



CFAPOA

CHIPPEWA FLOWAGE AREA
PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION

Established 1983

Spring 2018

The Big Chip News

View from the Chair Spring 2018

WAKE BOATS

Another issue. Another challenge. What to do?

There was a presentation to the Sawyer County Land, Water and Forest Resource Committee on April 11 that wake boats should be required to keep 700 feet from shore. The committee referred the proposed wake boat ordinance to the County Zoning and Conservation Administration, Dale Olson, for “further development in consultation with the towns association.” In my opinion, this proposed ordinance does almost nothing and will be completely ineffective. Boaters hardly respect the general 100-foot-from-shore wake rule. Who could expect wake boaters to keep 700 feet from shore – especially with a lake configuration such as the Chippewa Flowage? This raises other questions. How close to fishing boats and boats trailing children on floats

is safe (or without tense irritations and confrontations?) I do not think that wake boats are boats for the Chippewa Flowage.

What are wake boats? Generally speaking, wake-board boats or wake boats are deep V-drive boats with an inboard engine placed backwards in the rear (sometimes, middle) of the boat and make the wake bigger. The boat’s running attitude is further altered with extra weight (ballast) stored inside the boat or special tabs or hydrofoils that pump those wakes up as large as possible and shape them to create the perfect launch ramp for wake-boarders and skiers to achieve their biggest air.

We know that wakes facilitate erosion. (This article in May, 2017 included a paragraph about “LCO Erosion Mapping” and started by saying that “the LCO Conservation

Don't forget about the
SPRING FLING

Sunday, June 3 at 4:00 p.m.
at Treelands Resort

(The day has been changed to Sunday, this year.)

\$10/person

You may pay on-line on the website or
by sending checks to CFAPOA
PO Box 555 Hayward, WI 54843



Department is moving forward with its erosion mapping of Flowage islands and shore. Todd Goold, a land surveyor, reviewed historical aerial photographs and his digital “toe line” at the recent Lake Partners meeting.”) I have a friend who claims his boat “has no wake.” Yet, if you are at the shore when he motors by, you may not see a wake at his boat but you see the wake lap on the shore. Wakes are tricky and I don’t think we need more and bigger wakes on our lake.

Wake boats have gained in popularity in recent years and, like Lyme’s disease, they have spread north. An article from Michigan

Continued on Page 2



State University has linked wake boats to the spread of aquatic invasive species (AIS) through their ballast water by writing that historically, discharged ballast water from ocean going ships has been a point source of pollution and a carrier of invasive species in the Great Lakes and, now, through the increased use of wake boats, it is a concern of inland lakes and streams. Common organisms that get pumped into ballast systems are bacteria, algae, plankton, pieces of plants and mollusks such as zebra mussels. Recreational wake boaters who travel from lake to lake and pump and discharge ballast water from their boats into different lakes contribute to the spread of AIS. Simple actions such as removing attached aquatic vegetation and draining water reduces the risk of transport of AIS – these actions have become standard preventative actions for the conscientious boating public. However, there are some types of watercraft, such as wake boats, where these recommendations may be difficult to implement and may not acceptably reduce the risk of AIS transport. Despite draining efforts, substantial residual water can remain in the ballast tanks and keep the AIS alive more than the standard recommended five drying days. You can read more at http://www.reabic.net/journals/mbi/2016/3/MBI_2016_Campbell_etal.pdf

It is especially important that boaters empty their ballast bags and flush the system with clean (not lake) water before moving on. This will be a big challenge to enforcement by our volunteer Clean Boats Clean Waters inspectors.

A question to which I don't yet have an answer is whether wake

boats can affect our already-delicate fishery? The boats forcefully pump lake water into the boat and the Flowage is not a deep lake with an average depth of 15 feet. An impact from motors is churning up the lake bottom in shallow areas. This action stirs up the lake sediment, re-suspending nutrients that are on the lake bottom and feed algal bloom. https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/watermgmt_section/index.html.

There have been comments about “discrimination” towards wake boats. That is a silly argument. It would be as if we could drive army tanks into the lake because you can't discriminate against tanks. Or, you can drive DUI because you can't discriminate against drunk drivers. Or you can't limit the walleye catch because that would discriminate against walleye anglers. Regulations and laws may be enacted based on a public interest, safety and welfare. The Village of Thiensville and City of Mequon in Ozaukee County (Wisconsin) have banned “wake-enhancement” boats.

Fortunately, wake boats are expensive. It is easy to spend \$70,000 -- \$90,000 and up. Unfortunately, there are also wake-enhancing devices you can install on a “normal” boat for less.

I am not encouraging you to do the same but if I see a wake boat, I will take photos.

Fishing



As a CFAPOA member, you received by email the survey on advisory Question 23 (Do you favor a daily bag limit of 25 pan fish with only 10 total per species – crappie, bluegill and perch – on the Chippewa Flowage?) At the time of the survey, there were 270 member families that provided

us with an email address listed as a mean of contact of which 48% responded. Contrary to one member's mocking the response number, 48% is a terrific response for any survey or poll. 89% of those responding voted in favor of the advisory regulation and most wanted the CFAPOA to take an official position. People on the Flowage obviously care about the fishery. Brenda Dettloff, chair of the CFAPOA Fishery Committee, presented our position on Question 23 to the Wisconsin Conservation Congress Sawyer County Hearing on April 9. State and county responses to Question 23 and other questions can be found at www.dnr.wi.gov/About/WCC/Documents/spring_hearing/2018/2018StatewideResults.pdf or go to dnr.wi.gov, search WCC and click on Find tab.

Members also added comments on the survey returns which included, in summary: (1) requests to keep a ban on walleye ice fishing; (2) concerns about walleye fishing; (3) concerns about the decline in all fishing on the Flowage; (4) comments about needing more DNR enforcement on the Flowage; and (5) comments that a 25-bag limit is too high.

Law Enforcement

Law enforcement for the Flowage lacks proper funding but the following is available: Deputy Aaron Debrot 715-699-5113 and Chief Warden Officer Henry Bearheart 715-699-3140. You can also text to 1-800-TIP-WDNR and go online at DNRX.WISCONSIN.GOV/RAV. This information is also on the CFAPOA website.

Be careful out there. See you on the lake and at the Spring Fling.

CLEAN BOATS CLEAN WATERS HISTORY AND FINANCIAL REPORT



by Barb Salomon, Co-coordinator

A BRIEF HISTORY

The first reported CBCW inspections on the Chippewa Flowage were in 2004 when a few inspections here and elsewhere in Sawyer County were entered into the WDNR surface water monitoring data base. Small numbers of inspections were reported through 2009.

In 2010 the CFAPOA was granted funds through an Aquatic Invasive Species Grant to implement a Clean Boats Clean Waters education and inspection program at five public ramps around the Flowage, including the City of Hayward ramp on Chief Lake.

Project goals included: 1) Develop a Clean Boats, Clean Waters program for five landings on the Chippewa Flowage; 2) Perform a survey of all 33 boat landings to determine presence/absence of EWM (Eurasian Water Milfoil) at or near the landings; 3) Develop a resort owner educational program on boat landing improvements and signage; 4) Continue to survey, raise biocontrol, and control purple loosestrife; 5) Develop a test plot to determine effectiveness of herbicide control on EWM in boat landing areas.

Activities for the grant were to:

- Monitor Invasive Species
- Aquatic Plant Monitoring or Survey
- Watercraft Inspections - Clean Boats, Clean Waters
- Control Invasive Species

Upon closing of the first grant, the CFAPOA was awarded a next grant for its Chippewa Flowage AIS Education Project, a 3 year Aquatic Invasive Species prevention and education project including a Clean Boats/Clean Waters program at five public boat landing, public

education, and purple loosestrife bio-control.

Activities for the grant were:

- Project Deliverables
- Install Kiosk or Sign
- Biomonitoring/Toxicity Tests
- Informational Meetings
- Information and Education

With funds remaining at the end of the grant period in 2015, WDNR approved extension into 2016. This allowed the CFAPOA to transition its CBCW program to a simplified WDNR “fast track” program in 2017 and beyond. Instead of complicated application, reporting and documentation requirements for more complex grant-funded projects, lake associations and other qualified CBCW sponsors can follow simplified procedures to be awarded up to \$4000 per monitored public ramp where CBCW monitors will work at least 200 hours during the boating season ending October 31. Ramps can be paired with another identified location (such as a resort with landing) to achieve 200 hours of monitoring.

RESORTS REPORT

In 2017 Treelands Resort was the first resort to support the pairing concept by hosting CBCW volunteer monitors and setting up a boat cleaning station for its musky fly fishing tournament complete with signage, educational materials and cleaning supplies. This effort was welcomed by anglers who moved between water bodies during the tournament and appreciated the opportunity to clean boats, trailers and tackle to minimize the risk of transporting invasives with them. Deer Run and Pat’s Landing Resorts also volunteered to host CBCW sites. Unfortunately the CFAPOA’s volunteer staffing was insufficient to take advantage of those generous offers. Increased volunteer interest will make expansions like these possible. An area of great interest

to the CFAPOA’s CBCW program is to equip all of the resorts hosting fishing tournaments on the lake with CBCW education and cleaning components for their events. Do we have a CBCW Tournament Co-ordinator in our midst?

FINANCIAL REPORT

Except for a few trailing expenses related to monitor payroll, this is how our 2017 program income and expenses look:

Total Program Expenses:.....	\$ 18,199.35
State Share of Costs (75%).....	\$ 13,589.35
CFAPOA Share of Costs (25%).....	\$ 4,529.84
CFAPOA Volunteer Labor	
@ \$12/hr.....	\$ 2,432.00
CFAPOA Project Funds	
Approved.....	\$ 2,097.84
Total State Funds Available:	\$16,000.00

Total CFAPOA Contribution required (in volunteer time OR payable) to match total: \$5333

As you can see, if we can put more volunteers on the ramps and doing other program activities (like working at fishing tournaments) we can reduce the money we would have to contribute, and we could get more money from WDNR under our grant authorization.

IN SUMMARY

2017 was a great program year, building on past work led by Jim and Jane Montag who ran the CFAPOA’s CBCW program prior to 2016. We are only limited in what we can do (including putting monitors at the Chief Lake ramp for another \$4000 from WDNR) by available paid and volunteer hours.

Join this important and fun effort. Thanks to the Board of Directors, our membership, our monitors, and all our volunteers for keeping our lake clean and raising awareness about Aquatic Invasive Species for the Flowage family.

CFAPOA Completes Early 2018 Membership Drive

Welcome new and rejoining members to the lake community! We greatly appreciate all participation whether it be membership, volunteering or other donation of time, dollars or resources.

In December 2017, CFAPOA had 296 family memberships that were comprised of 539 individuals. The CFAPOA membership committee then embarked on a membership drive in early 2018 that included mailing this post card to 500 potential new members and/or non-renewed, former members. So if your neighbor at the lake was not a member they likely received this post card in late February 2018.

As a result of the membership drive CFAPOA was delighted to encourage an additional 30 family memberships and 66 individuals to join our CFAPOA family. All members are welcome to spread the word and invite non-member neighbors to join. Our continued involvement does make a big difference in the health of this beautiful, precious resource. Our latest membership count now stands at 323 families with 599 individuals.

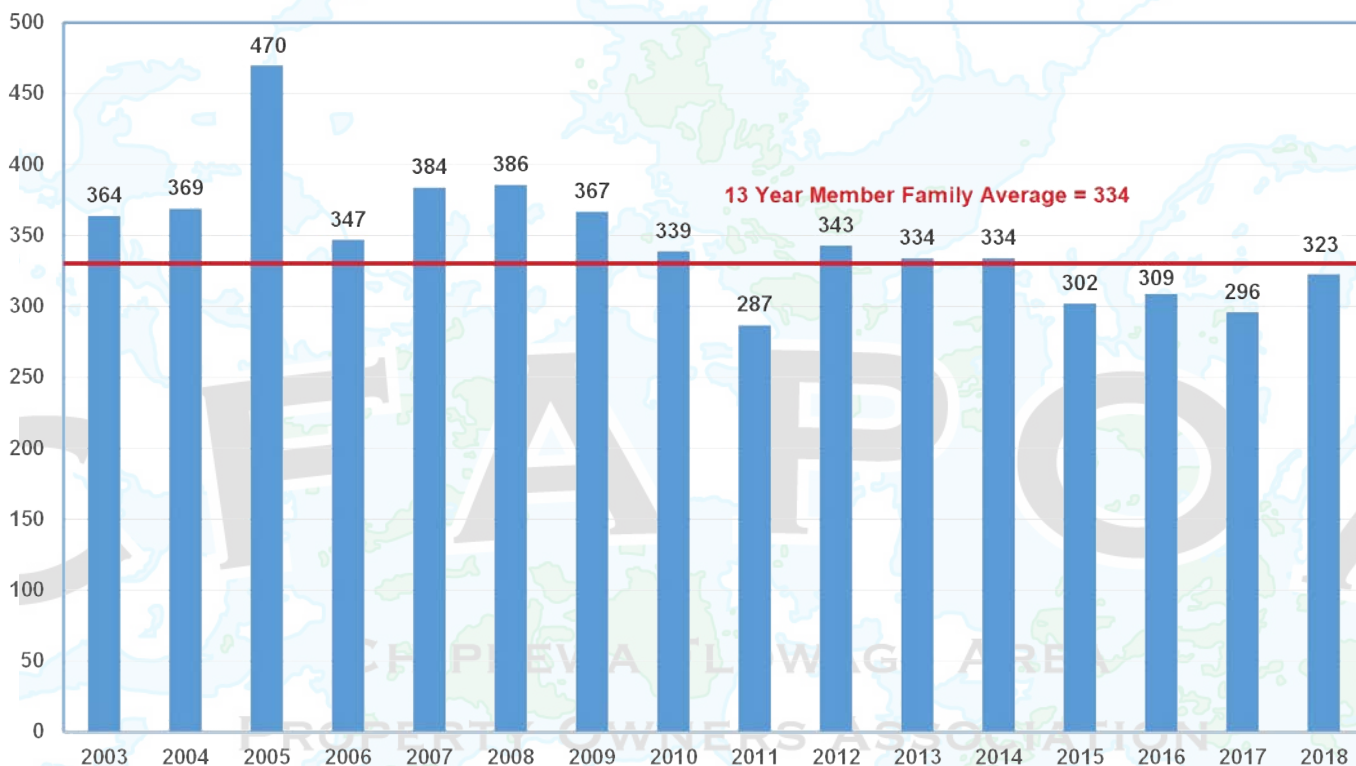
All members please note that as of January 1, 2018 CFAPOA has switched to a calendar-year membership which means that members will receive the last 5 months of 2018 free and that you

are paid up through the end of 2018.

So how does our current membership count stack up historically to previous annual membership counts? CFAPOA recently took a look at those records to find out and the graph below presents the results. Our past 13-year average is 334 family memberships and our current 2018 membership is 323. Our current membership is 97% of our 13-year average annual membership.



CFAPOA Historical Family Membership Totals
2003 to 2018



WELCOME NEW MEMBERS!

CFAPOA Welcomes our NEW members and would like to thank our renewing CONTRIBUTOR and STEWARD members.

LIFE TIME MEMBER

Mike & Kris Maly

NEW MEMBERS

James & Joyce Czajkowski

John & Susan Dawson

John & Connie Greene

John & Evelyn Grothendick*

Steve & Tami Hoesley

Jon & Angie Huth

Jon, Jason & Kevin Klohs*

John & Shelley Lamoreaux*

Brian, Jen, Donna, Tyler &

Noah Lemke*

Leo & Janet Managiaracina

Mark, Brenda & Matthew Mantey

Mike McCoy

H Lee & Mary Ann Minton III**

Les Naby*

Harold & Barb Palm

Dale & Patty Snyder

Tom Trudel*

Mike & Phyllis Zelenski

CONTRIBUTOR

James & Kay Colbert

Bill & Maureen Grzelak

Helen Mangiaracina & Kevin Steder

Nancy McDowell

Bob & Kathy Rosedahl

John & Diane Sanchez, Jr.

Randy & Terri Tuggle

Walt & Pat Wyczawski

RETURNING MEMBERS

Rich & Janice Anderson

John, Dawn, Kristie & Pete Bina*

Stephen & Rebekah Dupont

Kurt & Jodi Effertz

James & Sue Fox

James & Rozamond Hemberger

John & Ann Mylin

David O'Rourke & Carolyn Martin

Ed & Lynn Sennett

W.Bart & Gretchen Trebnick

Tom & Marcella Trost

Steve & Jana Wessels

Terry & Diane Wilke

* Contributor

** Steward



Our condolences to
the family of
Suzanne Hanson
and the family of
Dick Abendroth.

REPORT A VIOLATION

Tom (Thomas) Heisler Jr, Conservation Warden can be contacted at 715-492-4240. Warden Heisler has stated that if a call does not go through due to weak signal feel free to text him on his cell phone also. Warden Heisler works out of the Winter Ranger Station at 5289N Cemetery Rd, Winter, WI 54896.

In addition, the LCO now has two fully-trained and authorized law enforcement officers that will be receptive to calls from the public regarding violations.

Contact

- Deputy Aaron Debrot at 715-699-5113 or
- Chief Warden Officer Henry Bearheart at 715-699-3140.

SOCIAL

Due to other scheduled events, the 24th Annual Spring Fling will be held on SUNDAY, June 3, 2018 at Treeland Resorts from 4:00 to 6:00. Look for your reservation from on page 9. We look forward to seeing you.

Overview of 10-Year Strategic Plan for Managing Wisconsin's Panfish

Brenda Dettloff: Fisheries Committee Chair

It generally takes the guidance and tenacity of one individual to see a project through to its completion. In the creation of the long overdue "10-Year Strategic Plan for Managing Wisconsin's Pan-fish", Max Wolter, WDNR Fisheries Biologist, is that individual. He was able to reach out to his peers, both actively employed and retired in their prospective vocations, gleaning information from a multitude of studies and data sources (from 1980 to the present), holding informational meetings and allowing for public input to include the social insight needed to complete the multifaceted strategic plan. He had the ability to meticulously organize not only the information needed for such a monumental task, but also possessed the skill to format the information in a manner that is easy to follow and understand, even for the layman. It is an important document that sets forth the objectives, strategies, and incorporates the proposed action plans. Throughout my overview I will put in quotation marks excerpts taken directly from the pages of the plan. I have thoroughly read each page while highlighting key points and will try to give a short synopsis of what I found in the following paragraphs. I would encourage you, the reader, to take the time to read the entire document from beginning to end. Let us help to ensure that all the hard work of so many doesn't collect dust on a shelf but rather becomes a useful tool for 10 years and into the future.

The following paragraphs are from the Executive Summary:

"The diverse nature of panfish and their varying life histories, particularly across the multitude of lake types dotting Wisconsin's landscape, provide ample management challenges. Recruitment is central to balancing abundance and preventing poor growth in all panfish species, but successfully manipulating recruitment is challenging. Managing angler harvest is key to providing quality bluegill size structure in most systems yet striking a regulatory balance between biology and social desires is highly controversial.

An adaptive management approach has been initiated to address this information need.

From a broad, long-term perspective, habitat protection and enhancement are a critical component of panfish management; focusing in this realm as a long-term priority is widely supported by the public and will increase resiliency of panfish populations to future disturbances and threats.

Short-term focus should be directed towards specifying guidance on assessment, including specific monitoring protocols, lakes classification, and setting associated population parameter goals. Additionally, we need to better understand panfish angler preferences and motivations – they make up a large share of fishing license buyers in Wisconsin, but are often underrepresented in management planning. Moreover, numerous management misconceptions exist. Thus, successfully engaging panfish anglers in Wisconsin is paramount to future management success and achieving objectives related to habitat, harvest regulations, and outreach."

"The public input combined with historical perspectives and background data analysis led to the development of four management goals. These goals also align with some of the goals found in **"In the Year 2025: A Ten Year Strategic Plan for Fisheries Management in Wisconsin."**

1. Use an integrated ecosystem approach to protect, restore, and sustainably enhance panfish populations and habitat
2. Provide a variety of panfishing opportunities for diverse sustenance and recreational fisheries-based activities
3. Engage new and existing panfish anglers and partners
4. Base panfish management decisions on best available data and science, while incorporating social and economic perspectives"

"PANFISH MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES, STRATEGIES, AND ACTION ITEMS

The above management goals are necessarily broad to encompass the varied nature of panfish management. Panfish management comes in various shapes and forms but can be organized by the following topics: habitat, angling regulations, assessment, population manipulation, stocking, outreach, and research. Each topic has an objective which will lead the program to achieving the various goals (applicable goals are listed in the superscript). The objectives were derived based on input from the public, expertise from fisheries staff, information from the literature, and patterns from monitoring data. The strategies should be viewed as the path forward for panfish management to achieve those objectives over the next 10 years. Specific actions are offered to implement the various strategies. Prioritized recommendations, both short-term and long-term, along with benchmarks, follow this section."

Prioritized recommendations and plan implementation:

The following offer short-term and long-term prioritized recommendations as a means to implement the plan.

A. Short-term (significant work done over next 3 years)

- Implement and follow through with the Adaptive Management Panfish Plan
- Develop specific criteria for characterizing "stunted" populations
- Active outreach to dispel stunting and "need to harvest" myths
- Develop outreach tools to advocate for effective habitat enhancement and protection
- Establish standard sampling protocols for black crappie and yellow perch and age and growth protocols for all panfish
- Further assess yellow perch status and trends

B. Long-term (shift direction over next 10 years)

- Continue research aimed at understanding how panfish populations can be effectively managed

- Focus on habitat (protection and enhancement) and land-use as remediation for climate change and accompanying uncertainty
- Diversify management actions across the landscape and evaluate their effectiveness
- Increase angler engagement to improve our ability to gauge preferences and transfer technical knowledge.”

The previous excerpts are not only accompanied with objectives and action plans in the full document but are full of pertinent information that gives insight and more details to better understand how to apply the plan to different species and different scenarios. Panfish is by far the most sought-after fish by anglers in Wisconsin lakes and deserves the attention this document provides. As you read the pages you will realize that it acts as a template with room for variation when necessary and the incorporation of new theories not yet scientifically proven, such as, “fish sticks” (shoreline tree drops). This document also proves, without a doubt to me personally, that the “one size fits all...simplified rules,” is NOT the answer to the long-term health of our lake and our fishery. In reality, each lake has its own unique qualities, such as: species dynamics, locations, wetland tributaries, natural lake, flowage, depth, water quality data, and partners (riparian land owners, WDNR, LCO Conservation, LCO Tribe and Xcel Energy). If we all work together collectively for the good of our pristine Chippewa Flowage the impact will be felt for generations to come as it will benefit all aspects of nature, which in turn, positively impacts the human spirit.

Read the full plan online:



<https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/fishing/documents/outreach/PanfishManagementPlan.pdf>

Winter Tree Drop

by Dennis Clagett

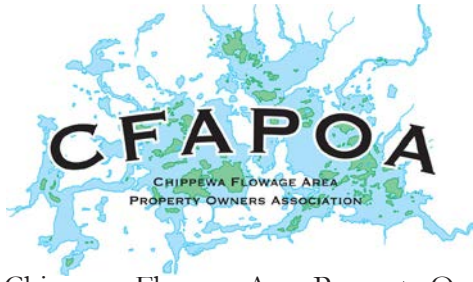


Tree drop is a fairly new way to provide a fish-friendly habitat. Trees have to be close to the water's edge and “hardwoods” are preferred. The stump end is cabled to the stump or a nearby tree to keep it in place (for the most part) although some are not cabled. In some cases the tree does double or even triple duty like protecting the shore from erosion. They do become fish cribs but not a structured man-made device. The group was headed up

by Max Wolter and included DNR personnel from other locations in Wisconsin.

Here are the numbers from Max. The total trees dropped was 192. 64 in Chicago Bay, 89 on Big Banana and 39 on Little Banana.





The Chippewa Flowage Area Property Owners Association, Inc. (Association) is a non-profit corporation, formed to generally promote, encourage and foster the interests of all property owners. The major objectives of the Association are: to keep the Chippewa Flowage area clean and safe for all people; to protect the environment; to provide a forum for the collection and exchange of ideas; to support acquisition of land for protection and conservation; and to pursue any other lawful objectives that may benefit this pristine lake, its wetlands, wildlife and tributaries.

Make a Donation to the CFAPOA

Go to <http://www.cfapoa.org/make-a-donation-cfapoa/>

In the “checkout notes” make sure you put what the donation is for! For example, donate to:

- Operating Expenses
- Conservation Project Fund (Board Approved Projects)
- Boat Ramp Extension Fund
- Conservation Trust Fund (Endowment Retained For Long Term Support)
- Shoreline Protection
- Clean Boats Clean Waters Program Funding

MEMORIAL Plaque Donation Form

Honor someone who had/has a passion for and loved the Chippewa Flowage and positively impacted their life.

Donation: \$ _____ (\$50 minimum)

(Please print)

In Memory OR Honor (circle one) of :

Name of donor: _____

Address: _____

E-mail: _____

Please make checks payable to: CFAPOA. Mail to:
PO Box 555, Hayward, WI 54843

Tax deductible as allowed by law. You will receive a recognition for your donation via email or US mail.

MEMORIAL PLAQUE

A Unique Way to Honor Someone Special

CFAPOA has several ways to make additional donations to help fund our operating expenses and projects. There is one more unique way to donate and honor someone that has enjoyed or is enjoying the Chippewa Flowage area, and that is by adding their name to our Memorial Plaque.

If you would like to give a \$50 donation in memory of or in honor of someone, just complete the form in this newsletter and send it to CFAPOA, PO Box 555, Hayward, WI 54843.

Please note that it is a \$50 minimum donation

Our Memorial Plaque will be displayed at the various resorts this summer along with the donation form for your convenience. You can also use the HONOR SOMEONE tab on our web page to make your donation.

Please share this with your friends and neighbors.





24th Annual

SPRING FLING

NEW DAY – SUNDAY JUNE 3, 2018 from 4:00 – 6:00 at Treelands Resort

Name: _____

Name: _____

\$10 per person for hors d'oeuvres – cash bar.

Send your reservation and check by May 26 to: CFAPOA, PO Box 555,
Hayward, WI 54843

OR Use PayPal on our Website – www.cfapoa.org OR email your reservation to cfapoa@gmail.com
Hayward Community Food Shelf and Northwoods Humane Society Donations are welcome!

Bylaw Amendments

By *Connie Peterson (Chair) and Terry Moe (Vice Chair)*

There are two very short necessary Bylaw Amendments that will need the vote of the Members at the Annual Meeting on August 5 as authorized by Article VI, Section I of the Bylaws.

Upon the advice of the Association accountants, the Board voted to change the Association fiscal year to a calendar year and will ask the Members to ratify that action at the Annual Meeting by the following Bylaw Amendment: Article V, Section 1 shall be replaced in its entirety to read: The fiscal year of the Association shall begin on the first day of January and end on the 31st day of December in each year.

To eliminate a typographical error, the first sentence of Article III, Section 1 is corrected to read: The business and affairs of the Association shall be governed by the Board of Directors elected by the Members.

All other Bylaws shall remain in effect.

CFAPOA Board of Directors

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- Terry Moe, Vice Chair** moet@centurytel.net
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#715-462-9746 Cell #715-558-1086
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#715-214-5020

Reach us at CFAPOA@gmail.com
Visit our Website @ WWW.CFAPOA.ORG

Visit our Web Site: <http://www.cfapoa.org/>

2018 Chippewa Flowage Loon Ranger Volunteers

For Northland College – Sigurd Olson, Environmental Institute’s LoonWatch, Annual Lakes Monitoring Program

Welcome to the 40th season of LoonWatch and the Flowage’s 3rd year of participation. Northland College and CFAPOA appreciate the LoonWatch Annual Lakes Monitoring Program (ALMP) volunteers and their efforts. LoonWatch is one of the oldest loon monitoring programs in the nation.

In general, the ALMP program, consists of volunteers throughout Wisconsin conducting approximately 8 summer time observations of loon territorial pairs, nest sites, chicks hatched and chicks that survive to the end of August. In addition, volunteers count floating or non-territorial loons.

If you would like to volunteer for the Chippewa Flowage ALMP program or volunteered and you do not see your name below please contact me: **Mark Zich, 715-214-5020, markzich@rocketmail.com.**

Thanks to everyone for your participation in this fun program. Names listed below will either be mailed the 2018 field observation forms via USPS or your packet will be hand delivered. Thanks again and everyone be safe on the water.

John & Sam Donatell	Zone 1
Mark, Brenda & Matthew Mantey	Zone 1
Mark & Joni Zich	Zone 2
Tom & Marcella Trost	Zone 2
Ray & Michele Fleszar	Zone 2
David & Kathy Larson	Zone 3
David & Christine Joy Staber	Zone 3
Dennis Clagett	Zone 4
Jim & Marion Dier	Zone 4

Chuck & Barb Maki	Zone 5
Terry Wall	Zone 5
Connie Peterson	Zone 6
Barb Salomon	Zone 6
Linda Treland	Zone 6
Brian & Jen Lemke	Zone 7
Gary & Holly Becker	Zone 7
Rick & Linda Olson	Zone 8



Follow the movement and growth of your fish throughout its life.
\$5
(Suggested Donation)
Your contribution is tax deductible.
Tax ID #47-1250605

The Lake Chippewa Flowage Resort Association invites you to Adopt-a-Musky. Certificates are available at many Lake Chippewa Flowage resorts, or go Online to fill out your adoption form. Follow your fish throughout its lifetime. Passive Integrated Tags (PIT) are scanned every time a musky is netted or shocked by the WDNR with size and location noted. Many fishing guides are also equipped with scanners to update musky data. Adopters will be notified to check the updated website to see if their fish has been recorded.

Sign up at www.Spoonerhatchery.com/adopt-a-musky

Purple Loosestrife 2017 Survey Results

by Dennis Clagett, Committee Chair

The results from the 2017 purple loosestrife survey appear to show a decline in the abundance of purple loosestrife throughout the Chippewa Flowage both in the number and size of infestation sites. Relative to surveys conducted in 2005 and 2006, there are fewer large infestation sites on the east side of the Chippewa Flowage—with only 3 sites recorded to have more than 50 plants. Most of the 2017 infestation sites contain fewer than 10 plants. The east side of the Chippewa Flowage continues to have a much higher presence of purple loosestrife relative to the west side. The extent of purple loosestrife on the west side of the flowage has not spread substantially since the 2005 and 2006 surveys.

Though we have yet to fully quantify it, the apparent decline appears to be substantial. This is very exciting, but we remain cautious with our interpretations until we can confirm this decline and the likely cause of the decline. The apparent decline in purple loosestrife may be attributed to a) an actual decline associated with on-going control efforts (i.e., biological control and physical removal), b) variation in surveying methods (e.g., consolidation of infestation sites or differences in the timing of survey efforts relative to peak bloom for purple loosestrife among years), c) sampling error (misidentification of purple loosestrife in 2005/06, or 2017), or d) annual variation (natural variation in abundance driven by variation in environmental factors like weather). Of these hypotheses, we believe we are observing a) an actual decline associated with on-going control efforts, but, to confirm this we need to ensure that all other hypotheses are less likely. We implemented some quality assurance sampling last summer that suggests that the decline cannot be explained by variation in survey methods (though some we do have some evidence that sampling efforts relative to peak bloom may be a MINOR factor) or sampling error

(some sampling error did occur, but again appears to be MINOR). However, to confirm that this trend is primarily driven by the on-going control efforts we are recommending a 2018 full lake survey of purple loosestrife. Thus, we are looking forward to working with the CFAPOA to survey purple loosestrife in the Chippewa Flowage again in the summer of 2018.

More information will be provided as we further analyze the data. However, this year's results suggest that the efforts of the Purple Loosestrife Patrol have been paying off! We would like to thank all of the volunteers who worked very hard this summer compiling data for this survey. We would also like to thank Dennis Clagett for helping organize everything and really making this effort successful. We are grateful to all of you for your help!

Survey sections reported to have no purple loosestrife: I, Y, 1, 2, 3, 5, 8, 9, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18

Survey sections with high infestation sites: U, T

This year another survey is planned to back-up last year's results. I hope you can be counted on for this, and I will be contacting you about participating. Again this year there will be beetles at work for what is left of the major PL infestations, specifically in the Twin Bay area that Barb and Connie have been battling.

I would like to acknowledge a long-time volunteer that will be retiring this year. Al McElroy and his wife Nan are one of the original workers, and have done yeomen's duty for many years. So **THANK YOU Al and Nan!** Their departure leaves two Zones orphaned in Moore's Bay. If anyone could adopt these or know of someone I could contact please call or email me.

I will be advising on how the growing season is progressing and when to begin looking for purple loosestrife, but mid-July is a good date to consider.

Adopt-A-Shoreline Volunteers

Name	East	West
Sue Baron	T	
Ron & Jan Bergman		1
Mike & Lynn Muench	M	
Lisa Costa		12, 13
Gary & Lind Crank		3, 5
Tony DeJoode	T	
Brenda and John Dettloff	L, Z	
Jim & Marion Dier	S	
Alay & Lynda Fish		8, 17
Whitley and Donna Gilbertson		2, 18
Larry Gilmer		10, 14
Gary & Mary Lou Hosler, Roman Rowen	U	
Chris & Patti Jeffords		4
Jerry & Nancy Johnson		6, 9
Larry & Sharon Kirby		10, 14
Roger & Kathy Kisch	W	
Wayne and Sandy Koening		7
Dennis Clagett	A1	
"Needs Adoption"	J, O	
Terry and Kay Moe	A2	
Rick & Linda Olson	R, X	
Steve & Louise Paulson	H	
Don & Sue Reinardy	E1-2	
Steve & Jane Richardson	W	
Nancy Ruhlow & Barb Schweig		15, 16
Barb Salomon & Connie Peterson	T	
Terry & Debra Wall	D	
Darrell & Jean Welihert	E1-2	
Open		11
Mike & Phyllis Gardner	Q	
Gage Muench	P	
Dennis Clagett	Y	
Linda Treland	A1	



**CHIPPEWA FLOWAGE AREA PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION
PO BOX 555
HAYWARD, WI 54843-0555**

ELECTRONIC SERVICE REQUESTED

CFAPOA is a 501(c)(3) non-profit corporation, formed to generally promote, encourage and foster the interests of all property owners. Its major objectives are: to keep the Chippewa Flowage area clean and safe for all people; to protect the environment; to provide a forum for the collection and exchange of ideas; to support acquisition of land for protection and conservation; and to pursue any other lawful objectives that may benefit this pristine lake, its wetlands, wildlife and tributaries.

MARK YOUR CALENDAR

DATE	EVENT
May 3, 2018	Board of Directors Meeting
June 3, 2018	Spring Fling (Treelands)
June 7, 2018	Board of Directors Meeting
July 12, 2018	Board of Directors Meeting
August 5, 2018.....	Summer Picnic/Annual Mtg.
August 9, 2018.....	Board of Directors Meeting

* Board meetings are held at 6:00 p.m. CT at Town of Hunter Hall.



CFAPOA Board Members.

*Back L-R: Mark Zich, Terry Moe, Mike Gardner, Dennis Clagett, Terry Wall.
Front L-R, Kerry Lang Ellis, Barb Salomon, Brenda Dettloff, Connie Peterson
and Tatum Treland. Not pictured: Pete Czarnecki.*

CFAPOA Newsletter Editor: Julie Thompson; Newsletter Advisors: CFAPOA Board Members;
Newsletter Contributors: Friends, Directors and You!