



## Shoreland Lighting

Many of us can remember sitting on a dock on a crystal clear summer night, the water as flat as glass, the inky black surface mirroring the sky, the great white Milky Way, a falling star tracing a path across the heavens.

Unfortunately, this part of our precious heritage, the outdoors with only the light of the moon and stars, is fading away. "Dusk to dawn" lights obscure our view of constellations, meteor showers, planets, and the landscape lit by the moon. Many children now see the wonders of the night sky only in pictures or at a planetarium. The fading away of the night sky is an issue not only in cities, but also in the countryside and in shoreland areas.

As a 24-hour society concerned with safety, utility and security, the United States wastes as much as one billion dollars a

year on lighting that provides neither safety nor security, but simply lights the night sky and creates an adverse effect on nocturnal creatures and migrating birds. But it doesn't have to be this way. Most glare and sky glow is unnecessary. Most of that light pollution comes from poorly designed and inefficient lighting fixtures.

Sensible shoreland lighting does its intended job well with minimum adverse impact on neighbors and the environment:

- Provide adequate light for the task but don't over-light. Choose lights that meet your needs without lighting neighboring properties.
- Glare is the most common lighting problem and easiest to fix. Glare can be eliminated by shielding fixtures and aim-

ing them away from water and neighbors. Use full cut-off lighting fixtures to minimize glare. Full cut-off means that no light is emitted above the horizontal.

- Retrofit existing fixtures with shields to reduce glare.
- Avoid dusk to dawn security lights. A more effective approach to security lighting is a motion detector.

The most common shoreland lights are attached to homes, garages, docks, and other shoreland structures. While we may notice the glare from an unshielded light across the lake, it's likely we've never ventured across the lake to see how our own home lights the night. Let's start by making our own lighting sensible and unobtrusive, only then helping our neighbors "see the light".

## Homes on the Lakes

I ran across some historical data as I was going through some of the older files that I thought may be of interest. It shows the growth in number of homes on the two larger lakes since 1969.

	1969	1993	2008
Little Boy Lake	73	120	139
Lake Wabedo	92	186	182
<b>Total</b>	<b>165</b>	<b>306</b>	<b>321</b>
<b>Wabedo Resorts</b>	10 resorts/63 cabins	5 resorts/23 cabins	2 resorts/?cabins

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### WLBCR Lake Association Web Site

[www.wabedolakes.org](http://www.wabedolakes.org)

**Annual meeting—June 13, 10:00 a.m.**

**Annual picnic—July 11—11:00 a.m. (\$5/person donation to defray cost gratefully accepted)**



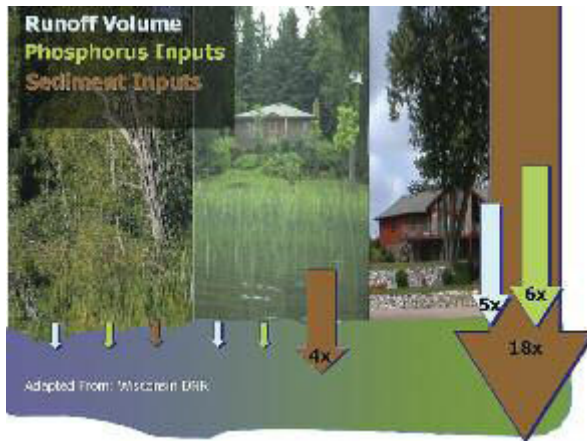
## About water – Did You Know ?

Drainage is changed when an area is developed or the landscape is altered. Covering land surfaces with roads, driveways, and other impervious surfaces (roofs, decks, walkways, parking lots), creates more runoff because less water seeps into the soil where some impurities can be filtered. This increased runoff, and the sediment carried with it, is channeled into ditches, drainage ways and eventually into our lakes and rivers. Limiting the amount of impervious surfaces on a shoreland lot reduces the amount and volume of stormwater runoff.

The Wisconsin DNR has calculated runoff from an undeveloped lot versus a large lake home on a lot converted to lawn. They found up to a 500% increase in runoff volume, 600% increase in phosphorous washing into the lake and 1800% increase in sediment flowing into the lake on a large home lot.

Follow these practices to minimize runoff and prevent sediments from washing into the lake:

- Limit clearing and grading, especially on slopes that drain to the shoreline. Stabilize area by planting new vegetation and diverting runoff away from the lake.
- Limit hard surfaces and covered areas that prevent water from seeping into the ground.
- Use driveways of gravel or grass instead of asphalt or con-



*This graphic from the Wisconsin DNR shows the effects of development on the amount of phosphorus, sediment, and total runoff from a shoreland property. Minor development quadruples the amount of sediment input to the lake. A large landscaped lot with a manicured lawn, a beach, and a retaining wall can increase total runoff volume by 500%, the phosphorus inputs to the lake by 600%, and the sediment inputs by 1800%. How we live upon the shore has a significant effect on the clarity and health of our waters.*

crete and locate them as far from the shoreline as possible. Use porous bricks or interlocking bricks that allow for some water to soak in.

- Because steeper slopes have greater erosion potential, locate driveways, sidewalks, stairways and footpaths away from slopes. Follow the contour of the slope if your walkway goes across a hillside. Use steps when a walkway must go directly up a slope. Use paving stones or wood instead of solid concrete for walkways. This allows some stormwater to seep through instead of running off.
- Sweep driveways or sidewalks instead of washing them down with a hose to prevent sediment salt and petroleum products from washing into the lake.
- Direct roof drainage to grassy or vegetated areas like rain gardens.

### Q: How can I get rid of all these weeds by my dock?

**A:** Hold on, **that might not be such a good idea!** Aquatic plant communities provide critical fish and wildlife habitat. Native emergent plants are natural shoreline stabilizers because they reduce wave action that can erode shores, and act as filters to reduce nutrient runoff into the lake. Emergent plants also provide important cover, nesting and feeding areas for fish and wildlife. Plants such as yellow-waterlilies and broad-leaf pondweeds provide shade, shelter and foraging opportunities for fish. Fish also seek cover in beds of muskgrass and bushy pondweed. The taller, denser foliage of coontail and northern watermilfoil provide excellent habitat for aquatic invertebrates (Eurasian milfoil, however, is an exotic species and thus causes its own set of problems). Bushy pondweed is one of the most important plants for waterfowl,

which consume the stems, leaves and seeds of the plant. The tubers and foliage of water celery are a favorite food of canvasback ducks. Seeds of all of the pondweeds are also eaten by waterfowl and the



leaves may be grazed by muskrat, deer and beaver. A healthy diversity of native aquatic plants can also help prevent exotic species from becoming established in the lake. Removal of aquatic plants may require a permit from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources.



# Boating and Personal Watercraft Laws Reminder

(These summaries are taken from the Minn DNR web site and are not meant to be full and complete versions of the laws. See the Minn DNR web for additional information.)

## Personal Watercraft Laws Summary

### You Must...

Wear a USCG approved life jacket.

Travel at slow-no wake speed (5 mph or less) within 150 feet of:

- o shore (unless launching or landing skiers directly to open water),
- o docks,
- o non-motorized boats,
- o swim rafts,
- o swimmers or any moored or anchored boat.

Operate only from 9:30 a.m. to 1 hour before sunset.

Use the cutoff lanyard properly.

Obey operator age/permit laws for those younger than 18 years old.

### You May Not...

- Chase or harass wildlife.
- Jump the wake of another boat within 150 feet of the craft.
- Operate a personal watercraft in a manner that endangers life, limb or property.

### Protect Your Sport

Respect your neighbors...don't operate for long periods in the same area or near

occupied boats or shore.

## Boating Laws Summary

### It's against the law:

- To operate a watercraft in a careless or reckless manner.
- To operate a watercraft so that its wash or wake endangers, harasses, or interferes with any person or property.
- To operate a watercraft so it obstructs or tends to obstruct ordinary navigation.
- To operate a watercraft within an area legally marked off or set aside as a swimming area, or within 150 feet of a diver's warning flag.
- To operate a watercraft:
  - 1) loaded with passengers or cargo beyond its safe carrying capacity, (persons or weight) or
  - 2) equipped with a motor or other propulsion machinery beyond its safe power capacity.
- To ride or sit on the gunwales, bow, transom, or decking over the bow, sides or stern of any motorboat while underway, unless it is equipped with an adequate railing, or to operate a motorboat while any person is so riding or sitting.
- To operate a watercraft so that it obstructs or interferes with the take off, landing, or taxiing of a seaplane.
- To moor or attach a watercraft to any buoy, except a mooring buoy, or to any other marking device or guide, or to tam-

per, molest, remove, or destroy a navigational aid.

- To deposit or leave refuse in or upon the waters of the state or at public access areas.
- To operate a watercraft while intoxicated.

## WATER SKIING,

## TUBING & WAKE BOARDING

### Laws and Rules

(1) It is unlawful to tow a person on water skis, wakeboard, tube, or similar device unless there is a mirror providing the operator a wide field of vision to the rear, or unless another person in the towing watercraft is continuously watching the person being towed.

(2) Water skiing, tubing and similar acts are prohibited between one hour after sunset to sunrise of the following day.

(3) Tow ropes may not be longer than 150 feet in length, unless a permit is obtained from the county sheriff.

(4) A wearable U.S. Coast Guard approved personal flotation device (PFD) must either be worn by the person being towed, or carried in the towing watercraft.

### Tubing Tips

Tubing has become extremely popular over the last few years and it can be a safe and enjoyable water sport. Unfortunately, there has also been an increase in the number of accidents involving boats pulling tubes and other inflatable water

*(Continued on page 8)*

## Sustainability Committee—Mike Humrickhouse

Your Sustainability Committee is pleased to report significant interest in preservation of properties with "conservation potential". A group of our neighbors will be meeting early this summer to explore the preservation options with John Vigen, an expert in the field. With their approval, we hope to be able to report specifics as the process advances. To those of you whose interest in preservation was

piqued by the mailings of last summer/fall, be reminded that information and expertise are close at hand through our contacts in the Cass Co. Environmental Services Department and the Leech Lake Watershed Association.

Your Sustainability Committee will be involved with other members of your association in compiling a photographic record of the shoreland of our lakes. Combined with the recently available

DNR assessment/classification of our shorelands, this should establish a valuable historical record and aid those interested in shoreland restoration and protection of aquatic vegetation. Sustainability is an all encompassing concept, so let us know your concerns and interests.

## Is the Lake Level Up or Down?—Bill Bliss

Around 1973, I met a gentleman from Michigan who had fished Little Boy Lake in the 1920's. While looking at the island in front of Little Boy Resort he said he thought he had walked from the road out to the point on the north end of the island. He also mentioned about seeing a fence between the point and the main island, blocking anyone from going into the south bay.

A few years later, I met an "old-timer" in the cities, mentioning to him I lived on Little Boy. One of his first questions was, "Do they still have that fence, blocking the south end of the lake?" Interesting question. Had there actually been a fence in the lake? With much lower lake levels, a fence would have been possible. But what is a "normal" lake level?

I checked with the DNR and discovered that their earliest known surveyed elevations of Little Boy were recorded in 1944. The DNR has records of Birch Lake, near Hackensack, being 10 feet lower than today's normal during the drought of the 1915 era.

In 1937, as part of the Worker Progress Administration (WPA), a dam was constructed on the north end of Little Boy, along with approximately 300 other state-

owned lake level dams in Minnesota. The purpose of the dam, other than to create construction jobs for people during the Depression, was to maintain and control the water level of Little Boy.

I was not able to find documentation on how the height of the dam was determined. The DNR does mention that because of complaints of either high water or low water levels, stop logs that could be inserted in the dam to control water levels were removed in 1946, and operation of the dams by the DNR ceased.

The DNR did furnish the following interesting information. "According to the Geological and Natural History survey of Minnesota (1896-1898), that portion of Wabedo Lake located SW of the Section line between [sections] 27 & 28, (the narrows) was known as Waupatoos Lake; but was noted to be connected to Wabedo Lake by a broad thoroughfare. Most noteworthy, however, was the fact that Waupatoos/Wabedo was being held higher than Little Boy by a dam at the Mississippi and Northern Railroad crossing, at the channel between Wabedo and Little

Boy at that time. It also notes that formerly the 3 lakes were at the same height.

How high was the railroad's dam? Was it at this time, one could walk out to what was a point of land, or put up a fence between that point and the near shoreline, on what we now know as an island? Was the center island, an actual island? The DNR stated that it would have been possible that Little Boy may have been 6-7 feet lower than Waupatoos/Wabedo.

I would like to thank Mr. Kirk English, from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, for providing this interesting information about the history of Little Boy, Wabedo and Waupatoos Lakes.



## President's Corner—Ron Stokesbary

Hello again from the south end of Little Boy Lake. We experienced another very cold (and very long) winter. Now that spring is here and warm weather has arrived, you should try to enjoy our lakes as much as possible, whether it is fishing, skiing, canoeing, or whatever water activity you enjoy.

The lake management plan has been updated and the new version is available on the association website. Please review it when you get a chance and let us know what you think. If there are tasks that you could volunteer to complete, please contact one of the directors. If there are changes you would like to see in the plan, please contact us. If you just have comments, let us know.

One of the lake management plan goals we will try to accomplish this year is to inspect all septic systems on Little Boy Lake that are older than 5 years or more than 3 years since last inspection. We

will utilize a grant from the Initiative Foundation to fund the cost of the inspections so there will be no cost to you, the property owner. You will receive an inspection report from the certified inspector which will be good for three years in case you are contemplating updates to your cabin. We will send correspondence prior to the start of these inspections to let you know the process and who to contact with questions. Back in 2002, Lake Wabedo properties were inspected as part of the initial lake management plan implementation.

I am still looking for a Director (or two) to represent Cooper and Rice Lakes. If you could volunteer a few hours of your time to attend our Board meetings and represent the interests of property owners on Cooper and Rice Lakes, please let me know. We are also in need of someone to fill the treasurer role. Again, contact me if you are interested.

We are always looking for additional volunteers to help on our committees or be on our Board of Directors. Please see our website for the committees we have and if you see something that interests you, please contact me at 218-363-2186 or email me at [wlbcr@wabedolakes.org](mailto:wlbcr@wabedolakes.org).

The lake association is working hard to preserve the lakes and surrounding area. We are working on conserving some properties on Wabedo, we have done shoreline restoration on Little Boy, we support the Intra-Lake project which did the mapping on Wabedo and Little Boy, and we monitor water quality on the lakes as well as on the input streams. We will probably become involved in helping set some water surface use regulations with the township. If you have comments on any of our current projects or suggestions for future projects, please let me know.

Ron

## Nature Notes-Spring-Fall 2008—MJ Black

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(wise-ass comments in parenthesis by Bruce)

April 20<sup>th</sup>-returned to Wabedo from Florida. Road bed O.K.! Our biggest concern-getting into our place. Almost no snow-just patches on the north facing slopes. Sunny and 70 deg. A few mice had fun for awhile, but we had two in the traps. The water turned on fine and the old water heater is still working-happy home coming. Chester our yorkie got out of the truck and ran to every "chippy" spot he could. He definitely is happy to be off leash.

April 21-Listening to KAXE 91.7 fm and all the "up north" morning shows.

No other station matches this public station out of Grand Rapids.

Put some screens on. B reset the mail box on a new post -1/2 day project

(2009 - nature note will repeat this scenario-I am posting a \$10.00 reward for the name or license plate of the culprits smashing our mail box, I know \$10.00 seems high but I am willing to pay that out even in these hard times.)

Bleeding hearts, rhubarb showing red sprouts above ground while most everything else looks dead and moldy.

April 22-Red Maple leaves budding.

April 23- Ditches greening up deer along the steep banks in groups of 4. Frogs singing and croaking. Ants active and moths out at night.

April 24-Friday 2:00 pm Freezing rain pellets 33 deg.

5:00 pm big flakes

6:15 all white flakes (seems a

shame to remind people about last Spring)

April 26-Sat 32 deg. Still snowing, lakes association meeting cancelled.

(Meeting of those wondering why they left Fl. and Az. scheduled for 2 pm.)

B shoveled walk and steps several times but at noon I went out to put more seed for birds and I needed taller boots. 1 pm still snowing and about 8" 5 pm. Tapering off with about a foot of snow (phone ringing-friends from Fl laughing and hanging up)

April 27 -Sun 43 deg. Most of the snow has melted and compacted.

April 28- 25 deg. Early most of open water frozen over

April 29 -B and George saw a turkey crossing 54 by the Wabedo town Hall.

Walleyes running through the Wabedo bridge on 120. (2009-crows enjoying a deer buffet near town hall)

May 3<sup>rd</sup> -loons calling after sundown. Ice still on some of the lake.

Close to two weeks later than 2009. (2009-seeing a ton of deer in ditches, wonder where they were during the hunting season and I heard that I wasn't the only one who didn't see that many deer when hunting them)

May 5<sup>th</sup>. We got the dock and lift in. (she watched while I worked on hernia) Still some ice on lake.

May 14<sup>th</sup>, First hummingbird and Oriole. Birch are starting to leaf out (check.this with this year) Transplanted some blooming hepatic near the garden shed.

May 22-Goslings hatched at golf course

May 24-first mosquito swatted

June 12<sup>th</sup>. Yellow Lady Slippers along Cty Rd120 edge East of Smit-tens.

June 22-three snapping turtles laying eggs along driveway and 120. Deer in their summer red coats. Haven't seen a fawn yet but tiny tracks in driveway.

June 24<sup>th</sup>- Wild Rose bush in yard blooming-10 days late.

July 7<sup>th</sup>- Wild strawberries along iris bed ripe. Iris this year only had one bloom.

Late cold Spring or is it just us. Three white compound flat flowing plants in moist ditches: cow parsley, water hemlock, Yarrow (from plants I once had in circle garden) have invaded the yard grass. Not as badly as the clover though. We are pulling out buckets of rigome connected clover plants. Will see if that works.

July 12<sup>th</sup>-Came home 8:00 pm. And notice a hummingbird perched on circle rim of a feeder on the deck overhang. It looked "frozen" head up and not moving. Weather windy and low 60s. I had to pry its feet off the perch and for the next couple days kept it in a cardboard box with a sugar water feeder. Holding and helping it get its beak into the feeder ports revived it and most of the time it could feed by itself. It looked injured in the chest area but it could whirl with its wings a little. I guessed possible bee

*(Continued on page 7)*

## Water Quality Report—MJ Black

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Wabedo and Little Boy qualified for a grant from MPCA for 2008 and 2009 testing costs. The phosphorus data is what MPCA wants a record of and they need at least 10 years of data to determine a trend. Volunteers master fisherman Bud Anderson, Mike Plotnik and Russ Link take water transparency readings and samples for water testing. RMB Environmental Laboratories proc-

ess the samples and gives us a printed result.

Summarizing the findings: Wabedo is maintaining it's water quality from the mid 90s in the SW bay. The NE bay has data from the mid 80's and it shows a slight improving water quality. Little Boy Lake has data from 1989 and it shows slight declining water quality.

For more information check [www.rmbel.info/reports/lake](http://www.rmbel.info/reports/lake) data summary.

Hints for improving water quality: Don't use fertilizer with phosphorous, create a rain garden and install a rain barrel. And have the septic systems inspected and updated on Little Boy, Wabedo had all septic systems inspected several years ago.

# Fishing: A popular pastime that's a backyard boon for Minnesota

Just how big is fishing in Minnesota? Big enough that it contributes \$4.7 billion to the state's economy every year and attracts 1.4 million licensed anglers to Minnesota's 11,842 lakes. Let's fillet those numbers into more digestible morsels:

If every licensed angler ventured out at the same time, each of Minnesota's 11,842 lakes would have to accommodate 118 anglers.

One out of every five Minnesotans fish, meaning that 1.1 million of Minnesota's 5.2 million residents pick up a fishing pole at least once during the year ... and that's not counting youth.

Minnesota ranks fourth among states with the highest number of anglers. The top three states are Florida, Texas and California. Wisconsin is fifth, according to the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation conducted by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service (USFWS).

As a percentage of population among those states, Minnesota boasts the largest number of resident anglers at 28 percent and is tied nationally with Alaska for the largest participation of resident anglers.

Anglers spend \$2.8 billion on fishing each year in Minnesota, according to the American Sportfishing Association's (ASA) Sportfishing in America survey.

Dollars directly spent on fishing in Minnesota create an additional \$1.9 billion in economic activity, boosting angling's total statewide economic impact to \$4.7 billion, according to the ASA's Sportfishing in America survey.

Equipment (rods, reels, line, boats, trailers, etc.) accounted for \$1.2 billion of the \$2.8 billion spent. Trip-related expenses accounted for \$860 million. Other expenses such as bait and equipment rental accounted

for \$646 million, according to the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation conducted by USFWS.

Salaries, wages and business earnings directly related to fishing in Minnesota total \$1.3 billion, according to the ASA's Sportfishing in America survey.

Fishing creates Minnesota 43,812 jobs, according to the ASA's Sportfishing in America survey.

Minnesota angling generates \$350 million in federal tax revenues and \$342 million in state and local tax revenues, according to the ASA's Sportfishing in America survey.

In 2008, Minnesota fishing license sales generated \$19 million in revenue.

Just who are these anglers and where are they from:  
Most resident anglers - 755,000

*(Continued on page 8)*

## Exceptional Members

### Contributing, Sustaining, and Benefactor Members

In each newsletter we will try to highlight those members that help to further our mission by renewing their membership at a level of Contributing, Sustaining or Benefactor member. For the first four months of 2009, we would like to thank the following members for their generous contributions:

Contributing Members:		Benefactor Members:
James & Carmen Campbell	Charles & Dodee Colberg	Bill & Kay Erickson
James & TerriAnn Felegy	Doug & Erin Hansen	Donald Kraybill
Troy & Nancy Loren (Little Boy Resort)	Susan Meyers	Dave & Judy Owen
Glen & Betty Nickell	Shaun & Sue Palmer	Y Camp Olson
Al & Rosemary Ritchie	Bob & Dee Rosenbrook	
Ron & Jan Stokesbary		

## Nature Notes-Spring-Fall 2008—(continued)

sting, or head injury hitting the window. Sugar water may have gotten sticky on the feathers so I gave her a warm bath. She was tough but didn't look like she would survive— she died in my hand Tues. am. KAXE radio phenologist had a message "from Bruce" about the injured hummingbird. Though officially you are encouraged to leave nature (wild animals and birds) alone he would & has tried to nurse them back. Didn't know how to help a hummingbird though.

July 21 - 7:30 am. No wind, 65 deg. B on the lake fishing. Saw a 10 pt. buck in velvet swimming toward the meadows (across our area of Wabedo). B was trolling at about 7 mph and the deer was outpacing the boat (2009- in Fl. there was an article about a fisherman actually rescuing a deer swimming in the Gulf-he pulled it into his boat-I could try and net the next one).

July 24-saw another almost wild turkey-they will make some great coyote food this winter.

August 8- Raspberries are ripe in time for the grandkids coming. The horse flies and other biters a very active now. More hummers at the feeders so this years young must be among them.

August 23-Ferns turning yellow-Bracken ferns -fall in the air

Sept 19- last hummingbird seen at deck feeder.(smart bird)

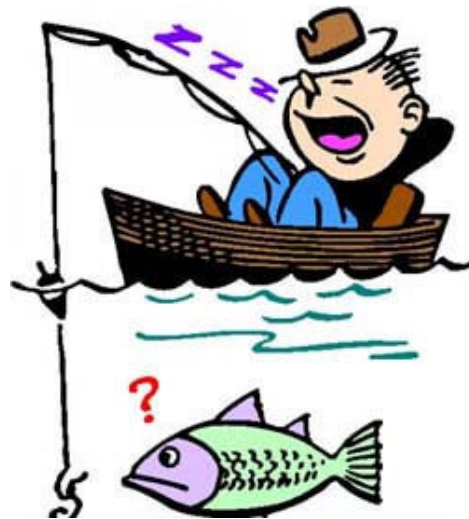
Sept. 22-Midcolor changes. Still getting morning glory blooms on my late planting -strong winds from the south bringing a mix of yellow leaves on the lawn.

Oct. 1<sup>st</sup>- Peak colors at Grand Rapids mixed warblers migrating thru and feeding on birch and staghorn sumac off the deck.

Oct. 8<sup>th</sup>. Dan's B.D.(5th grandchild) partly cloudy 50 deg. light wind

Water clear as gin and 56 deg.-no muskies

Nov. 29 Wabedo mostly frozen over- 20 deg. Lt. Snow falling. 4 inches. of ice near our shore (the gap in notes from Oct to Nov. 29- we were in Fl. First rifle sea-



son missed in 30 or 40 yrs-I thought I would score bow hunting the late season-no food in the freezer except the geese, elk , and buffalo given to us by Bill et.al.)

Went ice fishing-more walleyes in the freezer-solid ice

Dec. 9<sup>th</sup>- 10 deg. Light wind had a perfect x-country ski jaunt on the snow covered almost to Iowa pt. and back.

Dec. 2 deg!! And this will last until April-ouch

Dec. 16<sup>th</sup>- Longville made national news as the coldest spot in the US -34 below.

We had 25 below at Lake Wabedo-still went for a walk with Chester in the evening-much warmer around 2 above.

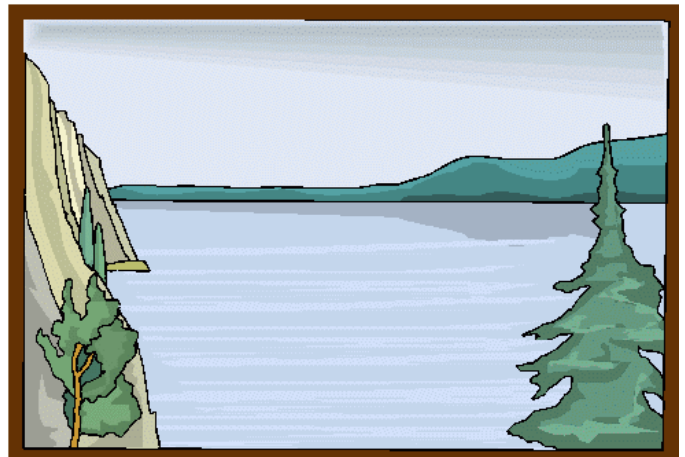
Dec. 18- again almost 10 deg. But with 12 inches of snow on the lake for

X-country skiing. I followed a sing dog, wolf or coyote track running along the old snowmobile track-looked too small for wolf. 7 deer crossed at the narrows B. saw them as he went to the fish house. (Bowhunting was fun, one morning got dressed with 8 layers, got to the stand and could not pull bow back—too cold).

## Water Level Report—MJ Black

Ice-out in spring 2008 lagged behind historical averages by one to two weeks according to the DNR. Wabedo went out May 6, 2008 and this year despite a very long cold winter ice out was April 23, 2009. Bill Hansen said the usual time is about April 18 and in the last eight years it has been on April 18 twice and April 15 twice. Ice formed Dec. 1<sup>st</sup> 2008 and that has been the ice over date on Wabedo for the last three years.

Water level is measured at the hwy. 54 bridge where the channel between Wabedo and Little Boy enters Little Boy. Last year, 2008, the water level started higher in the spring than five years previous but declined over the summer by one foot. We had some replenishing rain the end of Sept. And along with a generous snow melt the lake is even a little higher this spring 2009. Just wait, it will cycle down again depending on our summer rains.



**WABEDO, LITTLE BOY, COOPER  
AND RICE (WLBCR)  
LAKES ASSOCIATION**

Publisher: WLBCR Lakes Assoc  
P.O. Box 133  
Longville, MN 56655

Phone: 218-363-2186  
Email: [wbcrlakes@wabedolakes.org](mailto:wbcrlakes@wabedolakes.org)

[www.wabedolakes.org](http://www.wabedolakes.org)



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218-363-2186

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952-474-2675

Al Ritchie – Little Boy  
218-363-2443

Cooper - (vacant)

Rice - (vacant)

## Boating and Personal Watercraft Laws Reminder-cont'd

toys. The accidents involve injuries caused by:

(1) The tube hitting a wake and flipping, thereby throwing the rider(s) into the water or against each other.

(2) Tubes swinging out as a boat turns – hitting an object or throwing the occupant off.

(3) Injuries caused by the tow line and when two tubes being towed by the same boat collide with each other.

Tubes are affected mostly by the maneuvers of the boat doing the towing, similar to a clock's pendulum. Riders do not have the directional control that water skiers have, so

the boat operator needs to take special precautions. Speed needs to be kept low (most tube manufacturers recommend a maximum of 15-20 mph) to reduce the likelihood and consequences of an accident. Turns should be made gradually and away from shore, other boats, swim rafts or docks to reduce the chance of collision. Tow only a single tube at a time. It is highly recommended that anyone on a tube wear a PFD. It is also a good idea to have an observer in the towing craft, in addition to a wide-angle mirror. Many manufacturers also recommend that no one under 6-years-old be towed on a tube, and that you follow the manufacturer's recommended passenger weight limits.

## Fishing (continued)

of them in fact - are from the seven-county metropolitan area. The remaining 388,000 resident anglers live outside the Twin Cities, according to the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation conducted by USFWS.

Men account for 69 percent of resident anglers. Women account for 31 percent, according to the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation con-

ducted by USFWS.

The highest percentage of participation comes in the 35-44 year old age group. Most of the remaining participants come from the 45-64 year old age group, with those 16-24 years old accounting for only 12 percent of the people who fish, according to the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation conducted by USFWS.

An estimated 40 percent of Minnesota anglers have household in-

comes of \$50,000-\$100,000. Households that make less than \$50,000 annually account for 27 percent of Minnesota anglers, according to the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation conducted by USFWS .

An estimated 388,000 children ages 6-15 go fishing each year, with Twin Cities-area youth accounting for 76 percent of the total. More girls

*(Continued on page 9)*

## Fishing—(continued)

(52 percent) went fishing than boys (48 percent). Participation among age groups (6-8 years, 9-11 years and 12-15 years) remained fairly constant, according to the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation conducted by USFWS.

Finally, here's a look at where these resident anglers go and what they're trying to hook:

Significantly more time is spent fishing on lakes rather than rivers and streams, according to the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation conducted by USFWS.

The average Minnesota angler spends 20 days fishing each year, with 86 percent of resident anglers never fishing

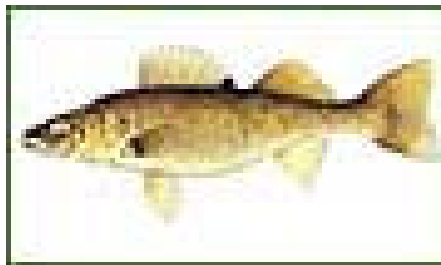
anywhere else but Minnesota, according to the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation conducted by USFWS.

Only 3 percent of Minnesota anglers try their luck on Lake Superior, according to the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation conducted by USFWS.

The most sought-after fish species, in order of preference, are walleye, bluegill, northern pike,

crappie and bass, according to the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation conducted by USFWS.

Most resident anglers spend nearly half their time fishing for walleye and bluegill, according to the National Survey of Fishing, Hunting and Wildlife-Associated Recreation conducted by USFWS.



### WABEDO-LITTLE BOY-COOPER-RICE LAKES ASSOCIATION

#### Application for Annual Membership

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Last

First

Spouse/Additional Owner

Lake Address \_\_\_\_\_

Street/route address

Telephone #

City, Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Lake \_\_\_\_\_

Permanent Address \_\_\_\_\_

Street

Telephone #

City, State, Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Email \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

Regular Member—\$20 \_\_\_\_\_

Mail to: **WLBCR Lakes Assoc, PO Box 133, Longville, MN 56655**

Contributing Member—\$40 \_\_\_\_\_

Sustaining Member—\$60 \_\_\_\_\_

Lakes Association Website:

Benefactor Member—\$100 \_\_\_\_\_

[www.wabedolakes.org](http://www.wabedolakes.org)

Associate Member—\$25 \_\_\_\_\_ (non-voting)

**DUES REMINDER: The date over your name on the mailing label tells you when your dues were paid. If you have less than 2009 (or no date), you need to pay your dues!**

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WLBCR Lakes Association

P.O. Box 133

Longville, MN 56655