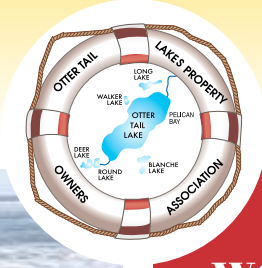


Lakeshore News

The Official Newspaper of Otter Tail Lakes Property Owners Association

May 2023
Vol. 53, No. 2



Otter Tail Lake just above the river outlet, April 2023
Photos Submitted By: Tom Kuder



Mist rises above the Otter Tail River, March 2023
Photos Submitted By: Tom Kuder

OTLPOA donation to the two very worthwhile volunteer departments

Battle Lake Fire Dept. Chief is Derek Tysdal *Rescue Squad Commander is Nic Drusch*



Looking out south east from the dam on Blanche Lake. Ice is slowly melting

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Snow Gone In One Week Comparison

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Volume 53, No. 2 | May 2023 | Battle Lake, MN 56515

OTTER TAIL LAKES PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION (OTLPOA) MISSION STATEMENT

The object and purpose of this corporation shall be to promote the community welfare and civic development of all areas of Otter Tail County bordering on or approximate to the shoreline of Otter Tail Lake and such other land areas further removed therefrom as its members shall from time to time determine, and to assist the property owners within said area in the preservation of their civic areas and those of Otter Tail Lake itself, including the planting and promulgation of fish therein and the protection and preservation of wildlife on the land areas adjacent to Otter Tail Lake as may be determined by the members, to promote and develop the horticultural development of the areas described, to promote the cultural and social lives of the inhabitants of said area and to provide a vehicle by which legal or political problems common to the areas and the inhabitants thereof, including tax problems, may be resolved in any manner provided by law for the common welfare of the members of this corporation; and to that and this corporation may acquire by purchase or other means such real or personal property as may be necessary in carrying out its stated objectives and to mortgage or sell or exchange the same and to do any and all other acts permitted by the laws of the State of Minnesota in furtherance of its stated purposes.

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president's corner

Roger Anderson | OTLPOA President



Hello to all of our wonderful members!

I don't have to remind you that Ottertail County has experienced a long and eventful winter with many storms and several feet of snow. As winter continues to linger, we are all looking forward

to spring warming up and melting the overwhelming amounts of snow. Many, if not most, of Otter Tail County lakes still have ice. I'm sure that local fisherman are saying their prayers that ice will be out in time for fishing opener on May 13.

As we get closer to the boating and fishing season, we must be reminded that it is each of our responsibilities to clean and drain our boats and dispose of unused bait. We cannot emphasize this enough. The spread of aquatic invasive species (AIS) continues to plague our lakes and rivers. The future of clean lakes and rivers is in our hands; please do your part to help.

The fishing opener will soon be upon us! I encourage you to visit the DNR website at <https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/fishing/index.html> to review recent changes, bag limits and a list of infested lakes and rivers.

You should have already received your membership renewal letter. We hope you will continue to support our efforts and encourage your friends, neighbors and family members to become involved as well. Please visit our website at <https://www.otlpoa.com/> and click on membership to join. Thank you for your support in keeping our area lakes and rivers clear and clean. Continue to be good stewards of our lakes and have a great spring!

HELP US GROW OUR WALLEYE POPULATION BY ONLY KEEPING 14"-19" WALLEYES.

PLEASE RELEASE SMALLER/LARGER FISH.

ALSO, LIMIT YOUR BAG TO 4 FISH RATHER THAN 6 FISH

Thank You
OTTER TAIL LAKES
PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION

**MARK YOUR
Calendars**

**2023
Board
Meeting
Dates**

OTLPOA MEETING

May 25th | June 22nd | July 27th | Aug. 24th | Sept. 28th | Oct 26th

OTTERTAIL CITY COMMUNITY CENTER Meeting at 6:30pm

2023 Calendar of Events

May 11	Walleye, Sauger & Northern Pike Opener
May 25	OTLPOA Board Meeting
June 3	Lake Region Run (Fergus Falls)
June 3	Muskellunge Opener
June 3	City wide cleanup day (Ottertail City)
June 9	Hazardous waste mobile collection (Ottertail City)
June 9-10	Summerfest (Fergus Falls)
June 10	Running Wild Trail Run, Maplewood State Park
June 14	18th Turtle Fest (Perham)
June 22	OTLPOA Board Meeting
July 7	Lund Mania Fishing Tournament 8am-5pm
July 7-8	Pelican Fest
July 7-9	Henning Festival
July 8-9	Phelps Mill Arts Festival
July 14	Relay for Life of East Otter Tail County (Perham)
July 13	Shop Move'n Groove (Downtown Fergus Falls)
July 15	Ottertail Annual Auction
July 15	Ottertail Business & Community Association Annual Auction
July 19-22	West Ottertail County Fair (Fergus Falls)
July 20-23	East Ottertail County Fair (Perham)
July 21-23	Wenonga days
July 27	OTLPOA Board Meeting
Aug. 3-5	WE Fest (Detroit Lakes)
Aug. 4-6	Parkers Prairie Falls Festival and Bull Ride
Aug. 5-6	Perham Crazy Days
Aug. 11-13	Vergas Loony Days
Aug. 11	Rod and Gun Club Demo Derby (Ottertail City)
Aug. 12	Otter Fest (Ottertail City)
Aug. 24	OTLPOA Board Meeting
Aug. 25-26	Barnsville Potato Days
Sept. 28	OTLPOA Board Meeting

EVENTS SUBJECT TO CHANGE.

To submit an event, please contact us at: results@themidweek.com

Minnesota Fishing Regulations



General Fishing Regulations: Bait

Can I use bait in Minnesota waters?

- You can fish with a variety of live or dead bait including worms, night crawlers, insects and larva. If you are fishing with minnows or leeches, a number of restrictions apply.
- If you chose to keep your bait when done fishing, you must exchange water in bait buckets with tap or bottled water prior to leaving any water body, except when you are fishing through the ice. The exception for ice fishing does not apply when fishing on VHS-infested waters.
- You cannot dispose of unwanted minnows and leeches in Minnesota waters. Unused bait, including night crawlers, should be put in the garbage. See pages 24-26.
- You cannot use whole or parts of game fish, goldfish or carp for bait.
- You may not take bait from infested waters, except bullhead, sucker, mooneye, goldeye and sheepshead may be taken by hook and line from infested rivers for personal use as bait for fishing on the same infested river where the bait was taken. This bait may not be transported live from or off the river.

What are the rules for live minnows and leeches?

- You cannot transport more than 12 dozen minnows or leeches without a commercial minnow license.
- You cannot import live minnows or leeches into Minnesota for use as bait.
- If you want to take your own live minnows and leeches, see general fishing regulations relating to other species.

What are the rules for live suckers?

Suckers 12 inches and shorter are considered minnows and regular bait rules for minnows apply. However, suckers longer than 12 inches may only be transported alive if they are in containers that are not livewells or other parts of a boat and only if bought from a licensed commercial vendor. You must have a valid sales receipt from the vendor on your person.

What are the rules for live bullheads?

- Live bullheads, regardless of size, may not be transported north of Minnesota Highway 210.
- Bullheads must be transported in a container with a locking lid to prevent escape.
- Bullheads less than 7 inches in length are considered minnows and may be possessed in any quantity but may not be transported north of Minnesota Highway 210.
- You may take and possess bullheads, 7-10 inches in length, for use as live bait. They are counted as part of your daily and possession limit of 100.
- Legal methods of taking bullhead are dip net, angling or minnow seines.

What rules apply to dead bait from a state other than Minnesota?

- All imported dead bait must be labeled, and you must keep the labeling on your person when angling with that bait. Bait includes fish such as cisco or smelt, aquatic worms, amphibians, invertebrates and insects that are lawful to use for bait.

You can only use imported dead bait if:

- The bait is from water bodies with negative fish health certification or the bait has been preserved under a Minnesota DNR bait preservation permit.
- You keep labeling from imported bait on your person when angling with that bait.

What rules apply to dead bait from Minnesota?

- Dead bait originating in Minnesota and harvested under a commercial minnow license must be labeled if it is smelt, cisco or a VHS-susceptible species. You must keep the labeling on your person when angling with that bait.
- If you are using rainbow smelt and cisco as bait, it must be preserved and have been harvested, packaged and labeled under a commercial license from a water body that has not tested positive for VHS.
- To legally preserve bait, you must have a bait preservation permit from the Minnesota DNR.
- You must keep labeling from preserved bait on your person when angling with that bait.
- Freezing is not a bait preservation method.

Where can I get more information about bait?

Check the **Other Species** section of the online regulations or contact the Minnesota DNR Information Center at 651-296-6157.

Source: <https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/fishing/regs.html?topic=general§ion=bait>

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Raising Chickens For Eggs

Source: <https://extension.umn.edu/small-scale-poultry/raising-chickens-eggs>

Quick Facts

- Raising backyard chickens can be a rewarding experience and a great way to teach kids about nature, agriculture and responsibility of caring for animals.
- Hens begin laying at around six months of age and can continue for five to 10 years, with peak production occurring in the first two years.

Breeds

There are a wide a variety of chicken breeds, developed for egg production, meat production or good looks. While many breeds are adaptable to a backyard setting, certain breeds are better than others for backyard conditions. Medium to large breeds are good for cold winters. A mellow temperament and good egg laying are also pluses. If you see reference to a bantam bird, that is a small version of any particular breed. It will look the same but be smaller.

Diet

Chickens are omnivores. They eat grains, fruits, vegetables and insects. Chickens should typically be fed a prepared feed that is balanced for vitamins, minerals and protein. A healthy laying hen diet should also contain crushed oyster shell for egg production and grit for digestion. A 6-pound hen will eat roughly 3 pounds of feed each week.

They love fruit and vegetable scraps from the kitchen and garden as well as bread. Scratch-cracked corn and oats are a nice treat for the chickens that does not supply all their nutritional needs but is fine in moderation.

Feed consumption may increase in the winter when they burn more calories, and it may decrease in the heat of the summer. A critical part of a chicken's diet is continual access to clean, fresh water. This is especially true in the summer as they cool themselves by panting.



Quality feed and clean water will help keep birds healthy and productive

Housing

A quality coop is essential to backyard chicken production. Coops must provide protection from the weather and predators.

Layers need nest boxes — one per 4 to 5 birds. Chickens are descended from jungle birds, which means they like to be up high, so a place for them to roost is important.

There should be a well-insulated area with a light bulb or heat lamp for the winter months as well as ventilation for fresh air. Be sure to have a minimum of 3 to 5 square feet per bird, including outdoor space.

There is an endless variety of coop designs with just as much range in cost. Find a design that provides easy access and otherwise suits your situation. There are many books and websites with coop designs.

Predators

Their main predators are raccoons, rats, owls, hawks and cats. An enclosed space for chickens to stay at night is essential to their protection. Ensure that the coop is free of small holes for predators to sneak in. The space should be free of unnecessary objects like woodpiles or equipment, as they attract predators.

Daily care

Chickens need to be fed and water changed daily. They need to be let out of the coop each morning and put into the coop at dusk each night to protect them from predators. Eggs should be picked up twice a day. The coop and pen should be cleaned out weekly to maintain sanitation and odor control.

Bird health

Healthy birds will be active and alert with bright eyes. They will be moving around — pecking, scratching and dusting — except on hot days when they will find shade. Chickens that are healthy and active will also talk and sing quietly throughout the day.

As far as laying and eating habits, each chicken is different, so monitor each chicken to get a feel for her normal production and consumption. Healthy droppings will be firm and grayish brown, with white urine salts. Roughly every tenth dropping is somewhat foamy, smellier than usual and light brown.

Chickens raised in backyard settings generally stay healthy and are not easily susceptible to diseases. The easiest way to find disease in chickens is to know what a healthy bird looks like. When a chicken isn't acting normal, for instance if she doesn't run to the food as usual or she wheezes or sneezes, start investigating.

Possible causes of illness to chickens

Infectious (invasion by another organism)	Noninfectious (nonbiological in origin)
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Bacteria• Mold and fungi• Parasites• Viruses	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Chemical poisoning• Hereditary defects• Nutritional deficiencies• Unknown causes

Credit: Storey's Guide to Raising Chickens by Gail Damerow

Sanitation

An important element to bird health is sanitation. In order to maintain a clean, healthy environment, the coop and outdoor area should be cleaned out weekly or as needed to control manure and odor build up. Feeders and waterers should be regularly cleaned and disinfected. Dust baths should be available, as they help control mites. It is important that at least once a year, usually in the spring, a thorough cleaning is done on the coop and yard. Also cleaning before introducing new birds to the area will limit the spread of disease. A fall cleaning is also helpful with mite control over winter.

During this cleaning, safety precautions must be taken in dealing with dust. Wear a dust mask and mist the walls surrounding the area to control dust movement. Inhalation of dried chicken manure can be harmful to humans. Rake and clean out the yard. All feeders should be removed and bedding completely cleared out. It is important to remove dust and cobwebs from corners of the coop. The inside of the coop needs to be disinfected — including troughs, perches and nests. To disinfect, use one-tablespoon chlorine bleach to one gallon boiling water.

Learn how to prevent disease in your poultry with biosecurity.

Manure management

Chicken manure is made up of feed residue, intestinal bacteria, digestive juices, mineral by-products from metabolic processes, and water. In fact, 85 percent of chicken droppings, by weight, is water. This leads to issues with humidity and odor. So what are the options for managing manure?

One option is to complete thorough cleanings of the coop more than once a year. This will control the odor and fly populations.

Another option is to pasture the chickens. Moveable shelters are a valuable tool for pasturing chickens and reducing cleaning time. Simply move the location of the house when manure begins to build up. It offers new space for chickens to graze and peck, and it provides free fertilizer for the lawn!

A third option is composting. Composting can be done right in the chickens' bedding. To start this process, lay down about 4 inches of bedding. Regularly stir up the bedding to prevent clumping, and add fresh bedding until it is 10 inches deep by winter. Continue this process until the bedding gets 12 to 15 inches deep. At this depth, composting actively begins and after 6 months can kill harmful bacteria. This composting releases heat, which keeps chickens warm in cooler months and attracts natural fly predators. To maintain the compost, it must be stirred regularly to prevent crusting. The same process can be done outside of the coop in a separate bin.

Egg production

Hens begin laying at around six months of age and can continue for five to 10 years with peak production occurring in the first two years. They will lay roughly six eggs each week. Egg production drops each year when the hens molt (replace their feathers in the early fall) and as daylight hours are lost. Hens need at least 12 to 14 hours of light each day to continue laying eggs. A regular light bulb is sufficient to supply this light.

Regulations

There are several regulations that you may encounter with chicken ownership. Raising chickens in the backyard may require a permit from your city, and each has different requirements and restrictions. It is not legal in some cities to keep poultry. Some cities may also limit the number of animals you can keep.

If you begin selling eggs or meat, you will encounter additional regulations. The Minnesota Department of Agriculture Dairy and Food Inspection Division manages and enforces these.

Purchasing birds

There are several places to purchase chickens. You can order from major hatcheries online. There are also many individuals breeding and selling poultry. Local farm supply stores may also order them for you.

Service Directory



Photos Submitted By: Becky Kemling

Maplewood State Park



PARK HIGHLIGHTS

- Camping
- Fishing
- Hiking
- Horseback Trails

HORSE CAMPING:

Campsites in the equestrian campgrounds can be reserved by phone or online. Some sites are able to accommodate additional campers (up to three). Please contact the park for approval. To reserve by phone, call 866-85PARKS.

FIREWOOD RESTRICTIONS INFORMATION:

Minnesota has enacted legislation that restricts firewood being brought to or used on DNR lands. Complete information and lists of vendors and locations where approved firewood is available are posted on the DNR Web site.

BIRDERS:

Bird Checklist available on our website for Maplewood State Park.



- The maple forest turns brilliant shades of orange, gold, and red in the fall.
- Eight major lakes and many ponds offer water lovers places to swim, fish, boat, and simply relax.
- Lake Lida has a sandy beach and large picnic areas for visitors.
- Drive along the scenic route to observe the wildlife: the park is host to 150 bird species and 50 species of mammals.
- The extensive trail system attracts hikers, horseback riders, and cross-country skiers.
- The only entrance to the park is located off highway 108 east of Pelican Rapids.

Lodging

- Camper Cabins, 5 cabins. Three year-round cabins with electricity; one of these is wheelchair accessible. Also one seasonal cabin with electricity and one seasonal cabin without electricity. The accessible cabin sleeps 5; the other four cabins sleep 6. Pets not allowed. More information on camper cabins.

Recreation Facilities

- Picnic Area with picnic shelter
- Picnic Shelter Open Shelter Available for rent.
- Golf Course 3 within 10 miles

Camping

- Drive-in Sites, 71 sites
- Electric Sites, 32 sites
- RV Length Limit 50' Length is measured from front of tow vehicle to rear of vehicle being towed.
- Backpack Sites, 3 sites
- Horse Camp, 24 sites, 200 Maximum Capacity. For reservations, contact the state park reservation service by phone or online. Some sites are available on a first-come, first-served basis.
- Group Camp, 1 Site - Accommodates up to 30 people. Site located in a remote, semi-wooded area between Bass and Beers Lakes. Vault toilets available. Water is approximately ½ mile away. Drive-in site that will accommodate tents, small trailers, or campers.

When staff are present, the Ranger Station will be open intermittently open for window service. No official office hours currently available. Use the self-registration kiosk at the park office. Leave a message if you get our voicemail, and we'll call you back.

39721 Park Entrance Rd., Pelican Rapids, MN 56572

E-mail: maplewood.statepark@state.mn.us

218-863-8383 • www.dnr.state.mn.us/state_parks/maplewood

The park entrance is located 7 mi. east of Pelican Rapids on State Hwy 108.

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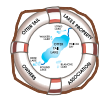
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find us online!
www.otlpoa.com



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Otter Tail Lakes Property Owners Association Inc.

2023 Membership (Check one)

Property Owner Member: _____ **Associate Member:** _____
(Owners Lake Property) (Does not own lake property or shares ownership)

Name of Property Owner living

at lake property address: _____

Address of Property _____ House/Street # _____
(this is the blue house number/street for your lake home) City/State/Zip _____

Summer "mailing" address (5/15 – 8/30): _____ House/Street # _____
(must be valid US Postal deliverable address) City/State/Zip _____

Winter mailing address (9/1-5/15): _____ House/Street # _____
City/State/Zip _____

Email: (please print legibly) _____
Notification of date for tent caterpillar/worm spraying, updates of possible lake changing issues, etc. (If you don't personally have an email address, you can substitute one for a family member who will let you know of these notifications).

Annual Dues (Jan.-Dec.)

• **Membership \$35.00**
• **Foundation \$10.00**
• **Worm Payment \$30.00**
Includes \$10 donation to OTLPOA Foundation \$ **75.00**

Additional support for the Foundation (tax deductible)

\$10.00 _____ **\$20.00** _____ **\$50.00** _____ **Other** _____ \$ _____

The OTLPOA Foundation was established to obtain financial resources to maintain water quality for recreation, fishing, and enjoyment when Government resources are not provided.

(Total enclosed) \$ _____

Make check payable to: OTLPOA and mail to: PO Box 21, Battle Lake, MN 56515

Or visit www.OTLPOA.com to pay by credit card (under the membership section)

How can the association better serve you? (On another sheet of paper)

What lake related topic or issue is most important to you? How do you think our Association can help?

WHAT DOES A MEMBERSHIP INCLUDE?

Five issues of Lakeshore News

Lakeshore directory that is published every two years

Continental breakfast at the Annual Meetings

Representation at Minnesota Lakes & Rivers -&- Coalition of Lake Associations (which includes water testing of our lakes)

Establishment of AIS monitoring system (ILIDS)



Common Walleye Stocking Questions

Q: What’s the difference between stocking walleye fry and stocking walleye fingerlings?

A: It’s more cost effective to stock fry (mosquito-sized walleyes) than fingerlings (4 to 6-inch walleyes), so we stock fry most often. Sometimes a fisheries manager will stock fry in the spring and then check back in the fall to se what proportion survived to reach fingerling size. If not enough did, then supplemental fingerlings may be stocked that fall.

Another difference is that fry stocking is more variable-some years are booms; some are busts. Fingerling stocking results tend to be more consistent.

Q: How long does it take a stocked fish to reach catchable size?

A: It takes several years for the tiny walleyes stocked each spring or fall to reach 1 pound, or about 14 inches. Warmer, southern lakes have longer growing seasons, so walleyes grow more quickly there than in the north.

Lake Region	Time to Reach 1 lb.
South	3-4 years
North	4-5 years
Northern Border	5-6 years

Q: How many fish get stocked in a lake?

A: Most lakes that are stocked receive an average of 1,000 fry or 1 pound of fingerlings per littoral acre (a surface area less than 15 feet deep). To come up with specific stocking levels and rates, local fisheries managers consider a wide range of factors. These include walleye growth rate, survival, and mortality; lake type, forage base, and amount of natural reproduction; and public requests for stocking.

Q: Why are some lakes stocked with more walleyes than other lakes?

A: Bigger stocked lakes generally get more fish than smaller lakes. Stocking levels can vary however, depending on factors such as the amount of prey available and lake productivity. For example, lakes that have lots of yellow perch generally can support more walleye stockings than lakes that don’t.

Q: Why does the DNR stock lakes every other year rather than yearly?

A: A generation of walleyes stocked or hatched one year (called a year class) will eat much of the food needed by the next year class. This phenomenon is called year class suppression.

Source: <https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/fisheries/management/stock.html#:~:text=Stocking%20has%20helped%20restore%20the,were%20deemed%20undesirable%20and%20removed>.

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Composting In Home Gardens

Source: <https://extension.umn.edu/managing-soil-and-nutrients/composting-home-gardens#compostable-materials-882312>

Composting is a process that allows naturally occurring microbes to convert yard waste, such as leaves and grass clippings, to a useful organic soil amendment or mulch.

Gardeners have used compost for centuries to improve their soil and help plant growth. Incorporating compost into light, sandy soil helps it hold both moisture and nutrients while adding it to heavy soil improves drainage.

Different yard waste conditions affect how well you compost. The microorganisms responsible for decomposition need oxygen, water and nitrogen.

Particle size also affects efficiency. The smaller the plant pieces, the more rapidly they will break down. Use a shredder or power mower to chop up leaves and small twigs before adding them to the pile.

Compostable Materials

Many organic materials are compostable besides grass and leaves:

- Coffee grounds
- Eggshells
- Faded flowers
- Fruit and vegetable scraps
- Lake plants
- Leftover plants at the end of the gardening season
- Nonwoody shrub trimmings or twigs less than one-fourth inch in diameter
- Shredded newspaper (black and white print)
- Small amounts of wood ash and sawdust
- Straw
- Weeds

Sawdust requires the addition of extra nitrogen. Wood ash raises compost alkalinity and may result in nitrogen loss from the pile.

There should be little need to compost grass, since it is safe to leave clippings on the lawn if you mow regularly and remove only one-third of the blade length each time. If you do compost grass, mix it with other yard waste. Grass clippings pack down and restrict airflow. This limits the availability of oxygen needed by microorganisms for decomposition.

There are things that you should not compost. Pet feces can transmit diseases. Meat, bones, grease, whole eggs and dairy products attract rodents and other animals. Badly diseased or insect-infested plants and weeds containing seed may not heat up enough for decontamination.



Fire and Ice Event



On Saturday Feb. 4 we had a “Fire and Ice” event in front of our cabin on Otter Tail Lake. The weather was in the low 30’s and there was very little wind. So along with the hot apple cider, it was a fun day. We played some bocce ball and our home-grown game of “Ice Hole” on our “Olympic” sheet of ice.



Submitted By: Lowell & Janet Schmidt

ALLIANCE

 **Battle Lake Alliance**
401 W. Gilbertson St., Battle Lake
Derek Mansker, Pastor • Church—218-864-5539
Sunday Worship Service 10:00 am
Fellowship & refreshments after service
Find us on the web at battlelake.org


BAPTIST


 **Basswood Baptist Church B.G.C.**
38188 340th St., Richville, MN 56576
Bert Holmquist, Pastor—218-495-3800
Church—218-495-3771
Sunday School 9:30 am, refreshments following
Worship Service 10:45 am
Bible Study, Youth Group & Kids Club - Wednesday 7:00 pm
Ladies' Bible Study - 3rd Thursday
Men's Prayer Breakfast - 1st Saturday 7:00 am
Potluck Dinner - 2nd Sunday


First Baptist (ABC) - Battle Lake
“The Little Brown Church on the Hill”
Church—218-862-5319
Terry, Contact—218-535-1186
www.firstbaptistbattlelake.org
Sunday Worship 9:30 am

CATHOLIC

Father Leroy Schik, Pastor
Office—218-864-5619
www.ollsj.org

 **St. James - Maine Township**
Saturday Mass 5:00 pm, October - April
Sunday Mass 8:30am, May - September


 **Saint Edward - Henning**
Saturday Mass 5:00pm, May - September
Sunday Mass 8:30 am - October-April

 **Our Lady of the Lake - Battle Lake**
Sunday Mass 10:30 am

LUTHERAN

Bethel Lutheran Church
Battle Lake Campus:
Meets at Lakes Area Community Center
112 West Main St., Battle Lake
218-862-4903
Sunday School 9:00 am
(no Sunday School during summer months)
Worship: 9:00am & 10:30 am
Website: bethellutheran.church

 **First Lutheran - ELCA**
505 W. Holdt St., Battle Lake
Lynn Melchior, Pastor
blfirstlutheran.org
Church—218-864-5686
Coffee Fellowship: 9:00 am
Worship: 10:00 am
Communion 1st & 3rd Sundays

 **Sverdrup Lutheran Church**
PO Box 70
209 Southern Ave. E., Underwood
Tammy Jacobson, Pastor
Church—218-826-6919
Worship 9:00 am

Tingvold Lutheran Church
6 miles north of Underwood, Co. 1 & Co. 35
Martha Halls, Pastor
Church—218-826-6487
September 1-May 31: Service 11:00 am
Fellowship 10:00 am
June 1-August 31: Service 10:30 am
Fellowship 9:30am

Zion Lutheran Church of Amor
36051 Co. Hwy. 74, Amor
Hwy. 1 and 74, 10 miles north of Battle Lake
Temp Pastors Doug Stave & Jeff McCracken
Email: office@zionamor.org
Website: www.zionamor.org
Summer Services May 22 - September 4
Worship 10:00 am, fellowship after
Communion 1st & 3rd Sundays

Fellowship and refreshments between services.
Services are live streamed on our website and
Facebook- Zion Amor. Check our website for any
updates or changes to the schedule.

 Indicates Barrier-Free Access

LAKE AREA Church Directory 2023

METHODIST

 **Ottertail United Methodist Church**
104 Shores Drive, Ottertail
Ricardo Alcoser, Pastor
Church—218-367-2270
Worship 8:45 am
Coffee Fellowship following Worship

Richville United Methodist Church
130 SW 1st Ave., Richville
Rod Turnquist, Pastor
Church—218-346-5656
Worship 10:30 am
Coffee Fellowship following Worship 2nd & 4th Sunday
Wednesday School 6:00 pm

PRESBYTERIAN

 **Maine Presbyterian**
30761 Co. Hwy. 45, Maine Township
2 miles north of Phelps Mill
Bob Kersten, Pastor
Website: mainepresbyterianchurch.org
Church—218-495-2539
Summer - Worship 9:30 am (Thru August)
Coffee Following Worship Service
Winter - Worship 10:00 am

Online Fishing License Sales

Source: <https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/licenses/online-sales.html>

The Minnesota DNR has received a limited number of reports from people who attempted to purchase fishing or hunting licenses online and came away from the transaction without a license, or having been charged in excess of the cost of a license.

People should keep the following in mind when purchasing a license:

- Online license purchases should be made only on this DNR website.
- Licenses also may be purchased by phone at 1-888-665-4236 (1-MN-LICENSE), or at approved vendors throughout the state. A list is available here: <https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/licenses/agents.html> (ATV, ORV, OHM, Snowmobile and Boat renewals cannot be purchased by phone)
- If you suspect you have been a victim of fraud in an online license purchase using a credit card, contact the card issuer immediately. You may also contact your local law enforcement agency.

Purchase the following: Renew a registration:

- Fishing, Hunting and Trap Licenses
- Stamps
- Hunting Lottery Application
- Lifetime License Renewal
- Wild Rice Harvest permit
- Ski Passes
- Horse Passes
- Duplicate safety training certificates

- ATV, ORV, OHM, Snowmobile, and Boat

Self-Certify Safety Training Classes:

- Firearm Safety *
- Snowmobile Safety *
- ATV Safety *

*Must be completed on a desktop or laptop computer.



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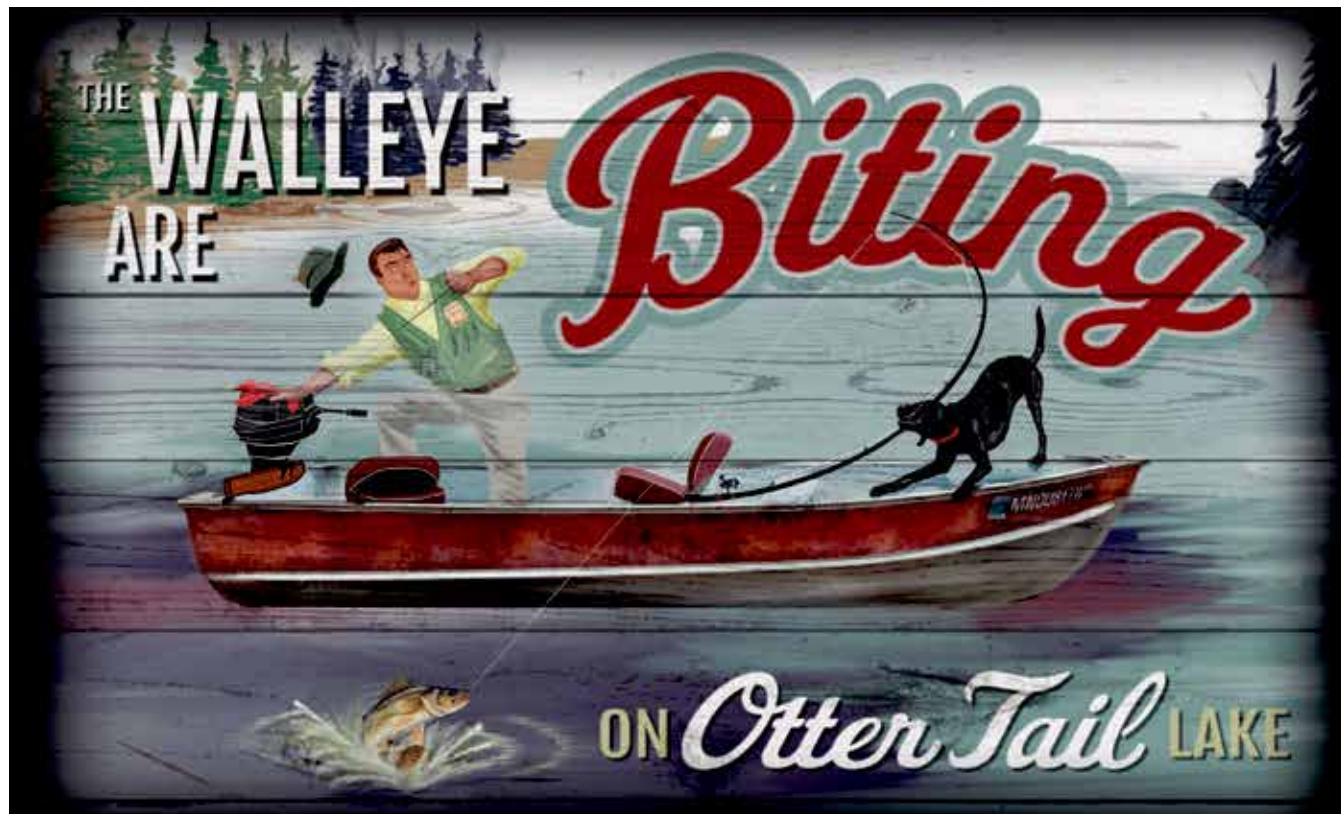


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The Benefits Of Rain Gardens

Whether you live in the city or along a lake or river, managing stormwater runoff is important.

Rooftops, roads, driveways and sidewalks are hard surfaces that prevent rainwater and melting snow from reaching the soil and soaking into the ground. These hard surfaces also collect nutrient-rich yard and pet waste, oil and radiator fluid from autos, and other debris and pollutants.



Runoff:

- Washes debris and pollutants away, often directly into lakes, rivers and wetlands.
- Erodes soil and carries it into our surface waters.
- Can affect aquatic life if warm runoff enters lakes and rivers directly. In summer, runoff is often warmed as it flows over hard surfaces.

Rain gardens:

- Collect stormwater runoff and prevent it from flowing directly into lakes, rivers and wetlands.
- Allow runoff to soak into the soil so sediments settle and plants absorb nutrients.
- Filter out pollutants from water before entering the groundwater.
- Prevent erosion by holding soil in place with their deep roots.
- Attract birds and butterflies.
- Require little watering and maintenance once established.

Design and placement

Rain garden designs can be simple or elaborate, depending on your gardening interest and experience. Before you start digging, it's best to sketch a design. You'll need to consider:

- Location of the garden.
- Size you need.
- Shape you want.
- Type of soil you have.
- Plants you'd like to include.
- How much runoff you typically have.
 - You may need more than one rain garden to accommodate the runoff.

Building and planting

Construction can begin once garden size, shape, location and plants have been decided.

- Lay out a rope or hose in the desired shape to use as a guide for digging.
- The depth may vary from 4 to 10 inches.
- For best infiltration, the bottom of the rain garden should be level.
- If your garden is placed on a slope, use the soil from digging to create a berm on the downhill side of the rain garden.
- Remove excess soil from the site.

Source: <https://extension.umn.edu/landscape-design/rain-gardens>

Join MAISRC for Spiny Water Flea Surveillance

Source: University of Minnesota

MAISRC has a new program to help volunteers and local managers conduct spiny water flea surveillance and early detection surveys. We will provide local managers and volunteers with a simple protocol, including timing and equipment guidelines, aimed at optimizing spiny water flea detection in the field. You can learn more about this opportunity by joining an online informational session and QA with MAISRC staff later this month. These are free and open to anybody interested in helping stop the spread of spiny water fleas.

The Minnesota DNR's infested waters database currently lists 67 Minnesota water bodies as infested with spiny water fleas, with no new infestations detected between 2016 and 2022. Given what we know from previous MAISRC research projects on means of spread, detectability, and boater movement patterns, it is unlikely that spiny water fleas have not spread to more lakes in the last seven years. Unfortunately, few entities in Minnesota conduct appropriately-timed surveillance monitoring to detect spiny water fleas and relying on anglers and residents to recognize and report this diminutive and little-known species is likely insufficient. A more complete picture of the extent of the spiny water flea invasion in Minnesota is essential if we are to make progress in slowing the spread.

MAISRC researchers and staff have developed a protocol suitable for local government managers, lake association members, and AIS Detectors. We will work with participants to coordinate the effort and ensure that they have the information and materials they need to participate. We will also work with managers to help prioritize lakes to survey using existing MAISRC modeling data. A user-friendly and DNR-approved process for reporting positive and negative findings will be shared with participants.

Interested in participating? Learn more by attending one of these online information sessions. Click the link to register for date and time that works best for you:

Wednesday, April 26
at 7pm

Thursday, April 27
at 3pm

Friday, April 28
at 9am

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Blanche Lake Dam
reading gauge...
from last October
it's up 12 inches on
April 12,2023

Plants for Minnesota Bees

Source: University of Minnesota

Bees rely on flowers to supply them with the food they need to survive. Some flowers (e.g. tomatoes) provide only pollen, the main source of protein for bees. Other flowers (e.g. clovers) provide both nectar and pollen, thus providing both protein and carbohydrates.

There are hundreds of different bee species in Minnesota. Different types of bees prefer different flowers. Some of these preferences are due to the physical size or shape of the bees and the flowers. Some flowers have long tubes with nectar at the bottom. Long-tongued bees are the only bees able to reach the nectar. Other preferences are based on nutritional needs. Some bees are only able to raise their young with pollen from particular plants. These bees are called “specialists”. Other bees are “generalists” and will collect pollen from a wide range of plants.

There are also seasonal differences in the activity of different bee species. Many bee species forage as adults for only a few weeks out of the year, with different species emerging throughout the spring and summer, into early fall. The rest of the year, the young are developing in nests that are underground or in cavities. Each bee was provided with a pollen ball, a mixture of pollen and nectar, left there by their mother. They will emerge the following season. Many other bee species, including honey bees and bumble bees, are present through the entire spring, summer and early fall.

Providing a diverse array of plants will help ensure that you support a diverse array of bee species. Do your best to provide blooming flowers from April to September.

Information about listing of plants for Minnesota bees

This list is not inclusive of all plants that bees will visit in Minnesota.

These are flowers that are particularly attractive to bees and can be easily integrated into most landscapes.

Early = March to May, Mid=June to July, Late=August to September

Plants for Minnesota Bees

Scientific name	Common name	Habit	Sun	Native	Bloom time	Honey bees	Other bees
Crataegus crus-galli	Hawthorn	Tree	Full sun	X	Early	X	X
Geranium maculatum	Wild geranium	Herbaceous plant	Shade	X	Early		X
Penstemon grandiflorus	Large beardtounge	Herbaceous plant	Full sun	X	Early		X
Salix discolor	Pussy willow	Shrub	Full sun, Part-Shade	X	Early	X	X
Coreopsis lanceolata	Lanceleaf coreopsis	Herbaceous plant	Full sun, Part-Shade, Shade	X	Early to Mid	X	X
Hydrophyllum virginianum	Virginia waterleaf	Herbaceous plant	Full sun, Part-Shade, Shade	X	Early to Mid	X	X
Lupinus perennis	Wild lupine	Herbaceous plant	Full sun, Part-Shade	X	Early to Mid		X
Zizia aurea	Golden Alexander	Herbaceous plant	Full sun, Part-Shade	X	Early to Mid		X
Amorpha fruticosa	False indigo	Shrub	Full sun, Part-Shade	X	Mid	X	X
Aruncus dioecus	Goatsbeard	Herbaceous plant	Full sun, Part-Shade, Shade	X	Mid	X	X
Echinacea angustifolia	Purple coneflower	Herbaceous plant	Full sun	X	Mid	X	X
Lobelia siphilitica	Blue lobelia	Herbaceous plant	Full sun, Part-Shade	X	Mid		X
Pycnanthemum tenuifolium	Slender mountain	Herbaceous plant	Full sun	X	Mid	X	X
Agastache foeniculum	Anise hyssop	Herbaceous plant	Full sun, Part-Shade	X	Mid to Late	X	X
Asclepias incarnata	Swamp milkweed	Herbaceous plant	Full sun, Part-Shade	X	Mid to Late	X	X
Borago officinalis	Borage	Herbaceous plant	Full sun, Part-Shade		Mid to Late	X	X
Chamaecrista fasciculata	Partridge pea	Herbaceous plant	Full sun	X	Mid to Late	X	X
Cirsium discolor	Bicolor thistle	Herbaceous plant	Full sun	X	Mid to Late	X	X
Dalea purpurea	Purple prairie clover	Herbaceous plant	Full sun	X	Mid to Late	X	X
Eupatorium maculatum	Joe-pye weed	Herbaceous plant	Full sun, Part-Shade	X	Mid to Late	X	X
Helianthus spp.	Sunflowers	Herbaceous plant	Full sun, Part-Shade, Shade	X	Mid to Late	X	X
Hylotelephium telephium	Autumn joy sedum	Herbaceous plant	Part-Shade, Shade		Mid to Late	X	X
Liatris aspera	Rough blazingstar	Herbaceous plant	Full sun, Part-Shade	X	Mid to Late	X	X
Monarda fistulosa	Beebalm	Herbaceous plant	Full sun	X	Mid to Late	X	X
Nepeta x faassenii	Catmint	Herbaceous plant	Full sun, Part-Shade		Mid to Late	X	X
Origanum vulgare	Oregano	Herbaceous plant	Full sun, Part-Shade		Mid to Late	X	X
Ratibida pinnata	Yellow coneflower	Herbaceous plant	Full sun	X	Mid to Late		X
Silphium perfoliatum	Cup plant	Herbaceous plant	Full sun	X	Mid to Late	X	X
Trifolium hybridum	Alsike clover	Herbaceous plant	Full sun, Part-Shade		Mid to Late	X	X
Vernonia fasciculata	Ironweed	Herbaceous plant	Full sun	X	Mid to Late	X	X
Veronicastrum virginicum	Culver's root	Herbaceous plant	Full sun, Part-Shade	X	Mid to Late	X	X
Solidago rigida	Stiff goldenrod	Herbaceous plant	Full sun, Part-Shade	X	Late	X	X
Symphotrichum lateriflorum	Calico aster	Herbaceous plant	Full sun	X	Late	X	X

Keep Plants Pesticide-Free

Pesticides include insecticides, fungicides and herbicides. Insecticides are designed to kill insects and depending on formula and concentration can be harmful or fatal to bees and other beneficial insects. Fungicides may have detrimental effects on bee nutrition if they destroy beneficial yeasts and microorganisms in bees’ guts. Herbicides kill the weedy flowers that provide nectar and pollen for bees. Please be safe and judicious with the use of pesticides. Read the label (or look up the active ingredient on the internet) to determine its toxicity to bees. Insecticides have varying toxicity to bees depending on their mode of action and concentration. Herbicides can kill off the flowering “weedy” plants many bees depend on as food. Current research is looking into the effects of some fungicides on bee health. It is very important to apply pesticides only as needed, and to prevent them from persisting as residue in the environment. When using insecticides, it is critical to apply them so they control the pest insect but will avoid affecting foraging bees and other beneficial insects.



Agapostemon metallica on Symphyotrichum sp.
Photo by Karl Foord



Apis mellifera on Dalea purpurea
Photo by Heather Holm



Bombus auricomus on Monarda fistulosa
Photo by Karl Foord

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2023 Free Park Days Announced For Minnesota State Parks, Recreation Areas

Minnesotans encouraged to explore outdoors with friends, family

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources is waiving vehicle permit fees at all 75 state parks and recreation areas on four dates in 2023. The Free Park Days will be Saturday, April 22; Saturday, June 10; Saturday, Sept. 9 and Friday, Nov. 24.

With the support of the state legislature, the DNR offers Free Park Days to encourage Minnesotans to get outdoors and enjoy the health and wellness benefits of spending time in nature.

"Minnesota state parks and recreation areas are open year-round, and there's plenty of fun to be had in the outdoors in every season," said Ann Pierce, director of the DNR Parks and Trails Division. "We hope offering a series of free entrance days will encourage Minnesotans to visit these special places to spend time enjoying the outstanding natural resources our state has to offer and re-charge from the stresses of everyday life."

Getting outdoors makes exercise more fun and can boost mood and immunity. According to the American Psychological Association, exposure to nature is linked to benefits like improved attention and lower stress.

There's a state park or recreation area within 30 miles of most Minnesotans. In addition to offering popular activities such as hiking, biking, camping, swimming, skiing and birding, a variety of state park programs are open to all visitors. Programs are free, but some require pre-registration. Find state park programs online at the state parks and trails events calendar (mndnr.gov/ptcalendar).

The entrance fee waiver on Free Park Days does not cover activities like camping, rentals or tours.

For more information, visit the DNR's Free Park Days page (mndnr.gov/freeparkdays) or contact the DNR Information Center by emailing info.dnr@state.mn.us or by calling 888-646-6367 between 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. Monday-Friday, or 8 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Saturday.

Source: mndnr.gov/freeparkdays

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LAND TRANSFERS

FEBRUARY 15, 2022 THROUGH FEBRUARY 2, 2023

Name	Description	DNR ID	Sale Date	Seller	Buyer	Sale Amount	Adj Sales Amount	Property Type
Amor Twp	560242 - OTTERTAIL-FF	56024200	1/27/23	JAMES & MARUTA T HAAS TST	SCOTT MEADER	\$850,000	\$825,000	Seasonal Rec
Amor Twp	560242 - OTTERTAIL-FF	56024200	3/31/23	DARLA K THIEL	RYBA PROPERTY MANAGEMENT LLC	\$550,000	\$543,500	Seasonal Rec
Everts Twp	004710 - OTTERTAIL RIVER-FF	00471000	4/13/23	KIMBERLY A & AARON D WOLF	WADE THOMPSON	\$339,900	\$338,900	Residential
Everts Twp	560297 - ROUND (EVERTS)-FF	00471000	4/13/23	KIMBERLY A & AARON D WOLF	WADE THOMPSON	\$339,900	\$338,900	Residential
Everts Twp	560298 - DEER-FF	56029800	4/20/23	MARK J & LAURA J SCHADEWALD	SARAH KOUSTRUP	\$430,000	\$418,500	Seasonal Rec
Everts Twp	560302 - SILVER(EVERTS)-FF	56030200	4/21/23	DOUGLAS KOOPMAN & S QUAH	JON & RHONDA ELLERBUSCH	\$214,000	\$214,000	Seasonal Rec
Everts Twp	560379 - N TURTLE-FF	56037900	2/15/23	HILAR WORONZOFF DASHKOFF ET AL	PAUL & TRACY REILAND	\$140,000	\$140,000	Seasonal Rec
Girard Twp	560197 - HANSON-FF	56019700	2/21/23	RICHARD & MARIE SPANSWICK	JAMES ESTES	\$79,900	\$79,900	Seasonal Rec
Otter Tail Twp	560201 - LONG(OTCITY & TWP)-FF	56020100	2/10/23	DAVID A & LEAH M DEUCHAR	KURTIS & KATHLEEN PESCH	\$315,000	\$311,900	Seasonal Rec
Otter Tail Twp	560209 - BUCHANAN-FF	56020900	3/31/23	BRIAN & MELISSA GRAFF	RONALD & LOEL BECKER	\$290,000	\$290,000	Seasonal Rec
Otter Tail Twp	560210 - LONG(O T & RUSH)-FF	56021000	2/17/23	JACQUELINE LEE MUNTER	CHRIS & JODY STICKLER - JENNIFER & JASON HAGELSTROM	\$55,000	\$45,000	Seasonal Rec
Otter Tail Twp	560210 - LONG(O T & RUSH)-FF	56021000	2/17/23	MICHAEL G MUNTER	JESSE & JOYANNA MICKELS	\$110,000	\$105,000	Seasonal Rec

Minnesota Again Breaks
National Rainfall Monitor
Recruiting Record

More volunteers means more and better
precipitation data

With more than 600 new volunteers, Minnesota added more rainfall monitors during the annual March recruitment than any other state and again broke the national recruiting record for the Community Collaborative Rain, Hail and Snow Network.

This marks the fourth year in a row that the recruiting effort led by the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources and the Minnesota office of the National Weather Service has broken the national record and kept the “CoCoRaHS Cup” in Minnesota. Last year, 365 Minnesotans volunteered, and 270 the year before that.

The rain, snow and hail data gathered and reported by volunteers are not only important in tracking weather trends, potential for flood and drought, and effects of climate change, but they also serve anyone who needs daily local area precipitation reports for any purpose.

“We’re so grateful to our national record number of volunteers in Minnesota,” State Climatologist Luigi Romolo said. “While it’s fun to win cups and set records, the real winners here are science and the governments, businesses and organizations who benefit from more reports from all over the state.”

These new CoCoRaHS observers join more than 1,000 other daily precipitation observers who volunteer as part of the state’s homegrown MnGage network, making Minnesota’s citizen precipitation observing program the most comprehensive in the country.

While the big annual recruiting push is in March, the State Climatology Office is always seeking more volunteer rainfall monitors. The national CoCoRaHS network includes more than 20,000 volunteers nationwide who measure precipitation in their backyards using a standard 4-inch-diameter rain gauge.

Even with so many observers, more are still needed to help fill gaps outside the immediate Twin Cities metro area. Volunteers receive online training on how to observe the weather and how to submit their precipitation and weather event reports. They also must purchase or provide a standard 4-inch-diameter rain gauge (available at discount through CoCoRaHS) and have internet access to submit reports.

To sign up or for more information, visit CoCoRaHS.org or contact Luigi Romolo at luigi.romolo@state.mn.us. The website includes lesson plans for STEM students and instructional videos for all participants.

Source: University of Minnesota



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Board Meeting Minutes

OTTER TAIL LAKE’S PROPERTY OWNER’S ASSOC. INC. BOARD MEETING MINUTES

Oct. 27th, 2022 6:30PM

CALL TO ORDER/ROLL CALL

Meeting was called to order by Treasure Hunke Members present: Wentz, Kemling, Oxberry, Hunke, Simdorn, Tysdal, Snyder and Kuder Absent: Gerken, Overturf, Mouritsen, Long, Ness, Anderson, Rizk

Approval of Agenda – Unanimously approved as distributed

Approval of Minutes – Unanimously approved as distributed

Approval of Bills – Approved unanimously

Presidents Report – Pat Hunke introduced Jim Wolters from the DNR. He discussed the creel survey done in 2021 on Ottetail. The creel survey did show some classes of fish missing. He stated that Ottetail was not stocked in 2020 and that Zebra Mussels have resulted in habitat changes for Walleye and other fish in our lakes. This will be an ongoing concern for all of our lakes and we will continue to get updated information from Jim and others at the DNR.

Committee Reports

Membership – Wentz reported we have 1053 members at this time.

Auditing/Finance – Nothing at this time

DNR/GOV’T – Nothing at this time

Water Testing – Nothing at this time

COLA – Nothing at this time

Communications/Lakeshore News – Committee met with Rick to address content and pictures issues with this year’s issues as well as our contract for next year. We will discuss the contract again at our April meeting.

Website – Nothing at this time

Worm – Nothing at this time

Foundation – Nothing at this time

Social - Nothing at this time

Old Business - Discussed hiring someone to do membership duties, will discuss again at April meeting.

The board’s policy on monetary requests from association members was discussed and the board feels we need a written policy to follow.

Going forward the following policy will be adopted by the board.

If a member wants to ask for monetary help from the association they must appear before the board and explain the purpose of their request. The board will then consider the request and vote. This will not be done at the time of the request.

Board voted to give approval to treasurer to pay bills under \$500.00 during the winter months.

New Business – Lakeshore News contract, this was discussed earlier at committee discussion.

Adjournment – Meeting adjourned at 7:50pm

Next meeting is April 27, 2023 6:30pm

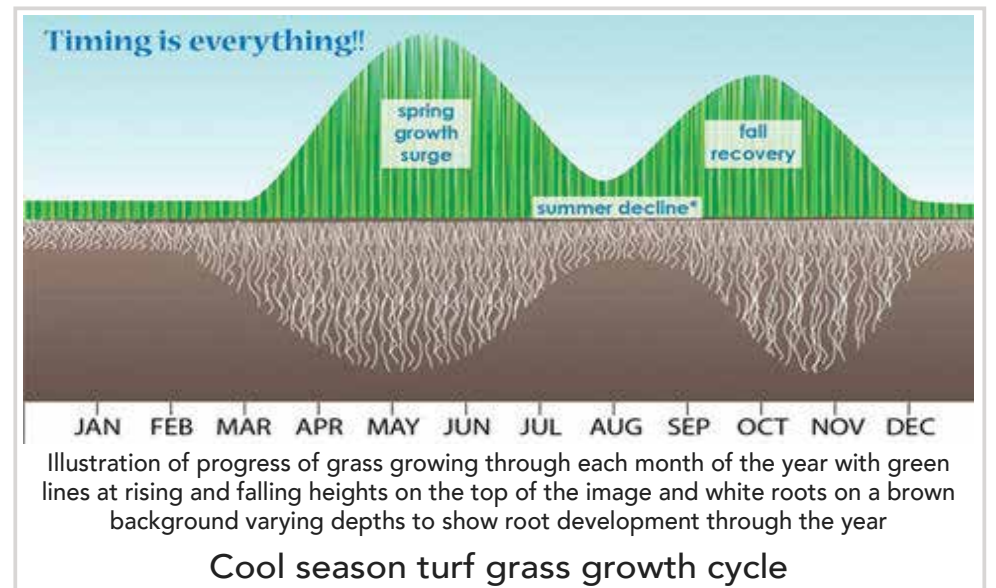
Lawn Care Calendar

Source: <https://extension.umn.edu/planting-and-growing-guides/lawn-care-calendar>

Minnesota lawns of cool season turfgrasses bear the stress of changing weather and can survive harsh winters.

These grasses endure throughout the seasons because they grow rapidly during spring and fall when temperatures are cool and then become inactive during the heat and drought of summer.

A sustainable lawn care routine should support this natural life cycle of cool season grasses.



Seasonal plant growth cycle

In early spring, roots are long and full of nutrients stored from the fall. Shoots, the part of grass visible above ground, use this stored energy for growth.

In warm summer temperatures, leaf and root growth slow down. Plants rest during times of heat and drought. Roots can be damaged when soil temperatures are above 85°F.

In the fall months shoots start to grow again and nutrients are stored in the long roots for the winter. Optimal shoot growth occurs with air temperatures of 55 to 75°F.

Cool-season root growth is stimulated by soil temperatures above 32°F, and is optimal with soil temperatures between 50 and 65°F.

When to schedule lawn maintenance

It is important to schedule your lawn care maintenance during times that match the life cycle of the turfgrass.

- Do not add fertilizer too early in the spring. This may encourage the grass to grow during a time when it should be slow or dormant.
- Do not spray to control weeds when temperatures are warm. This increases the likelihood of damaging the lawn.
- Do not fertilize in hot mid-summer months. This can cause irreversible damage to your lawn.
- Crabgrass doesn’t develop until late spring or early summer, so don’t apply herbicide used to prevent pre-emerging crabgrass in the fall.

Minnesota lawn care calendar

What to do	Best time to do it	Okay time to do it
Mowing	Last week of April through early November	
Crabgrass control	Pre-emergence: Mid April to mid May, before crabgrass comes out of the ground	Post-emergence: Mid May to early July, apply to small, visible crabgrass
Sodding	Early May through June; mid August to late October	Late June to 2nd week of August
Watering	May through late October	
Seeding	Early August to late September; Mid November	May through early June
Fertilizing	Early August through mid October	May through late June
Aerating	Mid August through mid October	Late April through May
Dethatching	Mid August through September	
Broadleaf weed control	September through late October	May through late June

Canada wildrye (*Elymus canadensis*)

Family: Grass (*Poaceae*)

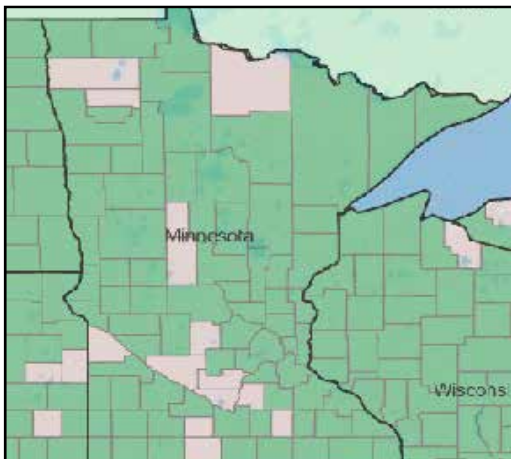
DESCRIPTION: Canada wildrye is a perennial, cool-season grass of prairies, riparian habitats and open woodlands. It grows in loose to dense clumps 2 to 5 feet tall. In prairie settings, the large drooping, distinctive spikes are discernible from a distance. *Elymus* comes from the Greek word, elyo, which means “rolled up” and refers to the grain being tightly enclosed in the floral scales.

USES: Quick to establish, Canada wildrye is common in habitat and soil stabilization plantings. Often plentiful in early prairie restorations, its abundance decreases as other species become established. It provides cover for a variety of wildlife and is fair to good forage for livestock, though it decreases under grazing pressure.

REFERENCES:

[USDA-Forest Service](#)
[NRCS Plant Guide](#)
[Utah State University](#)

The Tallgrass Restoration Handbook;
S. Packard, C. Mutel



Range Map Credit: NRCS Plants Database



Photo Credit: Ann Wessel, BWSR

Planting Recommendations

Canada wildrye can handle full sun or partial shade and grows well in many soil types including poor soils. Its deep roots allow it to tolerate drought and help stabilize streambanks. An attractive addition to gardens, Canada wildrye can replace non-native ornamental grasses. It is not aggressive and will not overtake a garden as some non-native ornamentals can. The grass pairs well with other tallgrass prairie species such as blazing stars, Culver’s root, New England aster and bee

balm. Seeds benefit from cold stratification. It is best to plant in the fall to allow seeds to naturally stratify under the snow. Spring-planted seeds can be cold-and-moist stratified for 60 days in a refrigerator. Soil contact is important when sowing seeds, so avoid planting over heavy litter. Raking seed into the soil produces better results, but seeds will also grow if spread on the soil surface. Seed is readily available commercially.

Developed by Rhett Johnson, a prairie private lands specialist with the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources Scientific and Natural Areas Program



**STATEWIDE
WETLAND
INDICATOR STATUS:**
FACU

ID: The inflorescence is a two-sided spike, 2.5 to 8 inches long, about 1 to 2.5 inches wide, arching to somewhat drooping, with two to three spikelets per node. Spikelets have three to five florets. The lemmas are a third-to half-inch long with half-inch to 1.5-inch bristle-like appendages at the tips, which bend outward at maturity. Leaf blades are up to a half-inch wide; sheaths are open and often have auricles (small ear-like appendages at the base of the leaf blade).

SIMILAR SPECIES:

Arching spikes set Canada wildrye apart from the eight other native wildrye species in Minnesota. Similar species have either erect spikes or very drooping spikes, or have one to three florets compared with Canada wildrye’s three to five florets. Some wildrye species can be difficult to identify, and they can hybridize. Canada wildrye is the species most likely to grow in native prairies.

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secretary@otlpoa.com



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GLENDALOUGH STATE PARK

Nestled in the transition zone between prairie and hardwood forest, Glendalough offers a true respite from civilization. Crystal clear Annie Battle Lake is a 335-acre, non-motorized "Heritage Fishery" that provides a tranquil fishing experience second to none. Special regulations sustain a steady supply of large sunfish, crappie, and the occasional walleye for the frying pan, and large bass for the camera. Near the pristine shores of this lake are a cart-in campground and canoe-in campsites, all free from the traffic and noise of traditional drive-in camping.

Annie can also be the starting point for an exploration of the park by canoe or kayak on the connecting creeks. The restored historic Glendalough Lodge on the north side of the lake details the park's history as a private retreat and game farm for the Minneapolis Tribune.

Numerous hiking trails, including two interpretive trails, meander along five lakes, through rich woods and blooming prairies. Wildlife abounds year-round, and there are many observation decks along the trails. Trails are groomed in winter for skiing and snowshoeing. Picnicking and swimming is available on two sandy lakes.

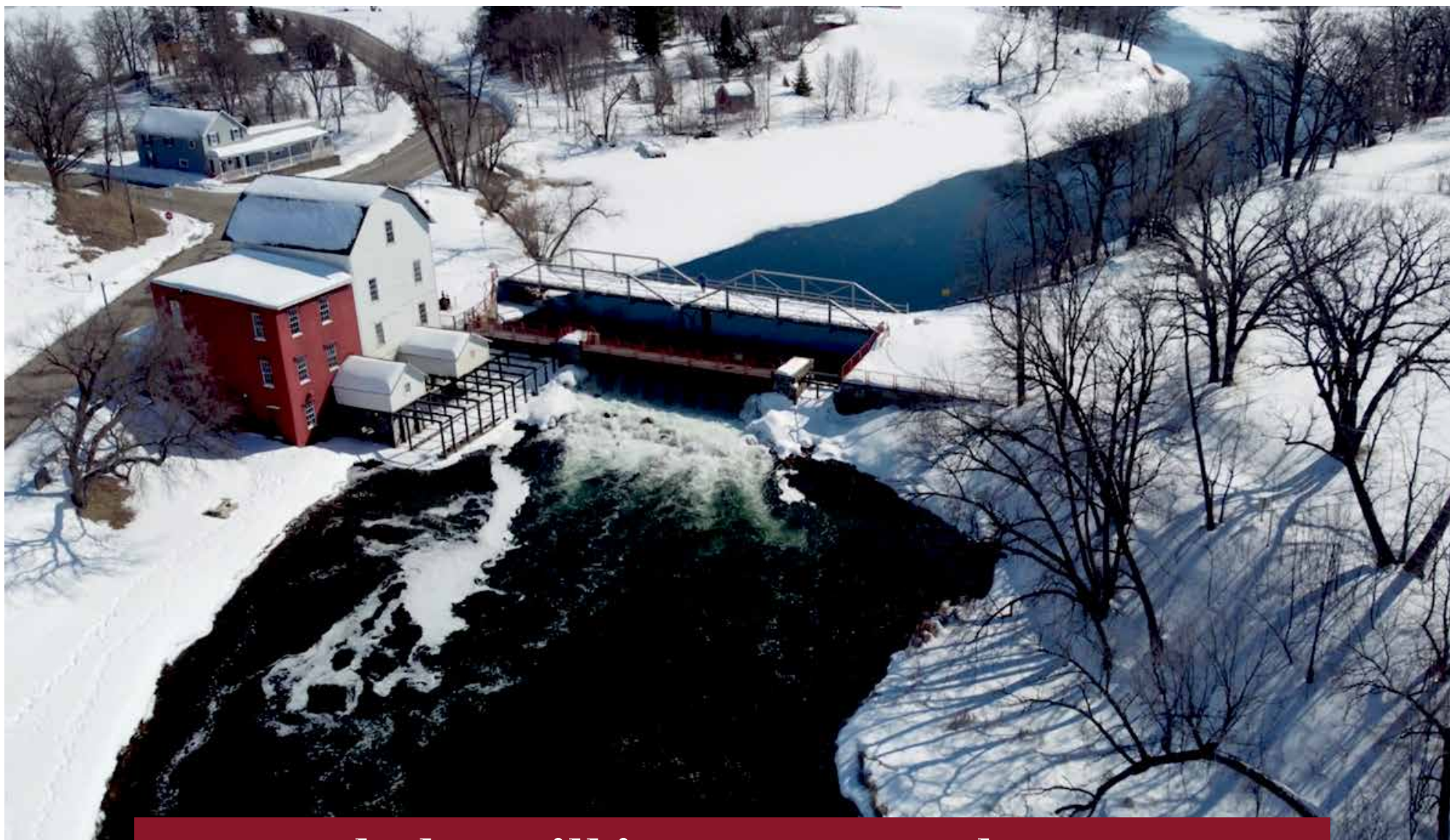
Migrating monarchs should be highly visible along the Prairie Hill Trail from mid-August through Labor Day. Vehicle permits are required and can be purchased at the park. For more information, call the park at 218-864-0110.

VIRTUAL TOUR Take a panoramic virtual tour of Glendalough State Park. Peek inside the Glendalough Lodge, marvel at a vibrant prairie sunset, check out the unique canoe-in group campsite, and more. It's a great tool to help you plan your next trip to the park! Take the high speed panoramic tour or the low speed/accessible tour. www.dnr.state.mn.us/state_parks/glendalough click on the Panoramic Tour or the Snapshot Tour under Park Notes.

Hours: Best time to contact the park is:
Daily from 1pm - 4pm
218-864-0110 • fax: 218-864-0587
email: glendalough.statepark@state.mn.us
25287 Whitetail Lane, Battle Lake, MN 56515
www.dnr.state.mn.us/state_parks/glendalough
From the town of Battle Lake, go 1.5 miles north on State Hwy. #78 and 1.8 miles east on Otter Tail Co. Hwy #16 to the park entrance.

SEASONAL UPDATE

Water: Water is off in the campground for the season until May 12, 2023. Water is available year-round at the park office.
Drinking Water: Water is off in the campground for the season until May 12, 2023. Water is available year-round at the park office.
Bathroom Facilities: Trail center restrooms are open year-round! Modern restroom facilities in the campground are closed for season until May 12, 2023. Vault toilets in the park are open year-round. Facilities are wheelchair accessible.
Showers: Showers are closed for season until May 12, 2023. Showers are wheelchair accessible.
DUMP STATION: NONE
CAMPGROUNDS: Cart-in campground is open year-round. Camper Cabins and Yurts are open year-round, but just weekends between Nov. 1 and March 31. The group camp is closed until May 5, 2023. Canoe sites are closed for season until April 28, 2023.
ELECTRIC SITES: One RV electric site is available after October 3 by calling the park. All camper cabins have electricity.
SPECIAL NOTES FOR RV CAMPERS:
There is no RV camping in park in summer. Private RV campground is nearby.
Trail Notes: The park has 11 miles of hiking trail, 5.5 miles of surfaced bike trail and 2.2 miles of mountain bike trails. In winter, park maintains 7 miles of groomed, easy to intermediate, level cross-country ski trails and 1-2 miles of snowshoe trails.
Season Rentals: Bicycle, rowboat, canoe, kayak, paddleboat, and stand up paddleboard rental is closed for season. Winter rentals (cross-country skis and snowshoes) are available when conditions allow.
Naturalist Programs and Park Tours: Check the park Events Calendar on the park web page for more information on programs.
Buildings and Attractions: Historic Lodge and Dining Hall are available to rent year round and can be reserved by calling the park. Discounted winter rates apply from November 1 to April 30. Molly Stark Picnic Shelter is closed for season.



Photos Submitted By: Tom Kuder

An aerial photograph of a large, custom-built wooden dock system on a calm lake. The dock features a central boat lift with a blue protective cover, a lounge area with two chairs and a table under a blue umbrella, and a ramp leading to the water. The dock is surrounded by lush green trees and a clear blue sky.

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