition) to include looking at a couple of measures designed to improve the water quality of the three lakes south of Highway 55. In addition, the Board directed Merle Anderson to conduct visits with the residents around those three lakes to gauge their interest in these measures. The following are the key points with respect to these Board decisions:

1. The measures will not include the rough fish de-pop/re-pop of Swartout Lake. Based on prior discussions we had with Mr. Wolff and other Swartout Lake residents, the Board has concluded that this is not on the table at this point in time.

2. The measures are not an alternative to the ferric chloride project, but are in addition to the ferric chloride project. In other words, while the ferric chloride project is pursued, which will solve Cedar Lake's problems, measures designed to improve the water quality of the three lakes south of Highway 55 will also be pursued.

3. The Board is committed to a timeline that, assuming the ultimate decision is made to move forward with the construction of the ferric chloride treatment project, will result in the Board being able to certify the project to the Wright County Auditor by the deadline of November 30 (this year), which would then allow the project to be constructed during 2007. Based on the engineering report or Merle's meetings with the residents around the three lakes south of Highway 55, if at any point in time it appears that the measures around these three lakes can not proceed on this rapid timeline, these measures will be temporarily put on hold so the ferric chloride project can proceed in accordance with the timeline.

While there are still a lot of hurdles to get over, this is the first time since I got involved with the water quality issue several years ago that I believe I have caught a glimpse of the "light at the end of the tunnel". I will keep you posted as developments occur.

David C. Larsen, Board Member

Long-Term Lake Testing

Last spring the CLCC began its participation in the Lake Core Water Sampling Program through the Wright County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD). The program was constructed in 1999 due to the growing concern for impaired waters and there are currently 35 lakes participating. The monitoring records a baseline for yearly comparisons, it opens the door for potential restoration funding, it helps to determine loading periods and sources, and it creates a measurement for property values.

For the past few years, the Clearwater River Watershed District has stepped up similar testing in multiple locations to identify sources of loading and potential solutions to the problem. The core sampling program is, however, a low cost program (\$210/yr) in-

tended to record long term trends.

The cost is shared between the SWCD and the CLCC. The CLCC provides the tester and pay for the lab tests and the SWCD provides coordination and education. The Lake Core Water Sampling Program is the vehicle to get to Clean Water Legacy Act funds. In order to qualify for excess nutrients and a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study, monitoring has to have occurred within the past five years with at least five data points within the past three years. However, Cedar Lake is not nearly degraded enough for us to qualify for funding. The last requirement is for excess nutrients to exceed a certain level in the areas of phosphorus, secchi disk (water clarity measured in depth), and chlorophyll A. Cedar does not meet the requirement in all of these areas. There are Wright County Lakes that do meet the criteria and are currently undergoing a TMDL study.

Along with the monthly testing, Diane Sander from the SWCD did hydro-lab testing each month last summer (May - September). This testing device tested each meter of water down to 110 ft. for PH, temperature, and conductivity. The testing determined the health of Cedar Lake's thermocline. A thermocline is simply the separation of warm water on top and colder water on bottom. A strong thermocline provides for healthy fish and plant life. After the year of testing, it was determined Cedar has a strong thermocline.

If anyone has any questions or wishes to go with and see how it is done, please feel free to call Carter Diers at 320-274-6564.



Cedar Lake News

Curly Leaf - A Minnesota Lake Desperately Seeks Answers

Executive Summary

Lake Benton is a 2,875-acre recreational lake located on the crossroads of U.S. HWY 75 and U.S. HWY 14. It has an average depth of seven feet with a maximum depth of nine feet. Over the last ten years, curly-leaf pondweed (*potamogeton crispus*) has invaded Lake Benton and turned a lake that was once for fishing and recreation into an unusable environment. If this situation is not reversed, Lake Benton will become completely unsuitable for recreational use as well as an unfit habitat for fish and native plants.

The removal of this invasive, exotic plant is critical for the survival of the lake and critical for the economic revival of the Lake Benton area, including Tyler and the city of Lake Benton. The lake has deteriorated to the point that all native plants have disappeared due to the fact that the lake's temperature, water depth, and nutrient levels are ideal for the propagation of curly-leaf pondweed. Local businesses, tourism and property owners have all been affected by the curly-leaf pondweed, thus impacting economic growth and property values. For example, Lake Benton land values have increased by only 1% a year whereas land values for Lake Shetek have increased by 25% each year for the past five years. The property values of Lake Benton are lagging far behind the growth seen for properties on similar lakes.

The MBA students at SMSU have thoroughly researched various control and eradication methods for curly-leaf pondweed and how these methods affect the fish. These methods include mechanical, biological, and chemical controls. The mechanical methods included harvesting/raking, rotovation, plastic shading, dredging/drainage and winter draining. These methods were found to be too costly, killed both the curly-leaf and native plants, or took years for the lake to recover. Some of these methods, such as plastic shading, are not permitted by the DNR.

The biological method considered was the stocking of triploid grass carp (white amur), a native fish of China and the USSR. Even though grass carp was found to be the least expensive method that has been successfully used for controlling curly-leaf in other states, such as Florida, North Carolina and Michigan, the DNR will not allow even sterile grass carp to be stocked in Minnesota lakes.

Chemical methods of control include seeding with iron filings and the use of herbicides such as Aquathol K and fluridone. The iron filings were found to stunt the growth of the curly-leaf; however, there are not many studies on long-term effectiveness as well as the long-term effects on the native habitat, fish, and wildlife. Other iron filing concerns are on the patents and may require further exploration and expert legal advice. Aquathol K is an endothall-based herbicide approved by DNR. This herbicide has been found to be an effective and ideal method when applied in early spring. If applied in early spring, Aquathol K will not harm the native plants since curly-leaf is the first plant to grow in

the spring. It dissipates quickly leaving no residue and does not bio-accumulate in fish or hydro-soil. This treatment should kill curly-leaf, reduce or eliminate seed and turion production in the treated areas, and have less negative impact on native plants than treatments done later in summer.

Aquathol K was rejected because it is an expensive herbicide, perhaps costing as much as \$840,000 annually for a five year period in Lake Benton. After extensive research, we have concluded that fluridone is the best solution for controlling curly-leaf pondweed. There is significant evidence that fluridone could control curly-leaf pondweed with limited impact on native plants and the fish population. Fluridone is an aquatic herbicide commonly used to control nuisance plants. It is absorbed by the leaves, shoots, and roots of the plants and kills susceptible plants by inhibiting their ability to form carotene, a substance which plants need to maintain essential levels of chlorophyll. Fluridone breaks down the curly-leaf life cycle and prevents turion formation, which is the primary means of reproduction. The prevention of turion production will reduce the viable turions in the lake. However, curly-leaf studies estimate that the turions embedded in lake sediments will remain viable up to 5 years, requiring fluridone applications over several years. This cost is estimated at \$200,000 or less annually.

Ongoing research by the DNR indicates that a 4-parts per billion application of fluridone in early spring will produce a comprehensive kill of the weed since its growing season begins much earlier than native plants. The 4 parts per billion should be maintained for 60 days, which might require additional "booster" applications. Wendy Crowell from the Minnesota DNR office also recommended follow-up applications of 2-parts per billion concentrations for 4 to 5 years to control the re-infestation of curly-leaf while allowing some return of native plants. The level of concentration of the fluridone in subsequent years would depend on the outcome of the first year results. Wendy also cautions that the prolonged residual of fluridone may impact native plant growth if not dissipated before the growing season.

The use of fluridone requires a permit from the Minnesota DNR. The DNR regulates the destruction of aquatic plants by serving as the permit issuing agency. Current regulations allow permits to treat up to 15% of the littoral zone (Lake Benton is considered a littoral zone) but the DNR Commissioner may issue a variance to allow treatment of greater than 15% of the littoral zone. We strongly recommend that DNR issue a variance to allow whole-lake treatment beginning in 2004. Although treatment may not begin until 2005, a variance is urgently needed in order to apply for grant dollars. The DNR has issued about eight variances for Metro-area residential lakes, providing the research support that Lake Benton

CURLY LEAF—continued on next page

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CURLEY LEAF—*continued*

needs to validate whole-lake treatment.

It is important that treatment methods be undertaken in partnership with the DNR. They have requested and should be provided a Lake Management Plan. When all affected parties agree to a plan, the first action will be a lake survey by DNR in Spring 2004, to assess the current plant population in the lake. The survey would take 3 - 4 days and when completed, treatment of the lake could begin.

The lakeshore residents have already undertaken steps to create a Lake Management District in 2004 and our MBA class has provided the research documents to support development of a Lake Management Plan. These steps will create opportunities to raise funds through grants and taxation and coordinate future planning efforts. This new Lake Management District should establish partnerships with Lincoln County, Minnesota Lake Management Association, DNR, University of Minnesota, chemical producers, and other interested parties. This Lake Management Plan will be successful when it meets the needs of community groups, individuals, landowners, and the government. This will also demonstrate commitment to implementing a solution and supporting the DNR's plant research program. The Plan represents a long-term commitment and a long-term investment for the control of aquatic nuisances.

Various funding methods looked at included taxation of county citizens for a period of no more than 5 years, donations/contributions, various fundraising activities, low interest loans, and grants. The Lake Management District to be formed by April of 2004 should have the power to levy taxes on shoreline property owners; however, it is the shoreline property owners that have final authority by voting on the taxes with a majority vote of 51%. Hopefully, this will include rezoning all lake front property as residential. With the new Lake Management District established and the DNR survey completed, then the targeted date to start treatment would be March/April 2005.

The initial funds raised through various activities may not seem adequate but will go a long way in helping to pay for the initial expenses such as travel expense, and for grant writing. The optimal approach to this would be to have resources in place so that a Minnesota LCMR grant application could be submitted prior to their March, 2004 deadline for the 2005 funds. This could greatly diminish the need for new taxes.

Since we have been told that this will be the first large Minnesota lake to be managed this way, Lincoln County Commissioner Larry Hansen will be seeking additional research support from a University of Minnesota biologist. Also, the Lake Management Plan must include a decision tree that allows for alternative treatments in subsequent years depending on the response of the curly-leaf to proposed treatments. For example, an alternative in subsequent years would be to switch from fluridone and use the quickly dissipating chemical Aquathol K.

To summarize the recommendations:

1. Write a long-term strategic Lake Management Plan before 3/2004

2. Obtain a variance for whole-lake treatment from DNR before 3/2004
3. Write a grant for Minnesota LCMR funds by the March, 2004 deadline
4. Create a lake management district by summer, 2004
5. Funding sources determined by summer, 2004
6. Whole-lake fluridone treatment, commencing March/April 2005
7. Rezone entire lake-front as residential when development opportunities warrant

WATER CLARITY MOST IMPORTANT

Bill, here is an article on lake Property Values. Might help convince people an investment in Cedar Lake water quality pays off.

Study reveals water clarity is most important factor in determining lakeshore property values
Thursday, July 29, 2004

Bemidji State University study reveals water clarity is most important factor in determining lakeshore property values

By VINCE MEYER
Outdoors Editor

Among the many factors affecting lakeshore property values, water clarity is the most important, according to a study by two Bemidji State University professors.

Prof. Patrick Welle and Prof. Charles Parson examined 1,205 properties sold between 1996 and 2001 on 37 lakes in six regions in northern Minnesota: Aitkin, Brainerd, Grand Rapids, Walker, Park Rapids and Bemidji. They found water clarity was the most significant factor in determining the purchase price in every region. The professors revealed their findings Thursday at the Brainerd office of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.

"Now realtors can talk of location, location, location and clarity, clarity, clarity," Welle said.

The study, funded by a \$100,000 grant from the Legislative Commission for Minnesota Resources, was modeled after a similar study in Maine in 1996-2000. That study, conducted on 36 lakes in seven regions, found that improving water clarity significantly increases lakeshore property values. A drop in water clarity had a corresponding negative effect.

Vince Meyer

EDITOR from page 1

refreshing on a hot day! Only one good thing has come of this. JoAnn can fish off the dock and not worry about pulling in a ton of weeds with every cast. She likes that.

Well I hope to see you at the annual meeting because it's usually a good meeting with quality information, good food and great prizes.

Kale

Cedar Lake News

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Lake Management Course

The Wright County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD) has applied for and received a grant from the Initiative Foundation to educate lake association representatives on creating and implementing a long-term Lake Management Plan. They are looking for eight area lakes to participate and it is tied to money. Each lake would be required to train 5-8 committed participants. The training would be in Wright County later this year. At the end of the training, the association would receive a \$5,000 grant to implement one area of our plan. If you are interested in being a part of the long-term health of Cedar Lake and can commit time to being educated in this Lake Management tool, please call Carter Diers at 320-274-6564.



DUES WERE DUE BY JUNE 1st - Please!

Annual Membership dues for our Cedar Lake Conservation Club are now due (by June 1st please). The dues are \$15.00 per family of which \$8.00 goes into the General Fund and \$7.00 into a special fund to help

finance our water quality, which we are experiencing a real problem with now. This fund is set up in a special account for Cedar Lake use only. If you are not presently a member of the Conservation Club, please

take this opportunity to join because your support and input is needed.

Thanks - very much for your support.

Name: _____ Amount Included: \$ _____

Address: _____ Is this an address change? _____

City/State/Zip: _____

Please make check out to Cedar Lake Conservation Club and mail to: CLCC, P.O. Box 192, Annandale, MN 55302

CEDAR LAKE NEWS
P.O. BOX 192
ANNANDALE, MN 55302



Cedar Lake News

Cedar Lake News

ANNUAL DINNER SAT. AUG. 12th, 2006 AT MAPLE LAKE VFW CLUB

SOCIAL HOUR: 5:00 PM COST: \$8.00 Adults
DINNER: 6:00 PM \$6.00—12 & under**

Reservations are due by Tuesday,
Aug. 8, 2005. Please send check to:
Cedar Lake Conservation Club,
P.O. Box 192, Annandale, MN 55302

Adults attending: _____ Children 12 and under: _____ Total Amt included: \$ _____

Menu: Turkey, mashed potatoes and gravy, coleslaw, veggie, rolls and fruit plus coffee and milk

Name: _____ **Amount Included:** \$ _____

Address: _____ **Is this a change of address?** _____

City/State/Zip: _____

**Thank you very much for
supporting your Lake Assn.**

**All checks should be made out to Cedar Lake Conservation Club or C L C C and mail to:
CLCC, P.O. Box 192, Annandale, MN 55302**

If your Association dues have not been paid, please use form on opposite side for those.