

SPRING

2020

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Indian Lake
Community Newsletter

Coming Attractions

ILA Annual Meeting: Saturday, July 4, 9:00 a.m.

The meeting will likely be held outside at the outdoor pavilion of the Sugar Camp Town Hall. If the outdoor pavilion is not available, we will go into the Town Hall building, which is large enough for us to practice social distancing.

Regardless of whether we meet outdoors or indoors, please (1) sit apart, (2) wear a face-mask as a courtesy to your neighbors attending the meeting, and (3) bring a lawn chair.

The meeting will include an election of officers & directors whose terms are expiring..

Directory Corrections: If you have corrections to your entry in the Indian Lake Directory, please contact Dave Noel at dgnoel@gmail.com.

Indian Lake Association

The purpose of *Indian Lake Association, Inc.* (chartered in 2005) is to preserve and protect Indian Lake and its surroundings and to enhance the water quality, fishery, boating safety, and aesthetic values of Indian Lake as a public recreational facility for today and for future generations.

Website: www.IndianLakeAssociation.com

Reminder: Dues for the Indian Lake Association are \$20.00 for the 2020-21 fiscal year. See Membership Form on the last page.



A Message from Indian Lake Association President Joe Smogor

Covid -19 and Our New Normal.

In early March, as we were waiting for the snowbanks to melt and the days to get longer, an invisible threat crept quietly into our lives. We know a lot about the Covid 19 virus now, but there are still many questions to be answered. The pandemic has had a significant effect already on the ILA. As you know, the ILA meeting over the Memorial Day weekend was cancelled, even though the directors discussed the pros and cons of conducting a virtual meeting. The directors participated in a first ever Zoom virtual meeting on May 13. It was a good lesson in listening, patience, and attempting to keep your personal comments to a minimum.

We discussed a variety of topics including: buying more ILA member signs for the fire number posts, recruiting a new treasurer, adding a new budget line items to reimburse members for association social gatherings, and how and where to hold our annual meeting in July. More information about our annual meeting will be shared when we confirm the details.

A few of the directors participated in a Webinar titled Covid -19 Impacts on Lake Organizations. The webinar highlighted some of the pros and cons of conducting lake association business without meeting face to face. It also outlined some of the legal restrictions of virtual meetings. Almost all of the citizen monitoring programs including: Clean Boats Clean Waters, Citizen Lake Monitoring, and Aquatic Invasive Species sampling were stopped temporarily due to Covid concerns, but as of June 5, the programs were given the green light with modifications. Training and refresher courses for these water quality programs have all moved into the virtual world through webinars and Zoom meetings. You too can participate in these learning opportunities. On June 24-25 there is a free virtual Zoom program titled Healthy Shorelines for Animals, Plants, and People, sponsored by the Oneida County Land and Water Conservation Department. This Zoom meeting runs from 9-12 noon each day. Click on the following link to join this meeting: <https://www.signupgenius.com/go/9040549A5A928A1F94-healthy>

The 4th of July week will bring increased boating traffic on the lake, and I want to encourage all lake users to remember to share the resource and to practice appropriate distancing while operating boats and personal watercraft. Please remember that boats and personal watercraft are restricted to a SLOW-NO-WAKE speed within 100 feet of any dock, or buoyed area, and other boats or PWCS. The passage between the peninsula at the end of Timber Drive and the large island is a SLOW-NO-WAKE area. See you on the water.

When the waters of a lake are absolutely still, the lake reflects the trees, the sky, and everything around it perfectly. At the slightest breeze, with the smallest ripple in the waters, the lake reflects nothing but itself. To see another with clarity and objectivity, one first must master stillness. The slightest breeze of judgment or interpretation from the rational mind will create a ripple that shatters awareness and returns us to ordinary perception. — Alberto Villoldo



Single Family Zoning for Indian Lake Signed into Law!

By Dave Noel and Roger Ziff

If you recall, back around 2017, the Town of Sugar Camp asked Oneida County to approve existing Indian & Sugar Camp Lake single family zoning status, even though it was not allowed within the new shoreland zoning ordinance. The County approved the request in January, 2018, conditioned on an approval from the Wisconsin Attorney General. In early January, 2019, outgoing Wisconsin Attorney General Brad Schimel determined Oneida County had the authority to approve the request of the Town. However, the approvals were still based on opinions, based on their interpretation of the new shoreland zoning ordinance.

In February, 2020, the State Senate and the State Assembly passed bills clarifying that Indian & Sugar Camp Lakes can retain their single family residential zoning status even though the Town of Sugar Camp remains unzoned.

The Governor signed the bill into law shortly thereafter, seemingly putting this question to bed for good.

This is an important outcome from the perspective of Indian Lake homeowners. This means no one can build a resort, hotel, factory or other business along Indian Lake. Indian Lake will continue to be the quiet lake we all appreciate. It will certainly help maintain our property values as well.

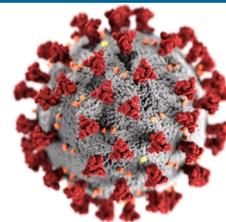
Thank you to everyone who lives on the lake and at the Town, County and State levels who helped make this possible.



Covid Up North

By Roger Ziff

We are all familiar with the usual precautions we should be taking with respect to the Covid 19 virus: stay at least 6 feet away from people, wear masks, wash our hands, etc.



However, there is a reason we need to be especially careful in the North Woods and that is the local health care system does not have the capacity to handle many patients. There are only 10 ICU beds in Vilas County, 20 in Oneida County, 4 in Langlade County and none in Ashland and Lincoln Counties. In fact, Iron, Florence and Forest Counties have no hospitals.

Furthermore, Northern Wisconsin has the oldest population in the State, so if the virus starts spreading up here, it will be a big problem. So far, there have been few cases in Vilas and Oneida Counties. But that could change.

I live in La Crosse. Like Vilas and Oneida Counties, there were few cases in La Crosse County in March, April and May. Many people in the area recently began acting like the crisis was over. But now, just in the last two weeks, the number of people testing positive for the virus has exploded in La Crosse (I am writing this on June 17). And it is not elderly people who are getting infected yet. It is people in their 20s who, it has been determined, are getting infected in bars and restaurants (and also at a local beach).

If the same thing happens in Vilas County and Oneida Counties, it will be a serious problem. So please continue to take precautions Up North.



Burn Permits

Burning permits are required by the Wisconsin DNR in Oneida County to conduct legal and responsible burning in the outdoors. Burning permits are free and easy to obtain. They encourage the public to burn safely and are proven to be effective in protecting lives, property and natural resources from the damages of wildfires.

There are a number of rules regarding burning. These can be found on the DNR website. Just type in “Burn” and “Burning Permit” to view the rules.

Note:

If you are burning in a campfire ring or fire pit with the intent to eliminate debris, a DNR burning permit is required.

However, small fires for warming or cooking purposes do not require a DNR burning permit and are allowed anytime of the day, except during Emergency Burning Restrictions.

First Ever Indian Lake Chili Cookoff

The first ever Indian Lake Chili Cookoff took place on February 29, 2020, at the Bujalski fire pit. Nine contestants submitted their chili pots in the competition. Some 30 people attended the event. The winner was John McKee. Thank you to Greg and Dawn for hosting the historic event.



Chili Cookoff (continued)

The entries



Judges



Attendees



The winner



Ten Native Plants that Really Like to Show Off!

By Patrick Goggin and Amy Kowalski from UW-SP's Lake Tides

I think of native plants like my community, a close-knit group of friends and family with whom I live and interact. Each plant has its place, where it can express its personality by supporting the plants around it and contributing to the harmony of the native plant garden. If your community is anything like mine, you know some folks [plants] demand to be noticed, and they love to be the center of attention with their gregarious attitudes and theatrical presence. These characters are bold, flashy, and brazen! I encourage you to add one or more of these ten dramatic native plants to your home garden to spice up the community.

Rose Mallow/Hibiscus

Hibiscus laevis; *H. lasiocarpus*

The large and plentiful five-inch wide blossoms of the rose mallow give your space a tropical vibe with flowers that rival Cape Cod hibiscus. It's a great focal plant for the middle of a rain garden. Naturally found in marshes, swamps, low areas along rivers, ponds, lakes, and soggy islands in the middle of waterbodies, this is a great fit for wet, fertile soil, and is not often found in highly disturbed areas.

(Likes partial or full sun and moist/wet soil)



Orange-cup/Wood Lily

Lilium philadelphicum

The flowers of this plant can be remarkably large, considering its shorter height of just 12 inches. Cross-pollinated primarily by large butterflies like swallowtails, monarchs, and great spangled fritillaries, this fragrant flower also attracts ruby-throated hummingbirds and hummingbird moths. This plant develops slowly and can grow in moist prairies found in thinly wooded bluffs to saturated fens.

(Likes partial or full sun and moist/wet soil)



Swamp Rose

Rosa palustris

This beauty can create a natural wall, climb a fence or trellis, or be pruned as a focal point in a raised bed. In addition to its fragrant flowers, the swamp rose also provides fruits for wildlife. This native can be found in swamps, marshes, and streambanks, although it won't tolerate standing water. Full sun and areas with good circulation encourage abundant flowers and disease resistance in this plant.

(Likes partial or full sun and moist/wet soil)



Glade Mallow

Napaea dioica

Growing four to eight feet in height with fragrant flowers, and leaves the size of dinner plates (12 inches wide), this native show-off needs its space. It can work well at the corners of buildings with moist/wet soils and room to spread its leaves. You can find glade mallow in wet prairies, ditches, along streams and rivers in alluvial soil, and depressions along railroads.

(Likes partial sun and moist/wet soil)



Ten Native Plants (continued)

Plantain Wood Sedge

Carex plantaginea

The broad, dark green leaves of this sedge provide year-round attraction as does its red-purple bract sheaths (lower leaves). Its seeds are a food source for various birds, as well as wild turkey and ruffed grouse chicks. This plant prefers protected areas with cool temperatures and high humidity, so you are likely to find it in northwestern Wisconsin mesic forests, alongside sugar maples, beech trees, and fern species.

(Likes partial sun and moist/wet soil)



Great Indian Plantain

Arnoglossum reniforme

This large substantial plant typically grows three to seven feet tall and is suitable for the rear of a perennial border, mixed border, native plant garden, patio area, or courtyard. Its stout, purple-red stems supports wide leaves (up to 11 inches) and flowerheads that attract carpenter bees, wasps, and flies. Great Indian plantain is naturally found in high quality wooded habitats along streams and rivers.

(Likes full sun and well-drained soil)



Tall Coreopsis

Coreopsis tripteris

Tall coreopsis lives up to its name reaching heights of nine feet, extending a beautiful spread of yellow flowers that attract a variety of beneficial bees, flies, butterflies and beetles. It is not fussy about soil type, so it's easy to grow and will propagate forming loose colonies of clonal plants, so be sure you have the space for this eye-catching native.

(Likes partial or full sun and moist/wet or well-drained soil)



Giant Solomon's Seal

Polygonatum biflorum

This plant grows to five feet with interesting vertical foliage and striking blue-black berries. The fruit is eaten by the greater prairie chicken and various woodland birds. Giant Solomon's seal prefers full to partial sun with dry to moderately moist sandy, loamy soil. It is common in a variety of open deciduous woods and prairies.

(Likes full sun and well-drained soil)

Ten Native Plants (Concluded)

Pasture Thistle/Tall Thistle

Cirsium discolor; *C. altissimum*

From seeds to thistle-down, pollen, and nectar, the pasture thistle attracts many species of birds, bees, butterflies, moths, and other beneficial insects. It can vary in size from two to seven feet, and shows off with an abundance of purple or pink flowers. Thistles are biennial, forming a ground-level rosette of leaves the first year. They reach maturity and flower in year two and then die, self-seeding to continue the cycle.

(Likes full sun and moist/wet soil)



Prairie Dock, Compass Plant, Rosinweed, and Cup-plant

Silphium terebinthinaceum, *S. laciniatum*, *S. integrifolium*, and *S. perfoliatum*

These large (3-9 feet), robust plants support many pollinators and provide stunning shows with their sunflower-like flowers. Cup-plant and rosinweed need more space to spread than prairie dock and compass plant, which are better behaved for smaller sites. These species can be found along roads and railways, as well as river and stream banks in southern wet forests.

(Likes full sun and well-drained soil)



Alternatively:
your editor's lilac. Local bee.

Foam on Wisconsin Waterways

From DNR Foam Fact Sheet as reported in UWSP's Lake Tides

People often inquire about foam floating on the surface of a lake or river. While it may look like someone was taking a bubble bath in the lake, surface water foam is a common and often natural occurrence in Wisconsin.

Where will I see foam and what does it look like?

Surface water foam can form on any waterbody when the right conditions exist. In lakes, foam tends to accumulate on windswept shorelines or when waves are high. Rivers and streams mix water naturally as they flow across the land, which often creates foam. Higher levels of organic material plus significant water turbulence can produce substantial amounts of foam both at the agitation site and further downstream as the foam drifts. Foam is commonly found in spring (increased runoff) or fall (increased decomposition) but may be encountered during any time of year.



Foam can vary in color from brilliant white to brown. The quantity of foam can vary as well, from small tufts along a wind-swept shoreline to automobile-sized masses flowing down rivers. Natural foam may appear white-colored at first, but will usually turn a tan to brownish color as it travels downstream and accumulates small particulate matter and debris.

Natural Foams vs. Synthetic Foams

Foams can develop in surface waters from natural processes, man-made pollution, or both. Foam on waterways has recently garnered attention in some communities where there are known sources of PFAS (per- and polyfluoroalkyl substances) contamination. PFAS are a large group of human-made chemicals that have been used in industry and consumer products worldwide since the 1950s. Due to their widespread use in industry and consumer products, they are also typically widespread in the environment.

Under the right conditions, where PFAS is found in surface water, foam can also contain PFAS compounds. It is impossible to tell if foam contains PFAS just by looking at its color, shape, or size. It is also very difficult to determine how PFAS concentrations in water contribute to PFAS concentrations in foam.

Is foam harmful?

Regardless of whether foam is the result of natural causes, pollution, or a combination of the two, it should not be ingested. All surface waters contain algae, viruses, bacteria, decaying organic matter, and other contaminants that, if consumed, pose a health risk to humans and pets. Surface water foam, even when it is naturally occurring, can concentrate pathogens and synthetic compounds. **Refraining from contact with surface foams is the best way to avoid accidental exposure or ingestion. Children or pets should not play in surface water foam as they are more likely to accidentally ingest it. It is not a bad idea to rinse exposed skin, clothes, or pet fur after contact.**

Indian Lake Math and Logic

Dementia Test

As a public service, the ILA Newsletter is offering this Dementia Test to enable you to check your mental status. Answers follow each question, but upside down, to prevent cheating.

1. You are a participant in a canoe race on the lake. You overtake the second person. What position are you in?

Answer 1: If you answered that you are first, then you are wrong. If you overtake the second person and you take his or her place, you are in second place! Try to do better on the second question, but don't take as much time as you took on the first question.

2. If you overtake the last person, then you are.....?

Answer 2: If you answered that you are second to last, then you are.....wrong again. How can you overtake the last person?

3. **This one must be done in your head only. Do not use paper and pencil or a calculator.**

Take 1000 and add 40 to it. Now add another 1000. Now add 30. Add another 1000. Now add 20. Now add another 1000. Now add 10. What is the total?

Answer 3: Did you get 5000? The answer is actually 4100. If you don't believe it, check it with a calculator! Maybe you will get the fourth question right...maybe...

4. Mary's father has five daughters: 1. Nana; 2. Nene; 3. Nini; 4. Nono; and ????. What is the name of the fifth daughter?

Answer 4: Did you answer Nunut? No! Of course, it isn't. Her name is Mary! Read the question again. Okay, now the bonus round. That is, a final chance to redeem yourself.

5. A mute person goes into a shop and wants to buy a toothbrush. By imitating the action of brushing his teeth he successfully expresses himself to the shopkeeper and the purchase is done. Next, a blind man comes into the shop who wants to buy a pair of sunglasses. How does he indicate what he wants?

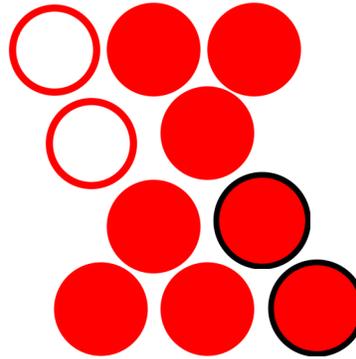
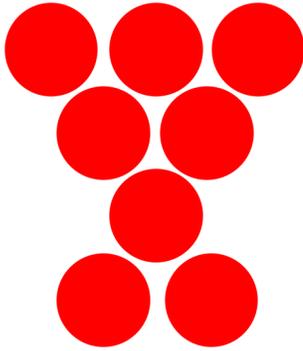
Answer 5: It's really very simple. He opens his mouth and asks for it. How did you do on the dementia test? Should you still be driving?;



Indian Lake Math and Logic

Last issue's puzzle and solution:

Eight checkers are arranged in the shape of a person holding their arms up (see diagram on left).
Move two checkers so that the person is upside-down doing a headstand (i.e., the shape is flipped 180 degrees).
(Solution on right:)



Poem by C. Kaufman



she was radiance.
shoulder blades and beaches
and orange headphones
carsick Saturdays and card games I could never win,
just like her heart.
but I think I'm okay with that.

at least I played the game:
poker face on, cards down.
and that's enough.

sometimes our calves would brush
as we sat watching movies.
and that's enough.

I was awkward and she was graceful,
I was nothing
and she was absolutely everything.

but for a summer she dealt me in.
and that is enough.

Photo Acknowledgements

Many thanks to everyone who has sent me their lake photos. The submitters of the excellent pictures in this issue are:

- Page 2 Not sure. Maybe Susan Ziff.
3 Unknown
5-6 Dawn Bujalski, Shirley Noonan, Joe Smogor
9 (bottom) Allison Ziff Polender
13 Dianne Mueller
14 Joe Smogor

Thank you. - Roger Ziff, Newsletter Editor.



Membership Form

Indian Lake Association Membership Form

Membership Year: June 1 to May 31

Annual Dues: \$20

Please make your check payable to Indian Lake Association and mail it along with this form to :

ILA Treasurer, P.O. Box 1801, Eagle River, WI 54521

Name: _____

Lake Address: _____ Lake Phone: _____

Other Address: _____

Other Phone: _____ Email Address: _____

Do you receive mail at your lake address? Yes _____ No _____

Would you like to be included in the Indian Lake directory? Yes ___ No ___

Are you interested in learning more about volunteer opportunities with the association? Yes _____ No _____

Comments or suggestions: _____

