

THE LAKER

NORTH LAKE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION www.northlaker.org JULY 2017

NLPA MISSION: *To protect the ecological, recreational and aesthetic well-being of North Lake.*

NLPA ANNUAL MEETING
August 1, 2017, 7:00 pm
Inverness Country Club
13900 North Territorial
EVERYONE WELCOME!

COUNTY APPROVES FIRST STEP IN LAKE IMPROVEMENT PROJECT RENEWAL ASSESSMENTS REDUCED BY 50% AGAIN

At a Public Hearing held July 10 at the Dexter Township Hall, Washtenaw County Board of Public Works approved moving forward to the second hearing for a new five year Lake Improvement Project term. Dexter and Lyndon townships initiated the renewal process with Washtenaw County. The annual rates proposed are the same as they have been since 2008; \$220 for lakefront owners, \$140 for normal lake access owners, and \$70 for North Lake Farms owners. This action follows a third straight year of 50% reduction in the North Lake Special Assessment District (SAD) rates. Residents received the reduction in the Winter Tax bill that was due at the beginning of 2017. The NLPA is pleased with the success we have attained in controlling weed problems while reducing the amount of treatments and reducing assessments to North Lake residents. As stated above, the assessments have been cut in half each of the past three years.

If the project is approved, any future savings will depend on the severity of weed problems we encounter, but the track record is impressive. On average, the SAD spent 20% less per year than the planned tax receipts. The initial year of the program was 2008. Since that time we have spent an average of \$40,000 per year and our current estimated tax revenue is about \$50,000 per year. While the proposed new five year term is at the full current assessment rates, it is likely we will experience some future reductions. We will likely carry a surplus into the new term. This helped to avoid assessment hikes in the proposed project and will keep the possibility for future tax reductions if favorable lake conditions continue.

We owe a great thanks to the North Lake volunteers and our lake management partners at Washtenaw County, Aquest Corp., and Aquatic Services, Inc. for their efforts and work at maintaining a beautiful lake while minimizing costs.

Washtenaw County will hold a second Public Hearing on September 7 dedicated to any issues concerning the Special Assessment District Roles. The County will mail a notice of the hearing time and location.

A Tale of Two Lakes

Note: This article was originally printed in the Ann Arbor Observer in the Fall, 2004 and is reprinted here with both the paper's and the author's permission.

Author: Grace Shackman

Side by side, separate resorts catered to blacks and whites.

People once came from all over southeastern Michigan to play golf, dance, swim, and fish at two resorts on neighboring lakes north of Chelsea. But the guests rarely mingled, because one group was white and the other was black.

Both resorts were established in the 1920s—Inverness, on North Lake, by a white former Detroit business owner, and Wild Goose Lake, a short hop away, by three black families from Ann Arbor. The latter was born in controversy. When word first got out that some farmers were considering selling their land to blacks, neighbors circulated a petition urging them not to do so. When grocer Perry Noah refused to sign—he reportedly told the petitioners, “My father died in the Civil War to free these people”—his store was briefly boycotted.

The sellers, descendants of the area's original settlers, refused to be intimidated. And that is how dual resorts, each with its own country club and a beach, grew up almost side by side.

The land around the two small lakes, about five miles north of Chelsea, was first permanently settled in 1833. Charles and John Glenn and their sister Jane Burkhart came from upstate New York with their spouses and children. Charles Glenn reportedly had

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AGENDA:

1. Review 2016 Minutes
2. Treasurer's Report
3. Old Business
 - a. Update on SAD
 - b. Status of Weed Control
 - c. Lily Pad Treatment
 - d. Water Quality Testing
4. New Business
 - a. Renewal of SAD
 - e. Other Business
5. Election of Officers

NLPA ANNUAL DUES

Please support your NLPA by sending your \$10 dues. We have continuing expenses for studies, mailings, state and federal fees, and other items. Please make checks out to NLPA and send to Dick Frendt in the enclosed envelope. Please provide one email address per household on the form provided in the return envelope with your dues. We will keep it confidential and only use it for important lake notices.

MUTE SWAN ACTION

Dexter Twp approved a plan allowing the DNR to reduce the Mute Swan population in the Huron River/Portage Chain of Lakes waterways. Putnam and Hamburg Townships also approved the plan. Webster Twp did not approve. The Portage, Base and Whitewood Homeowner Associations requested the action.

The non-native Mute Swan reduction program initiated by the MI DNR in 2013 has resulted in a 32% decrease compared to the period from 2009 through 2013. About 10,000 Mute Swans remain in the state. The DNR goal is to reach a population of less than 2000 Mute Swans by 2030.

decided to move west after his first wife and two young children were killed when flax she was spinning caught fire.

The siblings bought adjoining tracts of government land and built houses. Charles Glenn's original house at 13175 North Territorial Road still stands. John Glenn had a fancier Italianate house down the road. The Burkharts settled just south of Wild Goose Lake.

Other settlers quickly followed, enough to justify a post office at North Lake in 1836. That year the Glenn family organized a Methodist church. Nineteen people gathered at John Glenn's house for the first service, with Charles Glenn presiding as lay preacher. Ten years later the two brothers built a small church that also served as a school. In 1866 John Glenn deeded land for what is now the North Lake United Methodist Church. He also gave land for a cemetery on Riker Road.

The land around the lakes, hilly and full of glacial gravel, was best suited to fruit farming. Charles's son Benjamin Glenn went into the nursery business with his cousins William and Robert, starting apple trees from seeds they procured at a cider mill. (At Wild Goose Lake today, aged apple, pear, and cherry trees are the remnants of a much larger orchard.)

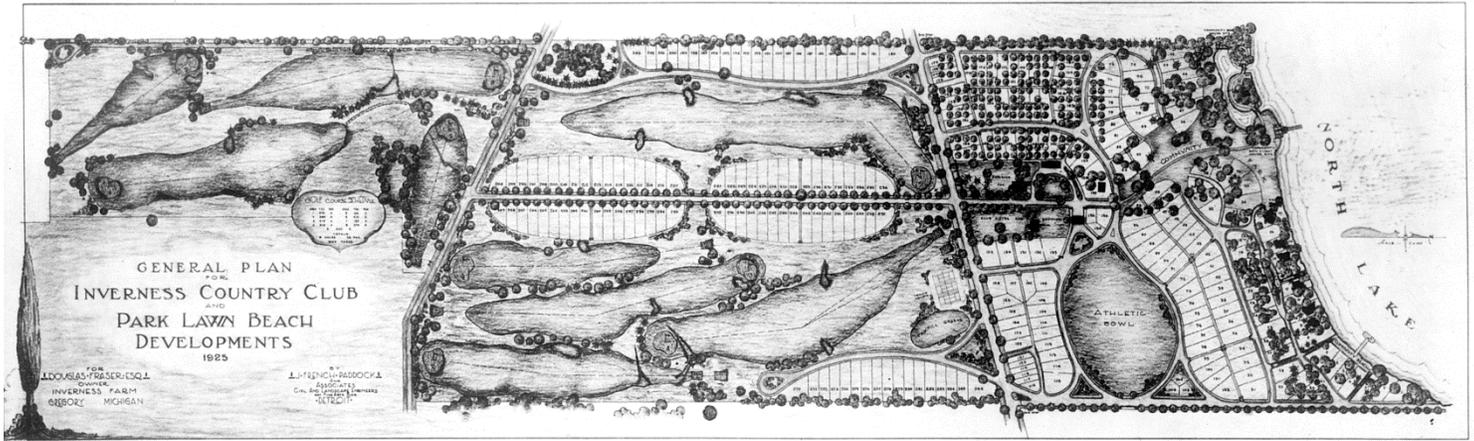
The local Grange built a hall that served as the community's social center. The North Lake Band, which played in neighboring towns, was based at the Grange Hall from about 1897 to 1906. In 1925 the North Lake church bought the building for \$1 and moved it to church property to use as a Sunday school, dining room, and kitchen.

In 1920, Doug Fraser, president of American Brass and Iron Company in Detroit, retired and moved to North Lake. Fraser had ulcers, and his daughter Laretta had contracted whooping cough, tonsillitis, and diphtheria; he hoped farming would be a healthier way of life for them both.

Fraser and his wife, Laura, bought John Glenn's seven-bedroom Italianate farmhouse from John's grandson Fred Glenn. The dining room was so large, Laretta Fraser Sockow remembers, that the family preferred to eat meals in the sunroom next to the kitchen.

Sockow, now in her nineties, remembers how she loved the rural area as a child. She attended the one-room North Lake School at 1300 Hankerd, now a private home. Her family joined the North Lake church and sometimes hosted barn dances, playing music on their Victrola. Fraser grew apples, strawberries, raspberries, and currants and also raised pigs, but his pride and joy, according to Sockow, was his registered cattle.

Unfortunately, her father eventually developed an allergy to them. "His arms swelled up to the size of a football," Sockow recalls, and he had to sell his animals and machinery and find another way of making a living. His property reached all the way to North Lake, so in 1927 Fraser decided to start a resort. Invoking his Scottish heritage, he called it Inverness and gave its streets such names as Glencoe, Aberdeen, and Bramble Brae. He divided the land between his house and the lake into lots for cottages and set up the deeds so that all owners would have lake privileges. He put in tennis courts behind his house, and he built a nine-hole golf course, expanding into additional land he'd bought along North Territorial Road. He moved his family to Ann Arbor and turned the former Glenn home into the golf course's clubhouse.



Fraser's gamble paid off. In the 1920s, greater prosperity and rising car ownership created a new demand for resort communities, even in once-remote areas like North Lake. Ads for Inverness noted it was "only sixty miles from Detroit," and Fraser encouraged potential buyers to drive out for the day to sample activities, such as pony rides for children and dances for adults (the clubhouse living room was big enough to accommodate two sets of square dances simultaneously). Sockow remembers that one neighbor might play the piano and another, the violin.

Sylvia Gilbert, who today lives in the house built for the farm's hired man, says the original clubhouse "was gorgeous. There was a beautiful powder room upstairs, wicker furniture. You could eat in the dining room or the sun porch." Gilbert recalls dances where people would dress in kilts, and Halloween parties with elaborate decorations. Her house has since been moved from its original spot to 7095 Glencoe, around the corner.

Inverness attracted people of means from Detroit and Ann Arbor. Doctors, dentists, and businessmen built large cottages. Laurence Noah, Perry Noah's son, earned money by doing chores for the summer people, such as delivering wood and taking away garbage.

In the winter, Laurence and his father cut ice from North Lake and stored it to sell in the summer.

A mile away, at Wild Goose Country Club, the members enjoyed the same amenities as at Inverness—swimming, dancing, fishing, and golf. But for the people who frequented it, Wild Goose represented a much rarer opportunity.

"Blacks had no place to go," explains Mercedes Baker Snyder. Her father, Charles Baker, along with Donald Grayer and Iva Pope, bought the land and organized the resort. Baker, co-owner of the Ann Arbor Foundry, was interested in the venture because "he loved golf, and blacks couldn't play at public courses," explains Mercedes's husband, Charles Snyder.

The partners developed the club on the 250-acre farm of Sam and Fred Schultz, who were descendants of the original settlers, the Glens. The petition drive that residents of North Lake started to keep out the black resort community didn't deter the Schultzes. After the sale was completed on June 1, 1927, the Wild Goose Country Club was formed, with ninety-three lots for cottages and a stretch of communal lakeshore with a fishing dock. As at Inverness, the original farmhouse eventually was converted to a clubhouse. A nine-hole golf course began behind the clubhouse and went across Wild Goose Lake Road toward the lake. A dance hall was built on a hill.

Pawley and Carrie Grayer Sherman, Charles Baker's father- and mother-in-law, became the first residents when they moved from Ann Arbor to the farmhouse. Mercedes Snyder, who came out for weekends to visit her grandparents, remembers it had three bedrooms downstairs, two big living rooms, and a big kitchen, but no plumbing. Her dad would play golf while the children romped around, walked in the woods, or swam in the lake.

The first two cottages, one built by the Shermans, the other by Donald Grayer, were log cabins made from Sears Roebuck kits. A couple more cabins were built before the Depression. The rest of the eighteen or so members merely owned unbuilt lots, which sold for \$100. "At that time most Ann Arbor blacks worked in fraternities or cafeterias," explains Charles Snyder. "Fifty cents an hour was considered a good wage, so they couldn't afford to build."



Most of the members were relatives or friends of the organizers. A much larger group, consisting of other friends and extended family members, came to visit and swim, dance, or golf. Visitors often traveled for hours to get there; in those days there weren't many recreational facilities open to blacks. Coleman Castro used to come in the 1930s to fish with Don Grayer Jr., his future brother-in-law. Ann Arbor resident Donald Calvert recalls coming out in the late 1940s or early 1950s to swim with friends at Wild Goose Lake. Back then, he says, the resorts favored by his white classmates, such as Zukey Lake or Grooms Beach at Whitmore Lake, did not allow blacks.

Sears Log Cabin Kit at Wild Goose Lake

In its heyday, Wild Goose hosted big dances organized by Jim and Harriet Moore (a Sherman daughter), who moved into the clubhouse after the senior Shermans moved out. The public dances attracted blacks from all over southeastern Michigan. U-M dentistry graduate D. J. Grimes, who was one of the first black dentists in Detroit and a cousin of Jim Moore, told his Detroit friends about the dances and also put Moore in touch with good bands. Ann Arbor residents would go home after the dances, but the Detroit visitors stayed, sleeping in rooms the Moores rented to them, either in the clubhouse or in another house they built across the road.

The lakeside resorts' golden age was brief. Once the Depression hit, "people didn't need cottages. People didn't need to play golf," says Sockow. Sales at Inverness dropped so precipitously that her father had to incorporate and bring in other investors to keep going. Although he ceded control of the development to a board of directors, he kept managing the country club until his death in 1952.

Cottage building completely stopped at Wild Goose Lake during the Depression. The dance hall was knocked over during a big storm in the 1930s and was never rebuilt. Russell Calvert, Donald's brother, remembers that the golf course was still there in the late 1940s and 1950s but had become less popular because by then blacks could play on municipal courses. It eventually fell into disuse and is now overgrown.

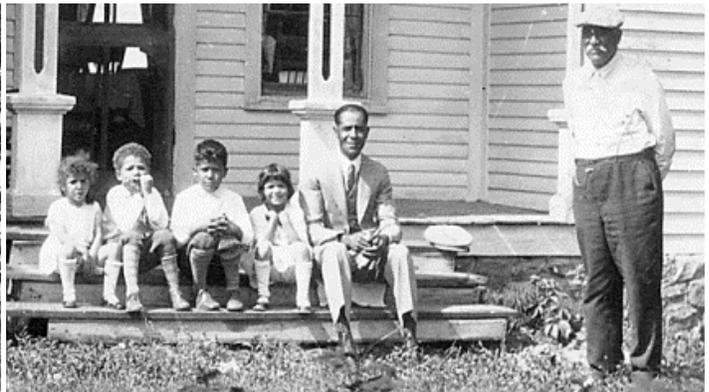
North Lake residents and Wild Goose Country Club members apparently reached a state of grudging coexistence after the failure of the initial petition drive. Wild Goose people patronized North Lake businesses and report they were treated well. But the two groups did not socialize much.

After World War II, building at both lakes resumed. The prewar cottages were winterized and often enlarged, and the old prejudices began to ease. In the 1960s a Wild Goose resident, Bessie Russell, joined the North Lake church. "They were glad to have her," recalls Mercedes Snyder. "They needed someone to play the organ."

Today, both former resorts have turned into bedroom communities where working people and retirees live year round. At North Lake, the Inverness Country Club is going strong, with a waiting list to join. Buying a house in the original subdivision bestows automatic membership. The clubhouse has been replaced with a more modern building that looks like a ranch house.

The Wild Goose clubhouse was sold and is again a home. Much of the communal land, including the golf course, has also been sold and is divided into residential lots awaiting development.

The biggest change at Wild Goose Lake is that the population is now about 50 percent white. "As older blacks die, young blacks don't want to live in the country," explains Charles Snyder. But residents still often have family connections—including some that cross the old color line. Members of one of the new white families are the in-laws of Coleman Castro's son, Tommie.



Shirley, Sherman, Carl and Mercedes Baker at Wild Goose Lake with their father Charles and grandfather, Pawley Sherman.

LAKE LEVEL LOG

2016 began on the dry side with the lake level tracking only an inch or so above the low year of 2012. In July the rains came and the level steadily rose until it ended higher than our high water year of 2015 (we began tracking in 2012).

This year started very wet with high water levels in May. By the beginning of June, the lake level began tracking about one inch higher than last year and has continued this track to the first of July.

LILY PADS RESTRICTING YOUR BOAT ACCESS TO THE LAKE?

For the past four years, we treated Lily Pad problems at requested docks. Under our DEQ permit we can treat a 20 foot wide access from your dock to the open water in the lake. This is done on a case by case basis. *If you want an access cleared to your dock, you must send a written request, along with a photo of your dock with home/access in the background for identification purposes.* We want to treat your dock area, not your neighbor's. Send your Lily Pad request, by **August 1**, to:

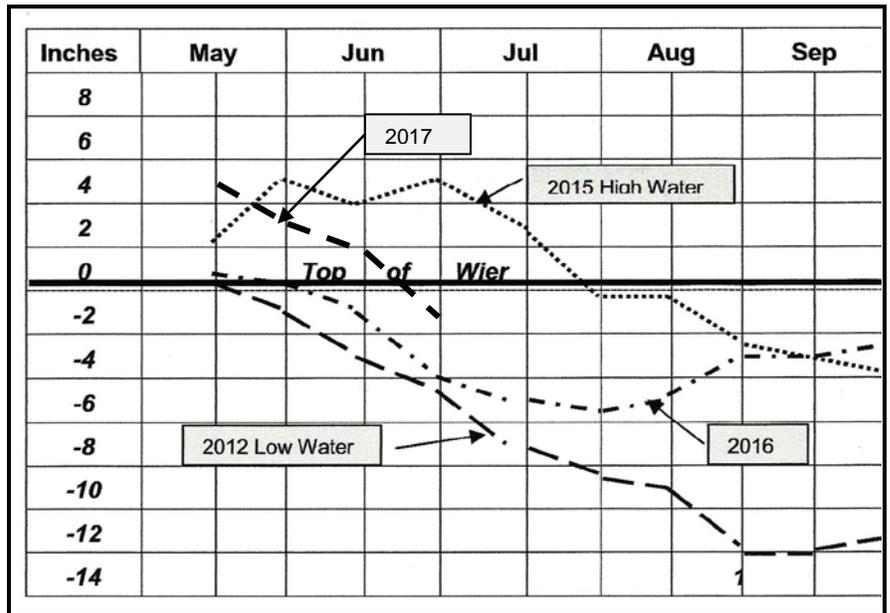
Richard Frenndt, President NLPA
7837 Stonehenge Valley Dr.
Gregory, MI 48137

If you had your dock area treated in 2016, do not send a request this year. We will continue to treat your dock area assuming problems persist and the treatment is determined to be effective.

GREAT CELEBRATIONS!

The Boat Parade was a big hit again this year. An old goat and his beautiful southern belle wife steamed their way to winning the gigantic, lustrous (two inch, plastic) trophy on a double deck stern wheeler. In light of the enormous prize value, we suggest the trophy be limited to only once every three years to the same party. Thanks to Scott and Kim Broekhuisen for organizing the event. Thanks also to the Ortrbrings for the luau party later that day. A great way to meet North Lake neighbors.

That night, fireworks filled the sky over North Lake. New as well as old favorites filled our senses and gave us great pleasure. Thanks to Dave Steinbach for this great show. Please remember to support Dave when his request for donations arrives next year. Only 46% of lakefront owners donated in 2016.



AQUEST LAKE REPORT

Doug Pullman, PHD, of Aquest, prepared the following especially for the Laker. The full Annual Report is on the ewashtenaw.org website under Lake Management Projects. Dr. Pullman has developed a proprietary lake monitoring system called LakeScan to track lake metrics.

Nearly three dozen lakes were analyzed by LakeScan™ methods in 2016 and North Lake stands out as a "jewel among many". The lake seems to be much better adapted than most lakes to deal with the warm winters and long springs that have characterized the winters in Michigan in the past several years. The LakeScan metric values for North Lake did not vary as they did on other lakes and the lake appears to be remarkably stable in spite of weather conditions. North Lake met or exceeded most of the target measures of lake health in 2016 and nuisance conditions were reasonably well contained during the summer of 2016.

Ebrid milfoil and starry stonewort continue to threaten progress made on North Lake. We continue to focus on finding the best and most effective treatments for ebrid milfoil. Herbicide tolerance that is conferred by the biofilms that coat the surfaces of aquatic plants continue to challenge our efforts, but so far, they have not significantly inhibited our ability to produce effective treatment outcomes. We are unable to eradicate ebrid milfoil so it is expected to return in 2017 at levels similarly to those observed in 2016. Starry stonewort continues to be predictably unpredictable and it is nearly impossible to say how big a nuisance it might be in 2017. It is critical that we plan for the worst and hope for the best where we are concerned with starry stonewort. Aquatic Services, Inc. has an outstanding record of starry stonewort control and we are fortunate to have this company "on-board" for 2017.

LakeScan™ analysis continues to evolve and the management section has been greatly enhanced. Perceived nuisance levels have been added to the analysis and these will be "fleshed out" in the coming years. The report has been divided into two parts. One part contains all of the data that are necessary to assess the general condition of the lake and effectiveness of the the management program. The other part of the report is a much abbreviated for that covers only some of the highlights of the larger report. Both can be found at the Washtenaw County website. As always, comments and questions are appreciated

FRESHWATER JELLYFISH SPOTTED IN NORTH LAKE

Nicole O'Brien reported seeing Freshwater Jellyfish near the camp last fall. They are originally from the Yangtze River valley in China but have spread throughout the U.S. starting in the 1970s. No one is sure how they arrived here but birds may have spread them across the country. They appear in September or October on warm sunny days and there may be a large "bloom" of hundreds. They eat zooplankton and small larvae or



fish which they capture with four long tentacles and sting to immobilize their prey. They are not known to sting humans as they can't penetrate our skin. They may grow to the size of a quarter. They don't harm our lakes in any known manner. Keep a look out for these new residents of North Lake.

HOW NORTH LAKE IS MONITORED AND TREATED

The process of managing “weeds” in North Lake begins in May with NLPA volunteers who typically do a preliminary inspection of the lake and prepare a GPS plotted map of weedy areas of North Lake. Dave Pruess and Paul Lammers are the primary people who conduct this inspection. Shortly thereafter a joint inspection is made with the NLPA volunteers and representatives of the county, the lake consultant, and the application contractor. The preliminary survey helps guide this more detailed look at the lake. At this time of year, the primary weed problem is Eurasian Milfoil (photo lower left). If left unchecked it can grow into dense mats that will limit boating and destroy fishing beds. A detailed map of the lake is produced as shown in the figure to the left indicating the areas to be treated and the acres involved. The lake consultant (Dr. G. Douglas Pullman of Aquest Corp) and the application contractor (Jeff Knox of Aquatic Services) determine the chemicals to be used to treat the weeds. The chemicals are from a list of Michigan DEQ approved materials and in compliance with the DEQ permit application submitted by the county early in the year. The permit fee paid to the state is currently \$1500 per year.

Curlyleaf Pondweed is also a frequent problem at this time of year. The summer die-off of the invasive plant releases nitrogen and phosphorus which they have absorbed and can potentially cause thick mats of filamentous algae to form, a very unpleasant condition. Dense growths are identified for treatment.

The initial treatment typically takes place in May or early June with a combination of chemicals designed to control the milfoil, pondweed and Starry Stonewort (photo lower left). This invasive species looks like a weed but is actually an algae. It has become the dominant problem in North Lake. You will likely encounter it if you swim at the sand bar; it gathers in fibrous clumps and kids sometimes use it as ammo in throwing battles (Not your kids!). Fortunately it’s relatively less expensive to treat than the other weeds. Regular follow-up inspections are done to determine the effectiveness of the treatment. Spot treatments for milfoil or pondweed, and/or treatment aimed specifically at the Starry Stonewort may be required.

Next comes the Lily Pad treatment at requested sites (See page 4). Based on requests for treatment, an indexed map of the locations is prepared by the NLPA along with corresponding photos. This is transmitted to the application contractor and treatment is done in mid August. After all treatments are completed, the county sends a Treatment Report to the DEQ detailing the treatments actually made.

In addition to this process, Dr. Pullman of Aquest Corp performs two lake surveys in detail using his proprietary LakeScan system. He identifies each species of weed and groups them by classification, location and densities. In 2016 he found nineteen different species of plants in North Lake, with the three noted above to be problematic. He tracks the data from year to year in 150 specific North Lake locations to identify trends and recommend treatment plans. The complete report can be found at the ewastenaw.gov website under *Lake Management Projects*.

The total program is paid for by the Special Assessment District. Last year, the costs were as follows:

Application Contractor – Aquatic Services	\$21,825.00
Consultant – Aquest Corp	6,630.00
DEQ Permit	1,500.00
Washtenaw County Administrative & Audit	1,296.12
Total	\$31,251.12

The discussion above outlined the weed control effort and is framed by what grows up from the sediments on the lake bottom. We also monitor the water quality through the MICORPS CLMP program as noted on the following page. Clarity is monitored weekly, oxygen and water temperatures are recorded twice a month at 2½ foot depth increments all the way to the bottom (about 58 ft.), chlorophyll levels are sampled monthly, and phosphorus is sampled in the spring and fall. The phosphorus and chlorophyll samples are frozen and delivered to the Jackson DEQ office twice a year. The other data is entered into the MICORPS online system.

You may be interested to know that the water temperature at the deepest part of the lake (58 ft.) is only about 50 degrees F in the summer. Dissolved oxygen declines as the summer progresses and by late summer there is none below about 20 feet (sometimes less), so fishing below that level is a waste of time. This is not true in the winter when dissolved oxygen extends to the deepest depths.

As you can see, this is a lengthy process which requires time and expertise. The Washtenaw County Lake Improvement Project people and the NLPA volunteers work to keep North Lake “a jewel among many”. Thanks to all!



Eurasian Milfoil



Starry Stonewort

LAKE WATER QUALITY MONITORING

WEBSITE UPDATE

Do you want to learn more about our lake, read the latest news, or browse old editions of The Laker? It's all on the website at Northlaker.org. You can check the lake treatment schedule by clicking the *Aquatic Services, Inc.* link. Our application contractor updates the schedule often, as dates change due to weather and other conditions. If you have news or photos you would like to share, contact our webmaster Mary Lou Frendt or email them to nlpaemails@gmail.com.

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We are still looking for a volunteer to represent both Gilbert Drives. It's a small time commitment that ensures your area is represented. Call or email the Contact Information below.

Thanks again to my great partner, Mary Lou, for her talents and expertise in this Laker edition. And thanks to all the volunteers who make the NLPA possible.

Contact Information:
Richard Frendt, President NLPA
Ph: 734.475.3480
Email: rjfreundt@aol.com

In 2014, NLPA joined the Cooperative Lakes Monitoring Program (CLMP) in Michigan. Volunteers take test samples and readings of several parameters over the spring and summer to track the quality of North Lake.

With an average TSI score of 39 based on 2016 Secchi transparency, chlorophyll-a, and phosphorus data, this lake is rated between the oligotrophic and mesotrophic lake classification.

The lake keeps some dissolved oxygen in the bottom waters through early summer, but by mid-summer the lake has stratified and the bottom water is devoid of oxygen. The statewide TSI average rose from 40 in 2015, to 44 in 2016. North Lake declined from 40 to 39. Lower is better.

Charlie Taylor leads the CLMP effort for North Lake. Thanks to him and his team for their important contribution to this monitoring program.

Paul Lammers and Dave Pruess Lake Report

Dave and Paul are long time NLPA volunteers who provide valuable input to the County and to Doug Pullman in locating and plotting weed problems. A big thanks for their efforts!

During the past year, The North Lake area experienced a warmer than normal winter and some weed growth. During the late May inspection with the County and Treatment principals, elevated amounts of Eurasian Milfoil were found. On May 31, approximately 45 acres of the lake was treated for milfoil versus the 50 acres treated in early 2016. During this time, we also noted some Curly Leaf Pondweed growing too. In the weeks after this treatment, a large amount of floating scum, algae blooms, and a cloudy look to the water was noted. While this may not be desirable, it is dissipating with the storms and rain we have experienced. This is NOT toxic but just natural pollen and weed growth. This occurrence is being monitored and will be treated if a large algae bloom is found. Doug Pullman from Aquest Corporation has written a very comprehensive management report on North Lake and it can be found on the Washtenaw County website for lake treatment:

www.eWashtenaw.org/government/drain_commission/dc_webPublicWorks/lake_management/north/index.html

During the rest of the summer, we expect to see Chara and Starry Stonewort growth that will probably require treatment. The Starry Stonewort looks like a green brillo pad (and similarly looking Chara) covers much of the lake bottom in shallow areas and will grow significantly almost up to the surface of the water and foul your boat propellers. Another weed we will probably observe this summer is Wild Celery. This long leafed weed has become more prevalent in North Lake and is difficult and costly to treat. This is the weed that will uproot itself, floats on the water surface and has the ability to replant itself in other parts of the lake. We believe that the Pondweed will be affected by the Milfoil treatment and will be turning yellow and slowly die over the warm months. It should not be an issue but will be observed. There will be scheduled inspections looking for weed growth but if you see significant changes in weed growth, please contact either Paul or Dave. The Northlaker.org website has a section showing different weeds and contact information. On page five (5) of this newsletter, there is pictures of the major invasive weeds (Eurasian Milfoil and Starry Stonewort) for your information. The water lily family of weeds is also growing on North Lake and there are legal issues as to just how much can be treated. Richard Frendt has the list of all requested treatment areas for swimming areas and boat dockage on the lake. If your property is on the list, it will be legally treated this fall.

From the above, it should be evident that the actual weed treatment of North Lake is an ever changing complicated issue that must be continually addressed by a wide spectrum professional management approach. With the increasing number and quantity of weeds in our lake along with these weeds' mutation abilities, knowledgeable and professional advisement is essential, especially considering the restrictions placed upon us by the DEQ. By having a professional advisor (as we now have with Aquest Corporation – G. Douglass Pullman- as part of our SAD) present for all official lake inspections and consultations on the lake conditions, we should have success with our charge of keeping North Lake useable and comfortable for all residents. It also should be noted that Jeff Knox of Aquatic Services, our applicator, has been most responsive to all inputs and maintains comprehensive records on all treatments and their effectiveness on North Lake.