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North Long

LAKE ASSOCIATIONS

SPRING 2019



Photo courtesy of Jackie Kottke

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President's Message | North Long Lake

Bill Schmidt | President



Greetings to the North Long Lake Association Members, Property Owners, and Friends.

Welcome to 2019 - wow that's hard to believe. Welcome to the new property owners and those who stuck around and enjoyed the winter. Also welcome back snowflakes and snow birds. Now you

might ask what is the difference between a snow bird and a snowflake. A snowflake goes south to a warmer climate and rents a place to stay and a snow bird goes south to a warmer climate and owns a place to stay.

I would like to hope that 2019 would be more of a normal year; however we have already started the year with near record snow fall and extreme cold weather. Not to mention an April surprise. It just proves that "Mother Nature" rules.

Your association board is working hard on the 2019 objectives. Here are just a few major ones:

- Controlling invasive species
- Increasing membership
- Permanently securing the bog
- Fostering community on our lake

- Our annual meeting and picnic
- Water quality
- Youth watercraft safety
- Working with local and state agencies and having a little fun along the way.

We are always open to anyone who wants to participate in any of these activities and are very thankful to those who do volunteer year after year; we could not do it without you. We are fortunate to have all of you as property owners who care so much for the lake and with all of us working together we will not only maintain but improve the quality of the life on the lake.

A special thank you to all of you for being a good neighbor and to those who volunteer their time and a special thank you to the board for all the hours and dedication they give to the association.

Enjoy the summer, have fun on the lake, greet the new property owners, and I will see you on the lake.

Bill Schmidt
President



**More information and
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Lakes Area Music Festival
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Season Opening Gala:
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Symphony 101:
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Concert for Kids:
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Sunday, August 4 | 2 PM

Chamber Music:
FRANCE NUVEAU
Wednesday, August 7 | 7:30 PM

Dance:
SHAKER LOOPS
Saturday, August 10 | 7:30 PM
Sunday, August 11 | 2 PM

Baroque:
A JOURNEY TO BACH
Wednesday, August 14 | 7:30 PM

Opera:
THE BEAUTIFUL HELEN OF TROY
Saturday, August 17 | 7:30 PM
Sunday, August 18 | 2 PM

Orchestra:
BEETHOVEN'S PASTORALE
Wednesday, August 21 | 7:30 PM

Symphony:
STRAUSS AND TCHAIKOVOSKY
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President's Message | Round Lake

Mark Parish | President



There is often confusion regarding the purpose and objectives of the Round Lake Improvement Association (RLIA) vs the Round Lake Improvement District (RLID). While I have written about this before, it's worth explaining again for the benefit of our newer neighbors.

The RLID was established to deal with lake water quality issues such as invasive species. The funding comes from a special property tax assessment that lakeshore property owners voted into place. The total of the assessment is approximately \$36,000 per year. The county holds the funds for the lake improvement district in a special account and releases them when a bill is presented for payment.

These funds can only be used for lake/water quality issues. They can't be used, for example to dredge out Bishops Creek in order to improve navigation. Examples of past and current uses of the funds have been for Curly Leaf Pond Weed control, Clemson Leveler and beaver dam maintenance in Sugar Bush Creek (creek between North Long Lake and Round Lake), annual water quality testing, etc.

An update on the issues that the RLID deals with:

- Plans are underway to control curly leaf pond weed again in the spring of 2019. Lakes Restoration has been contracted with to control curly leaf for the next three years. You can contract Lakes Restoration directly regarding what can be legally done to control weeds in dock and swimming areas.

- There has been discussion regarding the proliferation of native weeds resulting from the zebra mussel infestation. There is little that the DNR will allow in regards to native weed control.

The RLIA was established as a lake community association for social purposes as well as to deal with lake issues that the RLID cannot fund. Membership is open to all that choose to pay annual dues. Members do not need to be Round Lake property owners. A few years ago the association became a 501(c)3 entity, which is a tax-exempt nonprofit organization. The nonprofit status allows for the possibility of dues being tax deductible.

Since the reorganization, there has been a noticeable improvement in the amount of dues that the association collects. The financial statement is located in this issue of the newsletter. We are fortunate that we have been able to grow the association's cash balances for future needs.

An update on the issues that the RLIA deals with:

- Bishops Creek was dredged in the fall of 2016. There has been some discussion in regards to widening the center of the Creek out in order to make it a bit easier to pass others. However, once again it boils down to what the DNR will allow us to do.
- The only other item currently on the agenda for the RLIA is to prepare and pay for the annual picnic the last Saturday of June.

If you have any further questions please contact a board member or bring your questions to the annual picnic in June.



ANNUAL LOON SURVEY

We'd like to know how our loon population is doing. If you have a loon nest on your shoreline (North Long or Round), please let us know your email and we will send a survey later this summer. We'll report our results in the Fall newsletter. Send a note with your email to newsletter@northlong.org.

Thanks.

Photo courtesy of Jacki Kottke



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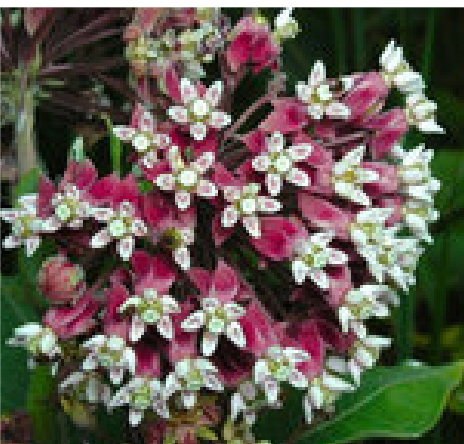
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Monarchs Need Milkweed

by SaveOurMonarch.org



MILKWEED FOR BUTTERFLIES

Monarch caterpillars **ONLY** eat milkweed. In fact, the monarch butterfly is also known as the “milkweed butterfly.”

The milkweed plant provides all the nourishment the monarch needs to transform the Monarch caterpillar into the adult butterfly.

But these plants are rapidly disappearing, due to the loss of habitat stemming from land development and the widespread spraying of weed killer on the fields where they live.

IT'S EASY TO GROW YOUR OWN MILKWEED!

There are many varieties of milkweed. There are some which thrive in full sun, in humid conditions and even in very dry conditions. As a perennial, they will come back every year, despite harsh winter conditions. They typically bloom rosy pink flowers, and are the preferred host plant for the monarch butterfly. To find out more about the various species of milkweed and which are best for your area, check out this factsheet courtesy of Monarch Joint Venture - monarchjointventure.org/images/uploads/documents/MilkweedFactSheetFINAL.pdf

HOW TO GROW MILKWEED

Germination rates will be greatly reduced if not planted correctly. Milkweed seeds can be very slow to germinate and does take some time and patience. For best results and to speed up the germination process, place the seeds in wet paper towels in a plastic bag in the refrigerator for 30 days prior to planting. Then plant the seeds in a sunny place about 1/2" deep and water them for at least two weeks.

After about two months, your milkweed plant will be big enough for caterpillars to eat. Monarch caterpillars are eating machines; each one will eat through about 20 leaves. So make sure you have enough milkweed plants or the caterpillars will starve!

"The milkweed seed packets made a great favor at our wedding! Not only will our guests have something lasting to remember the day they shared with us, but they will also be doing something great by helping to enhance the monarch population. Many thanks to the work of all those at the Save Our Monarchs Foundation."

- Alyssa Anderson & Nathan Roberts

Milkweed plants are food for caterpillars but poisonous to humans. **Do not get milkweed sap on your skin or in your eyes.** Milkweed is also toxic if eaten, so keep plants away from young children and pets.

BUTTERFLY GARDENS

After it becomes a butterfly, the monarch has a much more varied diet.

It starts out extracting the nectar from the milkweed flowers. But butterflies consume nectar from many different plants.

If you plant these in your garden you will attract butterflies.

Annuals

Coneflowers, impatiens, marigolds, phlox, sunflowers, and verbena

Perennials

Asters, bee balm, butterfly weed, chrysanthemums, daisies, purple coneflower, sedum and yarrow

Wildflowers

New England aster, bergamots or horsemints, black-eyed Susan, blazing stars, boneset, butterfly flower, coreopsis, ox-eye daisy and purple agertum

Fruits

Adult monarch butterflies also like to feed on banana, oranges and watermelon.



Where The Walleyes Are - Stocking walleyes works best in certain lakes—and the DNR is refocusing its efforts on those waters.

by Joe Albert (reproduced with permission of the Minnesota DNR)



Walleye (*Sander vitreus*) is Minnesota's most sought-after fish species.
Photo by Eric Engbretson, Engbretson Underwater Photography.



Spawning walleyes are gathered in April from Little Cut Foot Sioux Lake as part of the DNR stocking process.
Photo by Deborah Rose, DNR.



Walleye milt and eggs are combined, and the fertilized eggs are brought to a hatchery.
Photo by Deborah Rose, DNR.

A strong north wind whips across the large lake, sending white-capped waves crashing upon the shore. It's been only days since the ice melted. The water temperature rises grudgingly into the 40s. Beneath the waves, atop shallow, rocky shoals, walleyes are in the midst of their annual spawning cycle. Male walleyes fertilize the hundreds of thousands of yellow eggs that females produce, and if everything goes right, the newly fertilized eggs will fall into the nooks and crannies of the shoal below, where the wind-driven current oxygenates the eggs and keeps them free of algae and other substances that could suffocate them. Soon, swarms of mosquito-sized walleyes will hatch.

Places like this are where most Minnesota walleyes begin their lives. But these conditions are relatively uncommon, occurring on only about 260 of the 1,600 state lakes where walleyes are present. Lakes with big, windswept shoals include some of the state's most well-known—Cass, Leech, Vermilion, Winnibigoshish, Upper Red, Mille Lacs, and Lake of the Woods among them—and account for about 85 percent of the walleyes anglers harvest each year. However, in the majority of lakes where walleyes exist, it's because of a \$3 million annual stocking program that provides anglers with opportunities they wouldn't otherwise have to catch *Sander vitreus*, Minnesota's state fish.

While stocking can't create fisheries that are on par with the state's best walleye waters, it "can create modest walleye fisheries where they otherwise wouldn't exist," says Department of Natural Resources Fisheries chief Don Pereira, who notes the state has a long history of fish stocking. "Fish management here started as fish culture way back in the 1800s. Back then, fish management was simply stocking fish and putting them everywhere we could so people would have more fish to catch and consume. We knew nothing about ecology, we didn't know that native fish [could provide strong fisheries on their own], and we did some incredibly naïve things."

The agency's biologists and scientists know a lot more today, having honed the state's stocking programs in recent decades and studied the outcomes. Most recently, they've discovered ways to make walleye stocking more efficient. In 1999 a project

dubbed the Accelerated Walleye Program began doubling the number of cigar-sized fingerling walleyes stocked in 254 lakes around the state. The results of those massive stocking increases were generally poor, according to a review that compared pre- and post-stocking gillnet catches: 70 percent of the lakes did not see increases in walleye populations.

"We doubled the base rate for fingerling stocking, and the broad view is it didn't move the needle," says Doug Schultz, DNR area fisheries supervisor in Walker. "In many cases, fingerling stocking was already working, but stocking twice as many fingerlings didn't work better. Walleye populations increased in only about one-quarter of the lakes. They decreased in about one-quarter of the lakes, and the rest of the lakes had increases or decreases of about three fish per net. That really isn't a meaningful change for most lakes."

"The big message from all of this is it's always trial and error when it comes to stocking fish. Our systems are always changing, and what worked today maybe didn't work 20 years ago, and vice versa."

THE ROAD HERE

The earliest records of walleye stocking in Minnesota date back more than 100 years. Those stockings consisted of fry—mosquito-size walleyes—stocked in lakes shortly after they've hatched. By the 1940s refinements led to the stocking of more fingerling walleyes, which are 4 to 6 inches in length. (Walleyes are not stocked in Minnesota rivers, which often hold self-sustaining populations.)

Fisheries managers of the time gave little thought to where stocking should occur or its effect on existing fish communities.

The 1970s and 1980s saw a more systematic walleye-stocking approach based on individual lake plans and stocking guidelines for various types of lakes. In the late 1980s, the DNR reduced the number of walleye fingerlings and the overall number of lakes that it stocked on the recommendation of a 1986 report from the state auditor on the state's fisheries manage-



*Mosquito-size walleye fry are stocked into lakes shortly after hatching.
Photo by Deborah Rose, DNR.*



*Each May, roughly half a million people go fishing on the opening weekend of walleye & northern pike season. The average MN angler spends 15 days fishing each year.
Photo by Windigo Images/Mitch Kezar.*



*It takes three to six years for a walleye to reach 1 pound in Minnesota lakes.
Photo by Tom Thullen.*

ment. Then, a University of Minnesota review in the mid-1990s found stocking walleye fingerlings in lakes with natural reproduction was not likely to increase fish abundance and could impede the growth of individual fish. This, coupled with budget cuts, caused the DNR to stock even fewer fingerlings.

DNR data at the time indicated that walleye populations in fingerling-stocked lakes were generally increasing or stable, but many anglers perceived that walleye fishing had declined on many of the lakes where stocking was reduced. Public discontent resulted in a series of meetings on walleye stocking in the Minnesota Senate. Those meetings paved the way for the Accelerated Walleye Program in 1999, which aimed to reverse course and again increase walleye fingerling production. The DNR hired an independent consultant to review the program's implementation, and the consultant recommended doubling the rate of stocking to 1 pound per littoral acre (the area of a lake less than 15 feet in depth) per year.

In the early 2000s, the agency adopted that fingerling-stocking rate as the statewide standard, with a preference for every-other-year stocking. Both anglers and advocates for increased stocking had high hopes for the program and expected it to boost walleye catches.

EVALUATING THE PROGRAM

In 2015, DNR Fisheries set out to evaluate how the increased rate of fingerling stocking had worked out on the 254 lakes where fingerling stocking was doubled. They compared gillnet catches before and after the increase. Some lakes showed increases, while others showed decreases. In most lakes, there wasn't a meaningful change in gillnet catches.

When walleyes reach 3 years of age, they become less vulnerable to predation and are considered recruited into the population. These fish, which are 13 to 15 inches long, are also at the size where many Minnesota anglers consider keeping them. In 52 percent of the Accelerated Walleye Program lakes, walleye recruitment hadn't changed. It declined in 20 percent of the lakes and increased in 17 percent of them.

Additionally, the mean gillnet catch in lakes that were part of the Accelerated Walleye Program wasn't higher than in other walleye lakes across the state. As part of the program's analysis, researchers examined other factors including the abundance of walleye prey, such as perch, and predators, such as northern pike. They found that walleye catches were higher where yellow perch catches were higher. In lakes where northern pike catch rates were higher, walleye catches were lower.

As a result of the review, 70 of the lakes will continue to be stocked at the increased fingerling level. Stocking density will be reduced on 85 of the lakes. On 10 lakes, stocking density or stocking frequency will be increased. On 36 lakes, managers will stock walleye fry instead of fingerlings. Stocking will be discontinued on 8 lakes, and evaluation of increased fingerling stocking will continue on 45 lakes. Across all 254 lakes, that means 55,626 pounds per year of fingerlings will be stocked, which is a reduction of 24,852 from the previous annual average.

While this may appear to be a major change to fish management in Minnesota, it's not much different from the process the DNR undertakes on all the lakes it manages, according to Schultz. "We implement a management action on a lake, give it 10 or 12 years to have an effect, and then evaluate it to see if we are meeting our management objectives," he says. "If not, then we make a change. In reality, it's what we've always been doing."

Neil Vanderbosch, the DNR Fisheries consultant who oversees the state's walleye-stocking program, says area fisheries managers will continue to work with lake associations and will tie stocking levels to individual lake management plans. Those plans take into account such factors as available habitat, results of past stocking efforts, and the presence of prey.

Pereira says that in an era of limited budgets, the DNR is trying to be a good steward of anglers' dollars. That, in part, means taking a close look at what's being put into lakes and comparing it with what's coming out, while keeping in mind the extent to which Minnesotans and tourists treasure walleyes.



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A New Bird In Town

By Jackie Kottke

We have a new resident on our Birchdale Road!

At the beginning of March I discovered a new species of bird I had never seen before in our yard. It was absolutely beautiful but I was not able to identify it in my bird book. I posted photos on Facebook and a couple of comments identified it as “maybe” a Grey Partridge. We even named her Honey for the coloration on her head. We enjoyed watching her chase a rabbit away from her territory; accept a mouse very close to her and a bit wary of us trying to get too close.

So without an absolute identification I contacted the MN DNR and forwarded a couple of photos to them. They referred my inquiry to the Brainerd office and I quickly received great information:

Good Morning,

This is a grey, or Hungarian, partridge (often called simply ‘hun’). They are an introduced game bird species in the same family as pheasants. Originally native to Europe and Asia, they were introduced in portions of the United States, including Minnesota, around 1908-1913. When I was growing up learning to hunt game birds, we hunted them on the farm extensively. They do not migrate, and are hearty enough to survive our winters. Generally, I do not see them in the lakes area around Brainerd. However, you do not have to go very far into the counties surrounding Crow Wing to bump into them.

This particular bird has feather coloration much lighter than I have ever seen on a hun. This leads me to conclude someone had some domestic birds on hand for hunting and/or dog training.

They are almost exclusively seed eaters. Also, it would not be a bad idea to have some fresh water around.

Thank you,

Robert Rabasco, Assistant Area Wildlife Manager

In a follow up email from the DNR, I was told that the bird likely escaped from a local farm and if you would like the owner to try to catch it you could call him. I did contact the owner of the farm and he came to our house but was not able to catch her. The bird had been in our yard all morning and we had watched a mink attempt to catch her. He left some of her normal food with us to put out for her. Immediately after he left she was back out and eating. She wants to stay wild, but her survival may be difficult.

Mike Loss, the owner of the farm, raises and nurtures several bird varieties including Pheasants, Swans, and Partridges. Mike used to work for the DNR.

We enjoyed the bird for several days and then it moved on down the road, visiting several neighboring yards and is now about seven houses away from us. Our new neighborhood pet is providing enjoyment for all of us bird watchers on Birchdale Road. We do worry about her safety from predators since she has previously been raised domestically. Please, to all of our neighbors, let’s keep her safe and just enjoy watching her.



Wright County adds more lakes to boat inspection pilot program

Kirsti Marohn | Collegeville, Minn. | Mar 19, 2019

*"Wright County adds more lakes to boat inspection pilot program" from Minnesota Public Radio News.
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Wright County is expanding a closely watched pilot program aimed at stopping the spread of aquatic invasive species. It requires boaters to stop at a regional inspection station before entering certain lakes.

On Tuesday, the county board voted 3 to 2 to add six more lakes to the program after about a dozen people, mostly lake residents, spoke in favor of it. The board also received more than 300 emails and letters about the proposed changes.

In 2017, Wright County became the first Minnesota county to require boats and trailers to be inspected and tagged at a regional checkpoint in Annandale before being allowed on certain lakes.

'WE DON'T CLOSE OUR LAKES' IN BATTLE AGAINST AQUATIC INVADERS, IT'S PROTECTION VS. ACCESS

Many counties and lake associations have inspectors who check boats at public landings, but the inspection hours may be limited. Other Minnesota counties have been watching the Wright County program as a possible model.

The original pilot included three Wright County lakes: Sylvia, Pleasant and John. It will be expanded to include Cedar, Maple, Sugar, Granite, Bass and Moose lakes.

Most boaters entering those lakes will be required to have their vessels checked and tagged in Annandale first, or risk a citation. All nine lakes are within 15 miles of the inspection station.

Officials hope that adding more lakes to the program will make it more efficient because inspectors at the regional station will have less downtime waiting for boats.

The board did create an exemption for boat owners or their family members who take a class on how to inspect their own boats. They can receive a special decal and skip

the drive to the regional checkpoint.

The program's expansion was cheered by lake association members worried about the potential impact of harmful aquatic invaders from spreading to more lakes.

\$10M QUESTION: ARE COUNTIES' EFFORTS TO FIGHT AQUATIC INVASIVES WORKING?

Of particular concern is starry stonewort, an invasive algae that has infested Lake Koronis near Paynesville in Stearns County. The aquatic plant forms thick mats that make swimming and boating difficult in parts of the lake, and the lake association has spent hundreds of thousands of dollars trying to beat it back. The aquatic invader was also detected in Wright County's Pleasant Lake last year.

"You did the right thing and gave the rest of the state — people that care about the lakes — hope," said Kevin Farnum, who manages the aquatic invasive species efforts for the Koronis Lake Association. "I encourage you to allow its full potential with the addition of more lakes."

Blaine Barkley, chair of the aquatic invasives committee for the Greater Lake Sylvia Association, handed out maps showing the spread of aquatic invasive species in Wright County in the past few decades, including Eurasian watermilfoil, zebra mussels and a recent invader, flowering rush.

"This is not just a problem for Annandale. This is a problem for the whole county," Barkley said.

5 THINGS: WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW ABOUT AQUATIC INVASIVES

Peter Pesheck lives on Granite Lake, one of the lakes that will be added to the inspection program. He said the program isn't perfect, but it's a needed start.

"The central question is, can we find a way to be effective against AIS, to keep users reasonably happy, and can

we afford it?" Pesheck said. "What's it worth to us in money, time and hassle — to the towns, to us and the county — to have clean lakes versus nasty lakes?"

But many anglers and boaters have opposed the mandatory regional inspections, saying they are inconvenient and an attempt by lakeshore owners to keep non-residents off public lakes.

Weston Bovitz wrote to the county board that his family frequently uses a public access point on Granite Lake just 3 minutes from his in-laws' home. He said a trip to the inspection station will increase that time to 21 minutes, even though he said he already properly checks and drains his boat.

"Please keep inspections at the boat launches themselves to preserve the public nature of our lakes and stop wasting money on a program that is ineffective and only succeeds in pushing boaters elsewhere," Bovitz wrote.

The program also has drawn criticism for only requiring inspection of boats when they enter the lakes, and not when they leave.

"When you have a hospital unit that has a quarantined area, you don't wash your hands before you go in. You wash them before you go out," said Sugar Lake resident Scott Radke.

Joe Shneider, president of the Minnesota Coalition of Lakes Associations, said the addition of the self-inspection program concerns him, because it requires "personal responsibility."

"That's been the DNR's motto on AIS: If you get them smart, if you get them charged with personal responsibility, you will not have a problem," Shneider said. "Well, we know what's happened with that."

The Wright County board also added an exemption for lake service providers, including businesses that install or remove docks and boats, who store equipment out of the water for more than 21 days.

The program still requires approval by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources before it goes into effect. If that approval doesn't happen by April 15, the ordinance is repealed.

April 22 Update: The DNR did not approve the mandatory boat inspection program, saying that the agency can't justify expanding the program because of issues with inspector performance and data collection.



Fun Facts about Lakes and Ponds for Kids

Lakes are often isolated places. Interesting animals and plants may evolve in lakes.

Man-made lakes are known as reservoirs. People make ponds too.

The largest lake in the world is the Caspian Sea in Kazakhstan. It is over 143,000 square miles in length and 3,363 feet deep.

Lake Superior is the largest lake in the U.S. and Canada. It is 31,700 square miles and 1,330 feet deep.

In Scotland, lakes are called "lochs;" hence, the story of the Loch Ness Monster, rather than the Lake Ness Monster.

Home Is Where The Habitat Is

Article by Hannah Texler, courtesy of Minnesota Conservation Volunteer.

Illustrations by Vera Ming Wong, with permission from the artist.



With native plants and garden vegetables, this small yard offers a smorgasbord for people and wild creatures.

It was a snowy March day in 1985, and I had just purchased a house in an old St. Paul neighborhood. As I surveyed the back yard, which had been occupied by two large dogs all winter, I tried to imagine how I could convert the torn-up turf grass into the kind of yard that people and wildlife would want to visit. It was a stretch to picture a new landscape, but I was determined to try. With my background as a plant ecologist and gardener, the yard project felt like my kind of challenge.

Twenty years later, most of the turf grass is long gone, and I have filled my 3,400-square-foot yard with a mix of native plant gardens as well as vegetable and fruit gardens. After lots of trial and error—some of it laughable, some

of it heartbreaking—I am finally happy with the mix. My yard is attractive, productive, and always interesting. Perhaps best of all, it has inspired many friends and neighbors to plant native gardens of their own.

Through my work at the Department of Natural Resources, I have seen successful native plant landscaping projects ranging from hundreds of acres to small boulevard gardens. No matter the size of your property or what part of the state you live in, native plants are a great choice for landscaping. Native plants evolved over the years to thrive in local soil and climate conditions. Once established, they generally do not need to be watered and don't need fertilizer or pesticides. Maintenance is limited to weeding and sometimes trimming. The deep roots of many native plants hold soil and prevent erosion, and they help control stormwater by taking up water that might otherwise pour into streets and, eventually, streams.

Today, my yard includes nannyberry, pagoda dogwood, and four other species of native trees; 11 native shrub species, such as American hazelnut and snowberry; and more than 80 species of native wildflowers, grasses, and sedges in prairie, shade, and rain gardens. This past season my husband, Mike, and I harvested 13 kinds of vegetables, five kinds of herbs, and four kinds of fruit.

Where to Begin. I started slowly in those first years. I began by learning about my land and its place in the region's landscape. I submitted a soil sample to the University of Minnesota soil-testing laboratory and learned that my soil was a sandy loam, free of lead or salt contamination, and with a good balance of nitrogen, phosphorous, and potassium.

By examining a map of pre-European settlement vegetation in Minnesota, I learned that my Hamline–Midway neighborhood was a prairie in the 1800s with nearby areas of oak savanna and forest. Today these habitats are mostly gone, but a few tiny remnants of prairie remain along railroad tracks in the area, and a small patch of naturally occurring oak forest persists nearby in Como Park. I knew that monarch butterflies feed, reproduce, and migrate through the area. They need prairie wildflowers to feed on nectar and milkweed plants for larvae to eat the leaves. The nearby Mississippi River is a migratory corridor for 60 percent of North America's bird species every spring and fall, so bird habitat seemed important too.

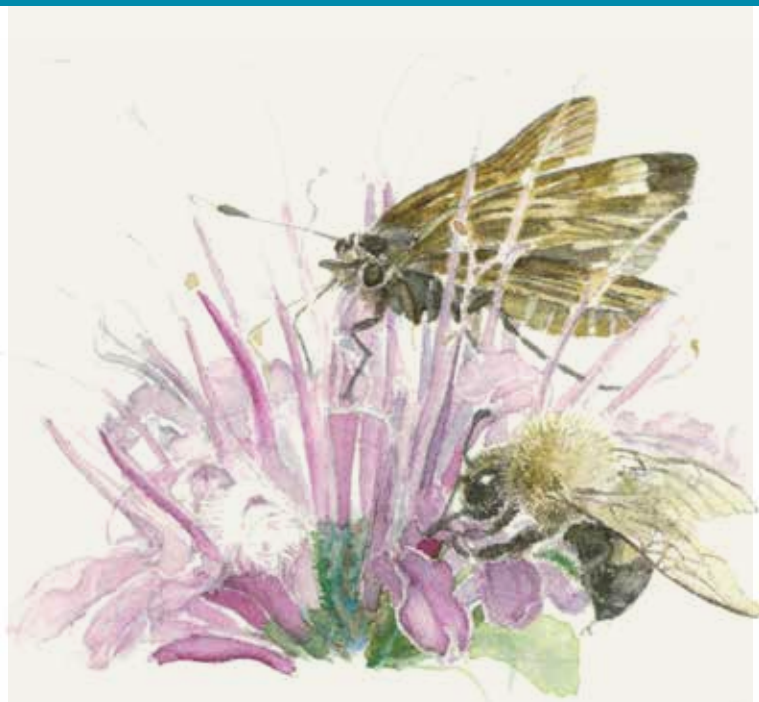
To boost my chances of gardening success, I wanted to use plant species that have evolved to be perfectly adapted to local conditions. My back yard is flat with nutrient-rich, well-drained sandy loam soil. Most of my yard is sunny, so a 500-square-foot tallgrass prairie garden in one area seemed to be the perfect choice. Minnesota Conservation Volunteer

I learned the hard way that site preparation is extremely important. I rototilled the turf grass to prepare the site for my prairie garden, but this left root fragments of invasive quack grass that I spent years digging up. Through experimentation in other parts of the yard, I learned that smothering turf grass with either black plastic or layers of newspaper and mulch did a more thorough job of killing all unwanted plants, reducing future weeds.

When each garden bed was ready, I shopped for native plants and seeds at local native plant nurseries. I searched for plants that came from as close as possible to my site to ensure that they would be adapted to my conditions.

Front Yard View. I worked with a native-landscaping company to develop a custom shortgrass prairie seed mix to plant on the small southfacing steep hill in front of my house and my neighbor's house. Because the hill is small, I knew that taller prairie plants wouldn't look right, so I chose small prairie grasses and wildflowers. For the front yard, I also designed a more formal-looking butterfly garden, using colorful wildflowers such as ironweed, rough blazing star, and greenheaded coneflower, all known for their attractiveness to butterflies and bees. To provide shade, perches, and berries for birds, I planted a few trees and shrubs in other parts of the yard. On the north side of the house, I also created small gardens with shade-tolerant wildflowers such as zigzag goldenrod, nodding trillium, and wild geranium.

I wanted to keep the rainwater in my yard to make good use of it and keep it from flowing into the street where it would eventually add to the flashy floodwaters of the Mississippi River. So in the middle of the butterfly garden and in my back yard, I established rain gardens. These are simply shallow basins filled with bottle gentian, tussock sedge, and other plants that tolerate both wet and dry conditions. My two rain gardens are close to rainwater outlets from gutter pipes from my roof.



Pollinator Preferences

About one-third of our food comes from plants that require pollinators in order to set seed or fruit, yet pollinators are at risk. Honeybee colonies around the world have suffered unprecedented losses in recent years, and many once-common native bumblebees and butterfly species are disappearing. Heavily developed agricultural and urban landscapes lack the habitat to support pollinators.

Research on urban gardens has shown that even small flower gardens can provide important food and shelter for wildlife. Native plants in particular offer pollen and nectar for bees, butterflies, and other insects and fruit and seeds for birds and mammals. The pollinators they attract also visit neighboring vegetable and fruit crops, which can increase food production.

In contrast, lawn-based landscaping, which became the norm over the past century, is much less valuable to wildlife. Many nonnative trees, shrubs, and plants have been bred for beauty and convenience and have little or no wildlife value. Even those nonnative plants that do have nectar and pollen are often blooming at the wrong time for native bees and butterflies.



Spring pollinators visit, from top, pagoda dogwood, wild columbine, and prairie smoke.

When nonnative boulevard trees died as a result of disease, I requested native trees from city foresters. They complied by planting a bur oak and a Kentucky coffee tree—much better neighbors for the adjacent native prairie gardens.

It was important to me to make my yard attractive, both for my own aesthetics and to reassure neighbors unfamiliar with the look of native plantings. I added a curving brick walkway and patio in the back yard, and I used wood-chipped pathways to divide other gardens. In the front yard, I left a small amount of lawn for pathways between gardens. The prairie plants in my boulevard garden are 36 inches or shorter to follow city ordinances, and the boulevard plots are edged with landscape timbers.

Patchwork Landscape. Besides aesthetics, I am motivated by environmental sustainability. I leave most plants up all winter for color and texture against the snow and to help prevent snow from drifting. I cut down the prairie grasses in spring and use them to mulch my vegetables. I also have a compost pile to make humus to add to my gardens.

Of course, one city lot will not be sufficient to support populations of native wildlife. The best way to protect wildlife habitat is to ensure naturally occurring native plant communities are protected and sustainably managed. However, yards with native plantings can help pro-

vide habitat connections and increase the ecological value of otherwise barren or fragmented areas. Many insects cannot travel between habitat patches that are far apart. If even a small percentage of properties included native plantings, the impact to some species of native birds and insects could be tremendous.

In spring I love going out to my yard to see which green shoots are poking up and which flowers are in bloom. There is so much beauty in the textures and colors of native plantings. I look forward to the days in early summer when the junberry and pagoda dogwood trees are covered by thousands of ripe fruits and the yard is filled with robins impatiently waiting their turn to grab nutritious berries. I'm excited when an eastern tiger swallowtail butterfly visits joe-pye weed in my backyard rain garden, sipping nectar for hours. These experiences make my yard feel like a part of the larger ecosystem around me.

I am reminded of a warm, sunny day last October when American goldfinches filled my backyard prairie garden. They moved quickly from plant to plant, eating the fluffy seeds of stiff goldenrod. Native bees sipped nectar from lateblooming fall asters and anise hyssop. I was surrounded by plants in a broad spectrum of warm colors, from yellow to salmon to gold. And I had just finished harvesting raspberries, broccoli, kale, and Brussels sprouts from the fruit and vegetable gardens. Standing in the midst of this beautiful, lively scene, I felt like I truly did have the best of both worlds with so much nature in the heart of the city.



Native Seeds

When purchasing seeds or plants, it's best to work with native plant suppliers. They can offer expert advice and sometimes design services to help you make the right choice for your land. Conventional stores and nurseries generally do not offer local origin plants. Some so-called "natives" are actually cultivars, which in many cases do not provide nectar, pollen, and seeds like true natives do. For a list of native plant suppliers and other information on native landscaping, go to dnr.state.mn.us/gardens/nativeplants. For county maps of past and current natural habitats, see dnr.state.mn.us/eco/mcbs/maps.html.

Curly Leaf Pondweed Treatment Notice

North Long Lake Association | P.O. Box 54 | Merrifield, MN 56465

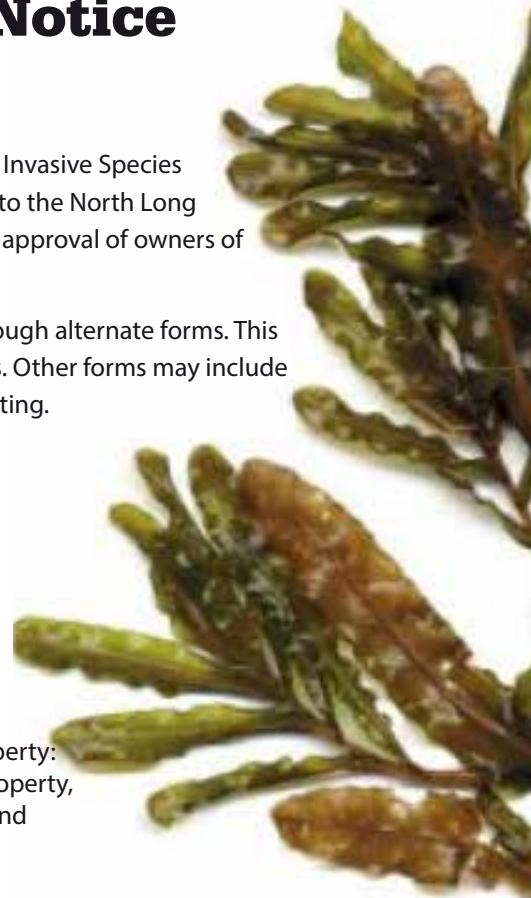
The North Long Lake Association has contracted to treat Curly Leaf Pondweed, an Aquatic Invasive Species in North Long Lake in 2019. The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources has granted to the North Long Lake Association a waiver of the requirement that the association obtain the signatures of approval of owners of lakeshore property.

Instead, the North Long Lake Association will notify property owners of the treatment through alternate forms. This notice is one form that the North Long Lake Association is using to notify property owners. Other forms may include but are not limited to notification through member email lists, website and or annual meeting.

With regard to the treatment for this year, 2019:

1. The proposed date for treatment: May 1, 2019 through June 15, 2019
2. The target species for the treatment: Curly Leaf Pondweed
3. The method of control or product being used: EPA and MDA registered aquatic herbicides such as: Endothall, Diquat dibromide
4. How landowners may request that control not occur adjacent to the landowner's property:
If you desire that the treatment of Curly Leaf Pondweed not occur adjacent to your property, please notify the North Long Lake Association immediately at the following address and email address below:

North Long lake Association
P.O. Box 54, Merrifield, MN 56465
alhans55@gmail.com



Hwy 371 Roadside Cleanup
May 18th; Meet at the monument
at 8:00 AM

Youth Watercraft Safety
June 19th at the Northern Cowboy

July 4th Boat Parade on 371 Bay

Annual Meeting and Picnic
July 20 at Legionville

Watch for NLLA email for more information

NLLA
Upcoming
Events



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TWIN CITIES SERVICE CENTER / 260 STATE STREET NEW GERMANY, MN 55367
BAXTER SALES & SERVICE CENTER / 15779 EDGEWOOD DRIVE BAXTER, MN 56425

HAPPY FOURTH!

COME CELEBRATE
AT THE NORTH
LONG LAKE



JOIN THE 9TH ANNUAL BOAT PARADE ON NORTH
LONG LAKE THIS 4TH OF JULY @ 4:00! MEET IN THE
371 BAY TO SHOW YOUR PATRIOTISM AND HAVE SOME FUN!
BOAT DECORATIONS ENCOURAGED - SEE YOU THERE!

CLAIRE

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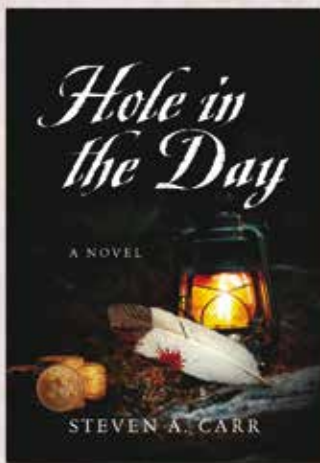
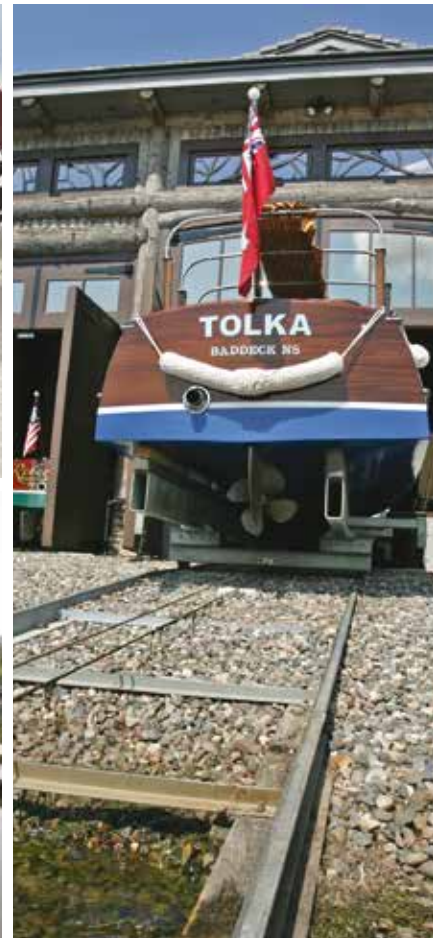
218.963.2566

23624 Smiley Rd Nisswa, MN

www.dhdocks.com

Instagram: @dhdocksnisswa

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From local author Steven A. Carr

The quest for the Ojibwa treasure

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Pic-a-Nick

SATURDAY, JULY 20

Guest Speakers | Door Prizes

Silent Auction | Lake Clothing & Memorabilia Sale

BRATS, HOT DOGS, POTATO SALAD, FIXIN'S
LEGIONVILLE ON MERRIFIELD BAY
(indoors, handicap accessible)

**BUSINESS MEETING AND BOARD
ELECTIONS BY BALLOT: 10:30 A.M.**
(Board elections will also be announced by mail)

✿ **EATS: 12:00 NOON**

*Bring the Family!
We will again have
kid's games
and activities*

North Long Lake MEMBERSHIP REPORT

By Jim Anderson, Treasurer

First, a quick recap of the 2018 North long Lake Membership. The Membership roster finished 2018 with 412 dues paying members. And 254 of the 412 members also contributed to the Aquatic Invasive Species Fund.

Our Membership drive in 2019 started in early January with the President's letter and the 2019 dues statement mailed around January 7. Through April 15, 2019 when this report went to the printer, we have 352 paid memberships with 209 also contribut-

ing to the Aquatic Invasive Species Fund. This is about normal for this time of year.

Thanks to all who have responded. We will be sending a second reminder for membership for those that didn't respond to the first notice. If you choose not to become a member, please help us understand why – we would like to understand what needs are not being met.

North Long Lake MEMBERSHIP ROSTER

DONOR MEMBERS

Adams, Joel & Corrine
 Albertson, Ryan & Tonya
 Albrecht, Alan & Susan
 Albrecht, Chuck & Deb
 Amundson, Shane & Kimberly
 Anderson, Dan & Marcie
 Anderson, Jim & Mary
 Anthony, Dorothy
 Arneman, John/Bakken, Debra
 Backlund, Mary
 Baier, Lawrence & Janice
 Bartels, Chuck & Donna
 Bauer, Randy & Cindy
 Bennett, Don & Mary Anne
 Berg, Richard & Debbie
 Berg, Steve
 Berning, Ralph & Sharry
 Betland, Jim & Carrie
 Brandt, Larry & Judy
 Busch, Darryl & Angela
 Bush, Rose
 Carey, Paul & Mary
 Christensen, Perry & Ann
 Cook, Jim & Hopkins, Lynn
 Cronin, Frances & Patrick
 Dalbec, Brian & Barb
 D'Angelo, Michael, Danette, Anthony
 Davies, Trudy
 DuBois, Ralston & Judy
 Dunivin, Nancy
 Elliott, Mike & Mary Jo
 Erickson, Mark
 Esser, Jack & Stephanie
 Filipkowski, James & Bertha
 Fischer, Randy & Kay
 Fisher, Brian & Debra
 Fortney, Paul & Katy
 Fritz, Julie
 Fuller, Gene & Jacquelyn
 Gapinski, Gary & Mary
 Gasik, Joseph & Patricia
 Genelin, Loren & Sue
 Gerrety, Tom & Anita
 Glende, Robert & Becky
 Golberg, Joyce
 Goldstein, Harris & Marijo
 Gonse, Don & Megan Diamond
 Gregory, Gary & Diane
 Greve, John & Myra
 Haecker, Mark
 Hague, Robert & Margaret
 Halloran, Michael
 22 Spring 2019 | North Long & Round Lake Associations

Halva Rob & Judy
 Hammer, LeAnne & Bob
 Hansen, Alan & Barbara
 Hartup, Barry
 Hartup, Grant
 Hartup, Hope
 Hartup, Willard
 Hastings, Wade & Karen
 Heath, Paul & Lynnette
 Herrmann, Mike & Cara
 Heyne, Leo & Darlene
 Holbrook, Thomas & Lynn
 Holewa, Joetta
 Holmer, Steve & Brenda
 Hondo, Lynn & Kay
 Hradsky, Wes & Joan
 Jacobsen, Thomas
 Janey, Craig & Kim
 Janzen, Warren & Dianne
 Jensen, Andrew & Rebecca
 Jensen, Edward & Jolene
 Jensen, Robert & Linda
 Johnson, Arthur & Deborah
 Johnson, Charles & Sue
 Johnson, Derek & Madeline
 Johnson, Greg & Mary
 Joyce, Pat & Nancy
 Junker, Donna
 Kasmirski, John
 Kent, Derek & Amanda
 Kiley, Michael & Janice
 Kirsch, Mark & Kimberly
 Knese, John & Jenny
 Knooihuizen, Paul & Deborah
 Koopmeiners, Scott & Debra
 Kottke, Jacklyn & James
 Krohn, Wes and Nicole
 Ladwig, Bill & Julie
 Lakeside Acres- Kevin Mcmemimen
 Lamp, Judith
 Langley, Greg & Sandra
 Laskow, L.T. & Hammer, LeAnne
 Leese, Jerry & Sharon
 Lemieux, Brian & Jacquelyn
 Lemieux, Ryan & Julie
 Lizakowski, Jason & Katie
 Loney Leann
 Loney, Al & Sandy
 Lowey, John & Sharon
 Marzalek, Robert & Strand, Deborah
 McLain, Kenneth & Patricia
 McMenimem, Mike & Rebecca
 Mcshane, Brian & Bridget

Mehr, Tom & Jackie
 Meuwissen, Lynn
 Middaugh, Barbara
 Miller, Donald & Jolynn
 Miller, Geoffrey & Sharon
 Miller, Tom & Julie
 Molin, Conrad & Marlene
 Moody, Roger & Karen
 Moore, David & Diana
 Morgen, Jim & Velma
 Morris, John & Ardis
 Motz, Craig & Lisa
 Myers, Steven
 Myslajek, Richard & Patricia
 Nelson, Donna
 Newman, Dennis & Jean
 Newville, Greg & Jill
 Niccum, Paul & Sandra
 Nordstrom, Keith & Susan
 Nydegger, Joe & Linda
 Nygaard, Mary
 Obeidzinski, Ron & Sue
 Olejnicak, Michael & Janice
 Olek, Jeff & Deb
 Olson, Michael & Julie
 Orth, Mark & Lisa
 Peterson, Steve & Brenda
 Peterson, Tom & Le Ann
 Peterson, Wayne & Leesa
 Pike, Dan & Sherri
 Plate, Paul and Sheryl
 Pluth, Patti
 Polaski, Neil & Shirley
 Potvin, William & Cynthia
 Pratt, Liz & Rolf Engbretson
 Prom, Ervin & Renee
 Rahn, William & Nancy
 Ralph, Stephen & Susan
 Randahl, Greg
 Reuter, Jerry & Lois
 Reuvers, Gayle & Schulz, Chris
 Richmond, Edmund & Vicky
 Roberts, Walter & Corinne
 Robertson, Michael & Gail
 Robinson, David & Sharon
 Roche, Kevin & Susan Woodwick
 Rock, Carl & Linda
 Rodine, Duane & Darlene
 Rohrbacher, Keith & Jane
 Ross, Einar & Eloise
 Ross, Tim & Diane
 Ryan, William & Cynthia
 Sadusky, Scott & Sandy

Sandberg, Bruce & Cindy
 Sapletal, David & Martha
 Scheel, Lyle & Susan
 Schmidt, William & Fern
 Schultz, Steve & Julie
 Seubert, Dale
 Shaw, Margaret Ann, & Samson, Harvey
 Shawgo, Bob & Becky
 Sigstad, John & Jan
 Smith, Thomas & Kimberly
 Soule, Paul & Rozella
 Soule, Rick & Judy
 Southerling, Richard
 Spear, Richard & Andrea Albrecht
 Stanich, Kay
 Stocking, Pat & Janelle
 Storms, Charlie & Cathy
 Strait, Richard
 Strohmayer, Frank & Nancy
 Swanson, Cary & Lori
 Swanson, Thomas & Helen
 Terhaar, Tom & Kathy
 Thomas, Don & Angie
 Thorson, Thor & Kimm
 Thune, Kent & Kathy
 Thunell, Bryce
 Thunell, Norman & Joan
 Thunell, Richard
 Tomczik, Todd & Debra
 Tuchscherer, David & Carol
 Tuchscherer, Mike
 Turcotte, Lance & Karri
 Turcotte, Richard & Collette
 Up North INC. DBA Sullivan's Resort
 Van Beusekom, Bob & Betty
 Villwock, Gary & Lola
 Vinje, Mike & Lisa
 Vogt, Donald
 Walls, Billy & Jennifer
 Wandersee, Patricia
 Wennberg, Jon
 Whalen, Charles & Marnie
 Wicklund, Edsel & Blair
 Wikstrom, George
 Windjue, Heather & Rodney
 Wodicka, Jeffrey & Julie
 Wright, Sandra
 Yeager, Tom & Lora
 Young, Charles & Margaret
 Young, Rich & Marcia
 Zander, John & Sandra
 Zelenak, Bob & Diane
 Zuroski, Leo

REGULAR MEMBERS

A&C Holdings
 Alderman, Betty
 Anderson, William & LuJean
 Anglin, Leigh & Marlene
 Armstrong, Dale & Bonita
 Bebeau, Muriel
 Becker, Steve & Claudia
 Berg, Thomas & Deborah
 Blythe, James & Elizabeth
 Bond, Cynthia (North Long Retreat)
 Borowicz, Jerome & Renee
 Boy Scouts of America
 Brainerd, Marilyn
 Burnham, David & Karen

Butler, Thomas & Bonnie
 Bye, Brad & Pat
 Chandler, Tom & Valerie
 Chmielewski, Mary
 Connor, Jim & Sue
 Corrigan, Shannon & Kerry
 Dalbec, Beth
 Dale, Milton & Karen
 Dalos, John & Deborah
 Davis, Greg & Jody
 Degen, Michael & Julie
 Dosh, Aaron & Alexandria,
 c/o Katherine
 Duerr, Josh & Shawn
 E Anderson House LLC
 Elflet, Larry & Corrine
 Eliason, Jacob & Bonnie
 Fashant, Darrell & Sharon
 Felt, Michael & Heather
 Feriancek, Jerry & Rose
 Flansburg, Kathryn
 Flatgard, Barb
 Frolik, Joseph & Jan
 Gerrety, Ed, Carl & Nancie
 Gifford Property Management
 Gilbertson, Larry & Jenelle Thelen
 Goeritz, Steve
 Graybill, Jeffery, Daniel & Joseph
 Greiling, James & Wendy
 Griego, Kristie v Edwin
 Grubish, Charles & Susan
 Gwost, Gary & Diane
 Halbur, Gene & Dianne
 Hansen, Ed & Judy
 Hansen, Randy & Sheree
 Happ, Donald & Laverne (Life Es)
 Hewitt, Richard & Jenelle
 Hillman, Lyle & Diane
 Holland, Everill & Sharon
 Holm, David, Dustin, Lindee, Diane Rabideaux
 Honerbrink, Sandra & Donald
 Hulsebusch, Tyson & Ethan
 Hunter, James & Teri
 Jensen, Michael & Erin
 Jensen, Nate & Laura
 Johnson, Dan & Bonnie
 Johnson, David & Corrine
 Johnson, Timothy & Jody
 Jorgensen, Karl & Gina
 Juntunen, S. Leonard & Lois
 Kasmirski, Thomas & Cindy
 Kerzman, Scott & Shelly
 Kiefner, Linda
 Kirchhof, Mark & Ramona
 Knoll, George
 Knooihuizen, Mark & Sandra
 Knopik, Char & Chuck
 Kobluk, Calvin & Gina
 Kurz, Tom & Stephanie
 Kraut, Doug & Joyce
 Kyro, Bruce & Melissa
 Larson, David & Sherri
 Larson, Diane
 Laudenbach, Joe & Denise
 LeClair, Janet
 Legionville School, Safety Patrol
 Lenz, Dorothy & Richard
 Lindquist, June & Robert
 Litchy, Hilary & Mary

Lobitz, Lyle & Mary
 Maroney, Dave & Mary
 Martin, Phillip & Darlene
 McDonald, John & Kristil
 Meier, John & Dana
 Meier, Marsha
 Messing, Diane
 Michels, Patrick & Linda Schiller
 Moe, Sandra & Michael Smith
 Monasmith, Thomas
 Narlock, Nancy & James
 Nelson, George
 Nelson, Joe & Kathy
 Nolan, Steve & Julie
 Northern Cowboy Flame N Brew
 Olson, Len & Susan
 Owen, Robert & Karen
 Pearsons, Charles & Marva
 Person, Jennifer
 Pete's LLC 1
 Plamann, Patrick & Joy
 Popp, Clifford & Patricia
 Popp, Eric & Arby, Lisa
 Prentice, Jerry & Tamra
 Puffer, Chuck & Lana
 Pung, Tim & Laurie
 Raisanen, Andrew & Jacqueline
 Rajkowski, Tim & Gloria
 Riedel, Mark & Tina
 Ritter, Dale & Lori
 Robison, Mark & Josephine
 Roelofs, Richard & Julie
 Royce, Jeff & Jody
 Sandstede, Stephen
 Scherer, Steven & Mary
 Schiffler, Michael & Lori
 Schmidt, Delbert & Nancy
 Schugel, Bradley & Angela
 Shipman, Daniel & Nancy
 Shoemaker, Steven & Susan
 Snaza, Lawrence & Marilyn
 Sobotta, Pat & Karen
 Stellmaker, Richard & Phyllis
 Streeter, Bette
 Stroschein, Marvin & Sharon
 Syrdal, Todd & Gayle
 Terra Vista Developers
 Theel, Fay & Eileen
 Thompson, James & Peggy
 Torborg, Gary & Char
 Tuchscherer Brothers LLC
 Vahey, Michael & Nancy
 Villwock, Mike & Barbara
 Waagmeester, Joshua & Crystal
 Wagnild, David & Wendy
 Wasserburger, Jon
 Weave Brothers Company
 Weber, Michael & Debra Lee
 Weiland, John & Judy
 Weiss, James & Janice
 Wesch, Scott & Susan
 Williams, Roger
 Wilzbacher/Hamling, M&J, P&P
 Yarmon, Pete & Jane



Treasurers Report

Jim Anderson

First, I want to thank Jim Voiss for the smooth transition while taking over the treasurer's duties. Jim sold his lake property and will be missed. This past October we updated our accounting system to Quickbooks. The transition has gone well, but we are still validating that our data is current. On the recent dues notice, we included our current information on record and asked that you send updates.

Even if you are choosing not to participate in our Association membership, we would still like to verify your information for communications. This includes correct mailing addresses, additions or deletions to property ownership, and if available, E-mail addresses. You can send these to P. O. Box 54, Merrifield MN 56465.

I have included a Balance Sheet and a Profit and Loss statement for the 2018 year end. The expense and income entries are pretty self-explanatory. There was a \$6,381.31 expense under miscellaneous. This was for expenses related to moving and securing the bog.

North Long Lake Association Balance Sheet by Class As of December 31, 2018

	Ais Fund	General Fund	Unclassified	TOTAL
ASSETS				
Current Assets				
Checking/Savings				
NLLA Checking	-3,485.30	76,212.39	0.00	72,727.09
Total Checking/Savings	-3,485.30	76,212.39	0.00	72,727.09
Total Current Assets	-3,485.30	76,212.39	0.00	72,727.09
TOTAL ASSETS	-3,485.30	76,212.39	0.00	72,727.09
LIABILITIES & EQUITY				
Equity				
32000 - Retained Earnings	-7,176.18	73,661.03	0.00	66,484.85
Net Income	3,690.88	2,551.36	0.00	6,242.24
Total Equity	-3,485.30	76,212.39	0.00	72,727.09
TOTAL LIABILITIES & EQUITY	-3,485.30	76,212.39	0.00	72,727.09

North Long Lake Association Statement of Financial Income and Expense January through December 2018

	Ais Fund	General Fund	TOTAL
Income			
AIS 2018	10,505.00	0.00	10,505.00
AIS 2019	1,000.00	0.00	1,000.00
Fund Transfer Income	0.00	0.00	0.00
Interest Inc	0.00	7.78	7.78
Membership 2018	0.00	14,070.00	14,070.00
Membership 2019	0.00	1,015.00	1,015.00
NLLA Clothing	0.00	314.00	314.00
Other Inc	0.00	280.71	280.71
Silent Auction	0.00	570.00	570.00
Total Income	11,505.00	16,257.49	27,762.49
Expense			
Clothing	0.00	30.25	30.25
Curly Leaf Treatment	3,090.38	0.00	3,090.38
Fishing contest prizes	0.00	52.00	52.00
Gifts & Donations			
Gift	0.00	50.00	50.00
Gifts & Donations - Other	0.00	940.00	940.00
Total Gifts & Donations	0.00	990.00	990.00
Laptop	0.00	329.99	329.99
Liability Insurance	0.00	875.00	875.00
Membership Drive Printing & Pos	0.00	700.00	700.00
Membership Dues	0.00	300.00	300.00
Misc.	0.00	6,381.31	6,381.31
Newsletter	0.00	36.00	36.00
Picnic Food	0.00	535.43	535.43
Picnic Postcard	0.00	131.25	131.25
Postage	0.00	889.02	889.02
Printing Services	0.00	342.02	342.02
Software	0.00	82.00	82.00
Tax			
Property	0.00	30.00	30.00
Total Tax	0.00	30.00	30.00
Water Testing	0.00	1,845.00	1,845.00
Water Treatment	75.08	0.00	75.08
Watercraft Inspection	4,648.66	0.00	4,648.66
Website	0.00	156.86	156.86
Total Expense	7,814.12	13,706.13	21,520.25
Net Income	3,690.88	2,551.36	6,242.24

North Long Lake

2019 MEMBERSHIP DUES STATEMENT

The NLLA Board of Directors trust that you find your contribution to the association a worthy investment. Our organization leads the effort to control and limit non-native species, we monitor lake water quality, and we represent you – the North Long Lake resident – with regulatory bodies that impact our lake. The more members we enroll, the better we can continue these efforts. NO OTHER ORGANIZATION IS DIRECTLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE WELFARE OF NORTH LONG LAKE.

And please be as generous as you can with contributions to the Invasive Species Fund. This is the only resource we have for “in kind” support for boat inspections and invasive species treatment. Remember that we are a 501(3)c organization; your invasive species donations may be TAX DEDUCTIBLE, depending on your individual circumstances.

Dues and Invasive Species contributions are on a calendar year basis. *Thank you!!*

Name: _____

Mailing address: _____

Lake address: _____

Home Phone: _____ Lake Phone: _____

Cell Phone: _____

Email address: _____

2019 dues: \$35.00

+ Invasive Species Fund _____

= Total Contribution: _____

Please make checks payable to:

North Long Lake Association, P.O. Box 54 Merrifield, MN 56465

Round Lake Improvement Association | Round Lake Improvement District ANNUAL MEETING AND SUMMER PICNIC

Nisswa Community Center | 25628 Main Street | Nisswa, MN

Saturday, June 29, 2019 -Starting at 12:00 noon

Bring the family - Bring your grandchildren!
Meet Your Neighbors! Great Bar-B-Que!
Please bring a dish to pass around!

The location for the annual meeting and picnic will be at the Nisswa Community Center.
The association will provide pulled pork as we have done in the past. We hope to see many of you there.

ROUND LAKE BOARD VACANCIES

This year the Round Lake Improvement Association and the Round Lake Improvement District have 2 board openings: Scott Fisher and Mark Parrish have completed their terms. The RLIA/RLID would like to thank each of them for their commitment to the organization and all of their work and wish them all the best in the future. We are happy to announce that both have agreed to accept nominations for another three year term

It should be pointed out that the Annual Picnic/Meeting on June 29, 2019 is for both the RLIA and the RLID. In accordance with Minnesota statutes, lake improvement districts must open their board elections and annual meetings to all property owners. In addition, provisions must be made for the casting of ballots for those not able to attend the annual meeting. Candidates who have agreed to accept nominations are listed on the ballot, and we will accept write-in candidates. The current board members thank those on the ballot for offering their services to our association/district.

Mail-in ballots must be received by June 1, 2019.

Please remember, it is one vote per property, not one vote per person. Be sure to include your address so we can validate your ballot. Additional nominations for board positions will be accepted from Round Lake property owners at the annual meeting. However, please obtain prior approval from the nominee if they will not be in attendance.

ROUND LAKE BOARD MEMBER BALLOT

Vote for 2: ___ Scott Fisher ___ Mark Parrish

Voter's Name _____

Lake Address _____

Phone: _____ Signature: _____

Mail to: Round Lake Ballot
PO Box 378, Nisswa, MN 56468

Sale Around Round Saturday, June 1, 2019

PARTICIPATION COST ONLY \$5.00!!

EVERYONE LIVING ON COUNTY ROAD 115 IS INVITED TO PARTICIPATE!

Garage sale shoppers look forward to this BIG sale! Clean out that basement, garage and closet and sell your treasures to someone else. If you would like to participate, please fill out the form below and return it along with your check for \$5.00 payable to the Round Lake Association. A garage sale sign will be delivered to you which will identify you as a paid participant in this event. The money we collect is used to pay for advertising and signs. This is meant to be a break even event for us. If you have any questions, call Linda Esser, 963-2752.

Name _____

Lake Address _____

Lake Phone _____ Cell Phone _____

**Please mail your check for \$5.00 with this form by
Friday, May 24, 2019 to: RLIA, PO Box 378, Nisswa, MN 56468**

ROUND LAKE IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT

For the Period of 1/1/2018 - 12/31/2018

		DESCRIPTION	DATE
Cash Balance as of 1/1/2018	<u>\$96,925.98</u>		
Revenues:	\$1,212.10	Jan 2018 settlement	1/24/2018
	\$21,657.86	July settlement	7/3/2018
	\$303.00	MCIT Dividend	11/16/2018
	\$13,574.23	December settlement	11/19/2018
Total Revenues	\$36,747.19		
Expenditures:	\$250.00	2016 LID Annual Admin Fee	1/3/2018
	\$1,536.00	Insurance	1/16/2018
	\$215.00	Summer TSI analysis AWR	5/15/2018
Total Expenditures:	\$2,001.00		
Cash Balance as of 12/31/2018	<u>\$131,672.17</u>		

ROUND LAKE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, INC.

Net Worth - As of 4/9/2019

Account	Balance 6/29/2018	Balance 4/9/2019
ASSETS		
Cash and Bank Accounts:		
CD BlackRidge 403596	25,408.06	25,631.30
CD Designated Funds Dredging	8,990.48	9,038.13
Checking	19,682.74	10,199.40
Savings	18,145.63	33,167.61
Svngs Dredging Funds	100.54	100.63
TOTAL Cash and Bank Accounts	72,327.45	78,137.07
Other Assets	0.00	0.00
TOTAL ASSETS	72,327.45	78,137.07
LIABILITIES		
TOTAL LIABILITIES	0	0
OVERALL TOTAL	72,327.45	78,137.07

ROUND LAKE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION, INC.

Banking Summary

7/1/2018 through 4/9/2019

INCOME	
Interest Inc	253.13
Interest Inc:Dredging Funds	47.65
TOTAL Interest Inc	300.78
Membership Dues	6,505.00
TOTAL INCOME	6,805.78
EXPENSES	
mailbox fee	54.00
Membership Mailing	304.25
Misc	25.00
Newsletter	36.00
Picnic 2019	300.00
Postage (Stamps,etc)	26.91
Professional Fees	250.00
TOTAL EXPENSES	996.16
NET INCOME	5,809.62

ROUND LAKE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION

Membership Levels | Contributions Received 9/19/18 thru 3/31/19

OWL (\$25 to \$49.99)

Balzer, Chuck
Club, Cinosam
Fargo, Vern
Hastings, Tim & Darlene
Ludenia, Bill & Kathy
Nygren, Greg & Bonnie
Woessner, Don & Mary Kay
Goers, Bill & Vicky
Pappenfus, Gary & Becky
DeSautel, Kent & Jane
Gatz, Dale & Debra

HAWK (\$50 - \$74.99)

Anderson, Tom
Colby, Steve & Kristi
Devlin, Jack & Suzie
Eckroad, Richard
Ellingson, Ben & Bette
Flaherty, Scott

Friesen, Bruce & Carol
Howard, Barbara
Langham, Jim & Anita
Leonard/Horton/Phillips, Thomas/
Barbara/Kathryn
Musielewicz, Bob & Pam
Niebur, Michael & Susan
Plutowski, Dale & Judy
Quist, Bob
Radintz, Paul & Diane
Smith, Ken & Donis
Smith, Ron & Carol
Ubl/Norlander, Dave/Susan
Walton, Gary & Verena
Yaeger, Gary & Mary

OSPREY (\$75 - \$99.99)

Baxter, Mark & Laurel
Frank, Mark & Alice
Lusk, Steve & Kathy
Springer, Shirley

EAGLE (\$100 or more)

Baker, Bill & Diane
Bickel, Lois
Boettcher/Pesch, Jeff & Ann
Bosacker, Pat
Brown, Danny & Kathy
Burman, Jeff & Lou
Chmielewski, Joe & Linda
Christensen, Jim
Clough, Steve & Cindy
Covey, Lisa
Cunningham, Bob & Mary
Domholt/Herzog, Linda/Patti
Engelman, Paul & Wendy
Erhard, Lee & Irene
Frazer, Debra
Haug, Brian & Randa
Jarabek, Dennis & Janelle
Johnson/Kersten, Mark & Katherine
Johnson/Palmstein, Carl & Judi

Lahl, Andy & Rebecca
Lofgren, Laurie
Ludtke, Craig & Brenda
Maki, James & Diane
Mickelson, Keith & LuAnn
Moen, Rolf & Diane
Moore, Tom & Kitty
Piepho/Counselor Realty, Chad
Richter, Rafor & Janice
Ruedisili, Todd & Deb
Skogquist, Allen & Alycia
Soma, Jeff & Barb
Swan, Chad & Lisa
Sykes, Dave & Kim
Upgren, Stephen & Kathie
Vander Aarde, Luke
Veldman, Jake & Sarah
Waldron, Jerry & Nikki
Wilson, Barbara
Zager, Mike & Vicki

MEMBERSHIP RENEWAL ROUND LAKE IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION 2019/2020

It is that time of the year to renew your membership in our association. Since our fiscal year runs from July 1 to June 30, membership will be for the same time period. In the past, some members have renewed on a calendar year basis. For the sake of simplifying our recordkeeping, we are asking all members to renew at this time of the year. We will no longer have a membership renewal article in our fall newsletter.

Our membership categories are as follows:

Owl \$25 - \$49.99 | Hawk \$50 - \$74.99 | Osprey \$75 - \$99.99 | Eagle \$100 or more
All contributions will be acknowledged in our newsletter.

If you have a question regarding your membership payment, please contact
Linda Esser, 963-2752 or essersplace@charter.net

RLIA - WORKING FORYOU - FOR A BETTER ENVIRONMENT

Please make checks payable to: Round Lake Improvement Association, P.O. Box 378, Nisswa, MN 56468

Name: _____

Lake Address: _____

Other Address: _____ City, State, Zip: _____

Home Phone : _____ Lake Phone: _____ Cell: _____

Email Address: _____

ROUND LAKE ASSOCIATION




ORDER DEADLINE: MAY 31ST, 2019

ORDER HERE

moveu.us/stores/roundlake

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North Long Lake Association Inc.
5730 Birchdale Road
Brainerd, MN 56401



Photo courtesy of Jackie Kottke