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CFAPOA

CHIPPEWA FLOWAGE AREA

PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION

Established 1983

Spring 2024

The Big Chip News

Sense of Place

by Mike Gardner CFAPOA Chair

One of the oldest tenets of geography is the concept of place. A place can change over time as its physical setting and cultures are influenced by new ideas or technologies. Understanding shared values is critical for identifying concerns and motivating people to protect water resources and for informing management decisions. It is this social theory that connects our common meaning and attachment to the Flowage with attributes such as amenities, site characteristics, and environmental quality. The CFAPOA was formed in 1983 to represent these connections.

The Board of Directors routinely consults member survey data to better gauge support for

various activities, to prioritize time and resources. Most recent results can be found on our website under the “About Tab”. If you value this place you need to have a **Voice** and members of CFAPOA can be counted on to **Listen**.

CFAPOA is a non-profit, community-based organization that promotes, encourages, and fosters a wide variety of projects, programs, and education that protect and preserve the Chippewa Flowage. The organization is focused on controlling invasive species, improving the quality of our fishery, educating people on how to preserve shoreline quality, monitoring and promoting wildlife health and encouraging safe recreational activities.



See Page 4 for more info!

Member contributions are used to pay for boat launch monitors, fish stocking, education and other activities that help us achieve our goals. Some of our members donate their time serving on the Board and many others to activities such as wildlife and water quality monitoring, invasive species elimination and shoreline protection activities. Our members and their interests are diverse, but we are all focused on maintaining the quality of the Chippewa Flowage.

We need to hear your **Voice** through membership. Join or renew today!

CFAPOA Needs Your Help

With your membership, you can volunteer and help us with our mission to:



Membership Update

by Patty Swaffield

Contributor

Tony & Terri Aaron
Rob & Brenda Anderson
John & Dawn Bina
Steve & Sandy Brubaker
Tom Bruseth
Leonard & Sandra Chlopek
Bryan & Julie Christy
Bill & Kathie Decker
Tom & Lou Ann Drovesky
Pat Erickson
Jim & Janet Evenstad
Carrie Farley
Charles & Anita Halbleib
Dan & Martha Hall
Alan & Delores Hixson
John & Jennifer Hoehn
Ruben 'Chip' & Holly Kaiser
Jon, Kevin & Jason Klohs
Steve & Connie Kopecky
Eric & Susan Locher
Mark & Brenda Mantey
Jim & Diane Mazzone
Steve & Jeanne Migliacio
Bryan & Kristen Mock
Randy & Kris Treland- Neumann
Cliff & Janice Podgorski
Bob & Kathy Rosedahl
John & Diane Sanchez, Jr.
Paul & Karen Schanfield
Tom & Doreen Schnaderbeck
Tony & Megan Schubert Jr
Tom & Gina Toutant
John & Heidi Traxler
Tom & Kathy Turngren
Darren & Esther Winkler
Wayne Young

Steward

David Carland
Dennis Clagett
Brent & Jeanne Drapeau
Ryan & Jennifer Gaveske
Bill & Maureen Grzelak
Bob & Debbie Hart
Norm & Carol Linnell
Pete & Sarah Ross
Jeff Schreiner
Kevin & Lindsey Schubert
Duane Duke Schueller
Pamela & Linda Ellwein Tibbetts
Terry & Debra Wall
Bill & Sulvia Nasla Whealon
Amanda Wilson
Dale & Mary Zwiefelhofer

In Loving Memory

The Board of Directors would like to recognize the recent passing of Nancy Ruhlrow (1944-2024). Nancy was an active CFAPOA Board member from 2004 -2010. We are grateful for her many contributions. She and Barb Schweig conducted a historical review based on the minutes and newsletters from the first 25 years of CFAPOA (1983-2008). The work was published in a 25th Anniversary document for the benefit of us all. CFAPOA has donated \$100 to the Hayward Community Food Shelf in her honor.



Conservationist

Thank you for your Lifetime Conservationist donation. Your support and investment in our organization helps to promote our mission to keep the Chippewa Flowage clean and safe, to protect the environment. Thank you for your generous gift.

David Carland
Tom & Tia Clark
Chris & Jessica Conard
Dean & Kristin Elmer
Joe & Lora Garceau
Chris & Patti Jeffords
Karl & Stephanie Kann
Brad Krizan
Douglas Kurtzweil
John & Shelley Lamoreaux
Mike & Kris Maly
Kyle & Sara Nemetz
Brian, Juliane & Tyler Novak
Brian & Sibley Pauling
Gene & Pat Schubert
Barbara Sealy
Tucker Silberhorn
Michael & Shirley Singer
Mike & Jennifer Treptow
Linda Treland
Richard & Lisa Uihlein Jr.

Due to privacy concerns, the Board has decided not to mail out Membership Directories this year. There will be copies of the Directory available, in late Spring, at the Townhall for pick-up only. This practice has not been adopted permanently and your feedback is greatly appreciated to determine our approach in 2025.

Membership Levels

- \$25: Individual/Property
- \$26 to \$124: Contributor – newsletter recognition.
- \$125 to \$999: Steward – newsletter recognition and a gift.
- \$1000 and up: Lifetime Conservationist – newsletter recognition, a gift, and lifetime membership.



Like to Hike?

The Northwoods Women are extending an invitation to women interested in joining our walking group on Tuesdays at 10:00 A.M. For more information contact Kay Moe at 715-450-9001.

We have several members from the Chippewa Flowage and would like to add more women from the Chippewa Flowage area. Please feel free to bring friends!



Fishery Committee Update

by Terry Wall

It is early April as I write this article. This is the time of year we ready our boats and spool fresh line on our reels in preparation for the fishing season opener. This year Mother Nature has tossed us a curve ball so most talk is about the low water level and what effect that will have opening weekend. As it stands right now, without a substantial amount of rain, we can expect the water level to be well below full pool which will make launching boats tough at the public boat landings. The weatherman is predicting some rain over the next ten days so let's hope he is correct. Remember safety first, wear your PFD and kill switch tether and have a safe time on the water.

Once again this year, the Chippewa Flowage Resort Association with support from the CFAPOA is sponsoring the PIP (Pike Improvement Project)

in the continued effort to reduce the number of small pike in the Flowage. This is not an effort to eradicate Northern Pike but rather to aid the survival of fry of the other native fish while improving the overall size structure of Pike in the Flowage. Beginning on opening day the WI DNR has raised the daily bag limit on pike on the Flowage to 10 which should help in the harvest this year. Please refer to Max Wolter's article in this newsletter if you have any questions about the current possession limits on the Flowage. There are cash prizes awarded at the end of the season to anglers who harvest and register their fish with our local resorts. Prizes are awarded by drawing from entry slips dropped off during the season. While they encourage taking smaller pike, all size fish can be entered. So harvest pike, register



your catch and enjoy a great tasting fish fry.

Another important reminder, help do your part to prevent the spread of invasive species to our lake and surrounding lakes by checking your boat and trailer for weeds, draining and sanitizing bait and live wells and remembering to drain water from your motor when you pull your boat out at the end of the day.

The New Pike Bag Limit

and what it means for you

by Max Wolter – WDNR Senior Fisheries Biologist



We finally have a new tool that will help in our goal of controlling northern pike abundance in the Chippewa Flowage. Starting on May 4, 2024, anglers can harvest up to 10 northern pike per day. This doubling of the daily bag limit will create opportunities for anglers and will allow us to harvest more pike. However, there are several considerations that come with this very unique new angling regulation. Here's everything you need to know!

Why was the northern pike bag limit increased? – Northern pike are not native to the Chippewa Flowage but got in through unintentional human introduction. Northern pike have increased in abundance over the last several decades, and during that time they have had undesirable impacts on the fishery. The northern pike population in the Chip also has poor size. Keeping northern pike abundance low can minimize impacts on other species and can lead to better pike size. Angling harvest is one of the most feasible tools to manage pike abundance. Doubling the bag limit (from 5 to 10) will allow anglers to harvest more pike, particularly in times of the year when they are relatively easy to catch.

Is the bag limit increasing in all waters? – No. This bag limit increase is limited to four waterbodies in the Hayward area: The Chippewa Flowage, Lac Courte Oreilles, the Spider Chain, and the Tiger Cat Chain. All of these waters have the same issues with introduced pike and partner groups who are willing to help harvest pike. This is an experimental regulation that will be monitored for success on these

waterbodies.

What's the difference between a BAG LIMIT and a POSSESSION LIMIT? - The BAG LIMIT is the number of fish an angler can harvest from a waterbody in a given day. Bag limits are fixed to a waterbody. The bag limit for northern pike for the Chippewa Flowage is now 10. The POSSESSION LIMIT is the total number of fish a person (angler or not) can have under their control. From a legal standpoint, any fish in your livewell/stringer, fridge (including pickled fish!), or freezer is in your control. Possession limit is not fixed to a waterbody, but rather to you as a person. So your possession limit includes the fish you would have in your freezer at home and at the cabin combined. The possession limit for northern pike in Wisconsin is also 10.

Was the possession limit also increased then? – No. And this is where things could get confusing for some people. Your possession limit for northern pike did not change and remains at 10. This creates a rare case where the daily bag limit and possession limit are the same. So while anglers can now harvest more pike during any given day of fishing on the Chippewa Flowage, it does not allow you to fill up the freezer with more and more pike. We looked into increasing the possession limit for pike, but it was not feasible to do that for the whole state to accommodate a few lakes.

So how do we use the new bag limit to harvest more pike? – The key will be to harvest pike without going over possession limit. That will mean clearing pike from your possession frequently. Once pike are eaten, they are no longer in

your possession. Similarly, you can remove pike from your possession by giving them away to another person. Note that the recipient of your pike will also have to mind their possession limit. People being gifted pike do not have to be licensed anglers.

Some examples of legal pike harvest and possession:

1. An angler has zero pike in their freezer. On May 4 they harvest 10 pike. They eat all 10 pike in a fish fry that night. On May 5 they can harvest up to 10 pike again.
2. An angler has zero pike in their freezer. On May 20 they harvest 10 pike. They give 5 of the pike to a neighbor. On May 21 they can harvest 5 more pike.

Some examples of illegal pike harvest and possession:

1. An angler with no pike in their freezer harvests 10 pike on May 4. They put the fish in the freezer. The angler then harvests more pike on May 5 (violation of possession limit).
2. An angler with 5 pike already in their freezer harvests 10 pike (violation of possession limit).
3. An angler catches a pike that is smaller than they want to keep and decides to rip out the gills and throw the pike on shore (violation of wanton waste laws).
4. An angler with 5 pike in their freezer catches 10 pike and immediately donates them through an organized fishing tournament (example: Treland Walleye Challenge). In this case, the angler was in violation of their possession limit for a short period of time.

Some other FAQs

Does everyone in a household have their own possession limit?

– YES. A family of four could have 40 total pike in possession.

What are the possession limits for other species? – The possession limit for panfish is 50 (all panfish species combined), walleye is 10, and bass is 10 (both species combined). Rock bass, suckers, and other unregulated fish do not have a possession limit!

What's the best strategy to maximize pike harvest? – Pike are easiest to catch in May, so have your hooks sharp and your freezer empty when the season opens. Then, harvest your legal limit, clear them from your possession quickly (fish fry!) and harvest more.

Are there certain sizes of pike that are best to harvest? – This has been a recurring question in the Chip community. We are less concerned with harvest of large pike (>24 inches), but there is nothing wrong with harvesting a few of those fish if you like. The most beneficial sizes to harvest are <24 inches, including the smallest fish you catch. Sometimes that might mean keeping a pike that is 12-16" long. The worst thing an angler can do for pike size structure is to only harvest the largest pike they catch. This can make size structure issues worse, not better, and leaves abundant small pike in the system for what can be several additional years of competing with small muskellunge and other species. Unfortunately, many anglers still have this mentality.

Any suggestions on what to do with small pike? – Many people enjoy pickled pike, and small ones are just perfect for that. Bones don't have to be removed for pickling. Fans of the traditional fish fry will also find that small pike can provide excellent fillets, for those who have a good hand with a knife. I frequently fillet pike as small as 15 inches, which

CFAPOA SPRING '24 NEWSLETTER

Pike *EAT More FISH!*
Improvement Project 2024

GOAL All pike are eligible but harvest of smaller pike is most beneficial

BENEFIT Selective harvest will help to create a more favorable environment for the fishery as a whole.

PRIZES Thousands of dollars in prizes and gift certificates will be given away by random drawings and for most pike legally harvested.

RULES Up to 5 pike can be entered on one ticket. All pike entered on a ticket must be caught on the same date. Each fish is logged separately for prizes.

No size limit on Chippewa Flowage
STARTING MAY 4, 2024
10 PIKE DAILY BAG LIMIT
(5 pike daily limit for all prior dates)

ENTRY LOCATIONS
Chippewa Flowage resort locations and lake area bait shops

donating \$1000 Grand Prize

CFAPOA
donating 5 prizes for most legally harvested pike totaling \$1000

Fresh Water Fishing Hall of Fame & Museum
\$500 prize

and members donating over \$1750 in gift certificates

For rules, entry locations, pike cleaning videos and recipes go to www.chippewaflowage.com

generates about the same amount of meat as 2-3 large perch. If you'd harvest 2-3 large perch and fillet them, there's really no excuse to pass up small pike! Small pike fillets can also be effectively ground and turned into patties, which can be fantastic with some added seasoning. They also store quite well as patties (but then they are on your possession limit!).

We understand that this change may create some confusion and questions initially, but we hope this article provides clarity. Please do not hesitate to reach out if you are unclear about anything related to bag limits, possession limits, or angling regulations in general. The only thing left to say is: Good luck fishing and thanks for harvesting some pike!

Practice Good Loon Etiquette

by Mark Zich

- Watch loons from at least 200 feet away and give them plenty of space. This is especially important when they have chicks. Get a powerful lens for your camera, use binoculars or a spotting scope, and never explore a loon nest site. Close encounters can be deadly for swimming and nesting loons.
- If you accidentally flush a loon off of its nest, leave the area immediately.
- Avoid creating a wake in areas where loons are nesting or likely to be nesting.
- Loons prefer islands for nesting. Disturbance can cause a loon to abandon its nest.
- Dispose of household garbage at a collection site. Garbage draws raccoons, foxes, gulls, and eagles, which prey on loon eggs. Trash can also ensnare wildlife, including loons.
- Be an ethical angler. Never fish or cast near loon nests or swimming loons, properly dispose of extra bait and trash, and pick up mono filament line.
- Keep dogs and cats away from loons and nests. Pets disturb nesting loons and can destroy loon eggs.
- Be a responsible boater. Never chase loons or run motorboats or personal watercraft over areas where loons have been seen. Loons and loon chicks have died from being hit by boats and propellers. Boat wakes and waves may also wash eggs off of nests.
- Practice and teach wildlife stewardship... always!

LoonWatch Volunteers 2024	Zone
Mark, Brenda Mantey	Zone 1
Bill & Mary Ludford	Zones 1, 2 or 3
Joni & Mark Zich	Zone 2
Terri Tuggle	Zone 3
Janet & Kevin Flesch	Zone 4
No Volunteer (Pokegama/Moonshine Lakes)	Zone 5
Laurie Schubert	Zone 6 A West
Bob Kondrasuk	Zone 6 B East
Daryl & Bonnie Hofer	Zone 7
Bill & Kim Gleason	Zone 7
Rick & Linda Olson	Zones 7 & 8
Kevin & Lindsey Schubert	Zone 7 or Zone 8



Loon Ranger
Volunteers

Check out the CFAPOA Loon Ranger Volunteers Page for more information and for reports of past years.

<https://cfapoa.org/loon-study-group>



Nesting Loons on the Chippewa Flowage

Current Chippewa Flowage low water levels, due primarily to draught, may cause nesting problems for loon chick hatching success. Loons build their nests near the water line. As the spring rains raise water levels, eggs on the nests can be washed out or loons can be driven off from their nests. CFAPOA has built a few floating artificial loon nesting platforms which help loons successfully avoid fluctuating water levels.



Precious Water

by Tony Schubert

We are all looking forward to the new season of fishing, boating, kayaking, canoeing, and swimming. All these activities, of course, have one thing in common-water.

With the recent drought conditions last fall and over the winter, we seem to be quite short of the water flows necessary to fill our lake. As of today, April 4th, we are about four and a half feet below full pool. We hope to get enough rain in April to bring us up to normal fall levels. At least this would enable most of us to get our boats in the water and carefully navigate the Chippewa Flowage. The Partners meeting disclosed that they will hopefully be able to continue to fill the flowage through the month of May.

All of these predictions require April and May showers to help us replenish our wetlands, rivers, and lakes. These low water levels also threaten some people's wells. As we hope and pray for our spring rains, it's a good time to remember how precious water really is to us all. It is a resource given to us by powers beyond our control. However, we are also obligated as Riparian owners to take care of this resource as best we can. We need to not only conserve the water we are using, but also take good care of the water that flows over our properties.

So, take a look around your property, and see if there's something you can do to help clean up the water that is going into our lake. Perhaps slow down erosion, plant native plants, pump your



septic tank, and maybe even clean up your shoreline a little while the water is down. There are many ideas listed at our website under the Shoreline Protection tab.

If this newsletter gets to our membership before April 30th, we are still taking orders for our Native Plant Sale. The ordering instructions are on the website. If we happen to be past that deadline, you can still attend a one-day Native Plant sale on May 25th at the Cable Natural History Museum starting at 10am.

Have a safe and hopefully wet spring.



“Water is the most critical resource issue of our lifetime and our children’s lifetime. The health of our waters is the principal measure of how we live on the land”

by Luna Leopold
(who was the son of Aldo Leopold and famous US hydrologist.)

Spring 2024 Chippewa Flowage Water Level – A Topic of Interest

by Mark Zich

Xcel Energy stated at the April Partners Group meeting that it was unlikely that the Chippewa Flowage would reach full pool by fishing opener. However, we all know Mother Nature has the final say in this estimate. Rainfall in April would expedite how fast the Chippewa Flowage refills. We also know that last year's summer and fall draught and this winter's uncharacteristically low snow pack played a significant role in inflows on the Chippewa Flowage. The lack of snow is why Xcel Energy stated in mid-winter they would not be doing the Partner's Group agreed upon "Habitat Drawdown" (drawdown Flowage to 8.0 feet below full pool). Xcel Energy stopped at the normal 4.5-5.0 foot peak power generation winter heating demand drawdown and went to reduced outflows in March and reduced further in April ranging from 255 to 311 cubic feet per second outflows.

The Chippewa Flowage outflow in cubic feet per second was 311 cfs on April 18, 2024 at 5:00 CDT. The Chippewa River stream flow at the USGS gauge

located west of Ladysmith at the Hwy 8 and Chippewa River bridge was 2,220 cfs at the same time. This calculates to 86 percent of water at the Chippewa River Bruce Gauge is presently coming from 3 watersheds between the Chippewa River Bruce Stream Gauge and the Chippewa Flowage (Bishops Bridge USGS Gauge). Based on these recorded outflows, the Chippewa Flowage, which is comprised of three watersheds which include the Chippewa Flowage and East and West Forks of the Chippewa Rivers is providing only 14% of the water measured on the Chippewa River above Bruce, WI.

The three water sheds below the Chippewa Flowage (and above the Chippewa River Bruce gauge) are Wiergor Creek/Brunet River, Thornapple River and Couderay River. Combined these three watersheds equal 766 square miles. The three watersheds that include the Chippewa Flowage are the West Fork of the Chippewa River, East Fork and the Chippewa Flowage watershed and they equal 773 square miles.

In summary, the two area combined watersheds above the USGS Bruce-Chippewa River stream gauge are basically equal in size; however, based on the April 18th recorded cubic feet per second stream flows, the Chippewa Flowage basins are releasing only 14% of the water into the Chippewa River and the three basins below the Chippewa

Flowage are releasing 86% of the water. This indicates that Xcel Energy is holding back as much water to refill the Flowage as quickly as possible.

Other variables impacting the restoration of Flowage water levels include the mandatory, annual, winter 5 foot drawdown of Moose Lake. Replacing the 5 feet of water takes precedence and as of April 14, 2024 Moose Lake reached full pool which will release more water to help refill the Chippewa Flowage.

Lastly, a graph available on the CFAPOA web site demonstrates historically how Xcel Energy has worked diligently to refill the Chippewa Flowage each spring. The graph shows that Xcel Energy has refilled the reservoir to 1313 feet every year except a slight miss in 2010 at 1312 feet. From 1933 to 1963, full pool was achieved every year except two and prior to 1933 refilling the reservoir was far more erratic because hydro power generation was the primary source of electricity for customers and drawdowns ranged as deep as 17 feet below full pool.

[Water Levels \(cfapoa.org\)](https://www.cfapoa.org)

We all hope the reservoir is filled to near or at full pool by early May; however, if Mother Nature fails to deliver, please exercise caution while boating on the Chippewa Flowage.



Chippewa Flowage Aquatic Plant Survey Results for Eurasian Water Milfoil

by Mark Zich

Information regarding the results of past Aquatic Plant Surveys on the Chippewa Flowage has been limited; however, with the cooperation of LCO, CFAPOA, USFS and the WiDNR we hope to change that going forward. These two maps show the locations of all of the rake samples carried out during the 2015 and 2023 Aquatic Plant Surveys (grey or black dots). The red dots are the maps depict the locations of Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM) observed on the rake samples.

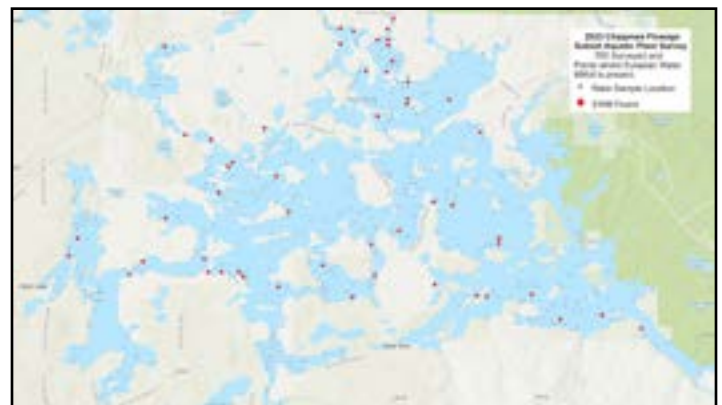
The purpose of the 2015 Full Survey was to document all aquatic plant species in the Chippewa Flowage at all 2,660 sample points. The 2023 Subset Survey was to select fewer sample points and yet retain a statistically valid representation of EWM presence.

Plans are in place to complete another Subset Survey in 2024 and another full aquatic plant survey in 2025. The subset surveys are completed by LCO, CFAPOA, USFS and WiDNR and each group provides equipment and resources to conduct the survey at no cost. The Full Aquatic Plant survey is far more labor and technically intensive and LCO and CFAPOA are presently in the process of seeking funding for the \$50,000 to \$80,000 project to be conducted in 2025.

The main goals of the aquatic plant surveys, besides quantifying and locating EWM and other invasive aquatic plant species, is to eventually determine the impact “habitat drawdowns” have on both EWM and native plants. Future surveys, once conducted, will make that assessment possible so we can better adjust habitat drawdowns to have the greatest impact on controlling EWM and not harming native aquatic plants.



2015 Full Aquatic Plant Survey - Red Points are Locations where Eurasian Water Milfoil Observed on Rake sample (light dots represent all 2,660 surveyed points.)



2023 Subset Aquatic Plant Survey - Red Points are Locations where Eurasian Water Milfoil Observed on Rake sample (light dots represent all 552 surveyed points.)

Noninvasive Eurasian Watermilfoil

- Usually 7-10 leaflet pairs per stem
- Rigid feather-like leaves form a Christmas tree shape
- Lower leaflets are usually quite long
- Leaves arranged in whorls (circles) of four to six around stem
- Leaves are usually rigid when out of water
- Stem is usually whitish, or whitish-green in color



Invasive Eurasian Watermilfoil

- Usually 12-21 leaflet pairs per leaf
- Delicate, feather-like leaves-- mostly same length
- Leaves arranged in whorls (circles) of three to five around each stem
- Leaves are limp when out of water
- Stem is as thick or thicker than a pencil and is long and spaghetti-like



Invasive Species Update

by Dennis Clagett



How has this past winter affected the Chippewa Flowage's two most threatening invasive species, Eurasian watermilfoil and purple loose strife? This winter's combination of low water levels, lack of snow cover, an early warm spell and ice out, in addition to returning cold weather, has exposed large swaths of shoreline to repeated freezing and thawing cycles that damage the root systems of most invasive species.

Native aquatic plants have adapted to these cycles in various ways, including dormancy which is triggered by shorter days and cooler temperatures in the fall. Some plants produce substances that act like antifreeze, preventing ice crystals from forming inside their cells. These are just two examples of how native plants withstand cold conditions that would otherwise be lethal.

But how did invasive species fare this past winter? In past years, the Chip's winter water level draw-down has acted as a partial control of Eurasian watermilfoil with only a limited effect on purple loosestrife. This summer will provide an opportunity to establish new data baselines for Eurasian watermilfoil and purple loosestrife. This year's survey administered by our Adopt-A-Shoreline volunteers will focus in particular on purple loosestrife infestations that in past winters have had their plant root systems protected by the insulating effect of heavy snow cover.

Welcome and thank you to new Adopt-A-Shoreline volunteers Dave Szymanowski for Section 14, & Pete & Sarah Ross for Section Y. It's great that new members are stepping up and volunteering. This program continues to be the envy of many lake organizations for both its success and longevity, plus it is a great way to enjoy and appreciate the natural world around us. I am always available for questions, and new volunteers are always needed. My contact information is Dennis Clagett 715 462 4814 rclagett@centurytel.net.



Name	East	West
Dan & Julie Hayden		1, 2
Mike & Lynn Muench	M, P	
Jim & Jan Evenstad		12
Gary & Lind Crank		3, 5
Christine and Jayson Grams		13
LCO Conservation Dept.	H, I, Z	
Brian & Juliane Novak	S	
Alan & Lynda Fish		8, 17
Up for Adoption		18
Greg & Amy Sanders		10, 11
Up for Adoption	U	
Chris & Patti Jeffords		4
Jerry & Nancy Johnson		6, 9
Dave Szymanowski		7, 14
Roger & Kathy Kisch	W	
Rob and Rebecca Nesse	J	
Dave Carland & Family	O	
Chris & Jess Conard	A2	
Rick & Linda Olson	R	
Tony & Laurie Schubert	T, U	
Dave Carland Family and Friends	X	
Brent and Jeanne Drapeau	E1, E2	
Steve & Jane Richardson	W	
Mark and Joni Zich		15, 16
Bruce and Gina Dingman	D	
Mike & Phyllis Gardner	Q	
Dennis Clagett	Y	
Pete and Sarah Ross	Y	
Linda Treland	A1	

Visit our website for a detailed map of East and West locations. <https://cfapoa.org/invasive-species>

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**
BOARD MEETINGS
AND EVENTS

May 2, 2024
June 6, 2024
July 11, 2024
August 1, 2024

Board meetings are currently held at 6:00 p.m. in person at the Town of Hunter Hall and/or teleconference. Visitors are welcome to join. Contact Mike Gardner at mgardner@northflow.net



CFAPOA Board of Directors

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