

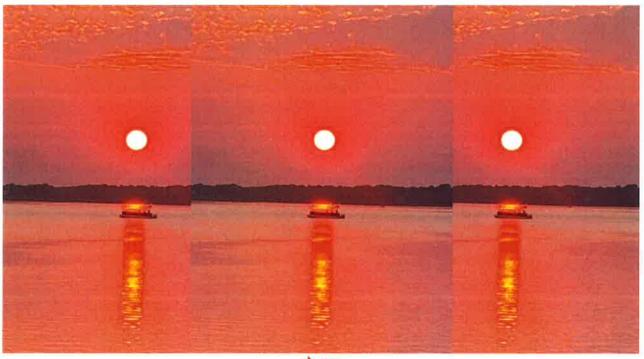
## 2021 Fall Newsletter





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#### by Paul Pattee, CLPO Board Member

On our website at <u>clpo.org</u>, we post information about lake water levels and ice-in/ice-out dates. As a lake association, much attention is paid to the lake's seasonal transitions. At this time of year, there are foliage changes at water's edge, going from the plush green of Spring & Summer, passing through the colors of Autumn, on to the black & white landscape of Winter. It is truely awesome but all to rapid.

Paul

There's something else going on as well . . . Boxelder bugs! We've got a bumper crop this year. I've infested this page with them in case you don't know what they look like. Aside from being a great annoyance, one wonders what Mother Nature had in mind with their creation. Named for the maple and seed-bearing boxelder trees on which they feed and lay eggs during the warm months, they can become a nuisance in the fall as large numbers search for overwintering sites; congregating on the warm south side of rocks, trees and buildings where the sun hits. Overwintering adult boxelder bugs emerge from their warmer hibernation sites, returning to host trees in late March early April on the boxelder buds open. They don't breed indoors, just hibernate. I've found the best way to treat them outdoor pecially around doors, windows or cracks, is to mix an amount of dish soap in water (basically dish-water) and spray the insects using a 1-2 gallon tank sprayer with wand (\$10-\$20). The soap dissolves the insects exo-skeleton killing them instantly . . . might even clean the outside of your house. Large numbers of treat insects can be blown away using a leaf blower once they've dried out. That's my tip for the day.

I want to draw attention to three items. I've included a topic index for the newsletter on the front page giving a quick topic reference in this, the final newsletter of 2021. On page 16, there is a plea for people to stop dumping unwanted home items at the DNR access sites. I'm disappointed that such a request is necessary. Also, on page 20, announcing a new method for online dues payment called Converge Pay which we hope to have available by years end. It will replace PayPal which has been challenging to use for many people. Enjoy your read. . . around the bugs!!



#### by Jim Kutzner, CLPO President

'Resilience' is a term I'm using more often these days.

Resilience is a term we hear more and more in response to the effects of climate change. We need to make the levees in Louisiana more resilient to counter more violent hurricanes. We need to make the electrical grid more

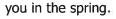
resilient to counter the effects of heavy winter weather as seen this past year in Texas. We need to make the emergency response communications more resilient in response to a number of natural disasters.

Lakes are no different. Climate change is happening and over time the ecology of the lakes will change. This is unavoidable. But healthy lakes will be in the best position to adapt to changes brought about by changes in the climate. Lakes will change but a healthy one will survive those changes as it evolves over time. Through all of our efforts to maintain a healthy lake we are making the lakes more resilient to these future changes.

I am pleased to report that Clearwater Lake is a relatively healthy lake. Our water quality tests show a marked improvement since testing began in the early 1980's, and we have maintained very good quality water over the past decade. This doesn't happen by itself. For the past few years, the CLPO has had an annual plan of inspections, treatment, and testing, but it's now time to take this to a multi-year plan where we have an integrated effort to keep Clearwater clean and healthy.

I want to add that many of you have helped in the effort to keep Clearwater healthy. That starts with the simple Clean, Drain, Dry approach to keeping AIS out of the lake. It also helps when some of you have contacted us with a concern, such as alerting us to a strange lake weed that seems out of place. So far, those calls have been false alarms but considered time well spent as teaching moments with attentive, engaged and concerned members of our lake community. After all, an undetected serious AIS outbreak will consume much more time and resources if the opportunity for early detection is lost. So please if you see something, say something, and that applies to Clearwater as well.

Whether you're here all year or you're off to warmer climes I hope you all have a great winter season, and we'll see









by Paul Pattee

Autumn is a time of migration, not only for some lake residents to warmer climates, but wildlife and some insects as well. My favorite migrating insect is the monarch butterfly, pictured on the front of the newsletter. They have Autumn-like colors which are a warning telling predators that the butterfly will taste bad or could be toxic.

Since the lifespan of the butterfly is only 2-6 weeks, not all monarchs live long enough to need migration making

migration 'generational'. Every 4<sup>th</sup> or 5<sup>th</sup> generation will migrate to warmer climates from the midwest. The last generation that hatches in late summer delays sexual maturity and undertakes the fall migration as the 'migratory generation' living up to *eight months*. I wonder how they know to do that? Anyway, it's the only butterfly known to make a two-way migration as birds do. Monarch butterflies will travel as much as 100 miles a day during their 2-3,000-mile migration to the cool, high mountains of central Mexico.

Female monarchs may mate several times laying from 290 to 1180 eggs on the underside of milkweed leaves, a perennial plant. Each leaf serving as a nursery and, once the eggs hatch in 3 to 8 days, serves as a food source for the developing caterpillar.

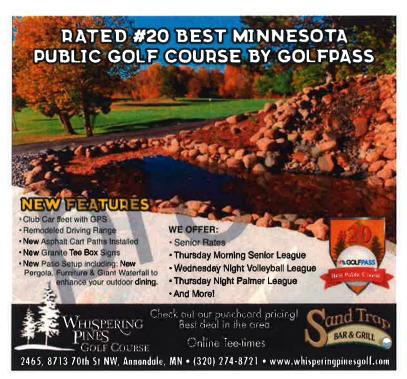
Monarch caterpillars have been known to devour a whole milkweed leaf in under five minutes. They eat 200 times their weight in milkweed which produces glycoside toxins to deter animals from eating them. As they feed, monarch caterpillars store up the toxin in their body, making them taste bad, which in turn deters predators even after they morph into an adult. Planting more milkweed in one's garden or landscape in 2022 would potentially enhance butterfly encounters and overall experience.

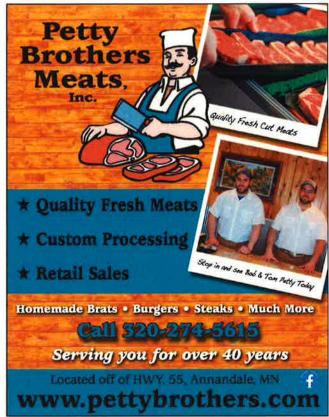
The transition from caterpillar to an adult butterfly takes about 2 weeks within a cocoon. On emerging from the cocoon, the butterfly hangs upside down for a few hours pumping fluid into their wings helping to straighten, dry & stiffen them. As adults, monarchs feed on nectar from a wide range of blooming native plants, including milkweed. Their seasonal visits are calming and comforting to any landscape or garden.













by Tim Ilse, AIS Manager

This past summer's weather was wonderful for our aquatic plants. The early spring ice out, coupled with the minimal snow depth on the ice during the winter, gave our aquatic vegetation an extra amount of direct sunlight which accelerated plant growth. The zebra mussels cleared up the water which also contributed to vegetations' healthy growth. The clear days and lack of rainfall further enhanced the robust growth of the vegetation while also lowering the water level of the lake. The combination of these factors led to lake vegetation being more dense and deeper than it has been in many years.

Like all of the other aquatic vegetation, the aquatic invasive species (AIS) thrived. Fortunately, our Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM) remained at a minimal number of densely populated areas and we only needed to treat slightly over 5 acres during the past summer. This is a significant reduction from the 70 plus acres that we needed to treat just five years ago. We remain committed to keeping this invasive species in check.

Unfortunately, the curly leaf pondweed (CLP), another invasive, also thrived under these growth conditions. CLP is an early maturing plant. Our chemical treatments done in early May, focused on over 20 acres of heavy plant growth impacting navigation and places where plants could easily spread. However, there were increased reports of densely populated areas of CLP that did not show up on the point intercept survey of 2020. Because of these expanding densely populated areas, there will be an enhanced targeting strategy against CLP in 2022.

We're fortunate starry stonewort (SS) was **not** detected in our lake this past summer. Blue Water Science did two inspections at six of the most popular boat launches without any sign of infestation using scuba dive, snorkel and rake toss techniques. Kudos go to our CLPO volunteer rake throwers (Cheri/Andrew Fink, Brian Tommerdahl, Blaine Peterson, and me, Tim Ilse) who searched for SS twice monthly at several boat landings. We continue to be vigilant in monitoring for the presence of SS in Clearwater Lake since early detection is of paramount importance in limiting the spread of this aggressive AIS species.



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### **Loon Chicks**

by Paul Pattee

Chicks spend the first several days under the wing or on the back of a parent in order to retain body heat and to be protected from underwater predators. They are completely dependent upon parents for food until five weeks of age when they can begin providing about half of their own food. By the age of 2 weeks, they are able to swim erratically underwater for distances of 50 feet; swimming to the bottom of shallow areas, probing and search around objects, and chasing fish. At 3 weeks, they lose the ability to walk upright on land. Juvenile contour feathers start to develop at 5 weeks as the adults begin leaving



chicks alone for longer periods of time. At least one parent typically remains aware of the chicks' location and monitors for signs of danger. Young loons are not capable of flight until about 9 weeks. At 12 weeks, loon chicks reach fledging age and become independent. One parent may migrate to the ocean, but the other typically stays behind for several more weeks before migrating. The juvenile loon will then remain alone on their natal lake leaving 1-3 weeks after the parents have gone. Fall lake waters are typically populated with juvenile loons, minus the adults.

**Did You Know:** Loon summer habitat is mainly on lakes in forest zone areas such as Minnesota with winter migration to oceans. There are roughly 12,000 loons in Minnesota with a worldwide distribution estimated at 500,000-700,000.





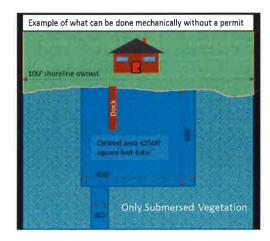
By Jim Kutzner & Paul Pattee

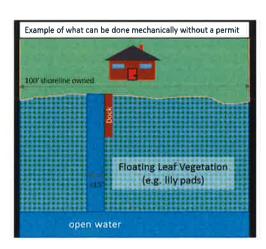
The CLPO spends a lot of time and resources in the survey for and treatment of large areas of AIS weed growth in Clearwater Lake. Weed growth has been a challenge in the wake of better water clarity allowing for deeper sun light penetration brought on by the zebra muscle infestation, combined with near historically low water levels. As responsible lake property owners, it's important that we keep our eyes and efforts focused on the big picture affecting the health of our lake. But, what about our own shorelines, visibly distressed by the amount of weed growth, compromising the quality of recreational use and in some cases, threatening access. Put it in another way, "What can I do with the weeds in and around my dock and shoreline?"

Many folks simply take matters into their own hands and clandestinely pull and/or chemically treat the weeds. Some mistakenly believe that they'll get an automatic 'no' if they apply to the DNR for a permit. Point in fact, some of the secretive work performed may not require a permit at all. As we had done with the Spring newsletter, we've chosen to reintroduce some options for individuals wanting to accomplish some measure of weed control in and around those docks as many of us plan for the 2022 recreational season.

The MN DNR draws a distinction between three types of vegetation: submerged aquatic vegetation, emergent vegetation and floating-leaf vegetation. Emergent vegetation includes wild rice, cattails, bulrushes, purple loosestrife (an invasive), and flowering rush (also an invasive). Floating-leaf includes water lilies, duckweeds and other floating plants. A permit is needed to remove emergent and floating-leaf plants.

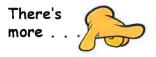
Submerged vegetation includes anything under the water. A permit is <u>not</u> needed to remove submerged vegetation up to 2500 square feet; no more than 50 feet of shoreline width or distance of 50 feet from shore. Any larger area would require a permit. The left-hand DNR graphic below illustrates these perameters. The right hand graphic refers only to floating-leaf vegetation and not emergent vegetation. Note that a 15 foot wide cut through the floating-leaf vegetation is allowed <u>without</u> a permit. If a wider space is needed for some reason, such as space for turning a 20+ foot pontoon, a permit from the DNR is required.





Source: https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/apm/aquatic-plant-types.html





A number of residents, mostly on the western end of the lake, have a wild rice problem blocking access to the lake that would require a DNR permit for removal. Property owners have a right to lake access so that permits for treatment of vegetation blocking access is rarely denied. The scope of treatment may be a point of diagreement between an owner & the DNR but not necessarily an automatic denial. We at the CLPO encourage residents to work with the DNR in the chemical or weed pulling of nuisance vegetation.

See <a href="https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/apm/index.html">https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/apm/index.html</a> for a summary of when and where a permit is needed.

The following are contractors available for lakeweed removal whether that be by permit or otherwise. Individuals or groups of lake property owners can contact them directly for estimates and whether or not permits would be required considering the scope of any project. Cost, not necessarily the DNR, may dictate the limits of any one/group(s) project.

Some contractors remove weeds only by chemical means while others may physically harvest depending on how rapidly or urgently clearing is needed.

#### **Clarke Aquatic Services**

Stephanie L Rodriguez (630) 671-3184 clarkeaquatics@clarke.com

#### Lake Restoration, Inc.

www.LakeRestoration.com (763) 428-9777 Service@LakeRestoration.com

For those looking to have weeds pulled: **Dive Guys LLC**www.diveguysmn.com

(651) 528-6600 info@divequysmn.com



Annandale Maple Lake Clearwater www.lakecentralbank.com





Don't let the fact that we live in the Midwest fool you. The Land of 10,000 Lakes boasts 90,000 miles of total shoreline which is more than California, Florida and Hawaii combined.

The public and wildlife love our habitat. Lets work together to preserve and protect it by joining the CLPO.

# CD3 Watercraft Cleaning Station

by Paul Pattee

The growing awareness of AIS invaders to Minnesota waters has given rise to a number of things including the mantra



Clean, Drain, Dry and strategies for doing so. The CD3 Cleaning Station might seem to be 'Water Worlds' version of C-3PO in Star Wars but was developed to Clean, Drain, Dry and Dump watercraft in preventing the spread of AIS.

Situated at boat landings, the CD3 makes available a variety of tools for boater use to **Clean**, **Drain**, **Dry** watercraft. There are a number of models available offering a variety of tool options, ground fixed or trailer mounted, as well as either on or off-grid power systems. The off-grid systems use a solar array and batteries to power the system.

The model pictured above is a concrete, ground fixed stationary unit, solar powered with high pressure air hose, Marine Cleaning Brush, Boat Plug Wrench, Grabber/Reach Tool, Wet/Dry Vacuum and lights. A trailered model is available as a mobile unit.





Matthew Brown

Sheldon Brown

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Each of the hand tools are tethered to the unit. There is no high pressure water for cleaning. The wet/ dry vacuum us used for getting rid of pooled water in bilges and live wells as well as bait disposal. Lights at the base of the station, help to illuminate the underside of watercraft and trailer for weed removal using the grabber tool. All units have the ability to enable WiFi modules allowing users to access custom videos, images, and maps. CD3 Systems are equipped with technology that logs tool use, provides automatic reports, and



There's more . . .





maintenance alerts such as when the wet/dry vacuum needs emptying by a community based, septic contractor.

Alicia O'Hare, Water Resource Specialist with the Wright Soil and Water Conservation District has indicated that the county is prepared to issue grants of up to \$8500 toward the purchase of a cleaning station. All other costs would be the responsibility of any lake association wanting to purchase and maintain cleaning a station(s) at their respective landing sites. Currently, there are operational units on Cedar Lake and Sugar Lake in our

The CD3 write-up in this newsletter is not meant to persuade, either for or against, the CLPO's purchase of a cleaning station(s) for lake landing sites. The CLPO board, with membership input, will continue to weigh the cost/benefit to our lake and lake community, taking into account not only costs of purchase and operation but other factors including public acceptance for use. Any AIS strategy is only as good as its application which, in the case of the CD3 Cleaning Station, relies heavily on personal initiatives to access and use properly. Costs and acceptance for use has the CLPO board not wanting to purchase the CD3 Cleaning Station preferring instead to see if time proves it to be an effective AIS management tool justifying its expense.



immediate area.



2020 CD3 Model Options			
CD	CD3 Station	CD3 Wayside	CD3 Trailer
Power Requirements	Grid Connected 220v with 30A Service	Solar Power: rechargable battery	Solar Power or 120v Plug-In: rechargable baltery
Installation Type	Cast in place concrete base	Precast concrete base, or cast in place concrete base	Portable trailer, long term placement options
Number of Hand Tools	3	3	3
Number of Lights	4	4	4
Water Removal Systems	Wet/dry vaccum & air blower	Wel/dry vaccum & air blower	Wel/dry vaccum & air blower
Maximum Use	Unlimited sessions of use	~100 cleaning sessions per 24 hours	~100 cleaning sessions per 24 hours or ~65 cleaning sessions on full battery charge
Use Reports & Alerts: Web Based Software	Yes - with annual software	Yes - with annual software	Yes - with annual software
Public Use Instructions	Yes: standard on unit & online www. stopais.com Custom signage options available	Yes: standard on unit & online www stopais com Custom signage options available	Yes: standard on unit & online www. stopais.com Custom signage options availabel
Approximate Cost: Year 1 (excludes shipping & installation)	~\$29,000 + Electrical & concrete done by others	~\$31,000	-\$32 000
Annual O&M: Year 2	\$1,300 annual total: \$950 software, \$100 hand tools, \$150 vacuum pump outs \$100 electricity	\$1,200 annual total \$950 software, \$100 hand tools, \$150 vacuum pump outs	\$1,200 annual total: \$950 software, \$100 hand tools, \$150 vacuum pump outs
Warranty	1 year internal parts 2 & 3 year extended plan option	1 year internal parts 2 & 3 year extended plan option	1 year internal parts 2 & 3 year extended plan option
Equpiment Lifespan	10+ Years	10+ Years	10+ Years
Check-In & Check- Out Online Program	Yes Program Optional	Yes Program Optional	Yes Program Optional



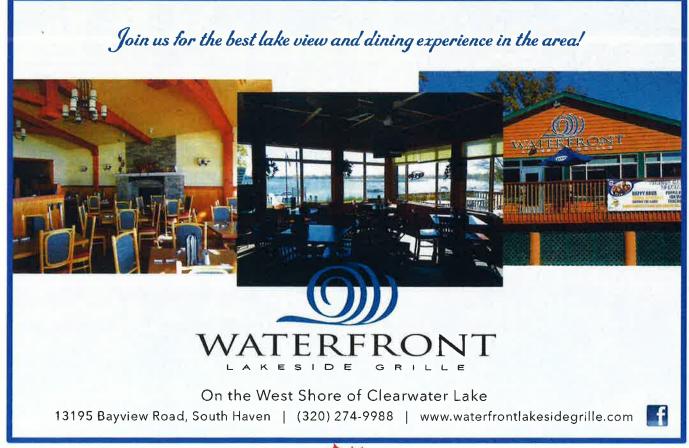
### Feeling Defeated?

by Paul Pattee

We all get the "blues" or, at times, feel down about something. I was recently inspired reading a book about a man who was long on hard luck and seemingly short on success, but able to prevail for his place in history. He had failed in business at age 22 and was defeated in a bid for the legislature at 23. Failed again in business at 25 with his sweetheart dying when he was just 26. After a nervous breakdown at 27, he returned to politics only to be defeated in a local election at age 29. He was later defeated for Congress at ages 34, 37 and 39 and the Senate at ages 46 & 49. He lost a bid as Vice President at age 47.

He went on to be elected the 16th President of the United States at age 51. His time as president was rocked by the Civil War from 1860-64 when the nation was torn apart in an effort to preserve the union, and abolish slavery. Re-elected for a second term at the end of the war in 1864, he was stopped by an assasins bullet on April 15, 1865 at the age of 56. That man was Abraham Lincoln.







### Loons in Distress



by Paul Pattee

I was called to my neighbors shoreline about 4 years ago because a loon had washed ashore, alive but obviously injured. It's mate was 10 yards off shore, watchful and ever present. I contacted the Raptor Center, established in 1974 as part of the University of Minnesota College of Veterinary Medicine. They rehabilitate more than 700 sick and injured raptors each year and agreed to render aid to our injured loon. Somewhat surprisingly, the loon's mate would return to it's off shore, watchful position for several more days. Contrary to popular belief, loons do not mate for life but individuals typically return to the same lake each year resulting in loon pairs breeding together over consecutive years. If one member dies, its mate will accept a new breeding partner. I contacted the Raptor Center for an update on our injured loon only to find that it had died from apparent blunt trauma to the head, likely the result of contact with a fast moving watercraft. If left alone & unharmed, loons may live in excess of 30 years.

Minnesota is home to roughly 12,000 common loons, more than any state other than Alaska. The COVID-19 pandemic has driven people to a variety of outdoor recreation activities putting more people on Minnesota waters, multiplying the risk for conflict between boaters and wildlife. Factors putting our loons at risk span the spectrum of human behavior, from intense interest to a blatant disregard of habitat or conservation.

**Fatal Attraction:** Loons become stressed when boaters, wanting a closer look or picture, chase them in open water or encroach upon their nests and nesting habitat. People in boats or other watercraft should keep a safe distance of 200 feet or more from loons and their nests, never chasing them for a "bonding" moment or that perfect picture.



**Speed Kills:** I have 2 Seadoos each of which can do upwards of 65 mph. A relative of mine suggested I could get more speed if I changed out the impeller . . . yah, right? One could easily argue my machines are fast enough . . . perhaps too fast. Impact injuries to loons from fast moving watercraft, occurs all to frequently. Loon chicks are at greatest risk, unable to dive quick or deep, behaving instead like little bobbers in the water. **All boaters, family** 

and their guests, need to be reminded of watercraft safety

and to be habitat aware.

**Wake Damage:** Loons loose their ability to walk upright on land at 3 weeks of age. As a result, much of their life is spent in the water with nests close to the water's edge. Changing water levels, boat wakes and high-wind waves can destroy a nest. The image on the right shows a typical nest box approximating the desired features of a natural nest with mild sloping elevation, close water's edge, native vegetation and cover for protection from excessive sun and heat. Loons will build nests in wind protected areas minimizing the threat of



wind driven waves. Nest boxes such as the one pictured, when in use, are located in no-or-minimal wake zone areas with signage keeping the inquisitive and curious a safe distance away. Nesting boxes, by the way, should only be used if natural nest sites have been lost to development or in areas of witnessed nesting failures spanning 2-3 years.

**Nothing Left Behind:** Fishing line and lead sinkers are devastating for loons. Line entanglement can threaten the loons ability to swim or fly while lead sinker ingestion is a leading cause of death from lead poisoning.

### Signs of a Loon in Distress

If you get too close to a loon, it will likely let you know by:

- 1) Running across the water on their feet which expends a lot of energy. They're not doing it for your entertainment but are scared, having a nervous moment.
- 2) Wing rowing, using their wings as paddles to help 'row' themselves rapidly across the water to escape a perceived danger. Depending on the level of the threat, loons may continue to wing row for a great distance.

3) Letting out one of their distinct calls such as the tremolo which sounds like a quavering laugh or the male generated yodel.

Be habitat aware, admiring from a distance, preserving one of natures most magnificent displays.







Cut the Hawaiian buns in half and place the bottoms in a greased casserole dish. Mix together the mayo and Dijon mustard then spread over the bottom buns. Place the ham slices on the bottom buns, overlapping the slices. Place the slices of Swiss cheese over the ham slices then cover with the tops of the Hawaiian buns. Melt the butter then place



### Mini Baked Ham Sandwiches (Sliders)

1 pound cooked ham, sliced

1 pound Swiss cheese, sliced

2 tablespoons mayonnaise

1/4 cup (1/2 stick) butter

1 tablespoon Dijon mustard

1/4 teaspoon Worcestershire sause

1/4 tablespoon onion powder

1 package Hawaiian rolls

in a small bowel, combing melted butter with onion powder and Worcestershire sauce. Brush the butter mixture evenly over the slider sandwiches. Refrigerate for about an hour, allowing the sauces to soak into the Hawaiian buns. Preheat the oven to  $350^{\circ}$  F. Cover the casserole dish with aluminum foil. Bake for 15 minutes then remove the foil and continue baking for 10 minutes more or until the cheese has melted. Remove from the oven. Using a sharp knife, cut the slider sandwiches apart. Serve warm. *12 Servings* 

I went with this recipe because it's season appropriate as tasty finger food in combination with TV sports. I've listed the recipe as "modified" from the original because I cut the butter amount in half choosing to glaze the rolls rather than saturating them with butter. I also left out 2 tablespoons of poppy seeds being mixed in with the butter mixture feeling the added texture wasn't needed. One more thing . . . don't mix up the teaspoon & tablespoon measures because you don't want poor tasting sliders matching the poor play of your sports team.



## Navigation Buoys Essential Information for Safe Travel

### by Brian Tommerdahl

Clearwater Lake buoys mark channels into Clearwater Forest or No Wake Zones. The question, are more buoys needed to highlight points or channels during normal or low water conditions?



There's more . .







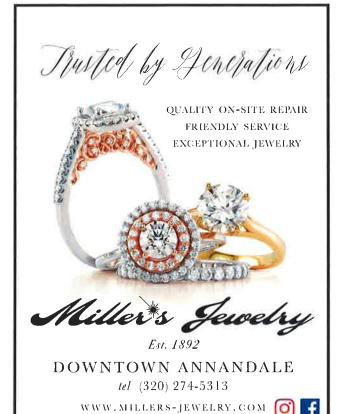
The East Basin has a major rock point that extends far from exposed Reeds or land mass. If unaware of the rocks, your chances of hitting your lower unit is very high. In this case another style of buoy is used.

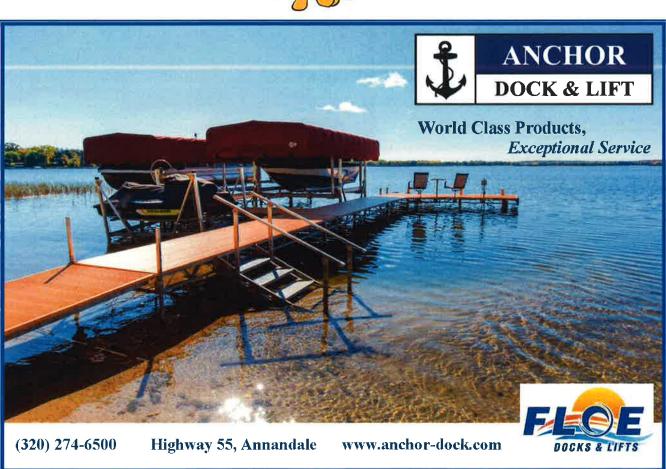




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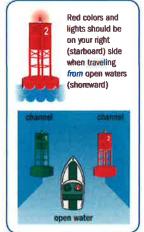




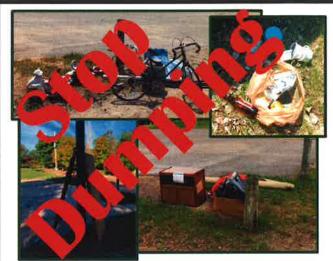


Channel markers are used to guide boaters through narrow openings or congested areas. Boaters entering the West Basin from the Black Pool have three different channel choices, which leads to either boats staging or closely passing or entering a channel that is too shallow which prevents traversing. Should traversing stop, a boater must enter the water and walk their boat. This leads to channel congestion and potentially unsafe scenarios. Because Clearwater Lake hosts several boating guests every year, is it a supportive aid to place channel markers for navigation?









The CLPO is concerned about the amount of garbage and refuse showing up around the Clearwater Lake DNR landing sites. The above images were taken at the Bob's Bay DNR Access. Leaving unwanted items labeled as "free" on DNR lands is not considered a public service but a blight to our lake community. Someone's trash is not necessarily another's treasure. Do everyone a favor and dispose of unwanted items properly. Any give-aways or sales should take place on one's own property.

Help keep our lake area and access sites beautiful!



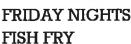
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These examples lead us back to our question, but who is responsible or authorized for placing buoy markers?

Wright County Water Patrol [Sheriffs department] controls the management, and authorization for new buoy placement. Because No Wake Zone buoys deal with speed and not traffic flow the Water Patrol places no focus on navigation or points of danger. With the cooperation of the Water Patrol the CLPO has options.

Navigational [traffic flow] or Danger buoys are the responsibility of the Lake Association or DNR if no lake association exists. Regarding regulations relating to buoy types, no formal requirement exists. However, the Water Patrol would prefer our Lake Association to follow the color [red, green, black, yellow] standards prescribed by the US Coast Guard. In the case of Clearwater Lake, four channel marker buoys [2 green and 2 red] can be self-constructed from 4" PVC pipe and 4" reflective DOT tape. Estimated cost per buoy -- \$65.

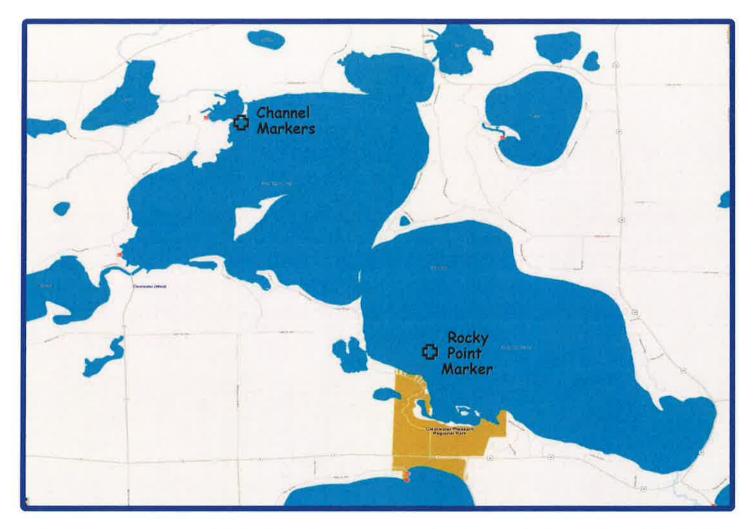
However, the Wright County Water Patrol is asking the CPLO to purchase a USCG approved buoy from their current vendor Rolyan Buoys. Estimated cost is \$130.00 per buoy and the WCWP will maintain, place, remove and store for the CLPO.

There's more.









Exploring buoys options exposed the CLPO to unknown partners resulting in an enriched partnership with the Wright County Water Patrol, Stearns County Water Patrol and the US Coast Guard. These agency's recognize the need and appreciate our willingness to serve the Clearwater Lake community.

If you have questions, concerns or ideas, please share with a board member(s). Your feedback is critical and respected.







They offer 2 programs: Do It Yourself or Full Service. They will donate 5% of every dollar you spend to the CLPO. Just mention you're a member of the CLPO or download the form on our website under "Lake Info".

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A special shoutout to all our CLPO sponsors in 2021. Please consider engaging their businesses in support of the entrepreneurial commitment they have in offering local services and taking on the role of environmental stewards as sponsors of the CLPO.

Anchor Dock & Lift	page 15
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Waterfront Lakeside Grille	page 11
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Young & Brown, LLC	page 9
Z-Marine	page 11

### Dear Reader

The CLPO publishes 3 newsletters each year in April,
June and October. This is the last for 2021. Next year's
Spring newsletter will come a month earlier at the end of
March rather than April. Distribution of the newsletter is by
mail to all 543 lake property owners, 255 of which are dues
paying members. If you haven't done so already, consider becoming

a paying member in support of costs to the CLPO which includes the publication and mailing of the newsletter. A CLPO Member Form is available as an insert to the newsletter mailing or register online at <a href="clpo.org">clpo.org</a>. Additional CLPO news and information, as well as past and present newsletters, are available on the CLPO website at <a href="clpo.org">clpo.org</a>.

As the new editor for the newsletter in 2021, I've tried, and perhaps at times faltered, in keeping the content relevant and entertaining while trying to avoid controversy or uninvited opinions. This will continue to be my intent going forward. Thank you for your readership.

-- Paul Pattee Editor & CLPO Board Member By years end, we hope to make our online dues payment easier. We are in the process of setting up an account with **Converge Pay**. An Online Dues Payment button, on the CLPO website, will allow for entry of credit card information with receipts sent to you and the CLPO. We found that many people struggled paying online using PayPal especially if they didn't have an account.

CLPO P.O. Box 476

Annandale, MN 55302

2021 Dues Paid:

### Don't forget to join or renew your membership Thank you!



CLPO Board Officers: President: Jim Kutzner contact@clpo.org

Secretary: Marcy Segner <u>msegner18@gmail.com</u>

Treasurer: Tom Midas <a href="mailto:treasurer@clpo.org">treasurer@clpo.org</a>

**Board Members:** Tim Ilse, Mark Wilkins, Wendy Nelson,

Joy Carlson, Liz Leitch-Sell, Brian Tommerdahl,

Steve Hurt, Paul Pattee

Finance Committee: Tom Midas, Wendy Nelson, Marci Segner,

Jim Kutzner

AIS Manager: t ilse@yahoo.com

Membership Manager: markclpo@comcast.net

Communication Manager: <a href="mailto:clpomn@gmail.com">clpomn@gmail.com</a>
Social Media Manager: <a href="mailto:clpomn@gmail.com">clpomn@gmail.com</a>

### **CLPO Social Media**



Social media is a modern source of communication and education. There are direct links to these on the bottom of our homepage at <a href="https://www.clpo.org">www.clpo.org</a>

Facebook: <a href="https://www.facebook.com/ClearwaterLakePropertyOwnersAssociation/">https://www.facebook.com/ClearwaterLakePropertyOwnersAssociation/</a>

Twitter: @lake clearwater

Instagram: CLPOA





### 2021 CLPO Member Form

Please encourage your neighbors to do the same and join. We have made a big difference in the lake quality in the past 16 years and will be able to continue in the years to come if we get your support. Thank you!

2021 CLPO Annual Membersh	ip Dues Payment:	\$50.00	
Yes, I'd like to give an additional donation:		<b>\$</b>	
Total:		<b>\$</b>	
Check the box if you'd like to have Check the box if your information			
Name:			
Mailing Address:			
Lake Address:	-		
Email Addresses:		<u></u>	
×			
Phone Number(s):			
Please include this form if paying by chec	ck and make checks payable		
Please include this form if paying by chec Online dues payment is available at <u>www</u>	ck and make checks payable v.clpo.org		
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<sup>\*\*</sup> CLPO is a 501(c)(3) Organization. All dues and donations are tax-deductible. \*\*