



# SPRING

## 2021

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# Indian Lake Community Newsletter

*"A Jewel of a Lake"*

## Coming Attractions

### ILA Annual Meeting: Saturday, July 3, 9:00 a.m.

The meeting will likely be held outside at an outdoor picnic shelter at the Sugar Camp Town Hall. An alternative site may be the Town Hall building itself. Bring a lawn chair. Watch your emails for more information about the location of the meeting.

### ILA Annual Pontoon Party and Picnic:

We will once again have a pontoon party on the lake followed by a picnic. The exact date has not been finalized, but it will likely be on one of the last two Saturdays in July. Watch your emails for more details about this highlight of your social calendar.

## Record Setting Membership

We are pleased to report that the Indian Lake Association had an all-time high 74 members this past year. Thank you for helping to maintain our pristine Indian Lake!

## 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](http://www.IndianLakeAssociation.com)

**Reminder: Dues for the Indian Lake Association are \$20.00 for the 2021-22 fiscal year. See Membership Form on the last page.**



## A Message from Indian Lake Association President Joe Smogor

### Summertime Waves

A week ago, when I was out on the lake, the surface temperature was approaching 75 degrees, and the air temperature was in the high 80s. Even though it is only early June, it sure feels like summer is here. Over the last couple of weeks since the Memorial Day weekend, the boat traffic on the lake has increased significantly. People are out on the water enjoying the recreational opportunities that come with living on a lake. You don't have to be right on the water to observe this, all you have to do is to listen to the sounds coming from the lake. Did you ever notice how well that sound can travel over the water? It is especially evident when the lake is calm in the early morning or later in the evening. The physics of this is relatively simple.

The air nearest the water is cooler than air farther above the water. As sound travels slower in cool air, if sound waves from warmer air enter the cooler layer they are refracted down toward the ear of someone in a boat or on the shoreline.

If the water is calm, its flat surface allows sound waves to travel unobstructed and to reflect from the surface. Sound waves retain their energy for longer distances over calm water. Sound waves also may reflect from calm water's surface, bouncing up to the ear. Once the wave hits the natural vegetation and manmade objects on the shore the wave dissipates.

Additionally, if you are sitting quietly in a boat on calm water, there is little or no ambient noise to interfere with sound waves coming to you from a distance. So, sounds from shore may seem to be clearer, which might be confused with loudness.

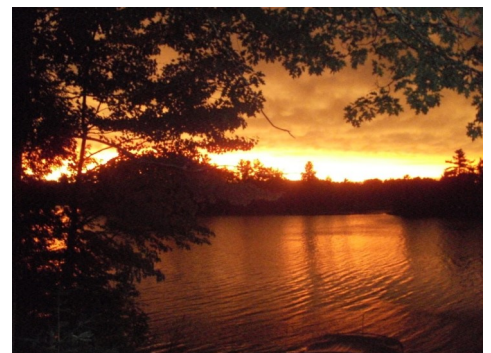
Since the air just above an open body of water is cooler than the air slightly higher up, the speed of sound is slightly lower above the water's surface. That's why sound travels further over water: less is lost up into the air, meaning more of it ends up in your ears – or your neighbors.

So, a word to the wise when on or near water: be careful. When you have a conversation on the phone or with someone in person you might be sharing it with your lake neighbors. If you are on the water, or near the shoreline, whatever you say might be heard by someone on the other side of the lake.

The same thing can happen with your music, if it is too loud. Please be respectful of your lake neighbors when turning up your music in the boat or on your shoreline. On a calm morning or evening your music can literally be heard all over the lake, and your playlist might not be appreciated by the rest of the lake community.

Since we are talking about waves, remember the “slow, no wake” law within 100 feet of the shoreline. With the high water this year, the waves can damage piers and cause excessive erosion.

See you on the water.



# May Meeting and Deputy Sheriff Report

By Roger Ziff

On May 29, 2021, the ILA held an association meeting outside at a Town Hall picnic shelter. About 30-35 people attended. After the business meeting and a pizza lunch, guest speaker Mitch Ellis, Oneida County Deputy Sheriff in charge of Recreational Safety, spoke about boating safety.

His talk focused on certain points:

1. Life jackets on children: children 13 or under must be wearing life jackets of the correct size while underway on a boat or you are subject to a penalty. This is true even for paddle boards.
2. Training: if you were born in 1989 or later, you may only operate a motor boat if you have completed an approved boating safety course.
3. Drinking: you may drink alcohol while driving a boat, but if you have a blood alcohol level over .08%, you are subject to an OWI violation.
4. Wakes: you may not operate a boat within 100 feet of a shoreline at greater than a no-wake speed. You may not operate a personal watercraft (jet ski) within 200 feet of shore at greater than a no-wake speed. That means you cannot go through the opening between the island and the peninsula on Indian Lake at greater than a no-wake speed.
5. Rafts and inflatables left out on the lake overnight must have reflectors.

He said if you see a boating violation, you can call their dispatch office at 715-361-5201.

He also brought free brochures on boating laws and safety which are available to the public.



# Shocking Indian Lake

By Roger Ziff

In May of this year, Zach Woiak, the DNR's Fishing and Management Biologist for Oneida County, and his crew came to Indian Lake to continue a study of bass and panfish.



They were repeating a study that had been conducted six years ago. They wanted to see if there have been changes in the bass and panfish populations in Indian Lake and in other northern Wisconsin lakes.

They did their study in the spring because in the spring the fish tend to stay closer to the shore. They did their study at night because the fish respond better at night.

Note that this study was different from the one on Indian Lake a couple of years ago in the fall which was a juvenile game fish study.

The way they did their study was to start at the boat landing and travel half a mile along the shore in their specialized fish shocking boat to their first stopping point. As they travelled the half mile, they did continuous shocking of the water around the boat, using nets to collect all the fish that came to the surface. The effect of the shock extends downward about 5-6' and perhaps 10-15' around the boat.

At the half mile mark, they counted and measured all fish species they had collected and recorded their data. They then traveled out toward the middle of the lake and released the fish.

They then went back to the half mile mark and continued another 1.5 miles along the shore to their second stopping point, shocking and collecting all the game fish that came to the surface as they travelled. Note that bass are considered game fish, but panfish like bluegills are not.

At this second stopping point, they were only counting, measuring, and recording game fish. They then moved out toward the middle of the lake and released those fish.

They then continued another half mile along the perimeter of the lake to their third stopping station, shocking, and collecting as they went. At the third station they counted, measured, and recorded all species again.

Finally, they travelled the balance of the perimeter of the lake (about 2.9 miles), shocking and collecting game fish as they travelled. This brought them back to the boat landing where they counted, measured, and recorded all the bass and other game fish they collected over the previous 2.9 miles.

The results of their study will be available on the internet later in the year. Spoiler alert: they did not find any muskies (contrary to 2007).

If you want to see the results of the survey six years ago, go to: (1) WI DNR webpage, (2) Fishing, (3) Publications and Survey Reports (at the bottom), (4) Spring fisheries surveys in northern WI, (5) Oneida County, (6) 2015, (7) Indian Lake.







## Recycling



Dear Neighbors: With the growing amount of trash in our world, I thought you might have an interest in where you can recycle just about anything. If you have any questions, please email me at [newtome7041@gmail.com](mailto:newtome7041@gmail.com). - Your neighbor, Shirley Noonan

### **RECYCLING IN ONEIDA AND VILAS COUNTIES**

It is advisable to call the establishments before going to the sites to find out if they are accepting drop offs. This article does not include clothing and book drop-off sites.

ART, CRAFT AND SCHOOL SUPPLIES - Sugar Camp Elementary School – 715-272-1105. Call first to see if they are accepting donations and scheduling a time to drop off your items.

CHILDREN'S MUSEUM, Eagle River. Call before dropping off – 715-479-4623. Art supplies for young children, markers, blue tape, pencils, crayons, drawing paper, clothespins, etc.

COUNTRYSIDE TRASH REMOVAL (and recyclables), Sugar Camp. Weekly or biweekly pickup. Call or text Russ for rates, etc. 715-490-2238

DON SCHARF AUTOMOTIVE & SCRAP METAL – 715-479-9597 – 870 Hwy 17S, Eagle River. Directly across road from Hedberg Well Drilling - <https://www.donscharfautomotive.com/>

EAGLE WASTE & RECYCLING - Closest location – Just west of Pick 'n Save, Eagle River – 604 Jack Frost Street. Call 715-477-0077 or browse the website for prices, hours, etc. (HOUSEHOLD BATTERIES may be dropped off for free) - <http://www.eaglewasteandrecycling.com/https://www.townofthreelakes.com/garbage-recycling/waste-transfer-recycling-site/>

ELECTRONICS RECYCLING – all proceeds go to NATH (Frederick Place, Rhinelander), Good News Project and work done in the Rhinelander/Wausau areas, July 30 (12-5) and 31 (9-5). Drop off site: Shoeders' RV & Marine. <https://www.goodnewswi.com/program-info-and-hours-ecycle/> Any questions?, just ask NATH to put you on their email list 715-369-9777.

HABITAT FOR HUMANITY – 715-420-2301 – 908 Lincoln Street - Rhinelander. They accept anything useful for home building/remodeling, furniture and working appliances, etc. Be sure to call if you need a pick up, drop off hours, etc. <https://www.habitat.org/us-wi/rhinelanders/hfh-northwoods-wisconsin>

OAK LEAF AUTO SALVAGE & SCRAP METAL – 715-362-9445 – 4208 Oak Leaf Road, Rhinelander (accept scrap metal) - <http://www.oakleafautosalvage.com/>

OIL & BATTERY RECYCLING – Check with any Auto & Battery parts' stores in Eagle River and Rhinelander.

ONEIDA COUNTY SOLID WASTE - Located 20 miles southwest of Sugar Camp off Highway K. Call 715-282-4944 or browse the website for prices, hours, etc. <https://www.co.oneida.wi.us/departments/sw/>

SUGAR CAMP ENTERPRISES - 6345 Highway 17, Marathon Gas Station. 715-272-1101. Drop off location for trash.

THREE LAKES COMPOST SITE – 1313 South Big Lake Loop Road – There is a charge for dropping off tree branches. <https://www.townofthreelakes.com/garbage-recycling/waste-transfer-recycling-site/>

## Citizen Lake Monitoring Reports - Online

By Roger Ziff

You may not be aware that Indian Lake residents participate in the DNR Citizen Lake Monitoring program.

Joe Smogor, sometimes helped by Dave Noel, regularly monitors the conditions of the lake and reports it to the DNR.

The results of their testing are available online.

If you go to the ILA website and click on “Links” at the top of the page, you will get to a list of links. Click on the link for DNR Citizen Lake Monitoring Reports—Indian Lake and you will find over 35 years of annual data regarding the state of our lake, including secchi depth data, phosphorous, and trophic state index data. In the early years, Marty Haavisto took the measurements and since 2007, Joe has done it.

If you want to know how important phosphorus levels are, a friend who lives on Lac Courte Oreilles, a large lake about 100 miles west of Minocqua near Hayward, sent me an article about his lake. It is on the edge of irreversible decline due to phosphorous. In their case the source of the phosphorous is a cranberry operation. The decline in his lake quality is already effecting sport fishing and will soon effect property values.

So thank you to Joe and Marty and Dave and anyone else who has helped with this work.

Here is a photo of Joe and Dave doing their lake monitoring chemistry tests:



# Indian Lake Shoreland Zoning Rules

Based on a draft fact sheet developed by Kathy Noel , as reported by Roger Ziff.

Indian Lake is unique in the State of Wisconsin. Indian Lake and Sugar Camp Lake are the only two lakes in the State that have zoning (D2: Single Family Residential) in a town (Sugar Camp) that is not zoned. Indian Lake is the only public lake in that situation. We are a public lake because we have a boat landing and a qualified lake association. Sugar Camp Lake does not have a boat landing, so it is considered a private lake. Sugar Camp Lake is not open to the public, therefore it cannot have a qualified lake association and cannot receive grants or other support from the State.

Indian Lake is subject to Shoreland Zoning. Shoreland Zoning applies throughout the State of Wisconsin. It covers property within 1,000 feet of the OHWM (ordinary high water mark) of a lake and/or 300 feet of a river.

Chapter 9 of the Oneida County Code contains the Zoning and Shoreland Protection Ordinance (SPO) and can be found in its entirety on the Oneida County website under Planning and Zoning. **Please refer to it and/or speak to someone in the Planning and Zoning Office for more details (715-369-6130) (zoning@co.oneida.wi.us).**

Here are some highlights from Chapter 9 Article 9 (Shoreland Protection Provisions) as Kathy and I understand them:

1. The rules apply to land within 1,000 feet of the OHWM (ordinary high water mark) of a lake (9.90 D-1).
2. Permits are required for construction (9.90 G).
3. Buildings and structures must be 75 feet back from the OHWM of a lake (9.94 A).  
Exceptions:
  - A. Boathouses: boathouses may be built within 75' subject to numerous restrictions (9.94 A-1).
  - B. Gazebos, decks, patios, and screen houses may be built within 75 feet of the water, but not within 35 feet of the water, again subject to various regulations (9.94 A-2).
  - C. Exceptions may be made for people with disabilities (9.94 AA).
  - D. Existing Exempt Structures: "grandfathered" structures may be repaired or rebuilt so long as they do not expand the footprint or go beyond the 3-D building envelope of the existing structure (9.94 B, but see 9.99).
4. Stairways, walkways, lifts and other improvements to enable access to the shore must be handled carefully to avoid damage to the lake buffer zone and are subject to rules and permits (9.94 D).
5. Impervious Surfaces. These are surfaces that do not absorb rainwater such as concrete driveways, patios, and roofs. There are limits to the proportion of your land that can be impervious. If you exceed it, there are mitigation options (9.94 F).
6. Structures cannot exceed 35' in height within 75' of the lake (9.94 G).
7. There is a vegetation buffer zone within 35' of the lake. This area is essential to the health of wildlife and the lake and to enhance scenic beauty. The removal of vegetation in this area is prohibited except in what is known as the "viewing corridor." For every 100 feet of lakeshore, you may (not must) remove trees and shrubs to make a "corridor" up to 35' wide per 100' of lakeshore to view and access the lake. If you own multiple hundreds of feet of lakeshore, your 35' per 100' corridors may be contiguous. There are many rules related to this. Please seek clarity from the Planning and Zoning Office. Once you remove old growth trees, the natural consequences cannot be undone (9.95).
8. There are rules for maintaining or expanding a "grandfathered" principal structure within 75' of the water (9.99).

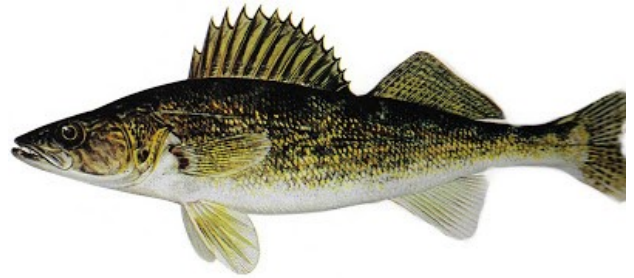
**Reminder:** This article is our interpretation of the regulations. Do not rely on it. Check with the Oneida County Planning and Zoning Office before proceeding with any changes to your property.

# Fish Mythbusters: Three Common Walleye Myths

By Max Wolter, Wisconsin DNR Senior Fisheries Biologist and Walleye Team Co-lead

*Walleye aren't just a premiere sportfish in Wisconsin, they are the premiere sportfish. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) estimates 1.8 million angler hours are spent pursuing walleye in the state annually, more than any other individual species. Some value walleye for catch-and-release, trophy, or tournament fishing, but most are going for that famed walleye fish fry. With strong appeal and lots of interest, everyone wants a great walleye population in their lake. But how realistic is that?*

We at the DNR are in the process of updating the state's walleye management plan, which dates back to 1998. An extensive public input process was conducted as a part of that plan. Through this process, we gained valuable insight into current attitudes about walleye and preferences for walleye management. We also found a lot of interesting myths and misconceptions about this species and how we manage them. Let's look at some of those myths with the hopes of creating a more informed public that can help us manage for great walleye populations in Wisconsin.



## **Myth: Any lake can become a good walleye lake.**

This myth is pervasive because it's born out of the hope that anyone can have great walleye fishing right off their own dock. In reality, it takes a fairly specific combination of habitat factors to create a great walleye population. The best walleye lakes (those that support natural reproduction and higher densities of adults) tend to be larger, deeper, and cooler. This is unsurprising when you consider that walleye are a coolwater species, and Wisconsin is actually on the southern edge of its range. The size of a waterbody is important not just because those lakes tend to be deeper, but large lakes also provide habitat diversity. Walleye need suitable habitat at all life stages, including windswept rock to spawn on, open water areas with abundant food for fry, and nursery areas for juveniles.

Deeper, and oftentimes dark-stained, water supports walleye in another key way. Walleye are low-light hunters. In fact, that's how they got their name! Walleye excel in lakes, or parts of lakes, with low light penetration. Fish biologists have termed this important area "optical habitat," and we're finding it to be an important determinant of where walleye succeed. When paired with the temperature needs of the species, we developed the term "thermal-optical habitat." Many small, shallow, clear lakes simply have insufficient thermal optical habitat to support walleye.

Examples of successful efforts to manipulate lakes to become walleye lakes are relatively rare. One of the most popular ideas is to add rock spawning reefs. When we consulted with DNR biologists around the state, we found many examples of this being attempted, but few instances where it was deemed a success. That may be because many of the other key habitat characteristics for walleye, such as depth and water clarity, are relatively fixed characteristics of a lake.

## **Myth: Stocking is just as good (or better) than natural reproduction.**

Stocking is one of the most popular fish management activities. The appeal is simple and powerful: add more walleye and we'll have great fishing! Oftentimes there is interest in stocking even when walleye are naturally reproducing. Some casual anglers believe that all walleye they catch are stocked fish.

*The walleye is named for it's opaque, cloudy-looking eye, which is caused by a layer of pigment, which helps it see in low light.*

*-National Wildlife Federation*



## Fish Mythbusters (continued)

The reality is that stocking is just one of many tools to manage a fishery. Like all tools, it is useful in certain circumstances, but not others. The DNR stocks walleye in three kinds of scenarios: research, rehabilitation, and maintenance. Research stocking is done as part of a larger study, often where we are trying to learn more about how to stock effectively or efficiently. Rehabilitation stocking is done in lakes that used to support natural reproduction. In this case, the stocking is intended to be temporary until natural reproduction resumes. Maintenance stocking is done in lakes that don't support natural reproduction, but habitat conditions are suitable for stocked walleye to survive and provide a fishery.

It is lakes with natural reproduction of walleye that generally support the highest densities of adults. There are exceptions, of course, but on average a stocked walleye population has about one third as many adults as a naturally reproducing population. If you take a moment to think about some of the great walleye fisheries in Wisconsin (Winnebago, Wisconsin River, Green Bay/Fox River, Turtle Flambeau Flowage, etc.) and across North America, virtually all are supported by natural reproduction and stocking does not occur or is minor.

In summary, we stock when we need to, and it can work to provide good fisheries. But where it is feasible, preserving or restoring natural reproduction by protecting and restoring habitat can be much more fruitful.

### **Myth: The [insert species] are eating all the walleye.**

If we're not catching (and eating) walleye, then something else must be. At least, that's where our minds go as anglers when we're having a bad day of fishing. Competition between walleye and other species or predation on walleye by other species are frequent concerns. Certainly, these kinds of fish community interactions are important to the management of a lake. But people's beliefs about who's eating who often venture into the "myth" level of misunderstanding.

*Climate change is making lakes warmer, sometimes weedier, and often clearer. That's the opposite set of conditions for walleye to succeed.*

Let's start with the big bad muskellunge. As North America's largest predatory freshwater fish, it's easy to picture a "musky" gobbling up all the little walleye in a lake. But research has shown something very different. While walleye do show up in musky diets on occasion, great musky lakes in Wisconsin are often some of the best walleye lakes as well. This doesn't mean that the two species are best buddies or that they have a symbiotic relationship. More likely, it is evidence that both species do well in the same general habitats. In most big, deep, cool lakes you'll find both species doing pretty well. It is certainly not a "one or the other" scenario.

There is a somewhat different story with largemouth bass, but even this interaction is more complicated than it may seem on the surface. Largemouth bass abundance has been increasing in many Wisconsin lakes, while at the same time walleye have decreased. There are a number of likely factors driving this relationship. Climate change is making lakes warmer, sometimes weedier, and often clearer. If you read closely above, you know that's the opposite set of conditions for walleye to succeed. Largemouth bass, on the other hand, thrive in warm, weedy lakes. While the two species may have some direct interactions, we are really seeing entire lakes shifting towards more of a home field advantage for largemouth bass. This is especially true on lakes that were already on the smaller/clearer/shallower end of the spectrum for walleye lakes.

If you are a little disheartened after reading these myths, I wouldn't blame you. But, managing expectations and setting a baseline level of understanding about the species is an important first step before the real work can begin. We'll be working hard this year to update Wisconsin's Walleye Management Plan to provide the best strategies to meet these and other challenges walleye face today. We'll also be identifying key areas where partner groups, like lake associations, can help us in our mission of making and maintaining great walleye fishing opportunities across the state. Stay tuned for more!



## Clean Boats Clean Water

### We Need Your Help: Clean Boats Clean Waters is back for 2021

The introduction of AIS (Aquatic Invasive Species) into inland state waters is a source of biological pollution that has significant negative effects on natural resources, human health, and recreational opportunities throughout the state and region. AIS may compete with native species for food and habitat and can directly and indirectly harm or displace native species. AIS can also have significant economic effects on waterfront property values, tourism, utilities and other industries.



Clean Boats Clean Waters (CBCW) is citizen involvement in watercraft inspections and monitoring for invasive species. It increases public awareness about the potential impacts of aquatic invasive species. Volunteers serve to inform and educate the public about how people can help prevent the spread of invasives by inspecting their watercraft and removing aquatic plants and animals from their boats and equipment before leaving an access site.

**Please consider becoming a volunteer member of our Indian Lake Clean Boats Clean Waters group.** We have had a core group of volunteers inspecting boats on Indian Lake for the last six years, but I would like to encourage more people to join in this effort. We need some new boat inspectors to help with this task. It is a great way to meet new neighbors on the lake and to help prevent the spread of Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS).

If you would like more information, or you would like to see how the program works, please contact Joe Smogor at 715-272-2030, or [joesmogor@gmail.com](mailto:joesmogor@gmail.com).

#### Guidance on Clean Boats, Clean Waters Watercraft Inspections During COVID-19:

- Maintain at least 6 feet of distance from others and their boats/equipment
- If you are suddenly unable to maintain 6 feet of distance from others, remove yourself to a safe location where you can observe and allow your presence and friendly wave to be a positive reminder of AIS prevention for others.
- Use a face mask when there are additional people at the landing.
- Have access to hand sanitizer (at least 60% alcohol content).
- Assist boaters/anglers with plant removal as requested.
- Offer AIS brochures, stickers, or other publications to landing visitors.



# The Ingenious Camouflage of Fish Skin

By Helen Czerski, Wall Street Journal

When you sit down to eat fish, the silvery skin glittering on the platter hardly looks like camouflage—its shininess makes it stand out from everything else. But that's just because it's hiding in the wrong place. In the ocean, those silver scales help fish to disappear into their surroundings, concealing them from predators.

The water that fish swim in isn't silvery; it ranges from inky blackness below to lighter blue above. So how did they evolve this particular form of camouflage?

Fish in the open ocean have a problem. The exact hue of the water is constantly changing, depending on the time of day, the depth and how much chlorophyll-tinged life is nearby. That's why fish aren't blue: Any particular blue hue would be the wrong one most of the time.

What a fish wants is to look exactly like the water behind it. Since that's the same color as the water in front of it, the solution is to become a mirror. Glass mirrors are made with a thin coating of metal; with fish, the reflective effect comes from stacks of super-thin plate-like crystals of the chemical compound guanine. The guanine crystals are far thinner than the wavelength of light, but a neat bit of optical physics means that if they're stacked one quarter of a wavelength apart, the overall effect is almost perfect reflection.

Normally when light is reflected it becomes polarized, meaning that the light waves all vibrate in a single plane. You can see this if you look out over a lake wearing polarized sunglasses: The glasses will filter out the light reflected from the water, because its polarization is distinctive. If fish reflected light in this way, a predator could easily detect it by spotting the polarization mismatch. But fish skin is made with a mixture of two forms of guanine crystal, which makes the polarization of the light going out match what came in.

There is one final nifty trick hidden in fish skin. Imagine a predator looking down on a fish from above and to one side. If the mirror-skin was simply wrapped around the body of the fish, it would reflect back the brighter sunlight coming from above, making the fish easily visible against the darkness below. To avoid this, the stacked guanine layers are oriented so that the mirrors are vertical everywhere on the fish, rather than lying flat against its body. As a result, a predator looking down from above only sees the reflection of the darkness below. Sadly for the fish, today's fishermen don't rely on sight to find them, so camouflage doesn't help.



## In Memory of Indian Lake Friends

### Raymond “Ray” J. Tillmann

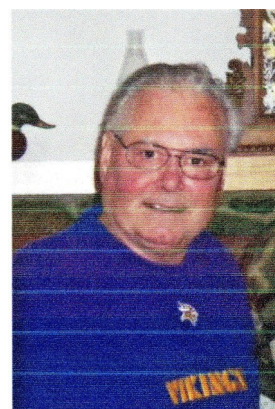
Raymond J. Tillmann, 82, passed away peacefully on January 31, 2021.

He was born on November 1, 1938, in Milwaukee. He grew up in Milwaukee and graduated from Rufus King High School. He honorably served in the United States Marines.

On June 20, 1959, he married Nancy Maier in Milwaukee. Ray worked at many jobs over the years, but found his place in Home Improvement Retail and worked at Cedarburg Lumber and Neu's for many years until retirement. Ray was a member of the Sugar Camp Lions Club. He enjoyed fishing while living up north. Ray like to watch football and loved to shoot off fireworks for the kids.

Ray left behind his wife, Nancy, of 62 years, two children, Rick (Angie) and Todd (Carol) Tillmann, four grandchildren, a great-grandson, and many other relatives and friends. He was preceded in death by his infant son, Scott.

A memorial service was held May 14 in Kewaskum.



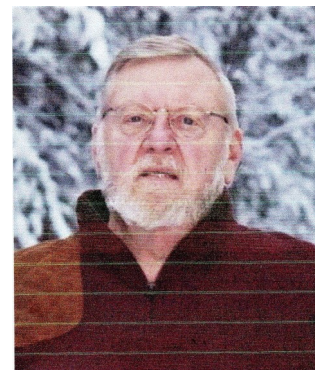
### Lyle Smith

Lyle Smith, age 67, passed away March 16, 2021, at home in Sugar Camp. Lyle was married to Pam for 49 years. They have one son Alan (Mindy) Smith and three grandchildren.

Lyle was a best friend to many. If you were feeling down, he had a story to put a smile on your face. He always had a new story, a new fact or a new recipe. He kept his grandkids and son in the kitchen all the time making new concoctions and teaching them so many new things. Lyle was a steady rock to lean on. When you needed to take a breather, he would always have your back and help you through any struggle. Through thick and thin he would hold your hand and give you the motivation to get through anything. He made many lifelong friends, making an impact on every person he met with a story they would never forget. Lyle was as humble as they come.

He served in the army for three years and after he returned home he started his career as a gunsmith, something he was well known for. He later worked for Gander Mountain. He shared his knowledge with anyone who asked, whether it was on how to make the perfect sausage or how to replace your rifle trigger. He enjoyed the outdoors and would go hunting or fishing any chance he got.

A celebration of his life was held at the Sugar Camp Town Hall on June 5.





## Indian Lake Math and Logic

1. Shown below are 10 shovels grouped in a 1, 2, 3, 4 pattern from left to right. By only moving one shovel, change the pattern so it is 1, 2, 3, 4 from right to left.



2. Diane's odometer shows five different digits, none of which is zero: (a) the first plus the second equals the third digit; (b) the third times two plus the second equals the fifth; (c) the second times two equals the first; (d) the first times four equals the fourth; and (e) the fourth minus the second equals the fifth. How many miles does her odometer show?



### Last issue's puzzles and solutions:

1. Mrs. Ziff, a teacher, gave five students a make-up science test. There were five questions on the test. However, after grading the tests, she lost the answer sheet and her grade book. She does remember that someone got all five correct, someone got only four correct, someone got only three correct, somebody else got only two correct, and one person got only one answer right. She doesn't know which student received which score. Here are the test papers:

Andy: (1) loons, (2) canoes, (3) alligator, (4) frogs, (5) fish.

April: (1) ducks (2) kayaks, (3) alligator, (4) turtles, (5) fish.

Bryn: (1) loons, (2) kayaks, (3) crocodile, (4) turtles, (5) birds.

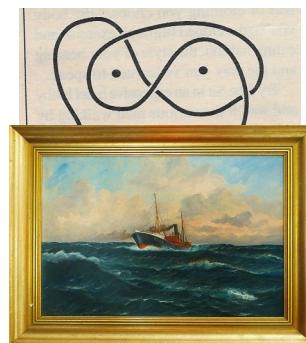
Max: (1) loons, (2) canoes, (3) alligator, (4) turtles, (5) fish.

Lily: (1) ducks (2) kayaks, (3) crocodile, (4) turtles, (5) birds.

What were the correct answers? Max got all five right.



2. How could you hang a string (attached to a picture on the top left and right) over two nails on the wall in such a way that if either nail came off the wall, the picture would fall to the floor?



## Poems

### The Summer I Was Sixteen

By Geraldine Connolly

The turquoise pool rose up to meet us,  
its slide a silver afterthought down which  
we plunged, screaming, into a mirage of bubbles.  
We did not exist beyond the gaze of a boy.

Shaking water off our limbs, we lifted  
up from ladder rungs across the fern-cool  
lip of rim. Afternoon. Oiled and sated,  
we sunbathed, rose and paraded the concrete,

danced to the low beat of "Duke of Earl".  
Past cherry colas, hot-dogs, Dreamsicles,  
we came to the counter where bees staggered  
into root beer cups and drowned. We gobbled

cotton candy torches, sweet as furtive kisses,  
shared on benches beneath summer shadows.  
Cherry. Elm. Sycamore. We spread our chenille  
blankets across grass, pressed radios to our ears,

mouthed the old words, then loosened  
thin bikini straps and rubbed baby oil with iodine  
across sunburned shoulders, tossing a glance  
through the chain link at an improbable world.



### Baseball's Sad Lexicon

By Franklin Pierce Adams

These are the saddest of possible words:  
"Tinker to Evers to Chance."  
Trio of bear cubs, and fleetier than birds,  
Tinker and Evers and Chance.  
Ruthlessly pricking our gonfalon bubble,  
Making a Giant hit into a double –  
Words that are heavy with nothing but trouble:  
"Tinker to Evers to Chance."

## 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 Marty Haavisto

3 Shirley Noonan

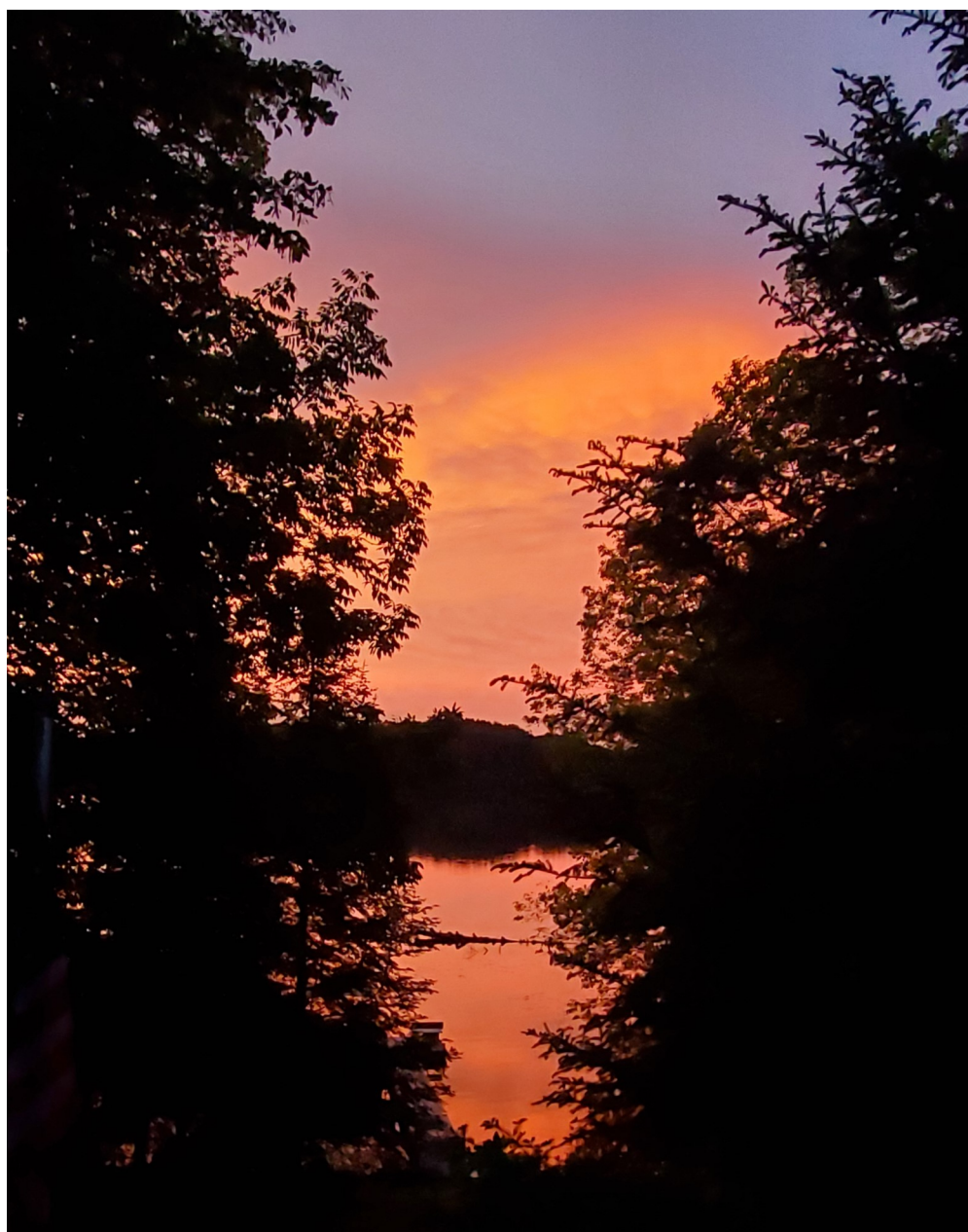
6 Joy Smogor

10 Marty Haavisto

16 Joe Bartholomew - post storm sky.

Thank you. - Roger Ziff, Newsletter Editor.

PS Please, please send more photos to [cziff@charter.net](mailto:cziff@charter.net).



# Membership Form

## Indian Lake Association Membership Form

Membership Year: July 1 to June 30

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: \_\_\_\_\_

## Odds and Ends

1. **Indian Lake Spirit-wear Clothing:** Joy Smogor suggests going to a store like Kohl's or Walmart and buying a clothing item and then see Diane at Best Embroideries in Rhinelander to be stitched. The cost may be around \$10.
2. **Indian Lake Facebook Site:** One of our neighbors created an Indian Lake Facebook site. Now you can post your own lake-related pictures, notices and comments. Search for "Indian Lake—Sugar Camp, WI." It is a private site only open to residents and family.
3. **Indian Lake Website:** For much more information about Indian Lake, go to our ILA website at indianlakeassociation.com.
4. You can donate old newspapers, sheets, blankets, towels and t-shirts to **Wild Instincts Rehab** to help them rehab injured animals. They are located a little northeast of Rhinelander. Their website is [www.wildinstinctsrehab.com](http://www.wildinstinctsrehab.com).

