

Goose Lake Lake Association

"A Fellowship of Concerned and Caring Citizens"

Please accept this Information Package on behalf of the Goose Lake Association. We hope that you find this information useful and we look forward to seeing you "On the Water".

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Goose Lake Lake Association

The Goose Lake Association was first established in the early 1970's. A small group of Citizens realized that along with the privilege of enjoying the recreational benefits and comforting beauty of our Lakes, comes the responsibility of managing and maintaining its delicate ecosystem.

The Goose Lake Chain of Lakes actually consists of four separate, yet connected lakes. Robour Lake, our southern most body of water is connected to Mandall Lake. Mandall in turn connects with Goose Lake and all three flow north into our fourth Lake, Goose Lake Northern Bay. There are two public landings, one located on the south east end of Robour Lake, the other on the east side of Goose Lake Northern Bay. The only outlet from our Lakes is Goose Creek. Goose Creek is located on the south east corner of Goose Lake Northern Bay and flows eastward into the St Croix River.

If you like fishing, you have come to the right place. You will find Walleye, Northern Pike, Crappie and Sunfish, just to name a few. Please note special restrictions listed in your fishing license guide specific to our lakes.

We presently enjoy, and continue to encourage, a mutual respect and common courtesy demonstrated between recreational boating, water sports and fisherman on our Lakes.

Our Lake Association has also worked very diligently to establish relationships with various Governmental Agencies and Support Groups to assist in our Lake Management Goals. As a result, our lakes have benefited greatly from their guidance.

We are very proud of the close relationship which our Association has developed with the Department of Natural Resources and greatly appreciate their on going efforts.*

*The Lake Association meets monthly and would like to invite you to attend our next meeting.***

What better opportunity to meet your new neighbors?

The Goose Lake Association truly is "A Fellowship of Concerned and Caring Citizens",

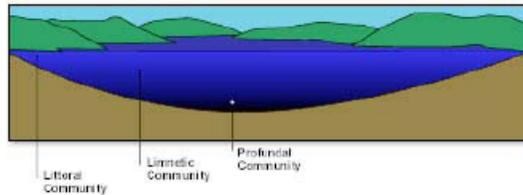
**see DNR website listed in Contact Information Section*

*** Pamphlets will be distributed when the meeting dates have been established.*

**Goose Lake
Lake Association**

OUR MISSION STATEMENT

“Protecting and Improving the Water Quality, Recreational Quality, Sport Fishing Quality and Wildlife Habitat of the Goose Lake Chain of Lakes, through on going education and specific membership driven initiatives”

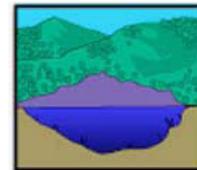


A lake can be divided into zones or communities. Extending from the shoreline is the littoral community, where aquatic plants are dominant. The area of open water is the limnetic community, the habitat of algae, microscopic animals and fish. The profundal community, where light does not penetrate, is the habitat of bacteria and fungi.

What can go Wrong in Lakes?

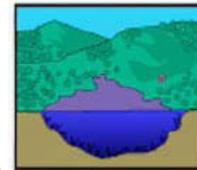
1. Eutrophication: The Weeds Take Over

Eutrophication is the process by which lakes are fertilized with nutrients (chemicals absorbed by plants and used for growth). It is a natural aging process, but human activities can speed it up, with more algae and weeds the result.



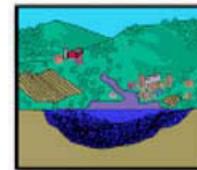
As nutrients such as nitrogen, phosphorus and potassium wash into lakes in runoff water or by soil erosion, they fertilize the lake, allowing algae and weeds to grow. As plants die and decompose, they accumulate on the lake bottom as muck. After hundreds or thousands of years of plant growth and decomposition, the character of a lake may more closely resemble a marsh or a bog. This aging is called natural eutrophication.

Centuries



Lakes also can obtain nutrients from various human activities, which can literally make a lake "old" before its time. This accelerated aging is called cultural eutrophication. Nutrients washed from agricultural areas, storm water runoff from urban areas, municipal and industrial wastewater, runoff from construction projects and even recreational activities contribute to cultural eutrophication. When human activities increase the rate of nutrient and sediment enrichment of a lake, pollution is taking place.

Decades



Nutrient and pollution sources discharged to a lake from specific locations, like municipal and industrial wastewater outlets, urban stormwater outlets or other point sources are easy to identify, relatively easy to control through treatment projects, and have been the focus of much of the water pollution control work to date.

Nutrients and pollution sources that are not discharged from a pipe, but instead are washed off the land or seep into groundwater, are known as nonpoint sources of pollution or polluted runoff. These include runoff from agricultural fields and feedlots, leakage

from septic tanks, nutrients from wetland drainage and storm water runoff, and others. Polluted runoff is best controlled through wise land use practices.

As shown in the diagram in the upper right, the natural process by which lakes form, evolve and disappear takes thousands of years. Human activities, however, can change these lakes -- for better or worse -- in less than a single generation.

2. Sedimentation: The Lake Fills In

Closely associated with eutrophication is sedimentation. Wind and water move soils from the surrounding watershed down into a lake. These soils settle on the bottom of the lake, and the lake becomes increasingly shallow. This process is again a natural part of lake aging, governed by gravity and the forces of rain and wind.

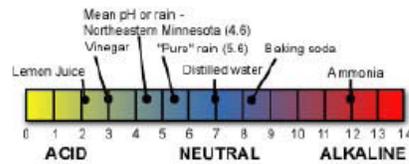
Sedimentation is greatly accelerated, however, by human activities that leave the soil exposed without vegetation for extended periods. Construction activities that leave soils bare, and intensive agricultural activities, such as plowing near lakes and streams of farming steep slopes, leave soils vulnerable to erosion.

This problem is best controlled through soil and water conservation practices and maintaining vegetation on soils.



3. Acidification: Air Pollution Affects Lakes

Acid rain occurs when air pollution from power plants, factories and cars mixes with cloud moisture to form acidic compounds, which eventually fall to earth as rain, snow or dust. Acid rain can change the chemical balance of a lake, sometimes with severe consequences. In Canada, New England and Scandinavia, thousands of lakes are now too acidic to support fish and other aquatic life.



The rain in northeastern Minnesota, the region of the state containing the majority of acid-sensitive lakes, is about 10 times more acidic than "normal" rain. Although no "acid-dead" lakes have been found yet in Minnesota, some appear to be showing the early effects of acidification. Approximately 2,500 to 3,700 Minnesota lakes are considered sensitive to acid rain. Of these lakes, 500 to 1,000 are extremely sensitive due to their very low alkalinities. (For more information on acid rain, contact the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency.)

Acid-sensitive areas of Minnesota



As a result of the state's glacial history, much of northeastern Minnesota and parts of north central Minnesota have thin soils and exposed bedrock. Most of the state's acid-sensitive lakes are in these areas. Moreover, these areas receive an average rainfall of pH 4.6, ten times more acidic than normal rain (pH 5.6). In contrast, agricultural lands in southern and western Minnesota receive rain with a close-to-normal pH and also have a low sensitivity to acid rain.

4. Toxic Contamination: Excess Chemicals Contaminate Lakes

Several types of toxic substances may contaminate lakes: (1) industrial chemicals such as PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls), metals, and solvents from point sources or runoff; (2) pesticides from agricultural runoff; (3) urban storm runoff containing metals and pesticides; and (4) air-deposited chemicals.

Toxic contamination may be dramatic—such as fish kills that eliminate part or all of a lake's fish population. Less obvious impacts may include decreased reproduction or slower growth rates in fish.

One particularly dangerous impact is the bioaccumulation or build-up of toxic substances in fish flesh. The toxic effects may be passed on to humans eating the fish.

5. Exotic Species Infestation: The Aliens Have Arrived

Another threat to lakes is the infestation of the lake by exotic species. Several exotic species have caused considerable harm to our lake ecosystems. Because these species are imported from another area or country, they do not have natural predators. This allows them to grow and out-compete many of our native species. Scientists are working to develop methods to control these exotic species. The best control is preventing introduction of the plant or animal species to a lake. Educational efforts to teach the public about preventing introduction of these species are ongoing. Learn to recognize these species. Some of the exotics found in the Midwestern Lakes include:

- *Curlyleaf Pondweed
- *Yellow Water iris
- *Purple Loosestrife
- *Rusty Crayfish
- *Eurasian Watermilfoil
- *Spinal Water flea
- *Water Lilies, non-native
- *Zebra Mussels
- *Flowing Rush

WHAT CAN WE DO TO HELP?

Review the information in this packet

Join and Support your Lake Association

Participate in your Lakes Management Program

Always Practice Good Lake Stewardship

“10 TIPS”

For 10,000 Lakes

What Everyone can do to Preserve Our Water

1. **KEEP IT NATURAL - RESTORE YOUR SHORE**
Preserving or installing a shoreline landscape that is rich in native species allows water to soak in rather than run off. Plants absorb nutrients and vegetative buffers along shorelines & also trap sediments that fill in wetlands and lakes. Natural erosion controls are more consistent with an “up-north” look than unnatural shoreline erosion treatments such as rip-rap.
2. **KNOW YOUR LAKE AND RIVER RULES**
Shoreline areas provide important habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds, and fish and are crucial for maintaining healthy populations of the native species that Minnesotans cherish. It is unlawful in Minnesota to knowingly alter shoreline, fish habitat, or aquatic vegetation without a permit from the Minnesota DNR. Additional permits are often required by the county or city - check local ordinances. Educate yourself about other water use rules, such as boat and water safety, installing permanent and floating docks, or hunting/fishing regulations.
3. **APPRECIATE AQUATIC PLANTS**
Aquatic “weeds” are a critical life support system for our lakes. With their amazing filtering abilities, native aquatic plants such as cattails and bulrushes are natural water purifiers – taking up nutrients and allowing sunlight to penetrate into the lake and create the base of the food chain. The rooted aquatic vegetation is also a veritable fish nursery: Work to minimize the removal of shoreline aquatic vegetation.
4. **REDUCE YOUR LAWN**
The fertilizers and clippings from traditional lawns contribute to poor lake water quality: Install a native landscape and mow less. Once established, natural landscapes are less expensive and easier to maintain than traditional lawns. If lawn is desired, use only phosphorus free fertilizers and maintain a lawn that is at least thirty feet from the lake. Keep native trees and vegetation, with their extensive root systems – they help stabilize the landscape, aid in groundwater recharge, and reduce runoff.
5. **MAINTAIN YOUR SEPTIC SYSTEM**
Keep your septic system in good working order. Pump at least every three years (more if you use a garbage disposal), conserve water; properly dispose of harmful paints and household chemicals, fix leaky faucets, and consider service agreements with regular maintenance.
6. **REDUCE ROOFS AND ROADS**
Roofs, sidewalks, paved driveways, and roads increase the amount of water that runs off into our lakes. Run-off water carries fertilizers, household cleaners, paints, solvents pesticides, and motor oil. Decrease the amount of hard surfaces on your property. Use newer, more pervious materials for sidewalks, driveways and patios.
7. **PROPERLY DISPOSE OF ANIMAL WASTE**
Controlling pet and livestock waste improves the quality of our waters. Pet and livestock waste can travel into our waters more easily than human-produced wastes, because they are not subject to the same wastewater treatment that human wastes are. Dispose of such wastes far from the water's edge to help ensure that bacteria, phosphorus and nitrogen from these wastes don't end up in our lakes.
8. **BE CONSIDERATE OF ALL LAKE AND RIVER USERS**
Shoreline owners and users value Minnesota waters in many different ways. Consider some of the many different ways we use our lakes: personal watercraft, boating, tubing, water-skiing, fishing, hunting, canoeing, wildlife-watching, and swimming. Part of being a good lake steward and neighbor is being considerate of everyone's values.
9. **SUPPORT LAND CONSERVATION**
The donation or purchase of conservation easements is one of the most cost-effective ways to protect sensitive shorelines from development. Shore land owners and users can help by maintaining records of changes to shoreline: keeping a watchful eye out for upcoming land sales or transfers; and encouraging donation (land and financial) to conservation easement programs, projects, committees, or land trusts.
10. **SHOW UP. SPEAK UP. WRITE A CHECK.**
Decisions are made by those who show up and speak up. Join our lake association. Give money, time, input, and feedback to support organizations working to protect Minnesota's waters for future generations. Share your knowledge with your neighbors and with those elected and appointed officials who represent you. Be vigilant.

Goose Lake Lake Association

For more information about Minnesota Lakes, Shoreline Management, Rules and Regulations or information about what you, as a "concerned citizen", can do to help preserve our Beautiful Lakes please refer to the following websites:

www.minnesotawaters.org

www.pca.state.mn.us/water/lakeprotection

www.extension.umn.edu/index.html

www.dnr.state.mn.us

www.mn.nrcs.usda.gov/partnerships/chisago

Goose Lake Lake Association

Current GLA Officers

*President... .. Christy Steman
763 689-2698*

*Vice President... .. James Thill
651 674-2338*

*Secretary... .. Jessica Wolkerstorfer
763-689-5725*

*Treasurer... .. Donna Nieman
651 674-7165*

* * * * *

Area Representatives

*Northern Pines... .. Rick Klick
320 358-3025*

*Hilding Beach... .. Jim Kubitschek
651 674-5883*

*Mandall Lake... .. Diane Farrell
651 674-8626*

*Holiday Shores... .. Diane Farrell
651 674-8626*

*Sterling Hills... .. Dennis Elmstrand
763 689-8768*

*Cambridge Lake Estates... .. Jay Olsen
& Oxbow Lake 763 689-9453*

*Rolling Shores... .. Fern Vescio
763 689-6964*

*Duford Shores, Goose Lake Joe Schwaab
Narrows Barber Dr 320 958-3504*

*Tschida's Goose Lake Marco Schisano
Shores 320 358-3323*

Goose Lake Lake Association

2014 MEMBERSHIP FORM

The annual membership fee of \$20.00 is per household.

Make checks payable to: Goose Lake Association

Either bring this form and your payment
to the next meeting or mail to:

Donna Nieman
44811 Bending Ave
Harris, MN 55302

Name(s): _____

Lake Address: _____

City/State/Zip Code: _____

Phone: _____

Home Address(if different from Lake Address)

Phone: _____

E-mail Address: _____

Lake Area Location: circle one:

Northern Pines
Hilding Beach
Holiday Shores
Tschida's Shores
Oxbow
Robour

Cambridge Estates
Rolling Shores
Dufour Shores
The Narrows
Mandall
Sterling Hills

Thank you!