

check to see if they have a vendor



Lake Washburn Association NEWSLETTER

Working to Protect our Beautiful Lake and its Environment for Future Generations

SPECIAL MILFOIL EDITION

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Dear Lake Resident,

As you may be aware, Eurasian Watermilfoil (EWM) is in Washburn Lake! Since its discovery, the Lake Washburn Association has actively sought out expert advice from the DNR, EWM experts and other lake associations around the country already facing this invasive species. We recently formed the Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) subcommittee as a standing subcommittee of the Lake Washburn Association. We are starting a two-year capital drive in support of our efforts to combat EWM. We have based our goals on the level of infestation we currently have and the experiences of the lakes pertaining to those lake associations with whom we have spoken. Additionally, we have been advised by many lakes to build a two-year reserve because it is not uncommon to experience a large increase in the infestation over a one year period that would cause a lake association to burn through two or three years of resources in one summer. Our fundraising is based on a conservative worst case scenario and voluntary participation of 80%.

At this early stage, we estimate the ANNUAL average cost at about \$85.00 per property owner. Other lakes at advanced stages are over \$300 per property owner annually. While we hope to eradicate or, at a minimum, control EWM in our lake before it gets to that degree, we need to build the appropriate reserve so that we can react to a sudden worsening in the infestation.

So... we are asking all property owners to contribute \$150 for 2009 and \$150 for 2010. This is approximately 10% of the average annual real estate taxes for Washburn Lake property. That will leave us with a two-year reserve at December 31, 2011. If you own more land and therefore have more at stake, we would encourage a larger contribution.

These gifts will be restricted and will not be used for any Lake Washburn Association general fund purposes. They will only be used to combat EWM (and any other aquatic invasive species) and prevent or slow its spread. These funds are accounted for separately from other lake association activity. **These donations are fully tax deductible.** We have already had generous contributions from non-members who only care about the milfoil issue. That is fine—while it would be great if everyone joined the Association as well, our subcommittee is focused on the EWM threat now and that is where resources are needed.

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LETTER (from the front page)

The committee has already received some matching grants totaling \$22,500 from generous individual property owners on the lake. So that means that your contribution will be doubled thanks to these individuals.

The AIS subcommittee will pursue grants and reimbursement through the State, but these funds are limited and usually require the Association to expend funds before collecting partial or full reimbursement.

Your help is needed. While we realize the economy is challenging now, we want to remind you that we are unable to deal with EWM without financial support (as well as your volunteer time). Left unchecked for a couple of years, we will likely lose control of the spread of EWM and the future cost will be many times of what we are looking at today.

AIS Communications
& Education Coordinator

AIS Treatment
& Surveillance Coordinator

Sue Henken-Thielen

Ted Johnson

KNOWING THAT THE CHEMICAL TREATMENT WORKED

Washburn Lake had a chemical called 2-4-D, or Navigate, applied in a granular form to 5.7 acres in the East bay in order to combat the EWM in the lake. The chemical needed to maintain 24 hours of contact with the plant to be effective. Conditions were near ideal and we believe our treatment was successful. The plants do not die immediately. The chemical forces the plant to grow too fast and this kills the plant. The plants are already showing some signs of stress, but we will know more next spring.

Chemical treatments like the one we did are sometimes effective for several years; in other cases the same location is treated annually. Generally success is driven by several factors:

- Topography of the area being treated. If it is a flat-bottomed area, that helps. (This factor is generally in Washburn's favor since most of the treated area is shallow with few drop-offs and holes.)
- Lack of water movement in the area. Movement is not only caused by waves or boats, but also by springs and currents in the lake. (This is unknown partially because we do not know if there are underwater currents in that area.)
- Size of the area being treated. The more chemicals in a body of water the more likely that contact time will be increased. (This factor goes against effectiveness for Washburn).

So, if you have been by the treated area and it looks the same, do not worry—it is too early to determine how well it worked. Members of the AIS committee did check the site in late September and there is some evidence of stress already. So—indications are good, but we should remain cautiously optimistic.

2010 BOARD MEMBERS & STANDING COMMITTEES

Listed below are the 2009 Lake Washburn Association board members as well as their general responsibilities and the standing committee chairs. Please contact any of these with your questions, concerns, or suggestions.

PRESIDENT

Ted Johnson - Aquatic Invasive Species, Conservation & Preservation
218-792-5958 952-926-3610 ttjohnsoncpa@comcast.net

VICE PRESIDENT

Pat Behning - County Road 48 Cleanup, Meetings & Reservations
218-792-5469 patb@brainerd.net

SECRETARY

Rachel Pollock - Conservation & Preservation
RPollock@faegre.com

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218-792-5824 763-753-2790 snesrud@usfamily.net

DIRECTORS

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218-792-5855 gaskillintx@aol.com

Sue Henken-Thielen - Aquatic Invasive Species
612-309-1387 slhenken@comcast.net

Rollie Hirman - Newsletter Sponsors, Nominating
218-792-5528 239-282-6384 hirmanrollie@brainerd.net

Greg Hosch - Buoy
218-792-5649 gregandkaren1974@msn.com

Brad Johnson - Boat Monitoring
218-792-5304 507-285-0630 brj13johnson@hotmail.com

Janis Judd - Meetings & Social Events
218-792-5470 952-445-5378 djudd2@comcast.net

Scott Mark - Website
218-792-5873 651-488-9773 scottandkellymark@comcast.net

Debbie Skalbeck - Memberships
218-792-5789 952-942-6438 sdskalbeck@msn.com

Nancy Toth - Loons, Website Support
218-792-5460 763-535-6015 vantoth@netzero.net

STANDING COMMITTEES

Buoys: Steve Carlson
(218) 792-5726 (651) 407-8878 brodiedog@comcast.net

Fishery: John Harris
218-792-5725 763-427-3938 jnhnj@yahoo.com

Water Patrol: Gary Gabel
218-792-5709 gabelggsg@aol.com

Water Quality: Dave Snesrud
218-792-5824 763-753-2790 snesrud@usfamily.net

Wildlife & Forestry: Richard Nelles
218-792-5892 habitat@brainerd.net

TREATMENT OF EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL

Eurasian watermilfoil has been in the United States for around 50 years and is now in all but two states. Thus, there has been a lot of energy and time put into studying, controlling and destroying it. Unfortunately, no lake has ever gotten rid of EWM completely, although many lakes feel they have good control over it.

In Minnesota, the most effective programs have used chemical treatments to control EWM. While this is working in many lakes, the annual cost is significant (around \$300 per lake resident). There are some lakes that use mechanical harvesters, but these often have worsened the problem and are now used in areas of a lake where the infestation is so advanced that EWM has taken over a lake and cutting channels for navigation is necessary.

Other states have used chemicals, but also other methods. Some lakes have had considerable success with "biological" control. In these lakes, a native weevil (microscopic aquatic insect) has been reared on EWM and then released into infested waters. The weevil attacks the EWM and has, in many cases, gained lasting control after the weevil population is established. The result has been that EWM becomes an exotic species that is no longer invasive, because native plants can compete adequately with EWM for lake bottom. Moreover, there is little to no matting of EWM and it is almost undetectable. This treatment is currently NOT allowed in Minnesota, although it has been used in 150 lakes in 12 states and Canada.

There is also a lake in New Hampshire that has gained control and eradicated EWM from portions of the lake using hand harvesting by volunteer scuba divers. This 1200-acre lake has been hand-harvesting EWM for about 10 years, and most years harvests 2000 plants, but the EWM is virtually undetectable on the lake because it is removed immediately after detection.

What is our Plan?

We treated 5.7 acres with chemicals on September 14, 2009, which is the only area we are aware of that is infested. Unfortunately, neither we nor the DNR had a great deal of time (see timeline on page 5 in this newsletter) or good conditions to search the entire lake for EWM. The lake was surveyed, but short of going over every square inch by hand, one cannot be sure that something was not missed.

Next summer we will survey every square inch of the lake that is 15 feet in depth or less (we believe EWM is not likely to grow any deeper at this time). That leaves us approximately 750 acres to search! In August when the plants are normally near the surface, we will survey the same area by boat for EWM.

Additionally, we will establish a beach captain system, which will coordinate the efforts of **all** lakeshore owners to look for plants and fragments on their shore. This effort is very important because EWM spreads by fragmentation, so if all EWM plants eventually generate fragments and if fragments are present, we know that plants are nearby.

After this survey is complete we will determine what should be treated and how.

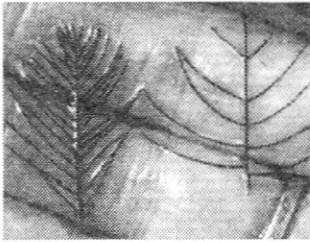
Our next treatment might not be chemical, however. LWA has been working with the DNR and Academics, a company that sells the Eurasian Watermilfoil weevil. We are currently putting together a pilot study that would allow Washburn Lake to be one of the first Minnesota lakes to try the weevil treatment. This will help us have access to the most cost-effective and most environmentally-friendly option available.

No chemical, weevil, or hand pulling process has ever worked in all cases. It seems that different solutions work better in different lakes. The reasons why the AIS subcommittee currently favors weevils are:

- They are the most cost-effective, and we want try the most cost-effective option.
- Weevils work well in open water (chemicals do not).
- Our pan fish population is not as high as some lakes (a professor has speculated that in one test lake, sunfish predation stymied the weevil).
- We have a very large northern milfoil presence and the weevil is therefore naturally part of our ecosystem already.
- Currently our infestation is not dense in one area, and chemical treatment kills large amounts of native vegetation. The weevil seeks out EWM selectively and therefore works well when EWM is mixed in with native vegetation.
- There is minimal environmental impact with the weevil. Chemicals will remove many types of aquatic vegetation, which means a reduction in fish habitat where an area is treated, and small amounts of chemical residue can remain.

EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL QUIZ

QUESTION 1: The sample on the:



- A. Left is Eurasian Watermilfoil
- B. Right is Eurasian Watermilfoil.
- C. Neither is Eurasian Watermilfoil.
- D. One needs more of the plant to positively ID it.

QUESTION 2: EWM spreads and reproduces by:

- A. Releasing seeds in the fall that take root over the winter and will become mature plants by the following August.
- B. Fish, loons, and water flow causing pollen from male and female plants to mix resulting in fertilized seeds that take root.
- C. Causing Northern Watermilfoil to mutate and a genetic level causing all future offspring to become Eurasian Watermilfoil.
- D. Plant fragments which break off and take root somewhere else.

QUESTION 3: The easiest way to make sure EWM is dead is:

- A. Expose it to hot water.
- B. Dry it out completely
- C. Spray it with Clorox.
- D. All of the above.

QUESTION 4: Eurasian Watermilfoil generally has more than ___ leaflets whereas Northern Watermilfoil has less than ___ leaflets.

- A. 12 and 10.
- B. 15 and 16.
- C. 9 and 5.
- D. 12 and 12.

QUESTION 5: The most important thing when combating milfoil in a lake is:

- A. Raising money sufficient to allow timely treatment.
- B. Having very accurate information of where the plants are located.
- C. Containing the plant as much as possible, by reducing boat traffic in infested areas.
- D. All of the above.

QUESTION 6: The Minnesota DNR serves two primary roles after the discovery of an infestation of EWM:

- A. Advise and treat.
- B. Fund and treat.
- C. Monitor and treat.
- D. Monitor and permit treatments.

QUESTION 7: The number of lakes who have gotten rid of EWM in the United States is:

- A. Zero
- B. Less than 10
- C. Less than 50
- D. Less than 100

QUESTION 8: Once a lake has EWM there is no point worrying about any other aquatic invasive species because it has the worst one.

True or False

QUESTION 9: Lakes with EWM and Rusty Crayfish provide better fish habitat.

True or False

QUESTION 10: Once a lake has EWM you might as well sell, because it will take over everything.

True or False

(See page 6 for Quiz answers.)

OVERVIEW OF BUDGETED FUNDRAISING FOR THE NEXT TWO YEARS

Two Year Capital Campaign

Member Contributions Includes Matching for first \$22,500)	45,000
Fundraising events/sales	13,000
DNR Grants	3,000
Other Gifts	<u>4,000</u>
TOTAL	65,000

FUNDRAISING continues on page 6

EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL TIMELINE

- July 15, 2009: DNR confirms discovery of EWM on Washburn. Initially a few plants and fragments were located near the Public Access.
- July 15 - August 3, 2009: DNR completes full lake survey using GPS grid point system and sampling throughout the lake. The DNR concludes the EWM was limited to the initial discovery at the landing.
- August 9, 2009: Lake resident discovers EWM north of the initial infestation area by 500 yards.
- August 11, 2009: DNR confirms sample found on August 9th was EWM.
- August 14, 2009: The DNR and about 20 LWA volunteers perform a targeted search of area where the fisherman found the EWM plant. Approximately 4 acres of EWM were identified.
- August 22, 2009: LWA membership meets, is briefed by the DNR and LWA officers, and the membership authorizes treatment and related expenditures.
- August 23, 2009: Survey is completed with a treatment area of 5.7 acres.
- August 25, 2009: LWA contracts Lake Restoration to perform treatment.
- August 28, 2009: DNR grants permit to treat EWM infestation.
- August 29, 2009: First meeting of the Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) subcommittee (over 25 people attended). Tasks and plans were developed and it was decided who responsible parties were for dealing with EWM.
- September 14, 2009: 5.7 acres treated in East Bay.
- June-July 2010: Complete scuba, snorkel, kayak survey of lake.
- July 2010: Evaluate survey to determine potential treatment; if the chemical treatment on 9/14/2009 was unsuccessful we might need to start the weevil pilot study.
- August 2010: Complete boat survey of lake.
- August 2010: Evaluate survey to determine potential treatment (chemical treatment if significant area was missed).
- June 2011: Consider starting weevil pilot study if the chemical treatment in 2009 was successful enough.
- Onwards : Constant monitoring to determine if weevils are establishing control.



EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL FAQs

Q: What is the DNR doing about the problem?

A: The DNR's role is to verify that there is EWM in the lake and verify infested locations, based on that the DNR grants permits for treatment. The DNR does not treat the milfoil; they simply give permission for the lake association to hire vendors to apply the chemicals.

Q: How much does the DNR/State pay for treatment?

A: Generally nothing. The cost of controlling or eradicating EWM is borne by property owners of the lake. While grants may be available to help cover some costs, they will only cover a very small percentage of the anticipated costs. While these grants may provide some assistance with a chemical treatment, it is not the most highly effective treatment available and has not been recommended by other lake associations and vendors with whom we have spoken.

Q: When will LWA have a plan and what is it?

A: The immediate plans were presented at the Annual Meeting on August 22, which is recapped and updated in the timeline, message from the president and the article on treatment options. We treated this fall and based on what we see next summer, we will determine how to proceed. Unfortunately this is like chemotherapy for cancer, we need to take another scan after the treatment to see if it worked, or how well it worked. So we are now in the wait and see stage.

Q: Where is the EWM located?

A: Two beds were found in East Lake. These have been marked with milk jug buoys. There are also plants spread over at least a 5.7 acre area going various directions from the beds.

Q: How was the milfoil located?

A: DNR staff made the first discovery, but only a few plants were found. These were located close to the public boat landing area in East lake. The major problem area was found when a lake property owner hooked some EWM while fishing. This was confirmed by the DNR lab.

Q: How much will it cost this year and following years?

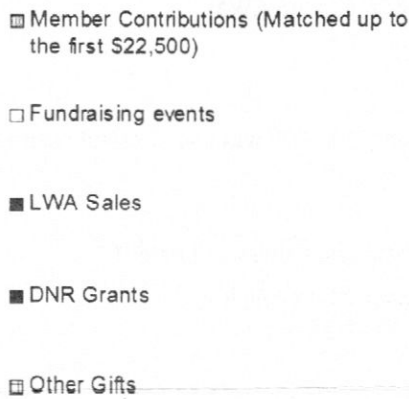
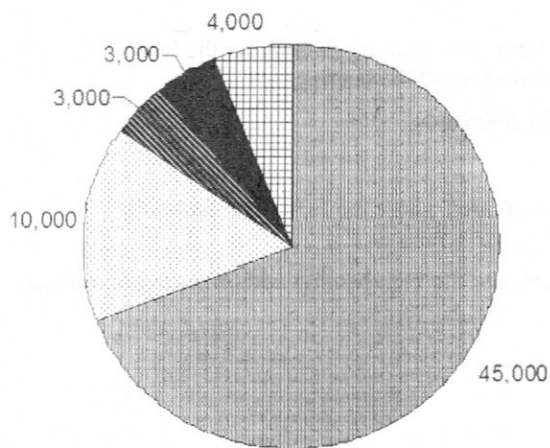
A: The cost was \$6,119 for this initial chemical treatment of 5.7 acres. Some lakes have had infestation triple in a year, while others have been lucky and seen relatively slow growth. We estimate chemical treatments could cost \$15,000 in 2010 and progressively more each year. Milfoil weevil treatment could cost \$10,000-25,000 but may not need to be repeated ever again.

Q: Why doesn't LWA make a tax assessment to cover treatment?

A: Remember, the association has no power to levy an assessment; we are non-profit, not a government agency. While there have been "lake improvement districts" set up to fund some lakes' treatment, these must be approved by local government, and then homeowners are assessed regardless of their ability to pay. The LWA board has

FAQS continue on page 6

FUNDRAISING (from page 4)



FAQS (from page 5)

decided to first try a capital campaign and fundraising efforts to raise money to fight EWM. We are hopeful that lake residents will step up and voluntarily contribute as they are able.

Q: How much money will be needed overall?

A: If our costs are similar to those of Bay Lake, the cost could, over time, increase to \$100,000 a year (approximately \$300 per property owner per year). However, we are evaluating more cost-effective and experimental methods of treatment. With diligence, we may be able to contain the spread. The cost will be determined by the size of the infestation. For instance, if we gain control using the milfoil weevil, we might simply stop raising money if we have enough. We will, however, always try to maintain a prudent reserve in case another species hits us or we lose control of the EWM, and need to look at buying more weevils or using chemicals.

Q: How can people know how the money is spent? Will contributions only go for treating the problem?

A: The LWA membership dues go to the general fund which is used for everything from buoy supplies, food at meetings, and combating EWM. Financials are available on our website. If you wish to only donate funds to be used against Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS), which will fight EWM, zebra mussels, purple loosestrife, or other possible infestations, you can contribute to the AIS fund. These contributions to the AIS fund will be tracked separately from general fund contributions and be used only for containing the spread of exotic invasive species. Our financial records are audited and the auditing reports are published to the membership.

EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL QUIZ ANSWERS

1. **A.** Leaflets are counted. The sample on the left has about 16 leaflets; anything with over 12 indicates EWM.
2. **D.** This is important because if fragments are collected and not transported around the lake by boats, it slows or prevents the spreading.
3. **B.** Once dried out completely EWM is harmless. Answer A does not work at all! Answer C is what one can do to live wells and boats to deal with water born invasive species like spiny water fleas and zebra mussels.
4. **A.** The number of leaflets, not color or stiffness, are clear determinates of EWM.
5. **D.**
6. **D.** The DNR's role is very limited—they do not treat any lakes! That is left to Lake Associations.
7. **A.** The number of lakes that have good control over EWM is in the hundreds.
8. **FALSE.** Some species can make the EWM spread faster and they also bring unique problems.
9. **FALSE.** Some bass fishermen have made this claim, but while bass might benefit some in certain infestations, the native fish balance will be upset. Moreover, chemical treatment will often destroy more aquatic vegetation cover than it creates. Cover is habitat for all fish. The rusty crayfish is also a myth. Studies have shown that bass prefer native crayfish to rusty crayfish.
10. **FALSE.** Lakes like Bay Lake have demonstrated that although property values and lake enjoyment are hurt initially, if the EWM responds well to treatment and is controlled, property values come back and the ability to enjoy the lake return!

LONG-TERM FUNDRAISING

After we complete the initial capital campaign, we will have more information about how well the treatments are working and how the EWM might be progressing.

In the Spring of 2011, we will determine how best to fund efforts going forward. If we believe the cost will be significant and growing rapidly, we might have to consider trying to establish a lake improvement district which would petition Cass County to assess an amount on everyone's real estate taxes. The LWA Board has discussed this and currently we would like to try to raise funds voluntarily. We might also develop contribution plans to include monthly support, if that is preferred by some. We look forward to having all members of Lake Washburn Association give us input on long-term plans to combat EWM.

FUNDRAISING

As you know, raising funds to combat milfoil is our first priority. The response so far has been terrific, but we know we need to implement some fundraising to supplement lake property owner contributions. With this in mind, we are exploring several fundraising ideas. To ensure success, we welcome participation from anyone interested in helping to plan and run these fundraisers. If you can help or have other ideas for fundraisers, please see the list below for descriptions and contact information.

EVENT	DESCRIPTION	CHAIR
Silent Auction	Members of the Outing business community are considering hosting a silent auction next summer. If you have donation ideas or offer special skills or services (massage, cooking, cleaning, crafts, art, etc.) you wish to donate, please contact the chairperson.	Sue Henken-Thielen: 763-559-3449, slhenken@comcast.net
Lions Club Brat Sale	The Lions Club conducts these brat sales and donates profits to non-profit organizations. We are currently researching how we can become a recipient of funds.	Nancy Toth: 763-535-6015, vantoth@netzero.net
Lake-wide Garage Sale	A mass garage sale will be held over one weekend next summer at participating properties around the lake. All or part of the proceeds to be donated to the AIS fund. If you are interested in holding a garage sale or if willing to donate items to a neighbor's garage sale, please contact the chairperson and start saving your unwanted items this winter!	Sue Gabel: 515-289-2265, 218-792-5709, gabelggsg@aol.com
Logo Wearables	A new logo for Lake Washburn Association is being designed and we will be selling wearable items like polo shirts and hats. If you can help us with finding a vendor to make these or other items at low cost, please contact the chairperson. <i>Kristine?</i>	Sue Henken-Thielen: 763-559-3449, slhenken@comcast.net
Pulltabs	We may be able to qualify for a portion of pulltab receipts at local dining establishments. Research is under way to understand how to qualify.	Jane Gaskill: 218-792-5855, gaskillintx@aol.com
Other	PLEASE CONTACT us if you have any other ideas!	Sue Gabel: 515-289-2265, 218-792-5709, gabelggsg@aol.com Sue Henken-Thielen: 763-559-3449, slhenken@comcast.net



VOLUNTEERS NEEDED

Along with fundraising, we also need people to assist with surveying the lake for additional milfoil beds, canvassing for new members and helping with communicating to all property owners. Please contact the individual(s) listed below if you are interested in helping with any of these important jobs! Also if you have other skills, knowledge, hobbies, etc. that you think could help with any of our efforts (website expertise, graphic design, printing capabilities, etc.) please contact Ted Johnson or Sue Henken-Thielen.

TITLE	DESCRIPTION	CONTACT
Beach Captain	Responsible for a portion of beachfront, coordinate volunteers in your lake front area to survey for weed fragments	Sue Henken-Thielen: 763-559-3449, slhenken@comcast.net Deb Skalbeck: 952-942-3610, sdskalbeck@msn.com
Dive Boats	Work with scuba divers to survey the lake.	Ted Johnson: 952-926-3610, ttjohnsoncpa@comcast.net
Scuba	Scuba in lake to survey for milfoil and hand removal of milfoil	Ted Johnson: 952-926-3610, ttjohnsoncpa@comcast.net
Snorkel	Snorkel in lake to survey for milfoil	Ted Johnson: 952-926-3610, ttjohnsoncpa@comcast.net
Kayak	Kayak on lake to survey for milfoil	Ted Johnson: 952-926-3610, ttjohnsoncpa@comcast.net
Telephone Tree	Telephone those without email to keep them abreast of the latest news.	Sue Henken-Thielen: 763-559-3449, slhenken@comcast.net
Membership Drive	Walk portions of the lake to talk to other lake owners; get new members and AIS donations	Deb Skalbeck: 952-942-3610, sdskalbeck@msn.com
Boat Ramp Inspection	Monitor public landing on weekends	Brad Johnson: 507-285-0630, brj13johson@hotmail.com
Communications	Write articles for newsletter, create signage, develop brochures and other materials	Sue Henken-Thielen: 763-559-3449, slhenken@comcast.net Deb Skalbeck: 952-942-3610, sdskalbeck@msn.com

THERE'S STILL TIME...

**TO SEND IN YOUR 2009 DUES AND/OR MAKE
A CONTRIBUTION
TO THE AIS FUND**

*(Check you mailing label for
your membership status.)*

**All memberships and additional donations
are tax-deductible!
THANK YOU!!!**

**Please remember to include your email
address.** *If you do not have one please indicate that as
well.* In an effort to provide you with timely
information, we plan to begin offering an email delivery
option for the Newsletter. We are currently developing a
list of email addresses.

*Please be assured that we protect your privacy and will
not provide or otherwise share this information with
anyone outside of the Association.*

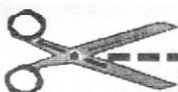
A MESSAGE FROM LAND O' LAKES MARINE

We are deeply concerned about the spread of this invasive
aquatic plant into our area lakes. As you know, we lake test many
of the boats which we repair in our service department. Most of
these boats come from area lakes without known infestations. Some
come from Washburn and Ruth. Some come with their own trailers,
some, like many pontoons, utilize our shop trailers for transport.

Because we lake test most of the repair boats in Lawrence lake,
we believe it (as well as Roosevelt) to be at greatest risk for a new
infestation by the mechanism of our lake tests. That being said, you
need to know that we regularly wash down our shop trailers and
inspect them each time they are used for a haulout. We also inspect
each trailer that is brought into our facility for visible hitchhikers to
remove. We also flush livewells whenever being serviced before
testing. We also believe that the length of time that boats wait on
our lot or in our storage building before being worked on (typically
5-7 days) helps to minimize the viability of any hitchhiking weeds
on boats or trailers. We understand that washing with hot water,
steam or bleach is a great deterrent to the problem and we are
currently studying the feasibility of these options.

We welcome any constructive input for dealing with this issue.
We realize the inevitability of general infestation but are
determined to do our level best to delay it as long as possible.
Perhaps a "cure" is right around the corner.

Happy boating,
Kirk Smith, Land O' Lakes Marine



Lake Washburn Association

20__ MEMBERSHIP FORM

(Please check your mailing label for your membership status.)

Annual Membership Dues: \$25.00* (Jan. 1 - Dec. 31)

New Renewal Contribution Only

Name _____

Permanent Address _____ Email Address _____

City/State _____ Zip _____ Phone # _____

Lake Address _____

City _____ Zip _____ Phone # _____

Winter Address (If different from above) _____ City _____

State/Zip _____ I will be at this address from _____ until _____.

I am interested in participating as marked:

Board Position County Road 48 Cleanup Boat Monitoring Buoy Markers Fish Committee

Water Quality Water Patrol Milfoil & Other Invasive Species Prevention & Treatment

I would like to make an additional donation* in the amount of \$ _____ to support:

General Fund Milfoil and other Exotic Species Prevention and Treatment **TOTAL ENCLOSED \$ _____**

Mail completed form to: Lake Washburn Association, Box 26 Outing, MN 56662

*Memberships and additional donations are tax deductible. Additional donations will be treated as general funds unless otherwise instructed.

Special Milfoil Edition



Lake Washburn Association

NEWSLETTER

BOX 26 • OUTING • MN • 56662

ADDRESS SERVICE REQUESTED

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