

Turtle Rock Rag

Turtle Lakes Chain Association
Autumn 2021



"You go first....No, you go first"

Safely perched above their nest, young Eagles on South Turtle consider their future.

Pic: Tony Medici-STL

Turtle Chain Water Quality

The water quality of our lakes is important to all of us who are members of the Turtle Lakes Chain Association. We are fortunate that previous residents took an active role in monitoring the Chain's water quality through the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

(WDNR) Citizen Lakes Monitoring Network (CLMN) program. We have water quality data (Secchi Disk Clarity, Chlorophyll A, Total Phosphorous) going back for several decades on North and South Turtle. We have added Rock Lake to the CLMN program and are now collecting water quality data on Rock Lake in addition to historical water clarity (Secchi Disk) information.

The Town of Winchester has also made a significant investment to complete a comprehensive Lakes Study & Management Plan for all Lakes in the Township, including the Turtle Chain. Results of that study indicate that the Turtle Chain has excellent water quality. You have already seen several reports and presentations covering this extensive management plan that will help ensure high quality water and lakeshore for the future. The TLCA was instrumental in the development of the plan and will play a key role in its implementation.

The Town of Winchester, through its Town Lakes Committee, recently purchased an Oxygen Meter which measures another important water quality parameter, dissolved oxygen. Oxygen levels are important since they support all forms of aquatic lifeforms including fish. Oxygen levels vary dramatically as a function of water temperature and oxygen consumption by organisms such as aerobic bacteria and/or oxidation reactions involving plant (organic)/metal (inorganic) material decay.

Figure 1 shows information on the dissolved oxygen levels in milligrams per liter (mg/L) required to support various fish populations. The oxygen contained in the water comes from surface contact with the air and oxygen produced by aquatic plants during photosynthesis.

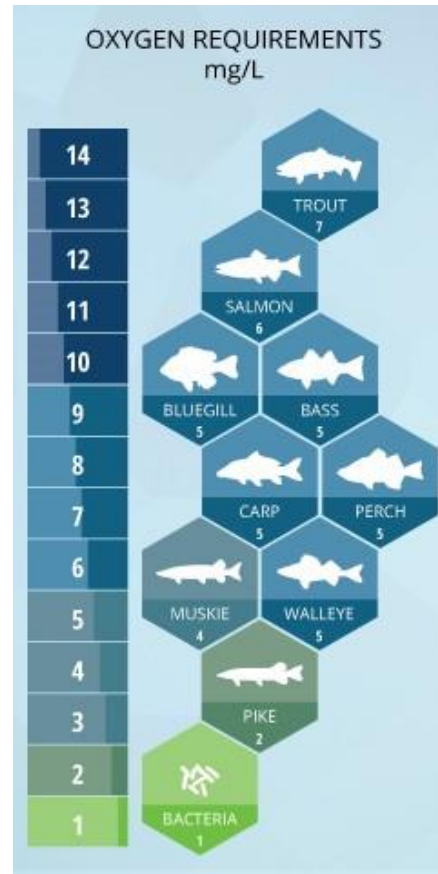


Figure 1: DO Required to Support Various Fish Populations

We have all seen articles regarding “fish kills” resulting from wastewater spills or runoff into lakes or rivers. Sometimes people think that the fish are killed as a result of the “toxicity” of the spill, that the material is a poison. In most instances, the fish actually die from lack of dissolved oxygen in the water. The spills normally contain high soluble organic carbon levels along with nutrients such as nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) which stimulate rapid aerobic bacterial growth, consuming the dissolved oxygen faster than it can be replaced by natural pathways. The nutrients N and P are usually the limiting factors in stimulating this rapid growth and oxygen depletion. In our

lakes, phosphorous (P) is the limiting parameter. This is why we measure P levels in our water samples. If P levels rise significantly, this will stimulate aerobic bacteria growth and higher

dissolved oxygen consumption which can stress aquatic species such as fish.

With the new Dissolved Oxygen Meter, we can now directly measure the oxygen level and temperature present in the water column at a specific depth. The unit consists of the instrument itself with an attached cable (98 ft) and probe assembly.

During the open water season as the lake warms, many lakes stratify which is basically the layering of water due to differences in density. Warm water remains near the surface while colder water sinks or remains near the bottom. The narrow transition between warmer and colder water is called the thermocline. Knowing at what depth this thermocline occurs is also helpful to fishermen as there is generally not enough oxygen below it to support fish life.

The lake's water quality and ability to support fish are affected by temperature and the extent to which the water mixes within the water column. The Dissolved Oxygen Meter allows us to track the mixing and identify any unexpected or unusual oxygen levels.

During 2021, we measured temperature and oxygen profiles at the deep holes on Rock (18 feet) and North Turtle (48 feet) three (3) times, in May/June after ice out, in July and in September. We plan

to perform an additional measurement in October which should catch lake turnover.

Table 1 shows the data collected for Rock Lake.

Depth, Ft	5/16/2021		7/29/2021		9/1/2021	
	Temp, F	DO, mg/l	Temp, F	DO, mg/l	Temp, F	DO, mg/l
3	58.7	9.85	75.3	7.95	73.4	8.00
6	56.2	9.98	75.2	7.76	71.4	7.62
9	53.4	9.42	74.6	5.40	71.0	7.42
12	51.7	8.87	70.7	0.33	70.6	7.31
15	51.5	8.73	62.9	0.06	70.3	6.27

Table 1: Rock Lake Temp. & D.O. Levels

The Table shows that Rock Lake started the year at near saturated oxygen levels, developed low oxygen levels below 9-12 feet in July and had already mixed by September as evidenced by relatively uniform temperature and oxygen levels. Since Rock Lake is relatively shallow, wind and wave mixing have a significant impact on oxygen levels and temperature throughout the open water season. There is no indication of a significant thermocline in Rock Lake which is typical of shallower lakes.

Table 2 shows the corresponding information for North Turtle.

Depth, Ft	6/2/2021		7/29/2021		9/1/2021	
	Temp, F	DO, mg/l	Temp, F	DO, mg/l	Temp, F	DO, mg/l
3	63.6	9.54	75.1	8.15	71.5	8.27
6	60.5	9.54	75.2	8.06	71.3	8.17
9	58.5	9.32	75.1	8.01	71.1	8.01
15	57.3	9.01	69.0	4.90	70.8	7.48
20	52.4	8.51	57.3	3.14	64.2	3.03
25	49.5	8.55	50.8	3.01	52.9	1.02
30	48.4	7.92	49.1	2.81	50.0	0.67
35	47.8	6.76	48.5	1.59	48.5	0.27
43	47.6	6.10	47.8	0.26	48.5	0.05

North Turtle also starts the year with high oxygen levels in June. In July, there is a clear thermocline developing at approximately 25 feet with fair oxygen levels down to 30 feet. In September, oxygen levels below about 20 feet would not support fish. These effects are typical for deeper lakes.

We anticipate the turnover of the lake will show up in our October data set.

We will continue to monitor water temperature and dissolved oxygen levels going forward and add these to our water chemistry database. South Turtle will also be added to the 2022 data collection.

Gary Engstrom & Steve Budnik – Rock Lake

Acoustic Bat Monitoring Project

This article is an update on where we are with Bat Monitoring on Rock Lake since we became involved in the program four (4) years ago and the extension of the monitoring to North Turtle in 2020.

BACKGROUND

White-Nose Syndrome (WNS) is a bat fungal infection that was first detected in a single cave in 2006 in New York State. The disease was named “White-Nose Syndrome” due to the white, fuzzy growth that occurs on the nose, ears and wings of some affected bats. Since that time it has spread rapidly across the U.S. and Canada resulting in the death of an estimated 6 million bats in the first 6 years alone. WNS has been identified in Wisconsin and the UP of Michigan.

The impact of WNS on the bat population has been alarming with up to 99% of the bat population succumbing within a few years in affected areas. The Little Brown Bat, once the most common bat species in the Northeastern U.S., may face regional extinction within the next 10 years because of the disease.

Wisconsin has eight (8) bat species that fall into two major categories, 1) Cave bats which hibernate and 2) Tree bats which migrate. The hibernating Cave Bats include:

1. Little Brown
2. Big Brown
3. Northern Long-Eared
4. Eastern Pipistrelle

The migrating Tree Bats consist of:

1. Silver-Haired
2. Eastern Red
3. Hoary
4. Evening

The hibernating cave bats are the species most susceptible to the WNS.

In our area, the Monitoring Program is being administered by Licia Johnson at the North Lakeland Discovery Center (NLDC). Barb and I have been conducting Surveys on Rock Lake for the past four (4) years. We perform the monitoring three (3) times each summer, usually in June, July and August/September.

The emission of the high frequency calls and echo detection by the bat is called echolocation and allows the bat to fly in complete darkness while capturing prey and avoiding objects such as tree branches.

We employ an acoustic monitoring system capable of detecting and recording the high frequency calls while the bats fly through an area. A hand-held system has been developed that records these calls while stamping them with the date and time of each encounter. Combined with a global positioning system (GPS), the detector automatically records the position (latitude & longitude) of each bat passing the surveyor along with the route travelled during the survey. Another benefit of the technique is that individual bat species can be identified since they possess a unique acoustic signal signature.

MONITORING RESULTS

The following section shows results obtained over the past three (3) years for evaluations performed in July. This provides some comparison of the bat population and species present over time.

The results for the Bat Monitoring Survey performed on Rock Lake in July 25, 2019 are shown below in Figure 1. The blue line shows the GPS trace for our monitoring route around the lake and the circles are individual bat encounters.

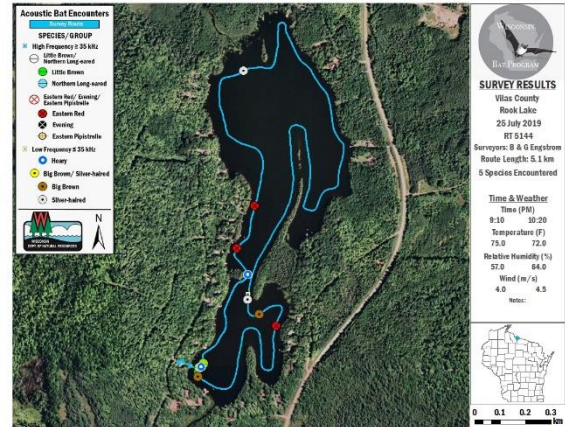


Figure 1: Rock Lake Survey 7/25/2019

The Survey shows eleven (11) bat encounters representing five (5) different confirmed species including: 1). Silver-Haired; 2). Eastern Red; 3). Hoary; 4). Little Brown and 5). Big Brown.

The results of a comparable Bat Monitoring Survey performed on Rock Lake one year later (July 10, 2020) are shown in Figure 2.

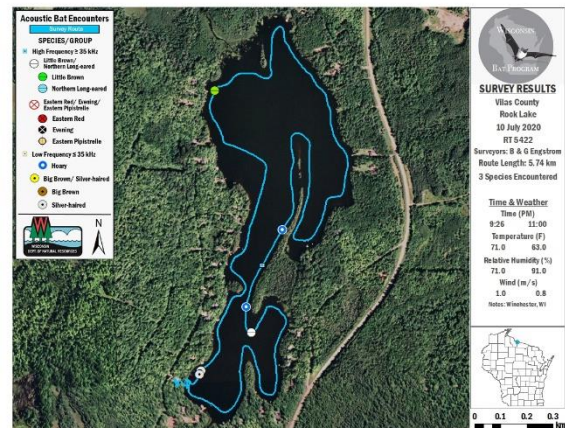


Figure 2: Rock Lake Survey 7/10/2020

This Survey shows six (6) bat encounters representing three (3) different confirmed species which again included the Silver-Haired, Hoary and Little Brown.

There are a number of factors that could explain the low bat encounter numbers, but the drop from the previous year along with the fewer species encountered could be cause for concern.

Results from the recently completed July 15, 2021 survey are shown in Figure 3.

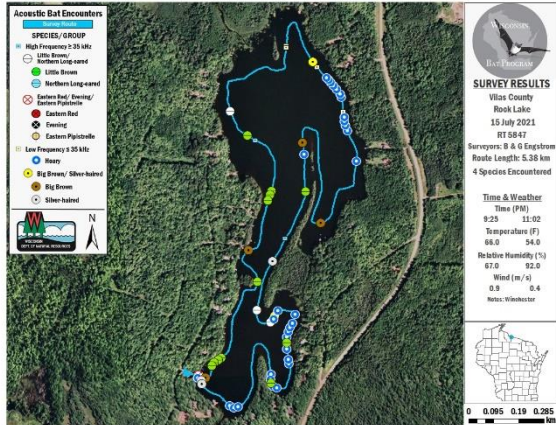


Figure 3: Rock Lake Survey 7/15/2021

The survey shows fifty-six (56) bat encounters representing four (4) different confirmed species including the Silver-Haired, Hoary, Little Brown and Big Brown.

It is very positive to see the number of bats increasing from the previous years as well as the diversity returning. The Little Brown and Big Brown, cave hibernating bats, show a significant increase in numbers over prior years.

The individual species which we encountered on our surveys along with some information on each is summarized below:

Little Brown Bat (Cave/Hibernate)



The Little Brown is a medium sized bat that prefers to forage near water and along field edges. They can live for up to 10-15 years. They eat many species of wasps, moths, leafhoppers, and flies, including **MOSQUITOS**.

Big Brown Bat (Cave/Hibernate)



The Big Brown has similar coloring to the Little Brown, but is about twice the size and has a wide black muzzle. They live for 15 or more years. The Big Brown is known for eating large amounts of insect species including moths, wasps, true bugs and beetles.

Silver-Haired Bat (Migrating/Tree)



This is a medium-sized species with dark fur with silver tips giving it its name. It prefers to roost under bark and in tree hollows and forages in wooded

areas. Silver-Haired bats eat moths, flies and beetles. Hoary Bat (Migrating/Tree)



The Hoary bat has brown, tan or yellowish fur, often tipped with white and is the largest Wisconsin bat. The Hoary roosts and forages in deciduous and evergreen forests. It prefers moths and the echolocation calls can sometimes be heard by humans since they are lower frequency than other bats.

Eastern Red (Migrating/Tree)



The Eastern red bat is a large, common species in Wisconsin. It has a brick-red to yellowish-red fur, often with white tips, giving the bat a frosted appearance. It is easily identifiable since no other bat in Wisconsin possesses red fur. The Eastern red bat roosts and forages in deciduous forest and can be easily overlooked because it can appear to be a dead leaf. It primarily eats moths, but also true bugs and beetles.

We will continue to monitor the bat population on Rock Lake and add our data to the WDNR database as part of the State's Citizen Science Program.

Last year, Gee and Susan Esslinger began monitoring the bat population on North Turtle Lake. Figure 4 show their results for August 25, 2021.

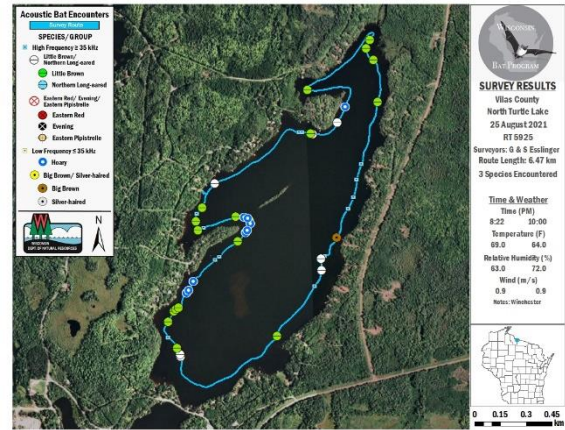


Figure 4: North Turtle Survey 8/25/2021

The survey shows thirty-four (34) bat encounters representing three (3) confirmed species including Little Brown, Hoary and Big Brown. It should be noted that the Hoary is a migrating bat while the Little and Big Brown are both hibernating bats that winter here in caves.

Figure 5 shows survey results on Rock Lake one week later on August 31, 2021.

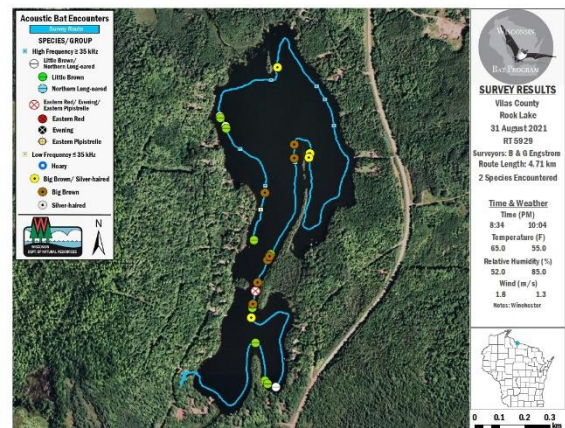


Figure 5: Rock Lake Survey 8/31/2021

The survey shows twenty-three (23) bat encounters representing two (2) species including the Little and Big Brown. Unlike the North Turtle survey the week before or the Rock Lake survey from July 15, 2021 (Figure 3), no migratory bats were detected even though they represented over 50% of the encounters in July, 2021. The Hoary and Silver-Haired migrating bats had left the area by the end of August.

If you are interested in participating in Bat Surveys, contact Licia Johnson (licia@discoverycenter.net) at the North Lakeland Discovery Center (NLDC).

*Gary & Barb Engstrom - Rock Lake
Gee & Susan Esslinger - North Turtle*

New Buoys Purchased by the TLCA

Thanks to the members of TLCA and part of the membership dues they pay, we can maintain and replace damaged buoys in Rock, North Turtle, and South Turtle lakes. At our last board meeting, Tom Rued made a motion to purchase 4 new buoys to replace some of our damaged buoys. The board approved the motion and Gee Esslinger ordered, picked up, and delivered the new buoys to Tom who stores our buoys and extra parts inventory.

INTERESTING FACTS ABOUT OUR BUOYS

- Six buoys are on N. Turtle and 2 each are on Rock & S. Turtle
- Any placement of informational and regulatory buoys must be approved by the local DNR



- Each buoy weighs 50 lbs., is 60 inches tall and 9 inches wide
- Today's replacement cost is \$201 per buoy
- Volunteers from each lake install and remove the buoys each year

Gee Esslinger - NTL

Preparing Your Snowmobile for the Season

The best time to prepare your snowmobile is in late summer or early fall. If you have an electric start machine you should have charged the battery. Be sure the battery charger is for small batteries-not automotive batteries (2 to 6 amps nothing higher because it can start a fire). Make sure the clamps are on the battery terminals tightly. Lubricate: grease every fitting and spray WD-40 on all rubber except the belt. Check all nuts and bolts to be sure that they are tight. Put in new spark plugs. Add fresh gasoline. Hopefully, you added a fuel stabilizer when you last used your

snowmobile. Check the belt for cracks or missing chunks; replace the belt if either of these is observed. Prop the back of the snowmobile up on a stand and be sure the track is totally off the ground (floor). I usually pull start the machine even though I have electric start because I want to make sure the pistons are moving easily in the cylinders. It might take a while for the gasoline to get to the cylinders, be patient. Also, make sure the valve from the fuel pump is open and the kill switch on the handle bars is pulled up. After the engine starts SLOWLY increase the throttle until the track starts moving. Check the wear bars. If you have carbides make sure no piece is missing or you will not be able to steer easily. Clean the machine. I wax it so that water/snow repels off of it and it looks clean. Read the manual if you want to do more than these basic steps (alignment, adjusting the shock absorbers, etc.). Before you go for your first ride, I recommend reviewing the current snowmobile regulations and laws. Get a copy of the snowmobile course handbook and go over hand signals, sign identification, the code of ethics, etc. I teach the required snowmobile certification course for the state and you can contact me if you want to sign up a student.

Tom Bawulski – Rock Lake

Turtle Lakes Chain Water Level

Water levels on the chain are important to all of us for a variety of reasons. They can affect our enjoyment of the chain, property values and our safety while boating. The water levels are controlled by the Town Board and it is their policy

that water levels be maintained at or as close to 97' as possible during the boating season. This year's dry conditions were especially challenging and the town did a great job of keeping the boards that help maintain water level, in the dam all summer. You may call Town Chairman Joe Discianno at 715-686-2123 with your questions or concerns. *Mike Bantz President, TLCA*

Of Interest....



Just in time for Halloween, a Ghost Deer was spotted on North Turtle

Pic: Rachel Andreshak

*****Reminder*****

Update Your Email Address

Do you have an update to your email address? Many of our notices are sent only by email. Email is faster and is the only way we can send time sensitive communications out to our members.

If you have new contact information or changes to your current listing (such as new fire numbers), please forward them at any time to Board Treasurer Gee Esslinger: geeeslinger@gmail.com

TLCA Membership

Thank you everyone for your continued membership and support of our beautiful Turtle-Rock Lake chain. We enjoy representation at the meeting of around 30 to 40 households and about 50 (multiple family members) attending our annual meeting.

Many new neighbors have moved to the Chain and are not members.

Please, invite your new neighbor to the next meeting to become a member and meet their lake neighbors.

Mike Bantz, President TLCA

A New Sheriff on Rock Lake

We arrived on Rock Lake this past spring on April 24 to open the cabin for the year. Each year I can hardly wait to see if our resident Loons have returned from the Gulf of Mexico as they are, in human terms, “Snowbirds” during the winter months.

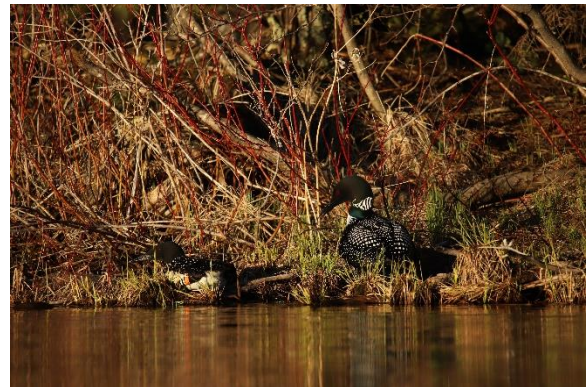
The Rock Lake male was banded in 2006 with a green/red band on the left leg and green over silver on the right leg. The female was banded in 2009 with an orange/yellow with black stripe on the left leg and blue over silver on the right leg. Rock Lake is only large enough to support one loon breeding territory. Had they both returned?

In Autumn, Loons make a leisurely trip with no worrisome deadlines while reaching the Gulf. In Spring, the loons will be closely following ice out on the return north, arriving within a day or two of ice out to claim their territory. Ever since 2009, the same adult pair

have successfully been able to retain Rock Lake as their lake! Out in the kayak shortly after opening the cabin, it became evident that something had changed. The 2009 banded female was back, however, her partner was without any bands.

I keep a look-out for the 2006 male. Inquiring with neighbors, a good friend across the lake had witnessed a strong territorial battle 2 days before we arrived. It was impossible to know if it involved the 2006 male or if it was two new males competing for the territory. I did not come across the 2006 male in 2021. Was he one of the two battling on April 22 (and lost) or did he never make it back from the gulf? Research indicates 30% of the time male loons can die in the fight to gain or retain a territory. Females seem more likely to give up a territory and move elsewhere.

We now had a new male on Rock Lake. Research has proved that the male selects the nest site. With a new “Sheriff” on Rock Lake, where would that nest site be?



The photo included was taken on May 11 when the pair suddenly pulled up on the west side of the northern most island, exploring for a potential nest site, however, no conclusion was reached. Due to an early ice out, I received word from LoonWatch that loons on other

lakes had nested, and chicks were already hatching.

Finally, on June 7th, the loons selected a nest site approximately 15 feet to the right of the channel to No Mans Creek, deep in the Pickerel Rush plants. It took forever, but I gave the male an A+ for the location. It was impossible to see the nest from the open channel leading up the creek. On July 6th, the parents emerged with a single chick. Curious if there was any evidence of a second chick, ten days after the chick hatched, my grandson left our kayak and found the nest.



He took a photo of single egg abandoned in the nest. We will never know why it did not hatch.

Social Gathering of Loons

Out on the water early on the morning of July 17th, I located one of the adults with the chick on the parent's back about mid lake, north of Chimney Island. It was a male as a yodel was uttered at the sight of a floater (loon) flying over the area and only the male makes that call.

After about a half hour, I heard faint hoots coming from the south end of Rock Lake. Paddling through the narrows, much to my surprise, I found a huge social gathering. Me and the two fishermen in a boat close to the west shore really got an eyeful! At the height

of the gathering, there were 10 loons at one time on the south end of the lake. Like an airport, they were taking off and landing every few minutes.

During these visits the loons paid little attention to me in the kayak as they were much more interested in interacting with each other, swimming peacefully in groups. Surprisingly, there were no violent eruptions with



wing-rowing demonstrations and was a much more peaceful event than usual with this many floaters at one time.

Hoping to see the 2006 male, I was careful to take pictures of every loon coming and going, but he was not present in the group. I did discover our local female taking off after visiting the group which may help explain the peaceful gathering. Had the male not been occupied with the chick safely at mid lake, I am guessing the social event would have ended much quicker with the guest floaters being heartily invited to leave sooner.

If you haven't yet checked out the [Loons on Rock Lake](#) book in the Winchester Library, please do so. The book is full of photographs and explanations of the many fascinating behaviors displayed by this very special bird we are blessed to enjoy on our chain of lakes.

Dave Peters-Rock Lake

Road CLEAN-UP

WE NEED HELPERS- -a couple hours

Road Cleanup - Our TLCA has committed to cleaning the roadsides from Old O to North Star Lake Road each spring. This requires a small crew, but the crew for 2021 was quite small...luckily it was a lovely day, no mosquitoes, and not much trash!

Please consider helping out on **May 28, 2022**. We have been doing this the Saturday of Memorial Day weekend at 10AM. I am open to suggestions of an alternative date if that is deterring participants! We are normally done in an hour. Contact me with questions or suggestions: ml.gifn.1984@gmail.com. Also, many thanks to those of you who pick up litter along the local lake adjacent roads all summer long. I think we make a great difference! Keep up the good work! Questions-contact me below: ml.gifin.1984@gmail.com.

Laura Giffin-NTL

Bridge Flowers

Our sincere thanks to Bernie and Penny Klotz for stepping in and providing flowers for the boxes this year. Penny and I had fun mixing it up, and I think the boxes looked spectacular!



Much of their splendor is thanks to those who kept them watered and fertilized all summer. The online signup seems to be a success, so please start signing up in late April or so.

Choose INITIATIVES tab from thetlca.org website. You can choose a

week or more, let me know if there's a partial week and we'll figure that out. If you'd prefer to email me with dates, I'm happy to get you on the schedule too!
Laura Giffin: ml.gifin.1984@gmail.com

2021 TLCA Golf Tournament Results

46 Golfers braved uncertain weather conditions and were rewarded with a beautiful day at Gogebic Country Club for the Annual TLCA Golf Tournament.

A safe and enjoyable outing was had by all in attendance. Mark our calendars for next year's event on Saturday July 23rd, 2022. Congratulations to all award winners.



Longest Drive: Ryan Milsap, Katie Speechley

Closest to the Pin: Leo Crawley, Julie Rued

Longest Putt: Scott Sturgeon, Rosemary Martin

Darryl Osikowicz-Rock Lake

Turtle Chain Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Update

We continue to monitor the Turtle Chain closely for the introduction of new invasive species and the spread of current AIS residents such as the Rusty

Crayfish, Banded Mystery Snail and the Yellow Iris. The Rusty Crayfish is now very rare as a result of control initiatives and the Banded Mystery Snail appears limited to South Turtle. I will refrain from any commentary regarding the speed at which snails move and could spread.

This summer the North Lakeland Discovery Center (NLDC) interns, under the direction of Water Program Manager Emily Heald, were again on the chain conducting several detailed surveys. The purple loosestrife survey indicated that there were no new purple loosestrife infestations on the chain and that the previous growth on South Turtle appears to be addressed.

A full early detection AIS survey was conducted on North Turtle which included targeted snorkel surveys around the lake. No new AIS were detected. This is particularly encouraging as it related to Curly-leaf pondweed, Hydrilla and Eurasian Water Milfoil which have appeared in the area. We also performed Spiny water flea testing on South Turtle and have sent the samples to the State Laboratory in Madison. We should have test results before spring.

One of the major projects this summer was to re-survey the Chain for yellow iris. Two interns kayaked the entire shoreline of Rock, North Turtle and South Turtle lakes to GPS mark every yellow iris location. This survey was much more detailed than the previous study performed by Onterra and lists the location down to individual plants.

Figure 1 shows the new yellow iris map for the Chain.

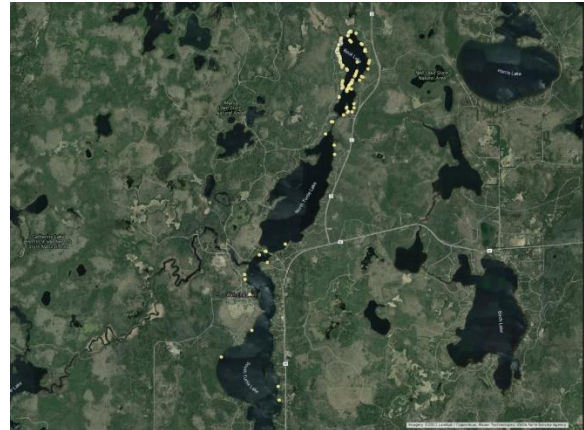


Figure 1: Yellow Iris Plants on the Turtle Chain 2021

As was true in the initial study, Rock Lake has the majority of the plants, Figure 2.

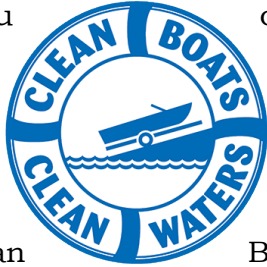


Figure 2: Yellow Iris Plants on Rock Lake 2021

Even though we removed a lot of plants in 2020, there is much more work to do. We will once again contact the property owners to address yellow iris removal. We have secured some NLDC intern assistance in the removal project for the summer of 2022. For the property owners who are members of the TLCA, I

will be reaching out via e-mail where ever possible to expedite and compress the communication cycle. There were several owners where we did not get to remove the plants as a result of delays in response in 2020. We will try and improve on that during this cycle.

In the interim, one of the most beneficial things you can do to prevent AIS from coming to the Turtle Lakes Chain is to continue to practice good Clean Boat, Clean Water principles. These include:

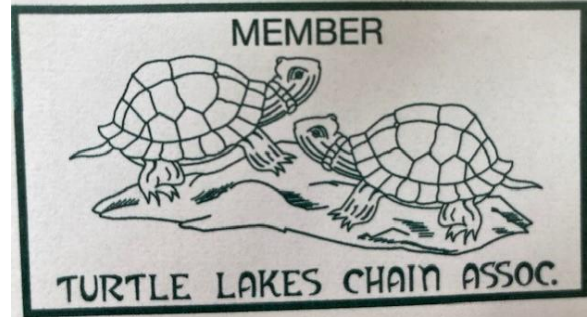


- INSPECT boats, trailers and equipment for attached aquatic plants or animals
- REMOVE all attached plants and animals
- DRAIN all water from boats, motors, livewells and other equipment
- NEVER MOVE live fish away from a waterbody
- DISPOSE of unwanted bait in the trash
- BUY minnows from a Wisconsin bait dealer
- ONLY USE leftover minnows when either fishing with them on the same body of water or other waters if no lake/river water or other fish have been added to the container.

Gary Engstrom – Rock Lake

Official TLCA Dock Signs FOR SALE

If you have been out on any of the lakes in our chain, I am sure you have spotted these member signs on docks and piers. They are about the size of a license plate.



It has been over 20 years since these have been offered for sale, so it's time for you to get yours! and...you can choose to PERSONALIZE your sign. Instead of MEMBER, you can have, for example: LAURA AND MONTY GIFFIN. It would be fun to know where folks we meet around the lake live, so if that is of interest, you can include that information with your order! I am hoping to have orders placed over the winter and signs printed by May. The signs will be aluminum with holes drilled in the four corners and will cost between \$5-\$7 at this point. If you are interested, shoot me an email: ml.giffin.1984@gmail.com

Laura Giffin-NTL

2021 TLCA Musky Tournament

Without a fish but with plenty of stories and smiles, participants in the 2021 tournament share fish tales at the Park



Pic: Taylor Clark-STL following a long day of throwing

everything they had at the toothy critters who were stubbornly occupied with other things.

Be sure to mark your calendar for June 18, 2022 next year when they will be off their diet!

Tournament Chairmen:

Tom Rued

Archie Clark

7600 Black Forest Rd 7642 Black Forest Rd
Winchester, WI 54557 Winchester, WI 54557
715-686-2547 920-851-2066
muskydoctom@gmail.com

TLCA RECIPE CORNER:

SOUTHERN SCALLOPED CORN

1/2 cup melted butter
1 cup sour cream
1 - 16 oz. can whole corn drained
1 - 16 oz. can of creamed corn
2 eggs beaten
1 - package Jiffy Corn Bread Mix

Mix all ingredients and put in an 8 x 8 greased pan(or sprayed with Pam).
Bake at 375 degrees for 35 to 40 minutes. Enjoy

Carole Theesfeld-NTL

thetlca.org

Remember that you can post pictures, captions, lost and found and look for updates to our events- -including the July 4th meeting and Fun Day Picnic on our very own TLCA site. **thetlca.org**.
Mike

Editor's Note: Submitted articles may have been edited here and there for brevity relative to space in the Rag.

TLCA Board of Directors

If you have any questions or concerns regarding our lakes or the TLCA, please contact any one of the following

Directors:

PRESIDENT...Mike Bantz

SECRETARY...Laura Giffin

TREASURER...Gee Esslinger

ROCK LAKE REPRESENTATIVES

- Gary Engstrom
- Steve Budnik

NORTH TURTLE REPRESENTATIVES

- Susan Esslinger
- Monty Giffin

SOUTH TURTLE REPRESENTATIVE

- Tom Rued
- Emil Bertalot

HOLIDAY SHOPPING SUGGESTIONS

Embroidered: Denim Shirts \$32

Hooded Jacket-fleece lined \$38

Turtle Lake Chain Assn Hats \$15

Long sleeved T-Shirts \$18

Wind Shirts \$30

Embroidered Sweatshirts (in adult sizes-\$30 and youth sizes\$25)multiple colors

Embroidred Canvas Shopping Bags with front pocket and zippered main compartment: ONLY \$25 (compare to "thirty-one" bags)

Embroidered Fleece Jackets very warm \$33-\$48

**Call or email Julie Rued:
71 5-686-2547 or
julierued@yahoo.com**

