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*President's Message – Bill Miller*

2014 has been a great year on Big Chetac and Birch Lakes. As reported in our spring 2014 newsletter, we treated 90 acres of Curly Leaf Pondweed (CLP) in the north end of Big Chetac again this year. The results were awesome. Not only did we once again get the benefit of drift, effectively controlling CLP growth in a large part of the north end of the lake, but we also saw native plants returning to areas where CLP once was! While we expected native plants to eventually return, we did not anticipate them starting to come back so quickly. If that news is not enough to put a smile on your face, water quality throughout the lake this

year certainly appeared better than in recent years with fewer than normal blue-green algae blooms occurring. We received countless calls in regard to how good the lake looked. Fishing reports for 2014 were excellent as well. In addition, the DNR conducted a detailed fish study to determine if there have been any negative results to the fishing habitat or the fish as a result of the CLP treatments. No adverse effects have been found. In fact, fish were netted in the north end of the lake in larger quantities than in other areas of the lake. So fears that the fish would somehow leave the north end there, have been eliminated.

Finally, the DNR stocked the lake with just under 24,000 extended growth Walleye (6 to 9 inch), between October 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> this year. Lake Association members were on hand to witness this spectacular event. The DNR has committed to stocking our lake at the rate of 10 per acre (23,996) fish every other year. When we add this year's stocking to that which has been done over the past few years, we exceed the 40,000 Walleye stocked to date mark. Even prior to this year's stocking, we were hearing Walleye Fish Stories again from many people around the lake. It is so great to hear and see. By all measures, 2014 should be considered a success.

*2015 and Beyond—What is the Next Big Thing ?*

We will conduct our last treatment of CLP in the north end of Big Chetac in the Spring of 2015. We will then complete our grant activities by seeding and planting native plants where the CLP once was. So what happens after that? The DNR has asked us to update our Lake Management Plan and start planning for the future. We will be surveying all property owners on Big Chetac (including all our members) over the winter to determine how they want to proceed. We

will be looking to determine whether or not we should treat CLP in other areas of the lake, whether property owners want the ability to pay for treatment of CLP in front of their own properties, whether they want us to pursue funding for an ALUM treatment to stop the release of phosphorous into the lake, among a variety of other things. The results of the survey will be used to update our management plan and determine where the Lake Association should be focusing its efforts in the years to come.

We have also asked the DNR's technical review committee for a recommendation as to whether they think we should pursue an ALUM treatment or not as a part of our plan. Our revised management plan will incorporate their recommendations as well. We have seen excellent results from the work we have accomplished so far, but we feel there is more to be done. We will celebrate our Twentieth Anniversary in 2015 and feel it is only fitting that we survey our primary stakeholder groups,

lake shore owners and members, and use the information gathered to guide the organization into the future. While we will look toward the property owners and members for setting our goals, we will look for the DNR to approve and recommend actions to achieve them. As it is the legal responsibility of the DNR to protect all our natural resources, and they have jurisdiction over all lakeshore and water management and protection activities.

# Big Chetac Water Quality

**Water Quality:** “The DNR has placed Big Chetac on the state of Wisconsin’s list of impaired waters due to the level of phosphorous in the lake” per Alex Smith, WIDNR Lakes Biologist (715-635-2124). As we all know, the lake has been this way for many years. So why was it only placed on the impaired waters list this year? Governor Walker has made a concerted effort to improve our Natural Resources, and in particular has taken aim at trying to improve phosphorous impaired lakes throughout the state. Placing it on the list may free up more government funds to attack the problem.

**Phosphorous:** High levels of phosphorous is what feeds the algae, which is what turns the lake green each summer. Unfortunately, we also have blue-green algae (which can be toxic) in the lake. Gina La Liberte, WIDNR Research Scientist (608) 221-5377 states “The blue-green algae bloom conditions which are the most likely to result in illness if you accidentally swallow water are also conditions which you can easily see – opaque, green water, or colored surface scums that can resemble paint spilled on the water. These are also the conditions in which you likely wouldn’t want to swim simply because of the appearance of the water. For a good rule of thumb, if you can wade knee-deep into water (without disturbing the sediment) and cannot see your feet because the water is green and opaque, you should stay out.”

**BCABLA Mission:** The Lake Association’s mission, which was formed in 1995, is to protect and enhance the water quality of the lakes (BCABLA.com). That is its reason for existence and has spent the last nineteen years working with the DNR and members of the community to determine the exact nature of the water quality issues that the lake has and whether anything can be done to solve them.

**Lake Research:** Through grants available from the WIDNR and monies raised from local residents, the BCABLA was able to fund over \$100,000 in research studies from 2007 through 2010 to figure out why the lake has poor water quality (studies available to read at: <http://www.bcabla.com/lake-management-plan-and-related-studies.html>). These reports can also be obtained directly from the WIDNR, they are a matter of public record.

**Lake Management Plan:** The Lake Research resulted in the adoption of a formal lake management plan by the BCABLA which was approved by the WIDNR. The WIDNR played a significant role in the plans development. That plan was adopted in 2010 and can be found at the link referenced above under Lake Research.

**Cause of Phosphorous:** The lakes high level of phosphorous comes from two primary sources: Existing lake sediment (69%) and Curly Leaf Pondweed (CLP) (15%). Dead Curly leaf is a significant portion of the sediment as well. While there are a list of other causes, none are individually significant.

**Actions to Improve Water Quality:** To improve the water quality of the lake, the level of phosphorous has to be reduced. Following the recommendations of the WIDNR, the BCABLA applied for and was awarded a three year grant to treat CLP. In 2013 and again in 2014, 90 Acres of CLP was treated, in the far north end of the lake, with the contact liquid herbicide Aquathol K. Aquathol K is the WIDNR’s treatment of choice for managing CLP. It is a salt based contact herbicide and has no negative impact to fish, fish spawning, people or wildlife. It is safe and effective per the WIDNR. It is used in hundreds of lakes in WI and thousands of lakes across the country to control CLP. Big Chetac is one of the thousands of lakes treated annually.

A DNR approved & licensed contractor was hired to apply the herbicide. The application of the herbicide was done under the direct supervision of the WIDNR. In 2013, the herbicide was applied in a concentration of 1.5 parts per million at the recommendation of the WIDNR (which is the standard dosage they use for treating CLP). The herbicide concentration dissipates as it mixes with the water in the rest of the lake. Due to favorable weather conditions and the topography of the north end of the lake, the herbicide successfully treated the entire north end of the lake for CLP in 2013. This is a tremendous result which will provide significant savings as we look to how we are going to manage CLP throughout the Lake.

In 2014, the concentration of the herbicide used was reduced to 1 part per million and results were similar to 2013. As

# Big Chetac Water Quality, Continued

stated above, this is great news. The more CLP that gets treated, the better the quality of the water will be. Contact Alex Smith, Lakes Biologist WIDNR with any questions (715-635-4124).

**Future Treatments:** The current grant provides for treatment of CLP in the north end of the lake again in 2015. A minimum of three years of treatment in an area is necessary because of the way the plant reproduces. The BCABLA will apply for a permit to treat again in 2015, but it is up to the WIDNR to decide whether or not to grant the permit. They will review all of the pre and post treatment testing reports to determine whether or not to grant it.

The BCABLA will be updating its management plan over the winter. Part of that update will involve an updated lake property owner survey. There was overwhelming support of property owners to pursue the current activities when this survey was conducted during the planning phase of the project. Prior to moving forward with CLP management in the central and southern parts of the lake, or other initiatives to improve water quality, the members of the BCABLA feel it is important to see if the property owners want to continue to try and improve the water quality of the lake.

**WIDNR Presence on Big Chetac:** Employees of the WIDNR have been on the lake regularly over the last two years. While they rely on scientific studies and reports about the water quality of the lake and the effectiveness of the actions being taken, they also regularly come to the lake themselves. Observation of Alex Smith, Lake Biologist WIDNR from the second week of August 2014: “Things are looking great this year. The water looks better than last, we saw lots of native plants growing in the north end of the lake. While the lake is definitely green we did not see the floating froth and scum of blue-green algae blooms”.

Max Wolter, the DNR Fish Biologist assigned to Big Chetac conducted a large study to determine if there was any negative impact to the fish or fishing as a result of the CLP treatment. The study set out to answer the following three questions. Question 1: Are fish avoiding the herbicide treatment area?; Question 2. Are the bluegill in Lake Chetac in worse condition, or skinnier, because of the herbicide treatment?; and, Question 3. Has herbicide treatment hurt reproduction of panfish? The answer to all three questions was no. He found no negative impact to the fishery as a result of the CLP treatment; in fact, netting showed more fish per capita in the north end of the lake.

**Other Options to Improve Water Quality:** Since 69% of the Phosphorous in the lake comes from existing lake sediment, the use of a sediment sealer to prevent the release of phosphorous is being explored. An additional study surrounding the effectiveness of the use of ALUM (a sediment sealer), funded by the WIDNR and the BCABLA was completed in 2014. The WIDNR has been asked to make a recommendation as to whether the BCABLA should pursue funding for this activity (See report on ALUM at <http://www.bcabla.com/lake-management-plan-and-related-studies.html>.)

ALUM in essence binds with the muck in the lake to prevent the further release of phosphorous. ALUM is used throughout the United States and other countries to purify drinking water. It is harmless, but extremely costly to use.

As reported in our Spring Newsletter, we planned to use 2014, to gather input on pursuing an ALUM treatment. We are currently waiting on the DNR’s technical review committee recommendation. All Big Chetac lakeshore property owners will be asked if they think we should pursue funding for an ALUM treatment as well. Members have shown overwhelming support when polled as part of their 2014 membership renewal. The ALUM study was sent to officials from Sawyer County, Edgewater Township, the Village of Birchwood and the Town of Birchwood for comment back in April of this year asking for their input. However, no comments have been received from any local governmental agency as of the date of this newsletter in regard to the use of ALUM.

Even if a decision is made to pursue this treatment, it will probably take a number of years to raise the monies needed. The final ALUM report can be found on our website if you would like to read it. If you have questions or concerns, please let us know.



## ALUM TREATMENTS TO CONTROL PHOSPHOROUS IN LAKES

March 2003

### What is alum and how does it work?

**ALUM** (aluminum sulfate) is a nontoxic material commonly used in water treatment plants to clarify drinking water. In lakes alum is used to reduce the amount of the nutrient **phosphorus** in the water. Reducing phosphorus concentrations in lake water can have a similar clarifying effect by limiting the availability of this nutrient for algae production. Phosphorus enters the water either **externally**, from run-off or ground water, or **internally**, from the nutrient rich sediments on the bottom of the lake. Phosphorus is released from the sediments under anoxic conditions that occur when the lake stratifies and oxygen is depleted from the lower layer. Even when external sources of phosphorus have been curtailed by best management practices, the internal recycling of phosphorus can continue to support explosive algal growth. Alum is used primarily to control this internal recycling of phosphorus from the sediments of the lake bottom. On contact with water, alum forms a fluffy aluminum hydroxide precipitate called **floc**. Aluminum hydroxide (the principle ingredient in common antacids such as Maalox) binds with phosphorus to form an aluminum phosphate compound. This compound is insoluble in water under most conditions so the phosphorus in it can no longer be used as food by algae organisms. As the floc slowly settles, some phosphorus is removed from the water. The floc also tends to collect suspended particles in the water and carry them down to the bottom, leaving the lake noticeably clearer. On the bottom of the lake the floc forms a layer that acts as a phosphorus barrier by combining with phosphorus as it is released from the sediments.

### Why treat a lake with alum?

Increased nutrient loading, particularly phosphorus has accelerated

eutrophication of lakes and consequently reduced their ecological health and recreational value. Frequent and pervasive algal blooms, low water transparency, noxious odors, depletion of dissolved oxygen, and fish kills frequently accompany cultural eutrophication. External sources of phosphorus delivered in run-off from the watershed are often the main contributor of excessive phosphorus to lakes.



Typically, the first steps taken in a lake rehabilitation effort target the control the external sources of phosphorus and can include: encouraging the use of phosphorus free fertilizers; improving agricultural practices, reducing urban run-off; and restoring vegetation buffers around waterways.

Lake researchers have learned that lakes are very slow to recover after excessive phosphorus inputs have been eliminated. Furthermore, it's extremely difficult to achieve recovery of lake conditions without additional in-lake management. This is due to the fact that lake sediments become phosphorus rich and can deliver excessive amounts of phosphorus to the overlying water. When dissolved oxygen levels decrease in the bottom waters of the

## Is alum toxic to aquatic life?

Some studies have been conducted to determine the toxicity of aluminum for aquatic biota. Freeman and Everhart (1971) used constant flow bioassays, to determine that concentrations of dissolved aluminum below 52  $\mu\text{g Al/L}$  had no obvious effect on rainbow trout. Similar results have been observed for salmon. Cooke, et al (1978) adopted 50  $\text{mg Al/L}$  as a safe upper limit for post-treatment dissolved aluminum concentrations. Kennedy and Cooke (1982) indicate that: Since, based on solubility, dissolved aluminum concentrations, regardless of dose, would remain below 50  $\mu\text{g Al/L}$  in the pH range 5.5 to 9.0, a dose producing post treatment pH in this range could also be considered environmentally safe with respect to aluminum toxicity. Guidelines for alum application require that the pH remain within the 5.5-9.0 range.

According to Cooke et al (1993) the most detailed study of the impact of alum treatments on benthic insects was that of Narf (1990). He assessed the long term impacts on two soft water and three hardwater Wisconsin lakes. He found that benthic insect populations either increased in diversity or remained at the same diversity after treatment. The treatment of lakes with alkalinities above 75  $\text{mg/L as CaCO}_3$  are not expected to have chronic or acute effects to biota. Fish related problems associated with alum treatments have been primarily documented in soft water lakes. However, many softwater lakes have been successfully treated with alum, when the treatments are pH buffered.

## Health concerns for people?

Concerns about a connection between aluminum and Alzheimer's have been debated for some time. More recent research points to a gene rather than aluminum as the cause. In addition, aluminum is found naturally in the environment. Some foods, such as tea, spinach and other leafy green vegetables, are high in aluminum. Use of aluminum cookware has not been found to contaminate food sources.

## How much does an alum treatment cost?

Costs of alum application are primarily dependent on the form of alum used (wet or dry), dosage rate, area treated, equipment rental or purchase, and labor. Liquid alum has been used when large alum doses were needed. Treatment costs range from \$280/acre to \$700/acre (\$450=approximate average) depending on the dosage requirements and costs to mobilize equipment.

## How effective are alum treatments, and how long do they last?

A number of case studies have been conducted on lakes that have undergone nutrient inactivation with alum. Eugene Welch and Dennis Cooke (1995) evaluated the effectiveness and longevity of treatments on twenty one lakes across the United States. They concluded that the treatments were effective in six of the nine shallow lakes, controlling phosphorus for at least eight years on average. Applications in stratified lakes were highly effective and long lasting. Percent reduction in controlling internal phosphorus loading has been continuously above eighty percent. The study did however find that alum treatment of lakes with high external loading was not effective.



## References

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## 2014 AIS Treatment Report Abstract

Prepared by Matt Berg –Endangered Resource Services, LLC.

Big Chetac Lake (WBIC 2113300) is a 1,920-acre stratified drainage lake in southwestern Sawyer Co., WI. The lake is eutrophic with a littoral zone that reached 13ft. in the spring of 2014. In 2013, following the acceptance of a three year Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources exotic species control grant to actively manage Curly-leaf pondweed (*Potamogeton crispus*), the Big Chetac Chain Lake Association chemically treated a 90.8 acre bed in the lake's north bay where CLP nearly completely dominated the plant community.

Prior to conducting a treatment in 2014, so as to compare the same areas year-over-year, we again surveyed the original 550 point grid used in 2013: 416 points in the north bay, 34 in the boat landing bay, and an additional 100 control points in a bay on the lake's west side. During the May 17-18, 2014 pretreatment survey, we found CLP at 205 of 416 sample points in the north bay (60.1% - down from 340 points - 81.7% in 2013), at 19 of 34 points in the boat landing bay (55.9% - down from 24 points - 70.6% in 2013), and at 45 of 100 points in the western control bay (45% - down from 70 points - 70.0% in 2013). Using these data, it was determined that the north bay treatment area would be the same 90.8 acres treated in 2013. It was also decided that, out of concern for the Northern wild rice (*Zizania palustris*) located in the "Bull Pen" bay immediately south of the boat landing area, that treatment of the entire 7.5 acres in this area would again be cancelled.

Following the May 21<sup>st</sup> application of Aquathol K at a concentration of 1.0ppm (down from 1.5ppm in 2013), we returned to the lake on June 14-15, 2014 to assess the effectiveness of the treatment. **We found CLP at 37 of 416 points (8.9%) – a decline of nearly 82% from the 205 points in the pretreatment survey. Statistically speaking, our findings demonstrated a highly significant reduction of total CLP, as well as rake fullness 3, 2, and 1. The only CLP plants remaining in the treatment area were widely scattered and small (<12inches tall).**

During the posttreatment survey, we also noted evidence of residual control of CLP throughout the north basin at a distance of up to two miles downstream of the treatment area. In both the untreated areas (control bay and the east boat landing bay), CLP showed a significant increase in rake fullness rating of 3 as plants continued to thicken and canopy as the growing season progressed. In the untreated boat landing bay, overall CLP abundance was unchanged (present at 19 points pre and post). However, in the control bay, overall CLP demonstrated a significant decline (45 points pre/28 post).

Forked duckweed (*Lemna trisulca*) and Coontail (*Ceratophyllum demersum*) were the most common native plants in the north bay prior to treatment. Forked duckweed demonstrated a significant decline posttreatment while Coontail remained unchanged. Conversely, filamentous algae showed a highly significant increase and Wild celery (*Vallisneria americana*) showed a significant increase. Native plants in the control area and boat landing bay were nearly unchanged.

The 2014 treatment again provided effective control of CLP throughout the lake's entire upper basin. As the project moves into its third year, all data from 2014 posttreatment survey, 2014 CLP bed mapping and full lake point intercept surveys, the fall 2014 CLP turion survey, and the 2015 pretreatment survey will be used to finalize 2015 treatment areas as shareholders continue to work towards the Aquatic Plant Management Plan's restoration goals.



### *Ever wonder who is responsible for the Buoys on Big Chetac and Birch Lakes?*

Look no further than your local governmental officials from Edgewater Township, Village of Birchwood and Town of Birchwood. These three local governmental bodies are legally responsi-

ble for making sure there are buoys on the lakes which clearly identify hazards, shallow areas, swimming areas, slow or no wake zones, etc... They are also responsible

for their maintenance and replacement.

Per Mark Little, WI DNR, the WI DNR is the body which enforces this law to make sure the local gov-

## ***Buoy Responsibility continued:***

ernmental bodies do what they are obligated to do. For instance, if buoys are left in the lake over the winter, these governmental bodies can be fined for failure to remove them. If you have questions about the law, contact Mark Little, WI DNR Recreational Water Safety Warden (715) 635-4112.

### **How has the BCABLA been involved with Buoys in the past?**

Historically, the BCABLA has helped find volunteers

for the township/village/town to remove the buoys from the lake in the Fall and store them over the winter, and then put them back in the lake each Spring. Over the years, these volunteers have also repaired broken buoys and moved them back into place after big storms. The Association has also purchased some new buoys and given them to the local communities in the past. They also recently purchased no wake signs for either side of the bridge which spans the channel

between Big Chetac and Birch Lakes.

However, due to concerns over potential liability surrounding the proper placement and maintenance of the buoys, the Lake Association is no longer playing any role in relation to the buoys. If you want to volunteer your time in relation to buoys, please reach out directly to either the Village of Birchwood or Edgewater Township.

### **If you notice that a buoy is in the wrong place,**

### **missing or think more buoys are needed or needing replacement, what should you do?**

If on Big Chetac or in the channel between the two lakes, notify Pete Baribeau the Chairman of the Edgewater Township board at (715) 354-3626.

If on Birch Lake, notify Morris Gillette, the President of the Village of Birchwood board at (715) 354-3300.

## **ICE SAFETY INFORMATION**

### **When is it safe to venture out on the ice of a frozen Lake?**

Per the WIDNR, there really is no sure answer, and no such thing as 100 percent safe ice. You cannot judge the strength of ice by one factor like its appearance, age, thickness, temperature or whether the ice is covered with snow. Ice strength is based on a combination of several factors, and they can vary from water body to water body. Ice strength can also vary in different areas of the same body of water.

### **Know before you go**

Because ice conditions vary, it is important to know before you go. The DNR does not monitor local ice conditions or the thickness of the ice. Local bait shops, fishing clubs and resorts serve winter anglers every day and often have the most up-to-date information on how thick the ice is on local lakes and rivers, as well as areas that are especially dangerous.

### **ICE Safety tips from the WIDNR:**

- Dress warmly in layers.
- Don't go alone. Head out with friends or family. Take a cell phone if available, and make sure someone knows where you are and when you are expected to return.
- Know before you go. Don't travel in areas you are not familiar and don't travel at night or during reduced visibility.
- Avoid inlets, outlets or narrows that may have current that can thin the ice.
- Look for clear ice, which is generally stronger than ice with snow on it or bubbles in it.
- Carry some basic safety gear: ice claws or picks, a cellphone in a waterproof bag or case, a life jacket and length of rope.

## **WATER LEVELS**

Water levels in Big Chetac and Birch Lakes are controlled by

Washburn County. They control the Dam and therefore control the water levels of the lake.

However, as Big Chetac and Birch are the headwaters of an entire watershed, 'The Red Cedar River and Watershed Basin', they are required by law to keep water flowing out of the lakes and into the river at all times.

They cannot stop the water from flowing out, they can merely manage the rate at which it does. If you have questions, you can call them at: (715) 635-4480.

## **Lake Regulations**

While both the local Township and Village have adopted boater safety and operational rules that compliment or add to those of the State of Wisconsin, it is up to the DNR to enforce them.

Therefore, if you have complaints in regard to boaters speeding too close to shore, not obeying the no wake

areas, dumping trash in the lake, not obeying fishing regulations, or anything else, you should definitely report it directly to our Game Warden from the DNR.

The Game Warden would be happy to come out to the lake and give some tickets. We have been having issues with people speeding through the channel, and too close to shore as they approach and get within the last couple hundred yards of the channel area. Both are illegal, dangerous and damaging to property owners shoreline.

The more DNR presence we get on the lake, the less people will feel free to violate the law. The more calls the DNR gets, the more they will come out and make their presence known.

You can call Rick Peters at (715)921-4103, or Russell Fell at (715)645-0050 and invite them out to the lake. They want to hear from you.

# Big Chetac and Birch Lakes Association

**BCABLA PO Box 33 Birchwood, WI 54817**  
**Visit us at BCABLA.com**

**Contact Information:**

*Bill Miller, President 1-715-254-9559 or BCABLA@hotmail.com*  
*Terry Olson, Vice President 920-650-1993 or olsonterry65@gmail.com*  
*Mike Klink, Treasurer 715-271-2582 or mike\_klink@hotmail.com*  
*Bob Reynolds, Director 715-354-3822 or golferreynolds@gmail.com*  
*Ron Adamski, Director 715-354-7013*  
*Bill Duffack, Director 715-354-9850; 803-469-0189*  
*Mark Robinson, Director 920-729-8181 or markl.robinson@gapac.com*

**You can also find us on Facebook:**

<http://www.facebook.com/home.php#!/pages/Big-Chetac-and-Birch-Lake-Association/290256524401583>

Protecting our lakes for generations to come! Please contact us with any questions or comments. We hope you have an excellent winter!

## 2015 BCABLA Meeting Dates—Mark your calendars!

In 2015 we will again be holding some meetings Saturday mornings and others on Monday evenings.

**Saturday Meeting Dates: (9:00 am Birchwood Village Hall):** April 11th, June 13th, August 10th

**Monday Evening Dates (6:00 pm Birchwood Village Hall):** May 11th & September 12th

Please remember that June is the Associations' official annual meeting and that all meeting dates are subject to change. Look for updates at BCABLA.com our Facebook page and/or via email.

Detach and Return the Form Below

## 2015 Lake Association New Membership Application or Annual Renewal

**PLEASE SEND THIS FORM WITH YOUR PAYMENT TO:**

**BIG CHETAC AND BIRCH LAKES ASSOCIATION**

**PO BOX 33**

**BIRCHWOOD WI 54817**

Name(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

**Your information will be used for contact purposes only. We will not be sharing this information with anyone outside of the Association. We very much need your email address so that we can more easily communicate with you on a regular basis.**

**Enclosed:**

Membership Fee: Single Membership \$20, Family Membership \$35 \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Donations to help fund Grants(\$5, \$10, \$15, \$50, \$100 any amount helps) \$ \_\_\_\_\_

Total Amount Enclosed \$ \_\_\_\_\_

**All Donations are Tax Deductible and greatly appreciated!**

**I would like to volunteer this year by (check all that apply):**

Chairing a Committee  Monitoring Invasive Species  Pulling CLP

Membership  Fish Sticks  Researching a Topic  Joining the Board  Other