

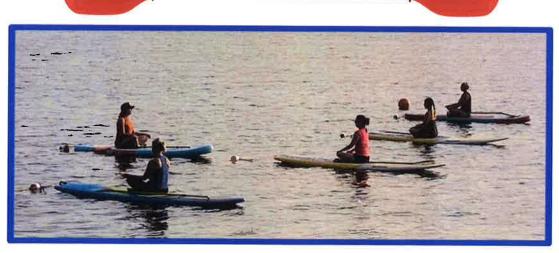
# **2022 Spring Newsletter**



### Black Crappie

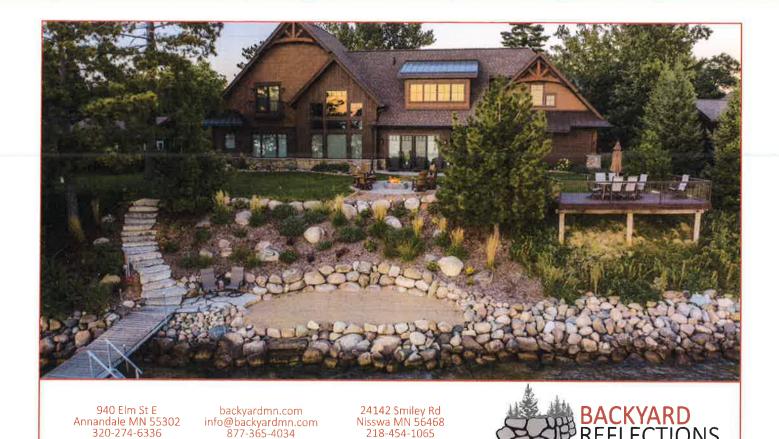
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SUP yoga on Clearwater's East Basin Summer 2021







Sunday, May 8th: Mother's Day

Saturday, May 14<sup>th</sup>: Minnesota Fishing Opener Saturday, June 4<sup>th</sup>: 9AM - 10:30AM Annual CLPO

Meeting at Corinna Town Hall

Early & Late June: Sandbar Treatment for Weed Itch Sunday, July 3rd: 1PM - 5PM Annual Clearwater Lake

Sandbar July 4th Celebration









Saturday, July 30th: 7:30AM - Noon, Junk Clean-up Day, Corinna Town Hall Mid - Late August, TBD: Starry Trek, Minnesota Aquatic Invasive Species Research Center (MAISRC)



"If you come to a fork in the road, take it"



Joggi Berra





### by Paul Pattee

Standing lakeside watching ice melt is like watching grass grow . . . more on that later in the newsletter, page 17.

I hope all have weathered the cold season well. I oftentimes forget that the season of lake ice is still a season enjoyed by many, not only for the Holidays but outdoor activity as well; perhaps a season of travel for some. I committed to doing something I've debated doing for many years and groomed an ice rink on the lake . A trick I learned, for those that perhaps took on a similar role as 'rink managers', was the use of a propane weed burning torch to level out uneven areas of ice. The torch also helped ice-up the rink edges for better water containment when flooding. The rink was a lot of work but served as a draw to the outdoors.

Featured on the cover page is the image of a black crappie, one of the coveted catches for fishermen before the fishing opener on Saturday, May 14<sup>th</sup>. Fish that can be caught anytime during the year include crappie, catfish, sunfish, perch and bullhead while "gamefish", such as walleye, northern pike and bass, can only be caught during certain times of the season beginning with the fishing opener.

Stand up paddle (SUP) boarding has continued to gain in popularity on our lake. Pictured on the cover page is SUP yoga on Clearwater's East Basin over the last 2 summers. Organized through 'Live True Yoga', it's owner is Nicole Byars, a lake resident and CLPO member. I'm told there will be class offerings again this summer with information to be posted on their website at <a href="https://www.livetrueyogastudio.com">www.livetrueyogastudio.com</a>.

Looking at the Event Calendar on page 2, you'll notice there's no mention of the Annual CLPO Picnic. We've decided to put the picnic on hiatus for now until perhaps a better format can be discovered that would bring value to the collective CLPO membership & lake property owners. Historically, the picnic was well attended when held on Clearwater Lake but,



There's more . ...



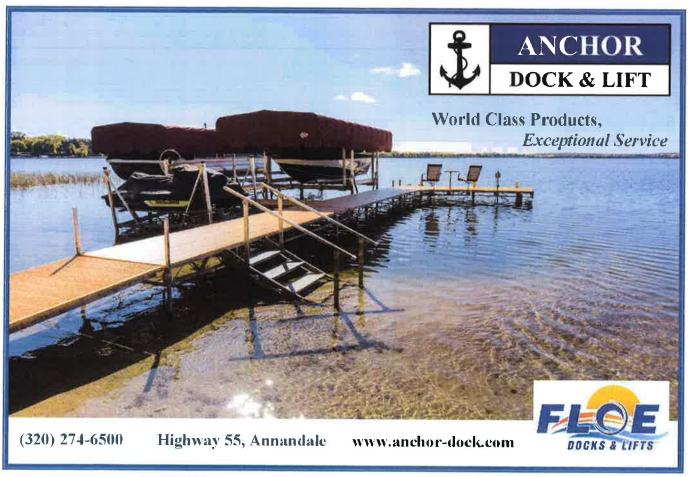
since being relocated to the Annandale Pavillion, attendance has been spotty at best. We believe there are several reasons for this but for now, suffice to say, the time, effort and expense are hard to justify at present.

I want to call attention to the Public Notice on page 23 of the newsletter announcing the AIS treatments planned for 2022. The CLPO continues to strive in being open & transparent with the lake property owners. We are a fiduciary organization dedicated to a measured, responsible approach to all environmental challenges to Clearwater Lake. We function as advocates for water quality and responsible recreation use of the lake by being aware of, and incorporating, benchmark conservation practices.

For the lake almanac in 2021, water levels were down 6.24" as measured from 4/20/21 to 11/9/21. The lowest level was August 22 & 23rd when the lake was down 11.76". As a result, there weren't any 'No Wake' days, a DNR declaration when water levels reach or exceed 992.1 feet above sea level, for the preservation of habitat (e.g. loon nests close to the water's edge) & mitigating shoreline erosion caused by high water & waves.

Also for the record, there were 251 days of open water on the lake with ice-out April 1<sup>st</sup> and ice-in December 8<sup>th</sup>. Ice-out dates for the previous four years were April 6<sup>th</sup>, April 21<sup>st</sup>, May 3<sup>rd</sup> and March 19<sup>th</sup> . . . all over the place . . . making it hard to predict. See my article on factors affecting ice melt, page 17.









#### by Jim Kutzner, CLPO President

Welcome to 2022! As I write this Russia just invaded Ukraine – problems or issues with the lake seem so small at the moment but CLPO will be here to continue our work in preserving our resource. We'll continue with treatments for Eurasian Watermilfoil (EWM) and Curlyleaf Pondweed (CLP), continue with the boat inspection program at the two public ramps, continue with our raking at the top six ramps to search for new invasives, and we'll continue putting divers at the ramps to search for AIS. This costs a bit of money, plus the countless hours by the volunteers, but it is a tiny fraction of what it would cost for remediation. ("An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure!") And, if starry stonewort or another invasive is found, a quick response will keep costs down as we've seen in nearby lakes ("A stich in time saves nine!") We're very pleased to report that starry stonewort or other invasives have not been found in Clearwater. You can help by being conscious of weeds on your boat, boat trailer, and equipment when entering or exiting the lake and Clean, Drain Dry. Mark your calendars for our next (hopefully!) face-to-face Annual Meeting on Saturday, June 4th at 9 am (as always, the first Saturday in June). We'll get details out as the date approaches.

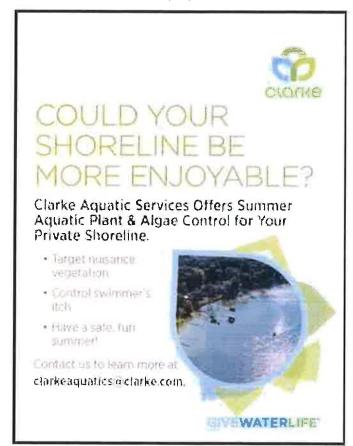
#### **Lake Peace**

We infrequently receive reports and questions about objectional behavior on the lake. All water is public water and in Minnesota, with few exceptions, anyone can be on any lake anytime and anywhere they want. While there are laws in place that attempt to define the limits of proper

There's more.









"A person who never made a mistake never tried anything different"

-- Albert Einstein



behavior, much of this really comes down to mutual courtesies and personal etiquette. The CLPO certainly has an interest in peaceful uses of the lake, but the CLPO is an association, and as such we have no more authority over regulating behavior than you do. You may recall at the June 2019 CLPO Annual Meeting we nvited the then newly elected sheriffs of both Wright and Stearns Counties. Lake behavior was one of the topics and the bottom line from the sheriffs was/is to call them if there's a disagreement that cannot be solved by the parties. Their goal is the same as for most anyone else: peace.

#### **Wake Boats**

Wake surfing is a popular sport and a source of family-friendly fun that is here to stay, and we need people to understand how to do it so that it doesn't cause environmental damage or safety problems. Wake boats create huge wakes by plowing through the water rather than planning on top of it. People more physically talented than me can 'surf' the wake without a tow rope. Plowing through the water at a sub-planing speed requires a lot more power and we now see wakes boats in the 1600 HP range, or more. The concerns with wake boats focus on the wave energy created. The sideways or lateral wave energy created is substantial and it may increase shore erosion. Consequently, there are discussions at the Capitol and within the industry as to whether new regulations are needed, and if so, what will they be.

The boating industry has proposed a bill to impose a 200-foot setback from shore

There's more.



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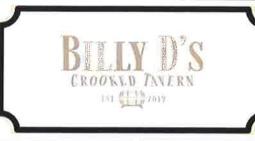
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**MEAT RAFFLE** FRIDAYS Begins at 6pm

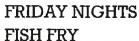
**MEAT RAFFLE** Sundays Starts at 4pm



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PROPRIETORS KATIE & ANDY DANIELS





for wake boats when underway creating wakes. This 200-foot proposal raised considerable concerns that it was too little, and in response a scientific study was developed and conducted on Lake Minnetonka last fall by the University of Minnesota's St. Anthony Falls Laboratory. The testing involved measurements of wave energies at various distances and depths created by both wake boats and non-wake boats. This study, which became Phase 1, was crowdfunded rather than funded through normal University and State sources. Funds flowed in from lake associations and even from groups in other states and the research team collected considerably more than their initial goal. The study results suggest that the minimum distance to shore should be in the 500-foot range. not 200. You can read the study and link to the FAQ at the University's site at https://twin-cities. umn.edu/news-events/university-minnesotaresearchers-study-waves-created-recreational-boats.

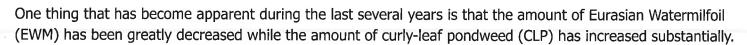








#### by Tim Ilse



Blue Water Science has been hired to undertake a three-pronged study of our lake. It will focus on the current aquatic invasive species status, the potential for future aquatic invasive species development, and an action plan that addresses both scenarios. This past fall, Blue Water Science collected 25 lake sediment samples from varied growing zones in different parts of the lake. Each of these samples will be analyzed for 15 parameters and based on sediment conditions, the growth potential for CLP will be characterized. In June of 2022, Blue Water Science will conduct a meandering survey using 1000 rake samples for CLP and EWM around Clearwater Lake.

Based on the result of the meandering survey and the soil sediment samples, an action plan will be developed for the following species: CLP, EWM, starry stonewort, zebra mussels, and bluegreen algae. This plan will be valuable in clarifying the current status of AIS in the lake, providing us with a better understanding of our lake's sediment composition, and a plan to address both short term and long term AIS threats to the lake. This plan will be shared with members in 2022.







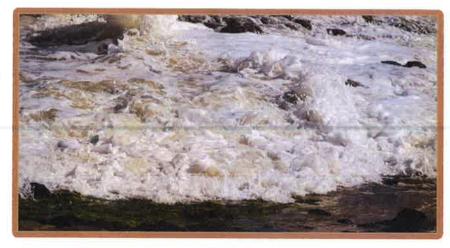


## Lake Foam

#### by Paul Pattee

Okay, okay . . . really? Isn't there something else to write about? But then again, haven't you been curious about the brown foam showing up on our shorelines from time-to-time?

My shoreline sometimes has massive amounts of heaped-up foam resembling the top of a rootbeer float. Very popular with kids as something to play with, even taste. I decided to find out where it might come from and is it an alternative, healthy food choice? Yeah, right!



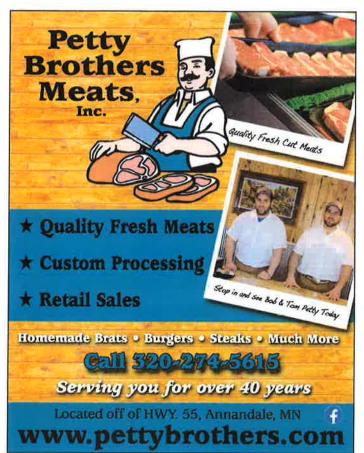
Lake foam is a collection of an infinite number of water bubbles. The first question to be answered is, what is a water bubble? Bubbles are nothing more than trapped air within a water layer. Air can become trapped when water is agitated. If not for surface agitation caused by wind and waves, no bubbles, no foam.

Next, there needs to be "something" in the water that helps bubbles to form. That "something" is a variety of organic substances commonly referred to as **sufactants**, or surface-active agents. Such agents have an effect of changing the surface tension of water allowing air to become trapped. A bucket of water, for example, will not form or retain bubbles without agitation in the presence of a surfactant such as soap.

The surfactant in the lake creating all the foam is not a detergent or soap but other substances released into the water by lake vegetation cycles & water algae. Clearwater Lake has a variety of bio-active species capable of surfactant release. As an example, the invasive species curly-leaf pondweed is very prominent in our lake typically flowering in

June before dying back in mid-summer. There's

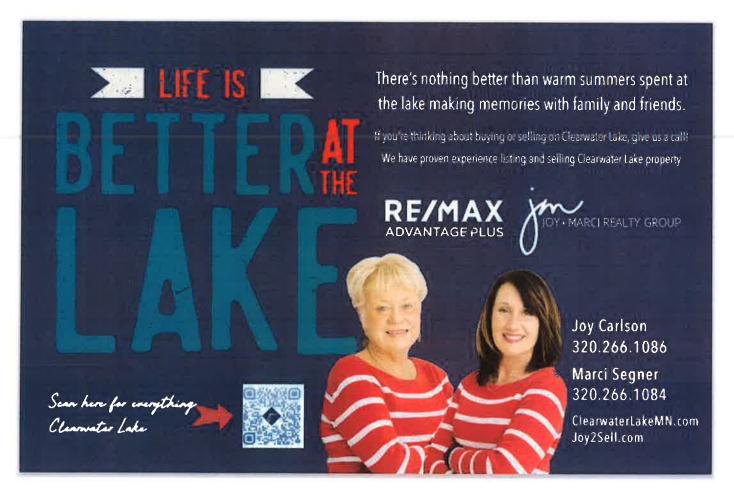






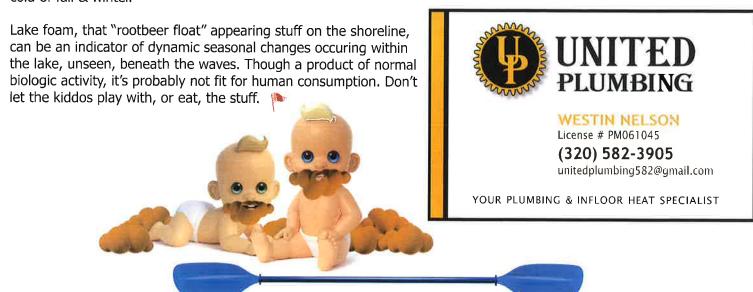






These vegetative growth cycles can release surfactant agents giving rise to the periodicity of lake foam showing up on our shorelines. The dieback of curly-leaf pondweed in mid-summer, or it's earlier flowering, can release organic surface-active agents giving rise to foam cycles.

I've noticed in mid-to-late Fall, lines of foam forming on windy days over lake bottom drop-offs & weed lines. This may signal a variety of changes occurring with several weed species as the lake transitions from the growth of summer to the cold of fall & winter.



"Ability may get you to the top, but it takes character to keep you there"



-- Stevie Wonder

### **Double-crested Cormorant**

by Tim Ilse

"I don't know if there's any other bird that people have such a visceral hate for", noted Dr. Linda Wires, a research fellow at the University of Minnesota who calls the cormorant "the most hated bird in the world."

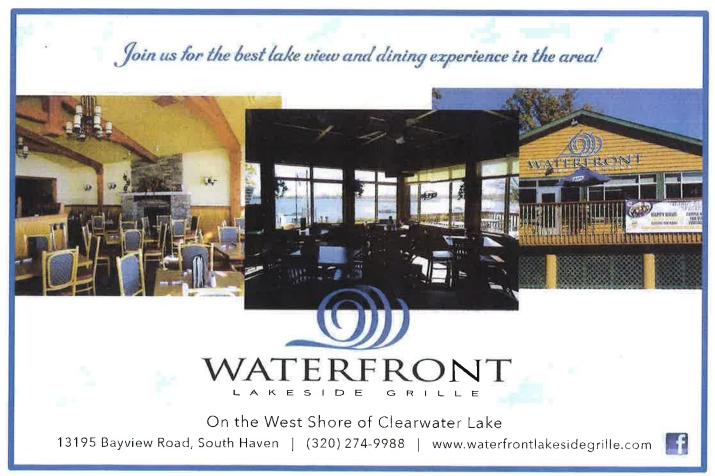
The double-crested cormorant found in Minnesota is generally despised due to its appearance; cormorants are large, black, resemble a cross between a crow and a goose and have a small hook at the end of its bill. They are more disliked because of their tendency to eat large amounts of small fish.



The cormorants range from 29 to 36 inches in length from bill to tail, and their wingspread may reach 54 inches. Weights range from 4 to 6 pounds. Each cormorant generally eats between 1 and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  pounds of fish per day, thus upsetting sports fishermen.

Using its feet for swimming the cormorant can dive down to 24 feet and stay underwater for over a minute. The cormorants, unlike other waterfowl, don't have oil on their wings and this assists them in their swimming/fishing endeavors. This fact also means that, as seen in the photo, they need to dry their wings after diving.

The cormorant is called a colonial nester. A colonial nesting bird is a species that nests in close proximity to other species and sometimes in close proximity to other waterbirds. These colonies can be quite large and in Minnesota these colonies range from 4 to over 2,000 nests. There are no documented cormorant colonies on Clearwater Lake.





There's more . . .

On Clearwater Lake, these birds along with the pelicans, are making a feeding stop while living in another location. There is no question that these feeding stops result in an impressive quantity of the lake's fish being consumed. The pelicans and cormorants can often be observed working together in order to concentrate fish in a contained area to make it easier to catch and eat them.

The cormorants, while now protected, have long been the targets of eradication efforts (shooting them, destroying nests/eggs) in the past. Due to these attempts to eliminate the birds and the very negative impact of DDT in the mid-1900's, the birds suffered a steep drop in numbers until making a strong comeback in the last twenty to thirty years. Our lake residents will have observed a fairly dramatic increase in cormorant sightings over this period of time.

The impact of the cormorants on the game fish population is not entirely known. Clearly, cormorants eat many small fish, generally those less than six inches in length. However, biologists who have studied the impact of cormorants on the fish population have basically concurred the cormorants' impact may not be as significant as most perceive based on the cormorants' fish consumption. Dr. Wires, the U of M cormorant researcher, notes, "Cormorants are highly efficient predator but they are pretty much limited by the density of the fish. When fish density becomes sparse, the cormorants are not going to stick in an area. They'll move on. And when cormorants fish an area, the fish that remain benefit, with faster growth rates."

There has been increased public pressure to cull the number of cormorants based on the increase in the state's current cormorant population (currently estimated at about 40,000 to 50,0000) and the decline in walleye populations. There have been state approved culling campaigns at colonies in order to reduce their numbers at two northern Minnesota lakes. Leech and Vermilion lakes have used state-controlled hunts of the cormorants in order to limit the population of the birds on those lakes.

Concomitant with this culling campaign at Leech Lake, there was an increase in the walleye population. This increase could be attributed to the cormorant culling process, the increased stocking of the fish, or the reduced catch limits. As of now, the answer is not entirely clear but the cormorant remains a very unpopular bird.







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### Swimmer's Itch

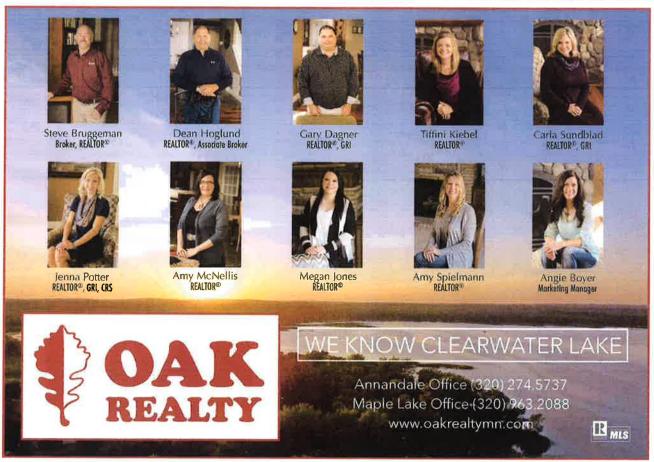
#### by Paul Pattee

One of the worst summer assaults to our skin, along with sunburn, poison ivy & mosquito bites, is swimmer's itch. What is this plague of Mother Nature? To be sure, it's miserable enough that people will either stay out the water from late-June into early-July or spend significant amounts of money on water treatment for a measure of sometimes, dubious control. The CLPO has spent \$2351 each of the past two years treating swimmer's itch at the sandbar and will do so again in 2022.

Swimmer's itch is caused by a parasite that burrows into the skin when swimming or wading in warm, infested waters. The temperature of the water gives rise to the peak level of activity in late-June and early-July but stirring-up the lake bottom, at any time during the summer, can release some of these burrowing parasites into the water causing lighter infestation.

The parasite that causes swimmer's itch is found in the blood of host species, primarily waterfowl and mammals, living around ponds and lakes. Such host animals include geese, ducks, gulls, beavers and muskrats. The eggs of the parasite are passed with host feces into the water which then hatch and migrate into snails, the next phase of the parasite's life cycle. The heaviest infestation of weed itch occurs near the shore where snails live.







There's more . . .



Once developement within the snail is complete, the parasite is again released into the water in search of a new primary host, taking up residence in the blood steam where the life cycle will repeat.

The itch of swimmer's itch is caused by the human body reaction to the burrowing parasite. Humans are not a friendly host for the parasite which is killed instantly on entering the skin. An intense immune reaction, including histamine release, kills the parasite triggering a spotty red rash (as seen at the right) and intense itch.

Swimmer's itch isn't contagious from person-to-person. It has been suggested that children are perhaps more likely to be infected because of longer time in the water and water play that stirs up the bottom. During peak infestation times, the best prevention, aside from staying out of the water, is to avoid the shallows and consider swimming in deeper water. Even this, along with other suggestions such as waterproof sunscreens, body oils and toweling off, may not prevent some level of infestation.



Treating the symptoms of swimmer's itch involves targeting the body immune response contributing to itch. Use of oral antihistamines such as diphenhyramine (Benadryl) or cetirizine (Zyrtec), both available without prescription, may offer some itch relief. Topical creams containing hydrocortisone, when locally applied, can offer area skin relief.

Without treatment, the rash of swimmer's itch will last about 1-2 weeks. Serious complications of swimmer's itch are rare unless, by vigorous scratching, a bacterial infection of the skin develops at which time a visit to the doctor may be necessary.

One more point for clarification: Chiggers, or Jiggers, is not the same thing as swimmer's itch. Chiggers, a type of mite, does not burrow into the skin but resides on the skin feeding on decomposed tissue after injecting digestive enzymes. Intense skin itch, as with swimmer's itch, is the main symptom of Chigger bites but again, caused by a different twist of nature.





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1/2 cup chopped walnuts
(optional)

1 cup brown sugar

2 tbsp water

2 tubes cresent rolls



Grease bundt pan with 2 tbsp of butter. Melt remaining butter in sauce pan. Add brown sugar & water. Bring to a boil. Add nuts to the caramel (optional). Pre-heat over to 350° convection bake. Unroll the packaged cresent dough. Sprinkle with cinnamon & brown sugar then re-roll into the original tube shape. Cut each roll into 8 equal pieces for a total of 16 pieces. Place 8 pieces into buttered bundt pan. Pour 1/2 the amount of caramel sauce over this first row. Place the remaining 8 pieces of cut dough on top of the first layer. Pour the rest of the caramel sauce over the top. Bake at 350° convection bake for 20-30 minutes. Now the tricky part. Once out of the oven, place a plate over the top of the bundt pan and invert (flip). You're now ready to serve hot & sticky, with or without butter . . . yummm!





### Watercraft Inspectors

Are you interested in a part-time job this summer that helps Clearwater Lake's water quality and limits the spread of Aquatic Invasive Species ("AIS") on our lake and in the region?

If yes, you should consider being a certified AIS watercraft inspector. This is an excellent part-time job if you are retired, a student or have time off in the summer and are looking to be paid to be outside a few hours a week.

Last summer, as I felt a need to do more in the midst of Covid lockdowns, I signed up to be a Watercraft Inspector for our two public accesses (Bob's Bay and Black Pool) and enjoyed the opportunity to interact with many boaters. Inspectors work to educate boaters about AIS and show them how to inspect and remove AIS from their boat and trailer. The Minnesota DNR provides on-line training and certification for this position.

I thoroughly enjoyed the opportunity to meet a wide variety of people who launch at our two accesses. I had many interesting and enjoyable interactions, and thankfully a very few "disgruntled" boaters, as people stopped to go through the inspection process. The vast majority of boaters were cooperative and familiar with the need for "clean, drain and dry" practices and were in support of AIS prevention measures. A number of boaters were not familiar with AIS or the latest concern with Starry Stonewort, so it was a good opportunity to educate why inspections are important. If you are an angler, you get extra benefit from the many great tips shared on fishing hot spots and effective bait.

If this sounds like something you would like to consider, I would recommend going to the Waterguards LLC website at www.waterguards.net. Waterguards, LLC is a Central MN company which has the inspection contract for Stearns County's landings. The website has a good position description and easy application process.

You can also contact me if you would like more information regarding my experience as a Watercraft Inspector.

Chuck Sell 612-720-7555

REMEMBER TO CLEAN, DRAIN & DRY

# Clearwater Lake Boat Inspection Update by Elizabeth Leitch-Sell

Last season there were 892.5 inspection hours at the Blackpool access with 1822 inspections performed, and there were 861 inspection hours at Bob's Bay access with 2577 inspections performed. An average of 6% of boats had drain plug violations and there were 50 reports of vegetation removed or decontamination required.

This season we are targeting our inspection hours toward times when the accesses are more active. We are also attempting to be more random with inspection time blocks to hopefully interact with a greater number of boaters. We received a grant for \$30,080 from Stearns County and a grant of \$3,000 from Wright County to cover most of our inspection costs. CLPO is also committing \$6,823 to inspections so that we can have 1,698 inspector hours manned between the two DNR accesses this summer.



### Registration of Non-motorized Watercraft

Most lakeshore property owners are aware of the licensing requirements of motorized watercraft. With the plethera of non-motorized water devices, what needs registration through the county?

In general canoes, kayaks, sailboats, sailboards, rowing shells (not rowboats), paddleboards and paddleboats require registration. However, non-motorized watercraft 10 feet or less in length do not need registration. The costs for registration include a base charge of \$10.50 plus an AIS surcharge of \$10.60 and an issuing fee ranging from \$4.50 - \$13.00

### Safety in Review

- --- Minnesota law requires a properly fitted U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jacket to be worn by children less than 10 years old when aboard any watercraft while underway. An **exception** to the wear law for children is when on a boat anchored for the purpose of swimming or diving.
- -- Operation of personal watercraft (PWC) such as Jet Skis or Wave Runners, is allowed from **9:30AM to 1 hour before sunset**.
- -- Standup paddle (SUP) boards and other non-lighted watercraft should be off the lake 1 hour prior to sunset.
- -- When standup paddle boarding, an appropriate U.S. Coast Guard-approved life jacket must be with you, on the board, even if not worn.
- Operation Dry Water (ODW) is a year-round boating, under the influence awareness and enforcement campaign involving law enforcement agencies throughout the state. The mission of ODW is to reduce the number of alcohol and drug-related accidents when on the water. Operation Dry Water's (ODW) heightened awareness and enforcement weekend, takes place July 1<sup>st</sup> thru July 3<sup>rd</sup>.

# Watching Ice Melt

### by Paul Pattee

Spring is 'slowly' approaching! Every year at this time, I find myself drawn to the shoreline wishing the ice away as if I had anything to say about it. The rate of the Spring thaw is related to several things including the amount of snow cover, the angle of the sun, air temperature, wind & rain. In March, as the temperatures warm & the sun angle in the sky changes, snow cover melts allowing light to penetrate causing a greenhouse effect melting ice from the bottom, up. As the ice thins to 4-12", it changes into long vertical crystals called 'candles' which conduct sunlight even more efficiently for the ice thaw. Melting ice water & rain begin to fill in between the 'candles' which eventually break apart when exposed to the wind & open water waves. High wind days can cause the floating candles to generate a glass crystal, almost wind chime effect.

Understanding how ice sheets melt doesn't make it happen any faster putting it on par with other activities such as watching grass grow or waiting for a pot of water to boil. Gotta be patient! Wait for it . . . wait for it. Ahh, yes . . . wait for it.





Wake boats create a downward force in addition to the lateral force. While Phase 1 measured the lateral energy, a proposed Phase 2 would address the downward force. It has been suggested that this force will affect the lake bottom up to 16 feet but real data is needed to support this claim. Phase 2 is currently in the definition and funding stage. So, what does this mean for Clearwater? Wake boats are fun, they're here to stay. It's a matter of how they are used - it's that etiquette thing again. Yes, the Legislature may create some laws or regulations, but at the end of the day this is a matter of how people actually use them. Clearwater's east basin has wide open spaces, but any fisherperson knows there are areas of the bottom is a lot less than 16 feet. In fact, there are areas in wide open water where it's barely over my head (and I'm not that tall). A wake boat plowing over shallow areas will tear up the bottom in these littoral zones. If people wake surf in too shallow water, then vegetation may be impacted and whatever sediment was trapped on the bottom will be released into the water. For example, phosphorus may be resuspended causing algae blooms and more plant growth. Clearwater was quite polluted decades ago due to everything that was dumped into it or dumped upstream. (In fact, it was the desire to clean up the lake that led to the creation of CLPO 50+ years ago as well as the Clearwater River Watershed District.) Good management over the years has led to good water quality and higher clarity. The west basin has a long stretch of open water, but that stretch is often loaded with people fishing on either side. Most everyone gives a sitting boat or a trolling boat a wide berth when planing by so as to minimize the wakes affecting others. Wake boat drivers will need to learn that that wide berth needs to be a whole lot wider when plowing. Case-in-point: a colleague of mine and his family were floating on their pontoon last summer (on a Twin Cities lake) when a wake boat plowed by at what would have been an appropriate distance away for a planing boat. The wake washed over the pontoon deck, tossed the chairs, table, lunch, toys, and other stuff around, and some of it into the water. The wake boat driver likely never anticipated the result and undoubtedly never saw the mess they created as they raced past. The result was likely a matter of ignorance and inexperience rather than any bad intent, but the incident illustrates a need for an education effort on the proper operation of wake boats. It's that etiquette thing.

#### **Fishing Bag Limits**

Joe Stewig, DNR Area Fisheries Manager for this area, presented at our virtual Annual Meeting last June. In his presentation Stewig discussed a proposal to reduce daily bag limits in Clearwater for Bluegill and Crappies. Comments were provided at that time, and I then sent out an informal survey for comments on the proposal. About three dozen comments were received and forwarded to Joe, a large majority in favor of the idea. We learned recently from Stewig that the DNR has shelved this proposal and no explanation was provided. So, no change in bag limits at this time: still 10 for black crappies and 20 for bluegills.

Finally, I want to highlight the U of MN's Minnesota Aquatic Invasive Species Resource Center. This research facility is nearly unique in the US and is "dedicated to fighting the spread and impact of aquatic invasive species on Minnesota's beloved lakes and rivers." They produce many interesting webinars that are available for free at https://maisrc.umn.edu/webinars. Topics include AIS impacts on walleye, starry stonewort, carp control, spiny water fleas, and others.

Check it out.

Jim Kutzner 2/27/22





"The best way out of difficulty is through it"



-- Will Rogers



The Clearwater Lake Property Owners Association (CLPO) is hereby giving notice of the impending herbicide treatment of aquatic invasive species in Clearwater Lake during 2022. The CLPO has contracted with a vendor approved by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources to treat Eurasian Watermilfoil and Curly Leaf Pondweed during the summer of 2022. Since the CLPO has received a waiver that excludes the need to obtain property owners signatures to approve this treatment, this notice and other forms of communication (the CLPO website and the CLPO's spring newsletter) will also serve to inform lake property owners of the impending treatments.

Those treatments and the proposed dates of application are as follows:

Curly Leaf Pondweed – May 1 to June 1

Eurasian Water Milfoil – July 15 to August 15

Only EPA and MDA registered aquatic herbicides will potentially be used in these treatments. These herbicides may include Aquathol K, Dibrox, Chinook, and Platoon.

Landowners may request that the chemical treatment not occur adjacent to their property by emailing the Clearwater Lake Property Owners' at ais@clpo.org before May 1, 2022.

Clearwater Lake Property Owners' Association will also conduct a public informational meeting on the proposed treatment if five or more individuals, organizations, special units of government, or local units of government request one. The meeting would give citizens a chance to learn more about the proposed treatment from the permit applicant. The Clearwater Lake Property Owners' Association is not required to do so but may change the proposed treatment based on information provided by citizens who attend the meeting. Any request for a public meeting on the proposed treatment must be made within ten days after this notice is published. The request must specify the topics to be discussed at the meeting, including problems and alternatives, and must be sent in writing to the Lake Restoration Inc. 12425 Ironwood Circle, Rogers, MN 55374.

The Clearwater Lake Property Owners Association (CLPO)



Don't forget to join or renew your membership. We've officially transitioned to user-friendly Converge Pay for our online 'Membership Renewal' process. Members, and those wishing to become members. can go to www.clpo.org, click on the "Members" tab followed by a click on "Membership Renewal". There are 260 paying members out of 544 property owners for a 48% participation rate. We'd like to do better!



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

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

Treasurer: Tom Midas <u>treasurer@clpo.org</u>

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

Joy Carlson, Liz Leitch-Sell, Brian Tommerdahl,

Steve Hurt, Paul Pattee

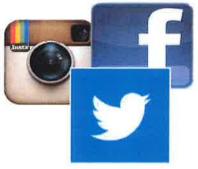
Finance Committee: Tom Midas, Wendy Nelson, Marci Segner,

Jim Kutzner

AIS Manager: t ilse@yahoo.com

Membership Manager: markclpo@comcast.net clpomn@qmail.com

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





### 2022 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 17 years and will be able to continue in the years to come if we get your support. Thank you!

2022 CLPO Annual Membership D	ues Payment:	\$50.00
Yes, I'd like to give an additional	donation:	\$
Total:		\$
Check the box if you'd like to have the Check the box if your information has		
Name:		
Lake Address:		
Mailing Address:		
1		
Email Addresses:		-
Phone Number(s):  Please include this form if paying by check and	make checks payable	<i>b</i>
Phone Number(s):  Please include this form if paying by check and Online dues payment is available at <a href="https://www.clpo.com/www&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;make checks payable&lt;br&gt;org&lt;/td&gt;&lt;td&gt;&lt;i&gt;b&lt;/i&gt;&lt;/td&gt;&lt;/tr&gt;&lt;tr&gt;&lt;td&gt;Phone Number(s):  Please include this form if paying by check and Online dues payment is available at &lt;a href=" https:="" td="" ww.<="" www.clpo.com=""><td>make checks payable org vith your payme</td><td>to: CLPO</td></a>	make checks payable org vith your payme	to: CLPO
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<sup>\*\*</sup> CLPO is a 501(c)(3) Organization. All dues and donations are tax-deductible. \*\*