

BIG SAUK LAKE ASSOCIATION

INFORMER

FALL EDITION 2012

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The President's Report
Dear Fellow Members,

It seems like just a short time ago when we were compiling articles and posting informative ads prior to our Spring newsletter. We were anticipating our Annual Meeting, discussion of the fate of our drawdown, a possible weed survey, the County Fair and of course, what kind of weather would we experience for the summer. We all have passed through the last concern and a drought still grips the land. The other issues will be covered in this letter and also in articles in the newsletter.

I will begin by urging everyone to note the announcement that our ANNUAL FALL DINNER FUNDRAISER will be held at the Country Club on September 22nd from 5-7 PM. Prices have not changed! Please consider supporting this activity sponsored by the Board of Directors!!

Our Annual Meeting saw the largest attendance we have seen for years. Perhaps the announcement that the "Loon Lady", Pam Perry was to be our principle speaker was an inducement for a greater attendance. She entertained with a blend of humor and knowledge. If our readers are aware of more "Pam Perry's" please voice your suggestions to our Board Members.

Note our article relating to the weed survey completed this summer by RMB Labs. I believe that the last survey was done when the Corps of Engineers carried out their major study of Sauk Lake back in the 80's. The survey confirms that curly leaf pondweed is coming back although in relatively small quantities. Lake property owners should be relieved to know that no Eurasian watermilfoil was found. The results will be used later this year in revising our vegetative management plan. Usage of the Weed Harvester will be discussed.

Our Spring newsletter reminded readers that the drawdown issue would be revisited this summer. Indeed, it was revisited at a late afternoon meeting at City Hall on August 15th. Present were five of your Board of Directors and representatives from City government and the Watershed District, the area hydrologist, and Eric Altena - DNR Fisheries. As you recall, a ballot was printed in the Spring issue of THE INFORMER. Twenty-two were returned. The result favored a 2' foot drawdown over a 1' drawdown by 13 to 7. 2 ballots favored no drawdown at all. The second choice favored 1' over 2' by an 11 to 6 margin. The Board suggested we try a telephone survey to increase participation. We got started late on this with a few of the Directors managing to do this. After adding in these results, a majority favored a 1' drawdown. With this in mind coupled with the fact that native weeds were increasing along with an increase in panfish numbers (cause and effect?), it was agreed to retain the current 1' drawdown for several more years or until some major changes occur which mandate a change. I would also add that a large majority of property owners did not respond at all which suggests that whatever the decision, it was OK with them. This writer also understands that those who wrote about shoreline damage and advocated a 2' change are disappointed. Factors such as strong wind timed exactly to arrive from a certain direction when ice is breaking can drive the ice up on shore and wreak havoc when sloping shorelines are protected only by rock. There are other, more permanent solutions and that is why your Board advocates involving Watershed Staff to give alternative solutions.



There are a few more weeds in the South Basin this Year and also a few more lily pads. Following are readings taken to date in 2012.

DATE	DEPTH in(feet)	COLOR	WATER TEMP- F
4-24-12	5.0	Brown	61
5-06-12	7.0	'	62
5-12-12	7.5	'	64
5-21-12	5.5	'	-
5-28-12	6.5	'	69
6-05-12	6.0	'	-
6-13-12	4.0	'	72
6-18-12	4.0	'	72
6-27-12	4.0	'	-
7-03-12	3.0	'	75
7-08-12	3.0	'	-
7-16-12	2.5	'	-
7-25-12	2.5	'	80
8-01-12	2.5	'	82
8-07-12	2.0	'	81
8-14-12	1.5	'	74
8-21-12	1.5	'	72
8-27-12	1.5	'	74
9-03-12	1.5	'	72
9-12-12	1.5	'	68



On the Lighter Side

The guys were all at the deer camp. No one wanted to room with Bob because he snored so badly. They decided it wasn't fair to make one of them stay with Bob the whole time so they voted to take turns.

Hank drew the first short straw, and retired to their cabin. He came to breakfast the next morning with his hair a mess and his eyes all bloodshot. They said, "Hank, you look terrible, what happened to you?" He said, "Man, that Bob snored so loudly, I just sat up and watched him all night."

The next night it was Bruce's turn. In the morning, same thing, His hair was a mess and eyes all bloodshot. They said, "Man what happened to you? You look awful!" Bruce said, "Guys, that Bob shakes the roof with his snoring. He kept me awake all night and I just sat and watched him."

The next night, it was Fred's turn. Now Fred was a "Crocodile Dundee" type of man; rangy, tanned, somewhat wrinkled, distinctly older. The next morning he came to breakfast, looking relaxed and refreshed. "Good morning fellows," he said. They said, "What happened?" Fred replied, "Well, we got ready for bed. I went over and tucked him in, patted his butt and gave him a good night kiss. Bob sat up and watched me all night."

Moral of Story? With age comes wisdom!



The lake elevation on May 5th was 1226.73' above sea level or 3/8" above the summer target elevation of 1226.70'. The high reading for the summer was recorded on May 28th at 1227.15' or about 5 1/2" above the target elevation of 1226.70'. Due to lack of rainfall the lake has been below the target elevation since the first of August. On September 12th, the elevation was 1226.51 or about 2 1/4" below the target elevation.

Submitted by Vern Beckermann



Big Sauk Lake Maps

17 1/2" x 21 1/2" Map
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President's Letter from Page 1

Our Fair Booth was once more a successful venue. Unofficially, we were visited by about 750 people, the majority of whom were kids. It is always helpful to have two persons supervising so that one can help the kids while the other is visiting with parents about our mission, direct them to our picture portfolio, and hand out DNR Id cards on invasive species. I was encouraged to see some adults try our game boards to see if they could get a majority of the questions correct. We were able to use new pictures for our display. We still encourage members to provide your photo's of enjoyable lake activities

As a reminder, one of our principle aims is education. That is why we in-dues money to support our Fair Booth, Water festivals for area 4th Graders, and other organizations like Minnesota Waters (now merged with Conservation Minnesota) and the Coalition of Todd/Stearns Lake Associations or COLA. We will do our best to keep you up to date on state efforts to regulate invasive species. It was my pleasure to be a part of 25 or so folks who participated recently in a second meeting at Melrose to advise the Watershed District in formulating their next 10 year plan. The objective was to focus directly on those projects which will "do the most good" with limiting financial resources.

I close by welcoming Kevin Baartmann as the newest member of our Board. I think that Kevin is just learning what we are about. We haven't given him any assignments yet except to bring bars (edible ones!) to our Fall Dinner.

Enjoy the Fall and we will be back in touch with our Winter Issue in 2013.

Your President,
Bob Bjork

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What Do We Know About Earthworms? Another Look!

According to the Minnesota Department of natural Resources, in the land of 10,000 (11,842) lakes, there are 1.4 million licensed anglers. An important type of bait for those anglers are earthworms such as the Night Crawler and Angle Worm. Did you know that earthworms are not native here? Over the past several hundreds of the years they have been transported from Europe to North America. Vectors of introduction include movement of plants, ship ballast (which used to be dirt and rocks) and use as fishing bait. Even if earthworms were in the current northwoods region prior to the most recent glacial period called the Wisconsin glaciation, researchers believe the glaciers and permafrost would have pushed them south or eradicated them. After the glaciers retreated, trees and other plants could grow again. Tundra transitioned to the current forested ecosystems, which have been established for the last 3,000 years.

As organic material such as leaf litter and plants die they accumulate as duff on the forest floor. Fungus and bacteria are the decomposers in this ecosystem that break down duff into forms used by plants and trees. The decomposition happens slowly, which means a thick matt of duff often covers the mineral soil. Duff provides habitat and food for plants and animals that have developed life strategies that rely on the organic layer, such as sugar maple seedlings, trillium, amphibians and ground-nesting birds.

The benefits of earthworms that we see in agricultural and garden settings are not realized in Minnesota's native forested ecosystems. When earthworms are introduced they fundamentally change the soil structure and nutrient availability. One of these earthworm species is called *Lumbricus terrestris*, commonly known as the Night Crawler, and is widely used as fishing bait. Night Crawlers

will consume and relocate organic material. Add other earthworm species and they can completely remove the duff layer exposing the mineral soil beneath. This change in soil and duff can lead to "Forest Decline Syndrome." Forest decline syndrome affects nutrient retention, plants, soil invertebrates, amphibians, ground-nesting birds and small mammals.

Minnesota still has earthworm-free areas. It's possible to keep them that way and to stop the introduction of new earthworm species. One way anglers can help is by throwing left over earthworms into the garbage and not into the environment. With Minnesota's strong fishing tradition, it's not a surprise that non-native earthworms are established throughout much of the state. Once earthworms are established, there are no economically feasible ways to remove them. Through outreach and education, The Great Lakes Worm Watch engages the public in documenting the distribution of non-native earthworms throughout the Great Lakes Region.

If the reader is interested in collecting data on the distribution of earthworms and adding to the Great Lakes Worm Watch database, their website is greatlakeswormwatch@gmail.com or log onto: greatlakeswormwatch.org

Editor's note: This article also appeared in Shore to Shore, Issue 110. The article contained two color photos of a section of forest before and after the introduction of earthworms. It was amazing to see the decimation of the forest litter or duff as explained in the story.

OUR 2012 LAKE SURVEY - DISCOVERIES AND OUTCOMES

Perhaps several of our readers noticed a three-person crew motoring back and forth across both bays of Sauk Lake during the last week of June. As employees of RMB Laboratories Inc., Detroit Lakes, these intrepid investigators were charged with conducting a long awaited survey of aquatic vegetation in Big Sauk Lake. The survey was conducted under the auspices of the DNR and the Sauk River Watershed district. Our Lake Association had no involvement in the project other than a few inquiries as to start time and publication of the final report.

The objectives of the Survey were 8-fold. They were:

- 1) Vegetation data to include: sample point number, depth, plant taxa (a general term for all species) observed, and the estimated abundance of each taxon (for each species).
- 2) Identification of taxa to the level of species when possible.
- 3) Frequency of occurrence of each taxon found, stating the number of points used as the denominator for the calculations
- 4) Combined frequency of all aquatic plants found.
- 5) Estimation of maximum depth of submerged vegetation.
- 6) Estimation of abundance of species sampled using MN DNR ranking system.
- 7) Distribution map for common species.
- 8) Determination of any invasive aquatic plants.

In order to do sampling, a GIS software system was used to create sample points across the lake surface in 300 feet by 300 feet grids. This resulted in 842 potential survey points between the two sample bays identified as the Southwest bay and the Northeast Bay. In the "field", only depths less than 15 feet were sampled since vegetation was not found beyond 11 feet. A GPS unit was used to navigate the boat to each sample site. Water depths at each site were recorded in 1-foot increments using an electronic depth finder.

The crew collected all species within a one-square meter site at the pre-designated side of the boat. Their tool was a weighted double-sided rake. Of the 842 sites sampled, 218 were in the Southeast Bay and 624 in the Northeast Bay. Eleven different types of native plants and two non-native invasive were found in just 490 of the 624 sites in the Northeast Bay. The non-natives were (no surprise!) curly leaf pondweed and flowering rush. In the S.W. Bay, samples were found in 203 of the 218 sites. Eight different natives were found along with curly leaf.

Obviously, a report of this type contains many tables, charts and graphs. The following were selected for emphasis.

- 1) In the Northeast Bay:
 - a) CLP was sampled at 20% of all observed locations and in 38% of all locations with a depth of 11 feet or less.
 - b) Canada Waterweed (Elodea) and Flat-stem pondweed were each sampled at a frequency of 15% at all sites and 28% of sites 11 feet or less.
 - c) The least abundant plants were 2 species of floating-leaf plants: white(0.5%) and yellow(0.8%) water lilies and emergent plants, cattail (0.2%) and flowering rush (0.3%).
- 2) In the Southwest Bay:
 - a) No high frequencies of any species were found.
 - b) Sago pondweed was most abundant at 13% of all sites and 14% with depths of 11 feet or less.
 - c) CLP was found at 10.6% of all observed sites and 11.3% of sites in 11 feet or less.
 - d) Least abundant were again: yellow water lily (0.9%) and cattail (0.5%).

The final report had a concluding discussion. The authors reminded readers that Sauk Lake is known to be a relatively shallow lake for Central Minnesota with a history of decreasing water clarity and a threatened native plant population. The 2 bays are quite different in their physical and chemical properties - thus sampled separately for plant life. For long term lake residents, we witnessed the massive growth of clp not many years ago. It was followed by a rapid decline which led to speculation of when it would return. The survey shows that it has returned although in limited areas and in relatively low concentrations. Native weeds are making a comeback. This bodes well for fish habitat.

If readers desire a complete copy of the report they may call Board members or the Sauk River Watershed District. Let us know if a hard copy is desired.



AUTUMN GET-TOGETHER

Saturday, September 22, 2012

5 p.m. - 7 p.m.

Sauk Centre Country Club

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www.BSLA.org

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A BIG thank you to BSLA member,
Lynn Woodward.

NEWSLETTER NEWS ITEMS

Members, you are our best source for events, issues, and information. Our "collective" eyes and ears come across many tidbits of information in the months between newsletters. If you would like this newsletter to mention these topics, please give me a call at 320.351.2513.

September 1, 2012. THANK YOU for your support of Big Sauk Lake and the Sauk Centre community!

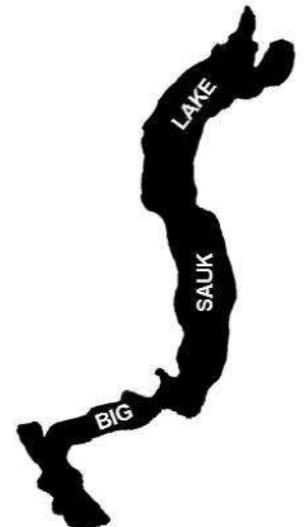
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IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE AND INVASIVE SPECIES ON MINNESOTA ECOSYSTEMS

Editor's Note: Information for this article is credited to the July-August Issue of From Shore to Shore, Issue 110.

Trees migrate when the climate changes. The boreal trees in northern Minnesota, such as black spruce, have migrated from more southerly latitudes like Tennessee and Missouri to Hudson Bay and back several times over the last million years in response to natural climate changes driven by variations in the Earth's orbit.

Each time there has been an interglacial, like we are in now, the ice has left Minnesota long enough for boreal species to move into the northern part of the state, while prairies dominate the southwestern region, and deciduous forests of oak, maple and basswood span the remainder.

The episode of global warming that has begun will disrupt this natural cycle. Starting with one of the warmest times of the Quaternary Period (last 2.6 million years), the current warming trend could push to climates not seen since the Pliocene and Miocene Epochs extending back 23 million years. The magnitude of climate change we expect by the end of the 21st Century for a "business as usual" CO2 emission scenario, would, based on observations of past responses to climate change from the fossil record, lead to approximately 300 miles northward displacement of tree ranges in Minnesota. The boreal forest biome would leave the state, along with many cold-dependent species of plants and wildlife species such as moose, lynx and black-backed woodpecker.

However, environmental change that might be bad for one group of species is sometimes good for another; temperate tree species and prairie plants and animals will expand their ranges and replace the boreal forest. With projected summer climate similar to Iowa and Nebraska, the natural areas of northern Minnesota would convert to a mosaic of oak savanna on sandy or shallow soils, and

temperate forests of oak, maple and basswood on deeper soils. Warmer temperatures are just one aspect of climate change. The direct impact of temperature on vegetation may turn out to be minor compared to changes in frequency of droughts, storms, fires and insect and disease outbreaks brought about by a changed climate.

Other environmental changes like overabundant deer populations, natural habitat conversions to other land uses, and invasive species could add more stressors to ecosystems already compromised by climate. Deer eat the seedlings of oaks, white pine, white cedar and yellow birch, which could probably prevent the more temperate species from replacing the departing boreal species. Invasive earthworms consume the duff (or leaf litter) layer on forest floors. The duff layer is an insulator keeping the soil cool during the summer. Exotic tree pests such as the emerald ash borer will reduce the number of tree species available for future forests. It's the cumulative impact of multiple stressors (heat, droughts, storms, fires, insects, deer and invasive species) that alter a landscape. These additional stressors will increase the mortality rate of mature trees and prevent seedlings from replacing their parents. The stressors can exacerbate the impact of warming. Changes in the terrestrial ecosystem will affect land-water relationships in the lake districts of Minnesota. Earthworms cause nitrogen and phosphorus to leach from the soil. As the relatively acidic community of conifers exits and deciduous trees take over, the pH values will rise. More nutrient-rich leaf litter will also increase nutrient content of lakes. Alternating droughts and periods of heavy rainfall will change the hydrological regime. The net effect will be warmer water, with more nutrients and greater variation in water levels.

Author: Lee E. Frelich, UM, Center for Forest Ecology; frelio1@umn.edu

Invasive Aquatic Species: Coming Attractions

Editor's Note: If many of our readers have already seen this article, I apologize for redundancy. After reading it in the Star-Trib several days ago, it nearly raised the hair on my neck. It is another call to be vigilant.

Author: Steve Gunther: President of the Lake Minnewashta Preservation Association.

"When we think about aquatic invasive species (AIS), Eurasian milfoil, zebra mussels and flying carp come to mind. Many people comment that "we have lost the war" when one or more of these big three bad things are discovered in their favorite local lake or water body. But nothing could be further from the truth. The war must continue.

The Minnesota DNR has personified the AIS battle with one species at a time. From the late 1980's to the early 2000s, the enemy was Eurasian watermilfoil. In the mid-2000s, zebra mussels became AIS public enemy No. 1. Right on the heels of zebra mussels came Asian carp. It is good to personify AIS so that the public has an enemy to fight, and no enemies more video-friendly than flying carp. Unfortunately, aquatic invasive species are coming faster than ever, and the list is much longer than the ones you know.

What's at our doorstep is worse than what we have. And each new species that infests our public waters makes recreation worse for current and future generations. Two of the worst invasives on the horizon are quagga mussels and hydrilla. AIS experts agree that boaters are the primary cause of their spread, so there is hope of keeping them out of Minnesota waters.

Quagga mussels are in the same family as zebra mussels, but are larger and filter even more water. They are already in the Great Lakes and have been shown to increase the ecosystem devastation when combined with zebra mussels. As a result of many years of their coexistence in Lake Michigan, the sport-fishing industry has been drastically changed and exists primarily due to coho salmon stocking programs.

The AIS experts describe hydrilla as "milfoil on steroids."

It is predominately in the south part of the United States, but has been found as far north as Indiana and Ohio. The U.S. Geological Service describes hydrilla's impact as "heavy growth (that) commonly obstructs boating, swimming and fishing in lakes and rivers. Changes often begin with its invasion of deep, dark waters where most plants can not grow. Hydrilla grows aggressively and competitively, spreading through shallower areas and forming thick mats in surface waters that block sunlight penetration to native plants below. (Scientific studies) found sportfish reduced in weight and size when hydrilla occupied the majority of the water column."

Many people believe that there is no longer any reason to protect our most popular yet already infested lakes, like Lake Minnetonka, Gull Lake and Mille Lacs. They don't know that more nasty AIS are on the way. Since there is no concerted incoming inspection and education at these lakes, those lakes will surely get every new AIS coming our way. With only limited inspection and education efforts, it seems that even our DNR isn't focusing on preventing the spread.

Let's not kid ourselves that AIS is limited to what we see today; what is coming is worse than today's big three. Stopping the spread of new AIS is more important than ever. We need to demand more from lakeshore owners, lake users and the DNR.

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advertisement in our newsletter!**

Globe-Trotting Hitchhikers: Invasive Species Assault U.S. Waters

Editor's Note: In recent issues, information has been given about invasive species threatening Minnesota waters and efforts to control their spread. This article is designed to expand our knowledge as to one aspect of global control that of invasive species brought to our shores by ships. The original story has been edited for brevity.

Author: Melanie Kaplan, writing in The Borders Issue, March 13, 2012

"A container ship from China pulls into the port of San Francisco. Attached to its hull, or living in the ship's nooks and crannies below the water line, are tens of thousands of organisms, many of which are native to Chinese waters. The ship begins to unload its containers. It's only in port 24 hours, but during this time a game of probability begins, and it has nothing to do with the products that will soon be trucked or sent by rail to Wal-Marts and Home Depots across the country."

"If you think about this tiny microscopic thing in a new water system, the chance of it finding a mate and finding a food source is pretty small," said Chris Brown, who manages the Marine Invasions Lab at the Smithsonian's West Coast Environmental research center. "Most things that come in probably don't even survive. But it does happen."

One or two organisms from a particular species can cause trouble. The problem is magnified since about 10,000 vessels arrive in California ports every year. "In this age of globalization, ships cruise around the world invasive species have become a serious problem economically, ecologically, and socially." "Problems arise from what is growing on the bottom of a sailboat, what is fouling a power plant cooling intake systems, to the diseases that are preventing fisheries from being maintained, to red tides, to fish gobbling up other fish" In the late 1980's water pipes in Michigan were already being clogged with zebra mussels; a strain of cholera caused an epidemic in Peru in 1991 which killed 10,000 people by 1994.

New technologies are being developed world wide to thwart the invaders. Now it is possible to pinpoint the the region of the world where a species originated through DNA sequencing and understanding its native habitat. However, it is much more difficult to track these species back to a particular ship. Currently, ships are required to exchange ballast water at sea, a process which can take up to two days and it occurs while a ship is moving. Treating this new ballast water can be daunting. Ryan Allain, chief of the Environmental Standards Division of the U.S. Coast guard has said that new treatment systems can cost from about \$300,000 to more than \$1 million. Currently 3 agencies are involved in creating new standards for treating ballast water. They are the IMO (International Maritime Organization), the Coast Guard and the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). These new rules will probably go into effect late this year and those of the EPA in December, 2013. Some 60,000 ships will be affected.

Some new systems use filtration, biocides in paint on hulls, and ultraviolet light. The Maryland Environmental Resource Center uses a team of engineers, chemists, toxicologists and biologists to test systems. They are also at work to develop a searchable data base of ship discharge regulations for ports around the world. Another system is called an Oxygen Stripping System. Removing oxygen from water is an effective way to kill organisms. Such a system is equivalent to a sewage treatment plant or drinking water plant for 200,000 people. If installed in the largest ships, it can mean treating thousands of metric tons of water.

Continual monitoring of invasives is occurring. One organization, the Smithsonian Environmental Research Center, (SERC) has been monitoring marine invasions in California waters for more than a decade. They have been able to track the spread of invasive up and down the west coast, often by recreational boats. SERC has also launched a national data base of about 500 known invasions. The data base known as NEMESIS, identifies which species have been reported, their current population status and when and how (if it's known) they invaded. It summarizes the impact as well. A second resource is the result of a collaborative effort between the Coast Guard and SERC. It has taken information from ballast reports of some 100,000 ships. It reveals patterns which lead to best practices for commercial vessels. "Every two years we report this through the Coast Guard to Congress", said T. Hines, director of SERC. "When ballast exchange was voluntary, or data showed it was only about 50 percent compliant. So it was made mandatory. Now, compliance is about 90%."

This article concludes with a low tech method of eradication. Wakame or Asian kelp is a super-fast growing non-native. It showed up in San Francisco Bay about two years ago. Since then, more than 150 volunteers have worked to eliminate it from marinas in the Bay. How? The volunteers manually pulled it out!



**More
On The
Lighter Side. . .**

Beverly is 90 years old. She's played golf every day since she retired 25 years ago. One day she came home looking sad. "That's it," she tells her husband Gus. "I'm giving up golf. My eyesight has become so bad that once I hit the ball I can't see where it went."

Her husband makes her a cup of tea, and says "Why don't you take me with you and give it one more try." That's no good," sighs Beverly. "You're a hundred and three. You can't help". "I may be a hundred and three," says Gus, "but my eyesight is perfect".

So the next day Beverly heads off to the golf course with her Gus. She tees up, takes a mighty swing and squints down the fairway. She turns to her husband and says, "Did you see the ball?" "Of course I did!" replied Gus. "I have perfect eyesight." "Where did it go?" asks Beverly.

"I don't remember."

All of us remember the heat and humidity of this past summer. How nice it was to jump into the family car and have it quickly cool down. For this, we must honor the memory of the Goldberg Brothers - The inventors of the automobile air conditioner.

On July 17, 1946 Detroit was sweltering under a temperature of 97 degrees F when the four Goldberg brothers, Lowell, Norman, Hiram and Max entered the office of old Henry Ford and sweet-talked his secretary to let them explain to Henry that they had the most exciting innovation in the auto industry since the invention of the electric starter.

Henry was curious and invited them into his office. They persuaded him to come out to the parking lot to their car. He entered the car, now at 115 degrees. The air conditioner was turned on and within a few minutes the car had cooled down.

The old man got very excited and invited them back to his office where he offered them \$3 million for the patent. The brothers refused saying they would settle for \$2 million, but they wanted the recognition by having the label, "The Goldberg Air Conditioner" on the dashboard of each car in which it was installed.

Now Henry was more than just a little anti-semitic, and there was no way he was going to put the Goldberg name on two million Fords.

They haggled back and forth for about two hours and finally agreed on \$4million and just their first names would be shown. And so to this day, all Ford air conditions show Lo, Norm, Hi, and Max - on the controls.

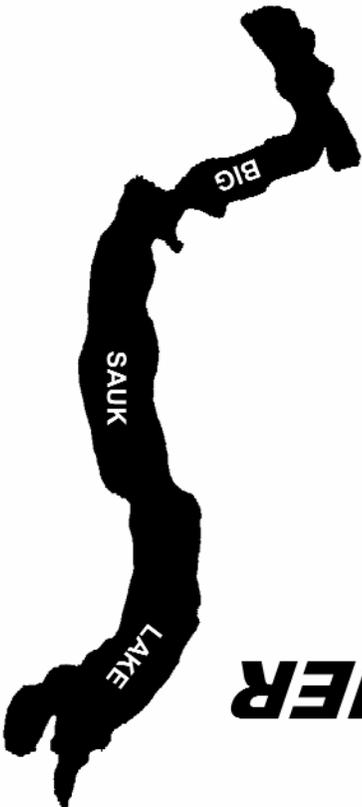
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Big Sauk Lake Association

AUTUMN GET-TOGETHER

(Pork Dinner)

WHEN: Saturday, September 22, 2012, 5 pm—7 pm

WHERE: Sauk Centre Country Club

MENU

Pulled Pork Sandwiches, Potato Salad, Baked Beans,
Cole Slaw, Homemade Bars & Beverages

Adults: \$10

Children 16 and under: \$5

Children 5 and under: Free

A Great Opportunity To Visit With Your Neighbors
From The Big Sauk Lake Community

Hope To See You There!