

IDA LAKE ASSOCIATION

NEWSLETTER

June 2011

Website: www.lakeida.org

EmailI: president@lakeida.org

Welcome from your President

We've had HOT, we've had COLD, now comes the beautiful summer weather we always enjoy on Lake Ida. The worms have been sprayed, water testers and monitors are out working for you and we are looking forward to a colorful 4th of July Boat Parade! Thank you for a great turnout at our Spring meeting – we address some of your concerns in this newsletter and are working on making the Fall meeting very special. We now have vacancies for four district directors (out of 34) – please volunteer and ..

Enjoy beautiful Lake Ida! -- Dian Lopez

3rd Annual 4th of July Boat Parade

See the enclosed flier for details of our Annual Boat Parade. Last year we had over 50 boats. Come join us!

Ida Lake Association Director Vacancies

As you can see from the newsletters and from the annual spring meeting held last month on May 28th, the ILA is pretty busy. We do need your help. In addition to attending the two annual meetings and paying your annual dues, we do need volunteers to get the work done. We have 4 vacancies for District Directors or Co-Directors in Districts 2, 4, 7, and 10. Please contact your current District Director or president@lakeida.org if you are interested and willing to help out.

3rd Annual Viking Sportsmen Fish Fry

Help the Viking Sportsmen raise funds to help us stock walleye in Lake Ida. Next Thursday and Friday, June 16 and 17, come to Pete's County Market Parking Lot and enjoy fish, beans, coleslaw and bottled water for only \$6. The fish fry lasts from 11am to 2 pm each day. Show the Viking Sportsmen that we appreciate their help and enjoy the fish!

Floating Bogs

Many Minnesota lakes have areas of floating bog that are primarily composed of emergent aquatic vegetation or wetland vegetation, most commonly, cattails. During periods of high water, pieces of bog often break loose and float around the lake, coming to rest wherever the wind happens to take them.

It is *not* legal for a landowner to push floating bogs that have become lodged on their in-lake equipment or property back out into the lake. This is neither legal nor safe.

Owners of property where a floating bog has lodged may remove it from the water under permit from the DNR. There is no fee for permits of this type. Removal of a floating bog requires that the landowner follow applicable aquatic plant management rules (MR 6280), including use of legal means and methods of removal, and proper disposal of the material.

Once issued, the same permit from the DNR will allow the property owner to relocate the bog if desired (instead of removing it from the lake). If relocation is selected, there are 2 options included in the permit: 1) relocate it back to where it came from (or appears to have come from), or 2) relocate it adjacent to a consenting property owner. In either relocation case, the permittee must securely anchor the floating bog in place – commonly achieved by using

wood stakes driven through the bog and into the lakebed.

A permit is required for control of an attached bog or other emergent vegetation (permit application fees apply).

Lakeshore property owners with questions regarding floating bogs or other aquatic plant management issues may call Leslie George at the Glenwood Fisheries Office at 320-634-4573."

Lake Ida Water Quality

RMB Environmental Laboratories does research and analysis for water quality for the State of Minnesota. Reports by lake are available (See <u>Links</u> on www.lakeida.org if you would like more detailed information. RMB reported on the following four factors (most recent tests on 9/12/2010).

- <u>Phosphorous</u> =20ug/L*, which showed no significant trend since 1997. Average for the Northern Hardwood Forest area around us is 23-50ug/L. Phosphorus is food for plants and algae, so the more phosphorus there is in the lake, the more plants and algae can grow. Phosphorus can enter the lake through runoff from agriculture, fertilized lawns, erosion, manure, improperly maintained septic systems, leaf and yard litter, and many other sources.
- <u>Chlorophyll-a</u> =7ug/L* which is increasing indicates decreasing water quality. Average for the Northern Hardwood Forest area around us is 5-22ug/L. Chlorophyll-a is the pigment that makes plants and algae green. Chlorophyll-a is measured in lakes to determine algal concentration. A high measurement of chlorophyll-a means that there is a large amount of algae in the lake.
- Secchi disk reading (water transparency) = 9 ft which is lower than some years but not a significant trend. Average for the Northern Hardwood Forest

area around us is 5-10.5 feet. We have a group of volunteers from Lake Ida whom take measurements with the Secchi disks four times a year.

Mean TSI (trophic state index) value= 45 with a decreasing trend of water quality. A value of 45 on a scale of 0-100 is in the "inbetween stage" where the number of aquatic plants algae increases due to higher phosphorous levels. "Water is moderately clear most of the summer. May be 'greener' in late summer."

Mean TSI is not synonymous with water quality. "Water quality is subjective and depends on how you intend to use the water body", according to RMB.

* "ug/L is micrograms per liter or "parts per billion."

May 2011 Newsletter Mailing Issues

We had some quality issues with the mailing of our last newsletter, and some members received their newsletter pretty battered in the U.S. mail. We used a bulk mailing which saved us quite a bit of money, but we do want to deliver a quality product. We are working with the printer to remedy the situation for the next mailing. Please contact newsletter@lakeida.org if there is any problem when you receive the next mailed newsletter in August.

Suggestions, Comments, or Complaints:

• Suggestions, comments, or complaints are always welcome. Please just email:

newsletter@lakeida.org

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