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The Official Newspaper of
Otter Tail Lakes
Property Owners
Association

Volume 55 - No. 2
- May 2025 -



Lakeshore News



Battle Lake Fire Dept. and
Battle Lake Rescue \$1,000 each (above)

Ottertail Fire & Rescue \$2,000 (below)



Walk For Glendalough
\$1,000 (left)

Donations to ...

Otter Tail Lake COLA
\$2,693.79 for membership,
donation and
water testing group

Minnesota Lakes & Rivers
Association \$375 for
membership

Otter Tail Dive Team \$2,000

U of M Invasive Species
Research - AIS \$5,000 and
Swimmers Itch \$5,000



2026 Walk For Glendalough \$1,000 (above)

**Remember Your
Life Jacket!**

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Good Luck To All Area Fisherpeople!



Lakeshore News

The Official Newspaper of Otter Tail Lakes Property Owners Association

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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.

– OTLPOA Board of Directors –

- President –**
Eric Gerken (Otter Tail Lake)egerken31@gmail.com - 320-491-1277
- Vice President –**
Mark Long (Deer Lake)mdlongmark@outlook.com - 701-640-1033
- Treasurer –**
Pat Hunke (Otter Tail Lake)phunke@hunkestransfer.com - 218-639-4910
- Secretary –**
Becky Kemling (Otter Tail River N)beckykemling@msn.com - 218-371-9095
- Website Manager –**
Tom Kudertom.kuder@gmail.com - 612-747-5021
- Blanche Lake Directors –**
Ken Wentzkwmjmw@gmail.com - 760-885-9668
Jeff Skogenjeffskogen@gmail.com - 303-898-2501

- Long Lake Director –**
Paul Oxberrypoxberry@outlook.com - 612-703-3116
- Round Lake Director –**
Steve MouritsenSteve.mouritsen@wellsfargo.com - 612-237-6927
- Walker Lake Director –**
Mike WendtMWendt3853@outlook.com
- Otter Tail Lake Directors –**
Dan Carlisledcarlisle@toddwadena.coop - 218-639-3972
Devon GemeliDevoch98@yahoo.com - 701-318-3600
Debbie Nessdeb@yourresort.com - 218-495-2468
Julie Swansonjulieswansonproperties@gmail.com - 218-282-0044
Jerame Tysdalotproperties@arvig.net
Steve YoungSlyoung5@arvig.net - 218-371-9289

– OTLPOA President’s Eric Gerken’s Corner –



one can get out this season and support our local golf courses.

As we head into May with Mother’s Day and the state fishing opener approaching, there are a few changes on the horizon. Minnesota is considering reducing the daily walleye limit from six to four with the earliest implementation in 2027.

I’m also excited to share that we’re adding a new column to the Lake Shore News called “Remember When”. Each issue will feature stories from the past — places, people and events that shaped our area. I’m looking forward to reading them and I hope you will too.

Good Luck Fishing and Happy Mother’s Day!

A Message About Invasive Species From DNR Conservation Officers

Each of us needs to take personal responsibility to prevent the spread of invasive species!

Minnesota law requires that all boaters and anglers:

- Clean plants and invasive species off all watercraft, trailers, and other water-related equipment.
- Drain water-related equipment, remove drain plugs and keep water-draining devices open while transporting.
- Dispose of unwanted bait in the trash.
- For the most complete and current infested waters list, visit mndnr.gov/AIS.



Greetings Everyone!

As I sit here watching the ice go out, I’m reminded of how blessed we are to have one of the greatest resources in the world right here in lakes country.

The Masters is one of my favorite weeks of the year—not just for the golf, but because that beautiful course signals the arrival of spring. It feels the same here at home, and I hope every-

OTLPOA 2026 Meetings

Mark Your Calendars!

May 28 • June 25 • July 23

August 27 • September 24 • October 22

Ottertail City Community Center 6 p.m.

If any member wants to address the board with any questions or issues, please notify secretary or any board member to be added to the agenda.

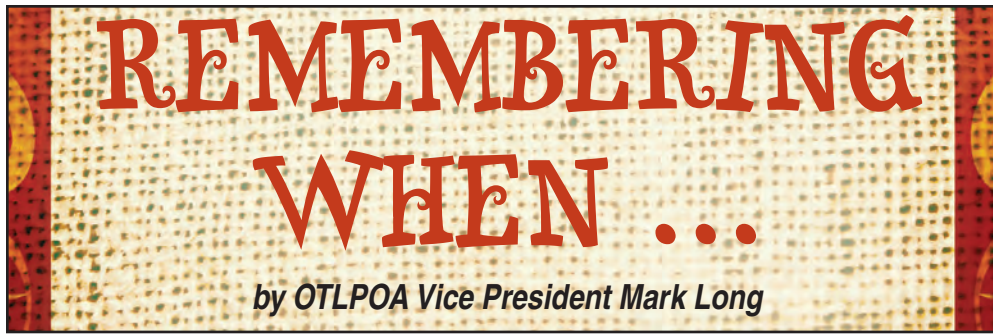
Annual Meeting Date & Location To Be Announced (more detail to come)

Calendar of Events 2026

June 6	Lake Region Healthcare Run - Fergus Falls Minnesota Muskellunge Opener
June 12-13	Fergus Falls Summerfest
June 13	Maplewood State Park Running Wild Trail Run - Free Park Day
June 16-17	Shrine Circus - West Otter Tail County Fairgrounds, Fergus Falls
June 17-21	Perham's 21st Turtle Fest
June	TriCity Junk Jaunt - Battle Lake, Henning, Ottertail Rummage Sales
July 10	Relay for Life of East Otter Tail County in Perham
July 11-12	Phelps Mill Arts Festival
TBA	Downtown Fergus Falls Shop Move'n Groove
TBA	Ottertail Business & Community Association Annual Auction
July 15-18	West Otter Tail County Fair - Fergus Falls
July 23-26	East Otter Tail County Fair - Perham
July 23-25	Battle Lake's Wenonga Days
July 29-August 2	Vergas' Loony Days
August 6-8	WE Fest - Detroit Lakes
August 7-8	Silver Sage Pro Rodeo - Clitherall
August 7-9	Parkers Prairie Fall Festival & Bull Ride
August 8	Art & Craft Affair - Battle Lake
August 15	Vining Watermelon Day
August 22	Millerville Butter Days Clitherall Summer Festival
August	Perham Crazy Days East Otter Tail County Breakfast On The Farm Perham Pioneer Days Rod & Gun Club Demo Derby - Ottertail Ottertail City's Otter Fest
September 4-5	Underwood's Harvest Festival
September 5	Battle Lake Area Community Fund's Gathering of Planes
September 11-13	Lake Region Pioneer Threshermen's Reunion - Dalton
September	Woodstack - Prospect House & Museum, Battle Lake

While at the lake, check out some of these area events and support our advertisers!

Events are subject to change.
To submit an event, contact blreview@arvig.net



For a nostalgic stroll down memory lane, who all remembers when the popular Beach Bums location was called **Prante's on the Lake**? Now who remembers when it was **The Graystone**?

This entertainment and dining location has been around for decades, and many folks have passed through the doors of these fine establishments. This began as a little beer place originally and included a lodge with cabins. The cabins were removed by the 1980s.

How about the bar/restaurant on the bridge over the Otter Tail River out of East Lost Lake – I think it was the **Red Hut**? Later, as a popular innertube rental location for folks enjoying floats on the Otter Tail River between East Lost Lake down river to the first bridge before Phelps Mill.

As we kick off the 2026 season, look for a regular spot in the Lakeshore News to “Remember When”.

As Lake season approaches, a reminder on prevention and symptom relief options for Swimmer's Itch



According to the Mayo Clinic - Swimmer's Itch is an allergic reaction to microscopic parasites that causes itchy, red bumps. It typically resolves on its own within a week. Treat symptoms with over the counter hydrocortisone or calamine lotion, antihistamines like Benadryl or Claritin, and soothing baths with Epsom salts, baking soda, or oatmeal. Avoid scratching to prevent infection.

Some Prevention Tips –

- Towel Dry – Immediately after leaving the water - This can prevent any larvae that is present from burrowing into the skin.
- Avoid Risk Areas – Avoid swimming in marshy areas where snails, which host the parasite are commonly found
- Skip Bird feeding – Avoid feeding waterfowl (especially mergansers) near swimming areas as their droppings are part of the lifecycle of the parasite to the snail
- Apply lotion or waterproof sunblock as a physical barrier on the skin

Conditions most often found in –

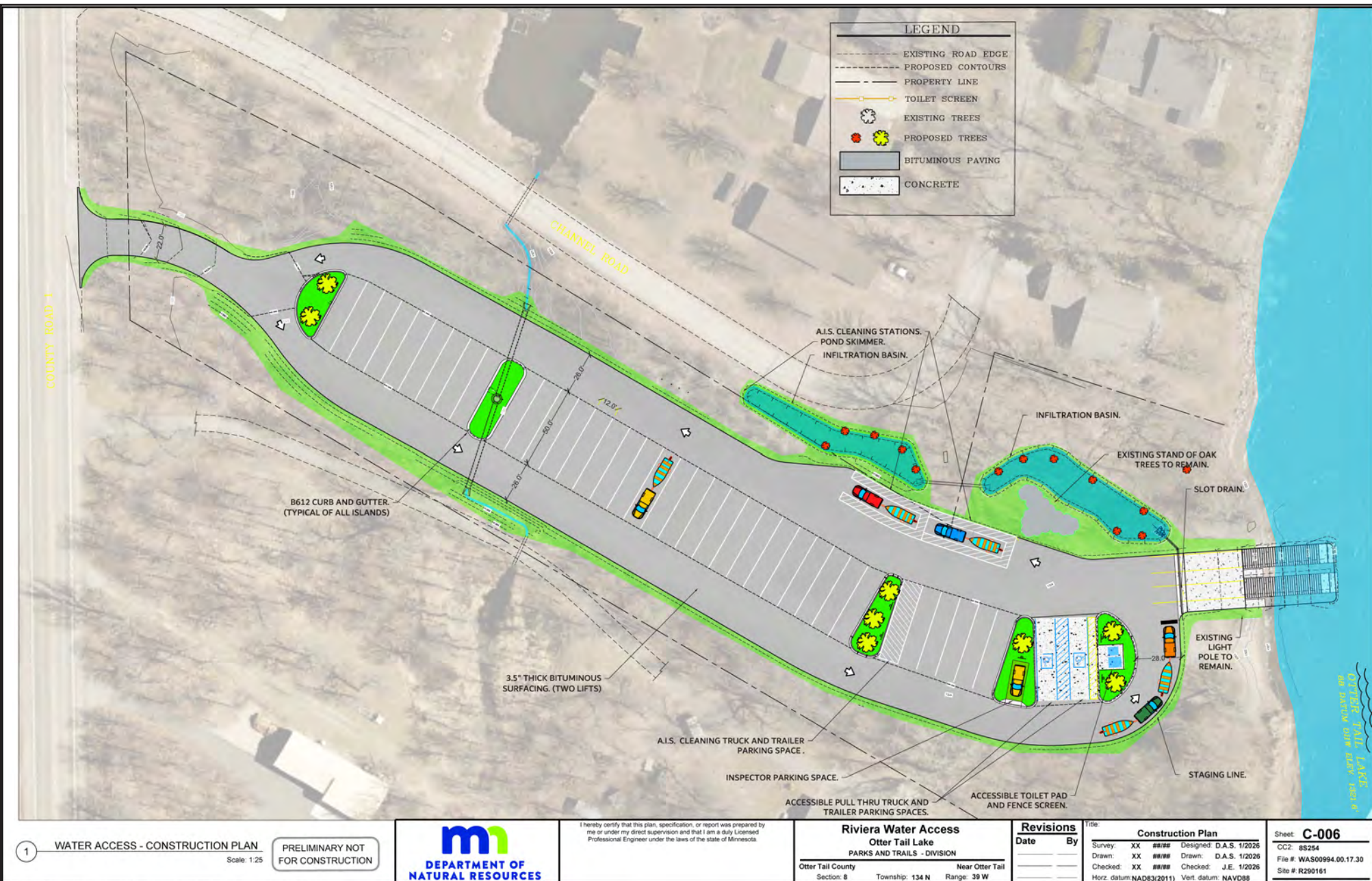
- Shallows, or where wind has been blowing in to shore.
- Warm shallow shoreline waters during sunny mornings or early afternoon most common

Contact DNR for other potential permitting questions about temporary prevention treatment like copper sulfate pellets.

Submitted by Mark Long, OTLPOA

Remember To Take Your Trash When You Leave To Help Keep Our Lakes Clean!

\$500,000 Allocated To Upgrade Otter Tail Public Water Access ... Riviera Improvement Plan



Above is the Department of Natural Resources plan exhibit showing the proposed Riviera Public Water Access improvements.

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources announced \$500,000 has been allocated for upgrades to the Riviera Public Water Access (PWA) on the northern shoreline of Otter Tail Lake. The funding is part of the \$700 million infrastructure package authored by Sen. Jordan Rasmusson (R-Fergus Falls) during the 2025 legislative session.

“Public water access allows anglers, families, and visitors to enjoy Minnesota’s natural resources,” said Rasmusson. “The improvements to the Riviera access will ensure Otter Tail Lake remains a beloved destination for years to come.”

The existing PWA was originally developed in 1983 and is currently located entirely on state-owned and administered property. Upgrades to this facility will include the complete reconstruction of the parking area. Vehicle and trailer parking stalls will be enlarged from 40 feet by 11 feet to 50 feet by 12 feet, and two ADA-accessible stalls will be added.

Additional improvements include wider drive lanes, two ADA-accessible inspection and management parking spaces, and replacement and realignment of the two concrete ramp sections. The project also includes the replacement of the boat boarding docks and the installation of stormwater treatment and water management features on-site.

“Minnesota’s anglers and outdoor enthusiasts depend on safe, accessible, clean public water accesses,” said Mark Holsten, Executive Director of MN-FISH, the state’s sports-fishing and angler association. “Senator Rasmusson’s leadership was key in securing urgent funds to modernize this 30-plus-year-old access site and ensure future generations of Minnesotans can enjoy it.”

Construction is tentatively scheduled to begin late July 2026 and is anticipated to take two to three months to complete.

Remember to take your garbage with you while fishing on area lakes!

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submitted by Lowell and Janet Schmidt

We enjoyed our 4th annual "Fire and Ice" event Saturday, February 14 (Valentine's Day) at our cabin on Otter Tail Lake.

This year's record warm weather was a welcome treat after the winter reality check we experienced last year. With a few folks only wearing short sleeves during Boccie ball and boot hockey games. The fire pit on the ice was hardly needed. We even welcomed four baby first times who joined us on the lake, and all were 4-10 months old.

"To maintain our status it's never too early to get them acclimated to the Minnesota things we can brag about."



Polar Plunge Raises \$107,000 For Special Olympics



The incredible Polar Plunge for Special Olympics Minnesota was presented by Otter Tail County Law Enforcement on Otter Tail Lake Sunday, February 8th. They raised over \$107,000 and had over 250 plungers. Shoutout to the "otterly awesome" teams that got into the spirit of the event. Submitted by Julie Swanson

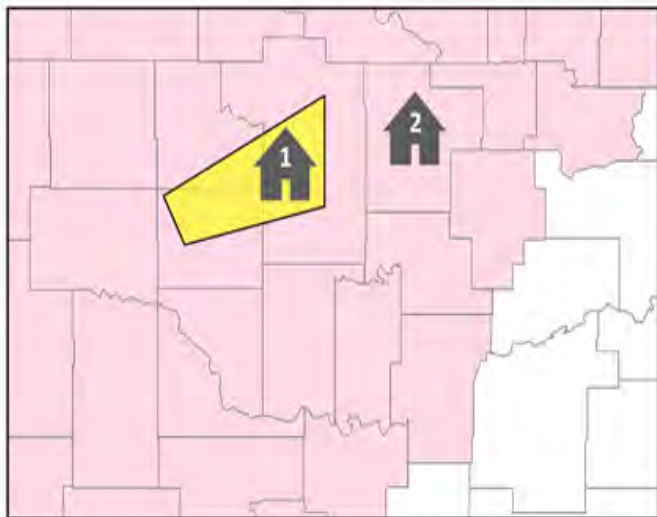


Aquatic Hitchhikers!
✓ Clean ✓ Drain
✓ Dry

Know About Severe Weather And Lightning Strikes

Severe Thunderstorm Safety –

Severe thunderstorms are officially defined as storms that are capable of producing hail that is an inch or larger or wind gusts over 58 mph. Hail this size can damage property such as plants, roofs and vehicles. Wind this strong is able to break off large branches, knock over trees or cause structural damage to trees. Some severe thunderstorms can produce hail larger than softballs or winds over 100 mph, so please pay attention to the weather so you know when severe storms are possible. Thunderstorms also produce tornadoes and dangerous lightning; heavy rain can cause flash flooding. These hazards are covered in more detail under the tornado, lightning safety and flood safety websites.



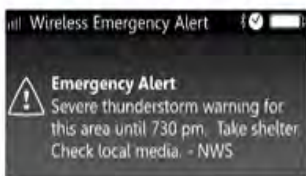
Severe Weather Products

1 Severe Thunderstorm Warning

Severe storms expected! Seek shelter. Large hail or damaging wind is occurring or will shortly at this location on the map.

2 Severe Thunderstorm Watch

Severe storms possible. Be prepared. Weather conditions favor thunderstorms capable of producing large hail or damaging wind at this location on the map.



Watch vs Warning –

Do you know the difference between a National Weather Service Severe Thunderstorm Watch and a Severe Thunderstorm Warning? Check your knowledge below.

- **Severe Thunderstorm Watch:** Be Prepared! Severe thunderstorms are possible in and near the watch area. Stay informed and be ready to act if a severe thunderstorm warning is issued. The watch area is typically large, covering numerous counties or even states.
- **Severe Thunderstorm Warning:** Take Action! Severe weather has been reported by spotters or indicated by radar. Warnings indicate imminent danger to life and property. Take shelter in a substantial building. Get out of mobile homes that can blow over in high winds. Warnings typically encompass a much smaller area (around the size of a city or small county) that may be impacted by a large hail or damaging wind identified by an NWS forecaster on radar or by a trained spotter/law enforcement who is watching the storm.

Prepare! Don't Let Severe Weather Take You by Surprise –

Find out what you can do before severe weather strikes. Preparation is key to staying safe and minimizing impacts.

- **Be Weather-Ready:** Check the forecast regularly to see if you're at risk for severe weather. Listen to local news or a NOAA Weather Radio to stay informed about severe thunderstorm watches and warnings. Check the Weather-Ready Nation for tips.
- **Sign Up for Notifications:** Know how your community sends warning. Some communities have outdoor sirens. Others depend on media and smart phones to alert residents to severe storms.
- **Create a Communications Plan:** Have a family plan that includes an emergency meeting place and related information. Pick a safe room in your home such as a basement, storm cellar or an interior room on the lowest floor with no windows. Get more ideas for a plan at <https://www.ready.gov/make-a-plan>
- **Practice Your Plan:** Conduct a family severe thunderstorm drill regularly so everyone knows what to do if a damaging wind or large hail is approaching. Make sure all members of your family know to go there when severe thunderstorm warnings are issued. Don't forget pets if time allows.
- **Prepare Your Home:** Keep trees and branches trimmed near your house. If you have time before severe weather hits, secure loose objects, close windows and doors, and move any valuable objects inside or under a sturdy structure.
- **Help Your Neighbor:** Encourage your loved ones to prepare for severe thunderstorms. Take CPR training so you can help if someone is hurt during severe weather.

What to Do During Severe Weather –

Find out what you can do when severe weather strikes. Acting quickly is key to staying safe and minimizing impacts.

- **Stay Weather Ready:** Continue to listen to local news or a NOAA Weather Radio to stay updated about severe thunderstorm watches and warnings.
- **At Your House:** Go to your secure location if you hear a severe thunderstorm warning. Damaging wind or large hail may be approaching. Take your pets with you if time allows.
- **At Your Workplace or School:** Stay away from windows if you are in a severe thunderstorm warning and damaging wind or large hail is approaching. Do not go to large open rooms such as cafeterias, gymnasiums or auditoriums.
- **Outside:** Go inside a sturdy building immediately if severe thunderstorms are approaching. Sheds and storage facilities are not safe. Taking shelter under a tree can be deadly. The tree may fall on you. Standing under a tree also put you at a greater risk of getting struck by lightning.
- **In a Vehicle:** Being in a vehicle during severe thunderstorms is safer than being outside; however, drive to closest secure shelter if there is sufficient time.

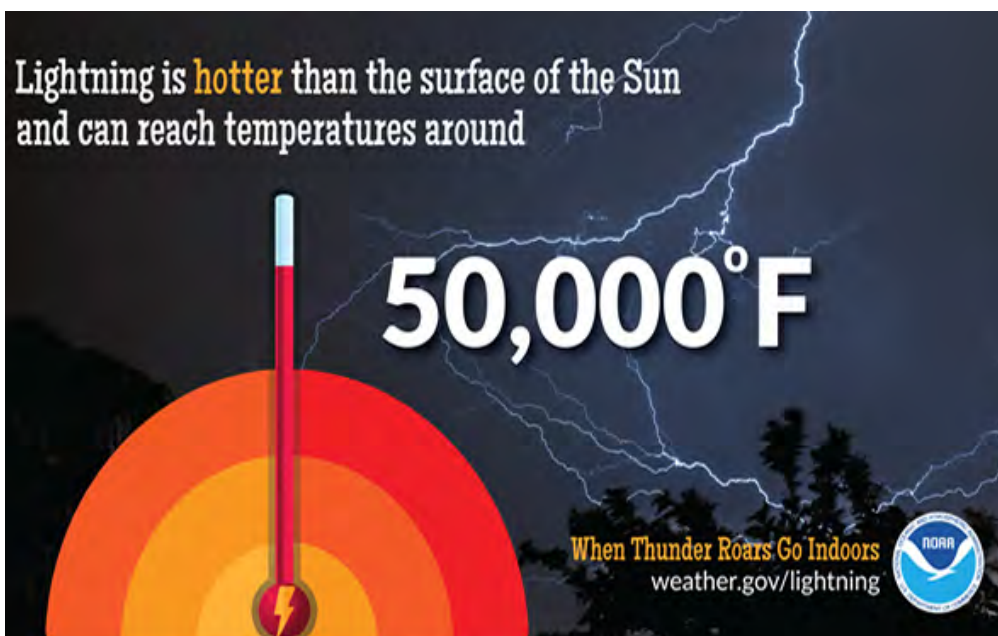
What to Do After Severe Weather –

What should you do when the lightning and thunder stops and it looks like the severe thunderstorm is over?

- **Stay Informed:** Continue listening to local news or a NOAA Weather Radio to stay updated about severe thunderstorm watches and warnings. More severe thunderstorms could be headed your way.
- **Contact Your Family and Loved Ones:** Let your family and close friends know that you're okay so they can help spread the word. Text messages or social media are more reliable forms of communication than phone calls.
- **Assess the Damage:** After you are sure the severe weather threat has ended, check your property for damages. When walking through storm damage, wear long pants, a long-sleeved shirt and sturdy shoes. Contact local authorities if you see power lines down. Stay out of damaged buildings. Be aware of insurance scammers if your property has been damaged.
- **Help Your Neighbor:** If you come across people that are injured and you are properly trained, if needed, provide first aid to victims until emergency response team members arrive.

Lightning Strikes –

There is no safe place outside when thunderstorms are in the area. If you hear thunder, you are likely within striking distance of the storm. Just remember, **WHEN THUNDER ROARS, GO INDOORS**. Too many people wait far too long to get to a safe place when thunderstorms approach. Unfortunately, these delayed actions lead to many of the lightning deaths and injuries in the United States. Below are tips on how to stay safe indoors and outdoors as well as brochures and other tools to teach lightning safety.



Sign Up Not To Give 9-1-1 The Information They Need To Help You Fast ... It Could Save Your Life!

Planting and Growing Guide

Whether you're a seasoned landscaper, just starting to garden, or need help with an established plot, we have guidelines and best practices for growing healthy plants in your yard and garden.

Planting the vegetable garden –

Planting a vegetable garden is an enjoyable experience. With careful planning and preparation, you can have a good harvest.

See individual vegetable pages at <https://extension.umn.edu/yard-and-garden/vegetables> for more information on growing specific crops in your home garden.

Soil preparation –

Hand holding soil sample cores (right).



Do not prepare your soil for planting when it is too wet or too dry. If soil sticks to your shoes or shovel, it is too wet. Press a small amount of soil in your hand. When the moisture is right, the soil crumbles and breaks into small clumps. If it is too wet, it stays molded in a ball.

Rake the planting area after tilling or spading. A firm, fine seedbed is best, especially for small-seeded crops.

Packing the soil too much could promote crusting of the soil surface and damage emerging seedlings.

Tilling the soil in late fall allows for earlier spring planting.

Soil testing and fertility –

Have your soil tested to find out the right amount of fertilizer or manure to apply before planting.

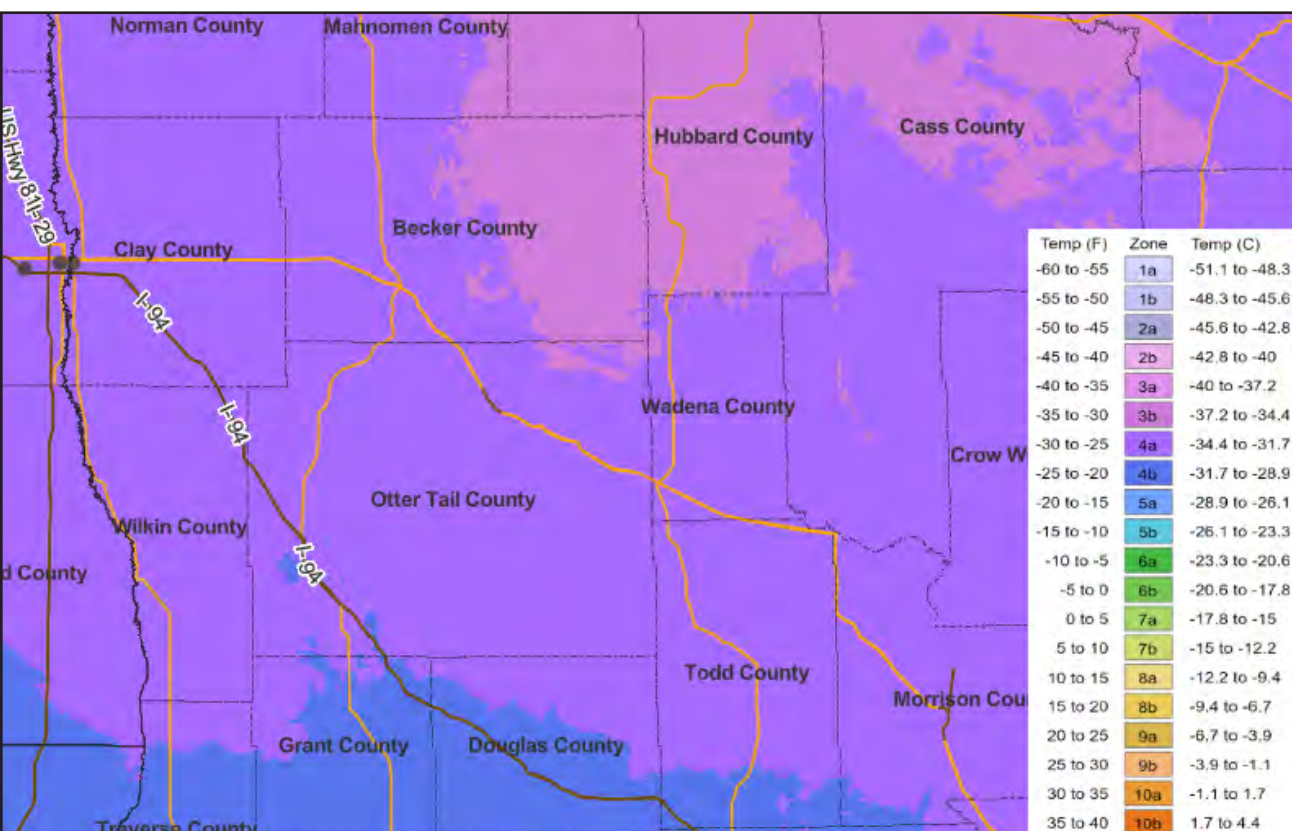
A soil test will tell you if you need to add any lime, nitrogen, phosphorous or potassium to your soil.

Planning your vegetable garden –

Timing is everything in the vegetable garden. Planting seeds at the right time ensures a bountiful harvest. Each crop has its own needs, including tolerance of cold temperatures.

Soil temperature is the most relevant determinant for when to plant. You can buy your own soil thermometer, or rely on the Minnesota Department of Agriculture's Six-Inch Soil Temperature Network for current temperature readings and weekly trends.

Check the USDA Plant Hardiness Zone Map to see which zone you live in. The Midwestern Regional Climate Center has an up-to-date interactive map of the first fall and last spring freeze dates.



Raised Bed Gardening –

Raised bed gardening is a simple technique that can improve the health and productivity of your garden.

Reasons for growing in a raised bed –

- **Access:** Raised beds enable you to have a garden in areas where a traditional garden might not be feasible (such as a patio, a very wet area, or in some homeowners' associations that prohibit in-ground gardens).
- **Accessibility:** Raised beds bring the garden to a more comfortable working level.
- **Contaminants:** If the soil is contaminated with lead or other heavy metals, growing in raised beds can help reduce the risk. For more information, watch the Extension video about lead in gardens.
- **Compaction:** Soils that have been heavily disturbed, such as urban soils or those in housing developments, can become compacted, making gardening challenging. Raised beds may mitigate the challenges posed by growing in compact soils.
- **Weeds:** Stubborn perennial weeds can be less of a problem in raised beds than in other gardens.
- **Planting earlier:** Soil in raised beds warms more quickly in the spring.
- **Aesthetics:** Raised beds often look nice in a yard or garden landscape.

Like any garden, raised beds should be placed in an area with access to water and that gets the proper amount of light for the plants you want to grow.

- For plants like tomatoes, peppers, and eggplants that require full sun, locate your raised bed in an area that receives at least 6 to 8 hours of sunlight each day.
- If your raised bed receives less than a few hours of sunlight (part to full shade), you can still grow plants such as lettuce, baby kale, scallions, microgreens, radishes, and beet greens.

Containerized raised beds –

When people think of raised beds, they typically imagine a containerized raised bed with sides made from wood, metal, or other materials, such as bricks, cinder blocks, plastic, or fabric.



Pros of gardening in containerized raised beds –

These types of raised beds offer protection to plants in high-traffic areas and can improve physical accessibility in the garden. They also provide an easier space for growing plants in areas with heavily compacted or limited topsoil.

Cons of gardening in containerized raised beds –

Raised beds act as containers, and the soil dries out more quickly than soil in the rest of your yard or garden. The taller the raised bed, the more frequently you need to water.

Choosing the right size for your raised beds –

Height: For many gardeners, raising beds more than a few inches above the soil may not be necessary.

- If your raised bed is in a very hot area, such as on top of pavement, raising it by one or two feet can help to reduce heat.

- For wheelchair users, 27 inches is generally a comfortable height.
- If children will be using the garden, raised beds with lower sides may be more accessible.

Length and width: The reach of your arm is generally a good metric for determining the width of your raised bed. You should be able to comfortably reach the center of the bed to avoid needing to walk into the bed for garden maintenance, which can cause compaction.

If you use boards for the sides of your raised bed, shorter boards (6 feet or less) are less likely to warp or break than longer boards.

Building multiple smaller beds vs. one long bed can also help with crop rotation, which reduces plant disease pressure. Turn boards "heartwood in" so that if they warp, they will curve slightly outward at the middle.

Choosing materials for your raised beds –

Wood is the most common material for raised beds. It is relatively low-cost and easy to find. Hardwoods like cedar or hemlock are more expensive than softwoods like pine and fir, but they last much longer.

There are a variety of chemicals and processes used for pressure treating wood, some of which pose greater risks than others. Decades ago, arsenic was used to treat wood. Avoid using old lumber in your garden to reduce risk.

Railroad ties and lumber treated with copper, chromium and arsenic (CCA) are also harmful to vegetable crops because some of the arsenic may leach out of the wood and into the plants. Newer wood treatment processes use copper-containing wood preservatives rather than arsenic.

If you plan to use pressure-treated wood in your garden for any purpose, it should be labeled as intended for ground contact. Consider mitigating the risk of copper leaching into soil by lining the edges of beds.

Metal: It is increasingly common to see raised beds with metal sides or animal feeding troughs used as garden beds. These materials are generally more expensive than wood but can also last longer.

Galvanized steel is a popular alternative to traditional wood beds. It is virtually rust-resistant for upwards of 50 years and typically comes in panel sizes of 24 inches wide, providing a nice depth for raised bed gardens.

While it is possible that zinc from the coating on the inside of this type of container may leach into the bed in highly acidic soils (pH less than 5), most Minnesota soils are neutral to alkaline and won't allow the degradation of the zinc coating. If zinc is a concern, a liner may be added, or you could switch to stainless steel.

Wood corners are typically used to easily connect the panels when constructing beds.

Take caution when purchasing metal raised-bed materials; some prefabricated beds sold online have been found to contain lead.

Bricks or pavers:

Landscaping pavers or bricks may be more expensive than wood or steel, but some gardeners like to use them to match the overall aesthetic of their landscapes. Depending on the material, bricks can raise the pH of soil.



Fabric grow bags

can be as large as 4 feet across in diameter and resemble small raised beds.

These bags are sold at garden centers and are often included in community "garden in a box" initiatives due to their low cost.

The bag fabric is typically engineered from plastic. Limited research exists about the potential for microplastics to leach into the soil from the bags.

In general, grow bags should be managed more like containers than like raised beds.

Filling your raised beds: soil, compost and other materials –

The ideal soil mixture for a raised bed is a mixture of around 2/3 to 1/2 topsoil and 1/2 to 1/3 plant-based compost. If the topsoil contains a lot of clay, you may also add some sand to create a more loamy soil texture.

High-quality topsoil can be purchased in bulk from most garden centers. Buying in bulk by the cubic yard is generally much cheaper than buying individual bags of soil.

Ideally, look for loam or sandy loam topsoil and avoid very sandy or clay soil. If you prefer to purchase bags of soil, look for soil mixtures labeled "raised bed mix" or some-

thing similar.

Too much compost creates issues with water retention: compost dries out quickly and can repel water if it becomes too dry, but a little bit of compost helps to aerate the soil and provides organic matter.

While potting soil is suitable for pots and seedlings, it will not work well in raised beds because it dries out too quickly. Manure and composted manure contribute high concentrations of phosphorus to the soil and should be used sparingly, only when a soil test indicates a need for more phosphorus.

Alternatives to topsoil and compost –

Some gardeners seek alternatives to topsoil when growing in very tall raised beds (higher than 2 feet tall), usually to reduce costs. One common approach is to use lasagna-style layering of materials like sticks, leaves, compost, and soil.

A variation of this approach is the popular hugelkultur method. As these materials break down, you will need to continue to add soil to the raised bed.

Some sources recommend peat or coconut coir. Like potting soil, these materials may dry the soil and are better suited to pots than raised beds. Peat also has significant environmental concerns.

Barriers between soil and raised beds –

In most cases, you will not need a barrier between your raised bed soil and the soil underneath. In fact, a barrier is likely to stunt root growth.

Instead, focus on killing the grass or other vegetation in the area where you want to put your raised bed.

- Aerate the soil with a tool like a broadfork or using a shovel to turn over the top layer of soil.
- Then place the raised bed and the new soil on top.
- If you use a method like solarization to kill the grass, remove the tarp or cardboard before placing your raised bed on top. Materials like cardboard can prevent water from infiltrating until they begin to break down.

Liners: Some gardeners prefer to use a liner material between the sides of their raised beds and the soil. Depending on the liner, this can prolong the lifespan of the raised bed materials (such as wooden sides) and may help prevent the bed material from leaching into the soil.

Place a barrier of hardware cloth at the bottom of your raised bed to reduce the chances of mice and chipmunks tunneling up into it.

When growing a raised bed on top of a non-soil surface such as a patio, using a liner along the bottom of the raised bed may also help keep soil in the bed. Choose a material that allows water to pass through, such as landscape fabric, rather than nonpermeable plastic.

(continued on page 15 — Planting Garden)

Taken from UMN Extension Website

WHITE:	Proposed Excavation
PINK:	Temporary Survey Markings
RED:	Electric Power Lines, Cables, Conduit and Lighting Cables
YELLOW:	Gas, Oil, Steam, Petroleum or Gaseous Materials
ORANGE:	Communication, Alarm or Signal Lines, Cables or Conduit
BLUE:	Potable Water
PURPLE:	Reclaimed Water, Irrigation and Slurry Lines
GREEN:	Sewer and Drain Lines

Minnesota Twins Offer Special Edition Hats With DNR Ticket Package ... Fish, Hunt and Play Ball!



Congratulations on purchasing a Minnesota fishing and/or hunting license this year! In addition to all the fun you'll have on the lake or in the field this year, you also get access to a special ticket package with the Minnesota Twins! Don't have your 2026 license yet?

Special cap with ticket purchase*

We are teaming up with the Minnesota Twins to offer a special deal that features a game ticket and limited edition hat to Twins fans who have a current Minnesota hunting and/or fishing license!

Please note:

- You must purchase your tickets ahead of time through our special link (twins.com/dnr) or use the order tickets button at the bottom of this page.
- This is a high-demand promotion with a limited quantity of hats. Please purchase your tickets early to reserve your hat.

The 2026 Minnesota DNR Days partnership includes these eight games:

- Friday, April 17 vs. Cincinnati Reds, 7:10 p.m.
- Saturday, May 2 vs. Toronto Blue Jays, 1:10 p.m.
- Friday, June 26 vs. Colorado Rockies, 7:10 p.m.
- Saturday, July 11 vs. Los Angeles Angels, 1:10 p.m.
- Tuesday, July 28 vs. Kansas City Royals, 6:40 p.m.
- Sunday, Aug. 16 vs. Philadelphia Phillies, 1:10 p.m.
- Saturday, Sept. 12 vs. Cleveland Guardians, 3:10 p.m.
- Monday, Sept. 14 vs. New York Yankees, 6:40 p.m.

Find instructions for buying tickets on the Minnesota DNR Days webpage (mndnr.gov/twins).

~ RECIPE CORNER ~

Patriotic Berry Trifle

Courtesy of Sunny Anderson

- 1/4 cup plus 2/3 cup sugar
- 1/4 cup fresh lemon juice
- 1/4 teaspoon almond extract
- 1 premade angel food cake, cut into 1-inch slices
- 1 pound cream cheese, at room temperature
- 2 cups heavy cream, at room temperature
- 2 pints blueberries
- 2 pints strawberries, hulled and sliced

Heat 1/4 cup sugar, the lemon juice and 1/4 cup water in a saucepan over medium-high heat, stirring, until the sugar dissolves. Remove from the heat and stir in the almond extract.

Brush both sides of each slice of cake with the syrup. Cut the slices into 1-inch cubes.

Beat the remaining 2/3 cup sugar and the cream cheese with a mixer on

medium speed until smooth and light. Add the cream and beat on medium-high speed until smooth and the consistency of whipped cream.



Arrange half of the cake cubes in the bottom of a 13-cup trifle dish. Sprinkle evenly with a layer of blueberries. Dollop half of the cream mixture over the blueberries and gently spread. Top with a layer of strawberries.

Layer the remaining cake cubes on top of the strawberries, then sprinkle with more blueberries and top with the remaining cream mixture. Finish with the remaining strawberries and blueberries, arranging them in a decorative pattern.

Cover and refrigerate 1 hour.



We're looking for your favorite recipe to share

Submit to Battle Lake Review at blreview@arvig.net

Lakes Area Church Directory

~ Baptist ~

Basswood Baptist Church BGC
38188 340th St., Richville 218-495-3771
Bert Holmquist, Pastor 218-495-3800

Sundays – Sunday School 9:30 a.m., refreshments following
Worship Service 10:45 a.m.
Potluck Dinner (2nd Sunday)

Wednesdays – Bible Study, Youth Group and Kids Club 7 p.m.
Thursdays (third) – Ladies' Bible Study
Saturdays (first) – Men's Prayer Breakfast 7 a.m.

First Baptist Church

An American Baptist Church
"Little Brown Church on the Hill"
121 Lake Ave. N., Battle Lake 218-864-5319
www.firstbaptistbattlelake.org

Sundays – Worship services 9:30 a.m.

~ C & M Alliance ~

Battle Lake Alliance Church
401 W. Gilbertson St. 218-864-5539
Derek Mansker, Pastor www.battlelake.org

Sundays – Worship Service 10 a.m. or online
Wednesdays – Kids 4 Truth Youth with meal 5:20 p.m.
Club 6-7:30 p.m.

~ Catholic ~

St. James, St. Edwards and Our Lady of the Lake Catholic Churches Father George Michael 218-864-5619

St. James Catholic (Maine) -
32009 Cty. Hwy. 74, Underwood

Mass – Saturdays 5 p.m. and Wednesdays 9 a.m.
Confessions – Saturdays 4:30 p.m. and Wednesdays 8 a.m.
Holy Hour – Wednesdays 8 a.m.
Bible Study – Fridays 9 a.m.
Sewing Group – Tuesdays 9 a.m.

St. Edwards Catholic Church
201 Douglas Ave., Henning

Mass – Sundays 8:30 a.m. and Fridays 8:30 a.m.
Confessions – Sundays 8 a.m. and Fridays 8 a.m.
Holy Hour – Friday 9 a.m.

Our Lady of the Lake Catholic -
407 N. Lake Ave., Battle Lake

Mass – Sundays 10:30 a.m. and Thursdays 8:30 a.m.
Confessions – Tuesdays 6:30 p.m. and Thursdays 8 a.m.
Holy Hour – Thursdays 9 a.m.
Men of Mary - Saturdays 8 a.m.
Sunday School – Sundays 9:15 a.m.
Mission Sewing – Tuesdays 9:30 a.m.
Edge/Life Teen – Wednesdays 5:30 p.m.

– Parish Notes –

Battle Lake Good Samaritan Center – Rosary Mondays 3:15 p.m. and Mass Tuesdays 3:15 p.m.

~ Lutheran ~

BETHEL LUTHERAN CHURCH

Battle Lake Campus - 21744 State Hwy. 78, Battle Lake
Pastor Nick Laven Visit bethellutheran.church
Sunday Worships – 8:15 a.m. and 10:45 a.m.
Sunday School (all ages) 9:30 a.m.

FIRST LUTHERAN CHURCH
Lynn Melchior, Pastor

505 W. Holdt St., Battle Lake - 218-864-5686
Thursdays – TOPS 8 a.m.
Sundays – Worship 10 a.m. (and online)
Communion 1st and 4th
Coffee Fellowship 11 a.m.
Mondays – Quilters 9 a.m.

SVERDRUP LUTHERAN CHURCH

Tammy Jacobson, Pastor
www.SverdrupLutheran.org
209 Southern Ave. E., Underwood 218-8826-6919
Sundays – Worship 9 a.m.

TINGVOLD LUTHERAN CHURCH

Tammy Jacobson, Pastor 218-826-6487
2801 Cty. Rd. 35, Underwood
Sundays – Worship: Sept.-May 11 a.m., June-Aug. 10:30 a.m.

~ Lutheran ~

ZION LUTHERAN-AMOR

office@zionamor.org 36051 Co. Hwy. 74, Battle Lake
Chris Mathiason, Pastor
www.zionamor.org 218-495-2563

Sundays – Worship 9 a.m. (Traditional with Communion 1st and 4th; Contemporary with Prairie Team 2nd and 3rd); Fellowship 10 a.m.
Sunday School and Confirmation check the website.
Monday – Quilting 9 a.m.
Tuesdays – Bible Study 10 a.m.; Chair Yoga 12 noon
Thursdays – Chair Yoga 1 p.m.

~ Methodist ~

Ottertail United Methodist Church

104 Shores Drive, Ottertail 218-367-2270
Ricardo Alcoser, Pastor
Sunday – Worship 8:45 a.m. Coffee Fellowship following.

Richville United Methodist Church

130 SW 1st Ave., Richville Rod Turnquist, Pastor
Sundays – Worship 10:30 a.m.
Coffee Fellowship following (2nd and 4th Sundays).
Wednesdays – School 6 p.m.

~ Presbyterian ~

Maine Presbyterian Church

30761 Co. Hwy. 45 Underwood - 218-495-2539
www.mainepresbyterianchurch.org
Sunday Worships – June-August 9:30 a.m. September-May 10 a.m. Communion 1st Sunday
Coffee following worship June-August.

Know About Wood Ticks

In Minnesota, there are about a dozen different types of ticks. Not all of them spread disease. Three types that people may come across in Minnesota are the blacklegged tick (aka deer tick), the American dog tick (aka wood tick), and the lone star tick. The blacklegged tick causes by far the most tickborne disease in Minnesota. People in Minnesota are often bitten by American dog ticks but they rarely spread diseases. American dog ticks may spread Rocky Mountain spotted fever and tularemia. Lone star ticks are rarely found in Minnesota, but can spread diseases such as ehrlichiosis and tularemia.

The blacklegged tick, shown in the lower right, is much smaller than the American dog tick, shown in the upper right. The lone star tick is shown in the upper left of this photo and is a little smaller than the American dog tick but larger than the blacklegged tick

Blacklegged Tick Life Cycle –

Blacklegged ticks live for about two to three years. Most of their life is spent out in the environment rather than on a host or in a host's nest. During their entire lifetime, they will only have up to three blood meals. The picture below shows that the life cycle begins when the female lays eggs. As the egg matures, it develops into a larva (right-middle), then a nymph (top-middle) and finally, an adult male or female (bottom-right).

In the spring of their first year, eggs hatch into larvae. Larvae prefer to feed on blood from small mammals, like mice and birds. Larvae have one feeding then molt into nymphs and rest until the next spring. During this first meal, the larva may pick up a disease agent (like the bacteria that causes Lyme disease) while feeding on a small mammal, such as a white-footed mouse.

Late in the spring of their second year, nymphs take their second feeding. Nymphs aren't as picky with their choice of host and will feed on blood from small or large mammals, such as white-tailed deer or humans. At this time, if the nymph is infected with a disease agent then it could spread the disease agent to a human or animal that it feeds on.

In the fall of their second year, nymphs that have had a blood meal will molt into an adult male or female tick. Adults prefer to feed on large mammals, such as white-tailed deer or humans. The females find a host to feed, mate with an adult male tick, lay hundreds to thousands of eggs, and then die. The males attach to a host to find a female mate and then die. Some adults who do not feed or mate in the fall will survive through the winter and then come out to feed and/or mate the following spring. If there is little to no snow cover and temperatures rise above freezing, it is possible to find an active adult tick searching for a host on a warm winter day.

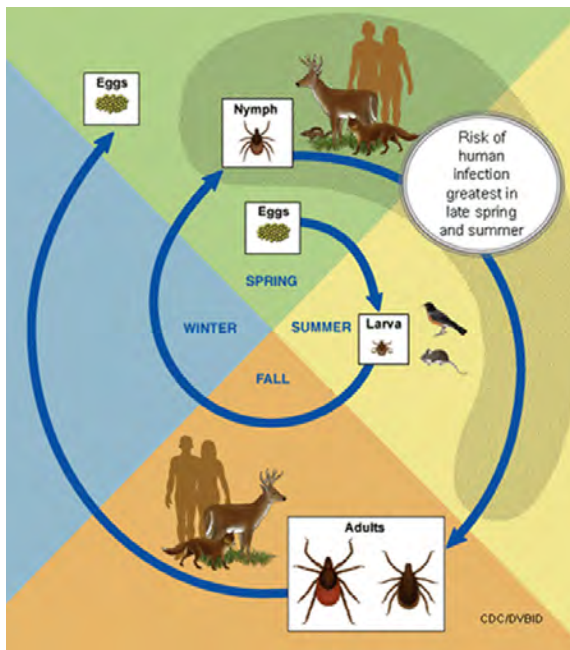
In Minnesota, adult ticks will usually emerge right after the snow melts and reach peak spring-time activity during the month of May. The adult ticks will typically stay active throughout June. Adults will also become active again in the fall, usually by the end of September and through October, until temperatures drop below freezing or snow covers the ground. Blacklegged tick nymphs start to become active in mid-May and reach peak activity at the end of May through the month of June. Nymph activity tapers off slowly, and they are much less active by the end of July. Larvae are typically most active in June.

Feeding and blood meals –

- Blacklegged ticks feed on blood by inserting their mouth parts into the skin.
- They are slow feeders and will usually feed for 3-5 days.
- In order to spread disease to a human or animal, a tick needs to be infected with a disease agent and it needs to be attached to the host for a certain amount of time. If the blacklegged tick is infected, it must be attached for 24-48 hours before it transmits Lyme disease. Less common tickborne diseases, such as anaplasmosis, may take less time. On average, about 1 in 3 adult blacklegged ticks and 1 in 5 blacklegged tick nymphs is infected with the bacteria that causes Lyme disease.

Blacklegged Tick Habitat - Where do we find blacklegged ticks?

- Blacklegged ticks live in wooded, brushy areas that provide food and cover for white-footed mice, deer and other mammals.
- This habitat also provides the humidity ticks need to survive.
- Exposure to ticks may be greatest in the woods (especially along trails) and the fringe area between the woods and border. Rarely, blacklegged ticks may be found in more open areas (such as yards) that are near wooded habitat so it is important to be on



the lookout for ticks when in or near wooded areas.

- Blacklegged ticks search for a host from the tips of low-lying vegetation and shrubs, not from trees.
- Generally, ticks attach to a person or animal near ground level.
- Blacklegged ticks crawl; they do not jump or fly. They grab onto people or animals that brush against vegetation, and then they crawl upwards to find a place to bite.
- White-tailed deer live throughout Minnesota, but blacklegged ticks are not found everywhere that deer live.

Use tick repellent –

- Choose an EPA-registered product so you know it is safe and effective against tick bites. EPA: Find the Repellent that is Right for You Interactive website with information on how to find an insect repellent that is right for you, United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- Products containing permethrin, which are used on clothing and gear, are especially recommended for people who spend a lot of time in wooded areas. Do not use permethrin on your skin.
- Standard DEET-based products are another option. Use a product containing no more than 30 percent DEET for adults. Concentrations up to 30 percent DEET are also safe for children (according to reports from the American Academy of Pediatrics). Do not use DEET for infants under two months of age. Products containing DEET or permethrin will also protect you from mosquito bites and mosquito-borne diseases.
- Follow the manufacturer's directions for all repellent applications.

Check frequently for ticks – at least once a day.

- Ticks must remain attached for one to two days before they can transmit the Lyme disease bacteria.
- Some research suggests that anaplasmosis may be transmitted more quickly.
- Bathe or shower after coming indoors to wash off and more easily find ticks that may be crawling on or attached to you.
- Search your entire body closely, especially hard-to-see areas (e.g. behind knees, groin area, and arm pits).
- Ticks may look like a speck of dirt or freckle on skin so use a parent or a mirror to help you.

If you find a tick on yourself, remove the tick as soon as possible.

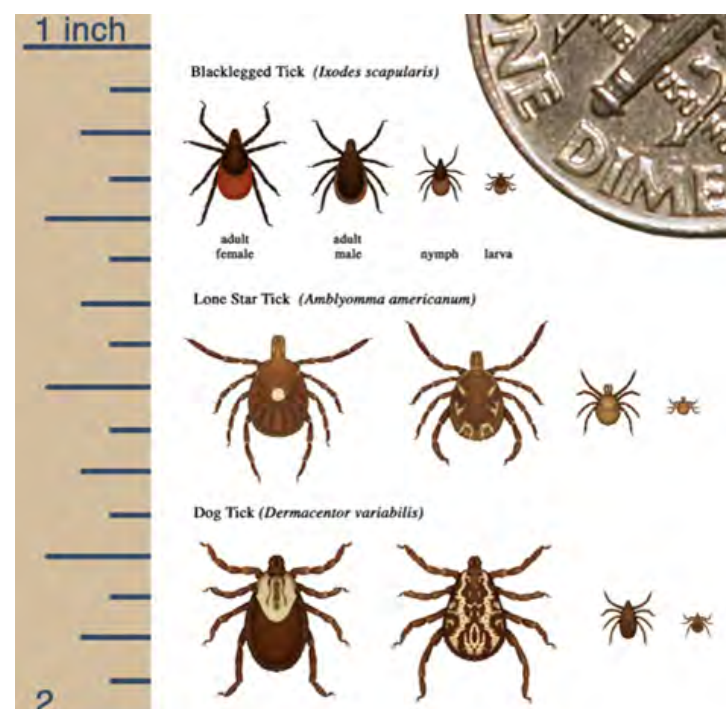
- Prompt tick removal is important in order to lower your risk of tickborne disease transmission.
- Use a pair of tweezers or your fingers to grasp the tick by the head, close to the skin.
- Pull the tick outward slowly, gently, and steadily
- Clean the area with soap and water.
- Avoid folk remedies like Vaseline®, nail polish remover or burning matches - they are not a safe or effective way to remove ticks.

Talk to your veterinarian about safe and effective tick repellents for your pet.

- Several different topical and oral products are available.
- Carefully read and follow the product label.
- A Lyme disease vaccine is available for dogs. However, the vaccine will not protect against other tickborne diseases and will not stop your dog from bringing ticks into the home.
- Check your pets for ticks daily and remove any attached ticks right away.
- Don't forget about ticks that may be on your clothing or gear.

Check gear and clothing before bringing indoors.

- Tumble dry clothing and gear in a dryer on high heat for at least 10 minutes to kill blacklegged ticks.
- Ticks may survive wash cycles, especially if hot water isn't used.
- If the clothes are damp or need to be washed first, additional dryer time may be needed: 90 minutes for low heat or 60 minutes for high heat.



Picture (right) shows each of the life stages of the blacklegged tick: adult female, adult male, nymph, and larva. It also shows the relative sizes and patterns of the blacklegged tick, lone star tick, and American dog tick.

- Land Transfers (February 1, 2026 to May 1, 2026) -

Name	Description	Sale Date	Seller	Buyer	Sale Amount	Type
Amor Twp	560210 - LONG(O T & RUSH)-FF	03-04-2026	ESTATE OF ROYAL STRONG	MARK DUANE OLSON	\$ 350,000.00	Multi Manuf
Amor Twp	560242 - OTTERTAIL-FF	01-23-2026	ALVAREZ TST	PAUL & STEPHANIE DRANGE	\$ 440,000.00	Residential
Amor Twp	560310 - WALKER-FF	04-29-2026	JOSEPH & KAYLIE BREIDENBACH	HOLLY & COREY WENDLAND	\$ 105,000.00	Seasonal Rec
Everts Twp	560297 - ROUND (EVERTS)-FF	04-24-2026	JUDITH C FRIEDRICH ET AL	MARK VERGAL & LISA OVERLEE	\$ 320,000.00	Multi Manuf
Everts Twp	560298 - DEER-FF	01-05-2026	DONAVON LOFF	LONA & GREGORY HERMES	\$ 450,000.00	Seasonal Rec
Everts Twp	560298 - DEER-FF	04-16-2026	JAMES & BEATRICE ROBERTSON	SCOTT & TRACY GRAVNING	\$ 444,400.00	Residential
Girard Twp	560138 - E BATTLE-FF	04-01-2026	ROBERT FELDMAN	ERIC & CHRISTI VANDERBERG	\$ 375,000.00	SW Mobiles
Girard Twp	560239 - W BATTLE-FF	02-26-2026	DANIEL WASHEK ET AL	BRADY & JESSICA BRUNSVOLD	\$ 605,000.00	Residential
Girard Twp	560239 - W BATTLE-FF	03-23-2026	ALAN & JUDITH OLSON	JOHN & STACEY FULGHAM	\$ 1,000,000.00	Residential
Otter Tail Twp	004712 - OTTERTAIL RIVER(OT)-F	03-27-2026	DOUGLAS NORDICK	GARY & JULIE KURTZ	\$ 345,000.00	Seasonal Rec
Otter Tail Twp	004712 - OTTERTAIL RIVER(OT)-F	04-28-2026	TYLER & JEANINE TUCKER	BRYAN & MIRANDA HAUGRUD	\$ 108,500.00	Seasonal Rec
Otter Tail Twp	560210 - LONG(O T & RUSH)-FF	01-15-2026	LES LAMOTTE	BENEDICT CONNOR	\$ 200,000.00	SW Mobiles
Otter Tail Twp	560210 - LONG(O T & RUSH)-FF	01-29-2026	CHRIS G & JODY A STICKLER ETAL	SCOTT & KATHY WOLSKY	\$ 170,000.00	Seasonal Rec
Otter Tail Twp	560242 - OTTERTAIL-FF	02-05-2026	JUDITH STOUTLAND TST	RHET & MAHA FISKNESS	\$ 800,000.00	Seasonal Rec
Otter Tail Twp	560242 - OTTERTAIL-FF	03-24-2026	BRYAN PETERSEN	AUSTIN ERICKSON	\$ 360,000.00	Seasonal Rec
Ottertail City	560242 - OTTERTAIL-FF	03-20-2026	BURR OAK HOLDINGS LLC	DAVID & KAY MOODY	\$ 849,000.00	Seasonal Rec
Ottertail City	560242 - OTTERTAIL-FF	04-17-2026	ROY'ZZZ REAL LLC	JOSEPH & KELLI FUCHS	\$ 532,000.00	Seasonal Rec

Join Your Neighbors and Preserve Our Lakes

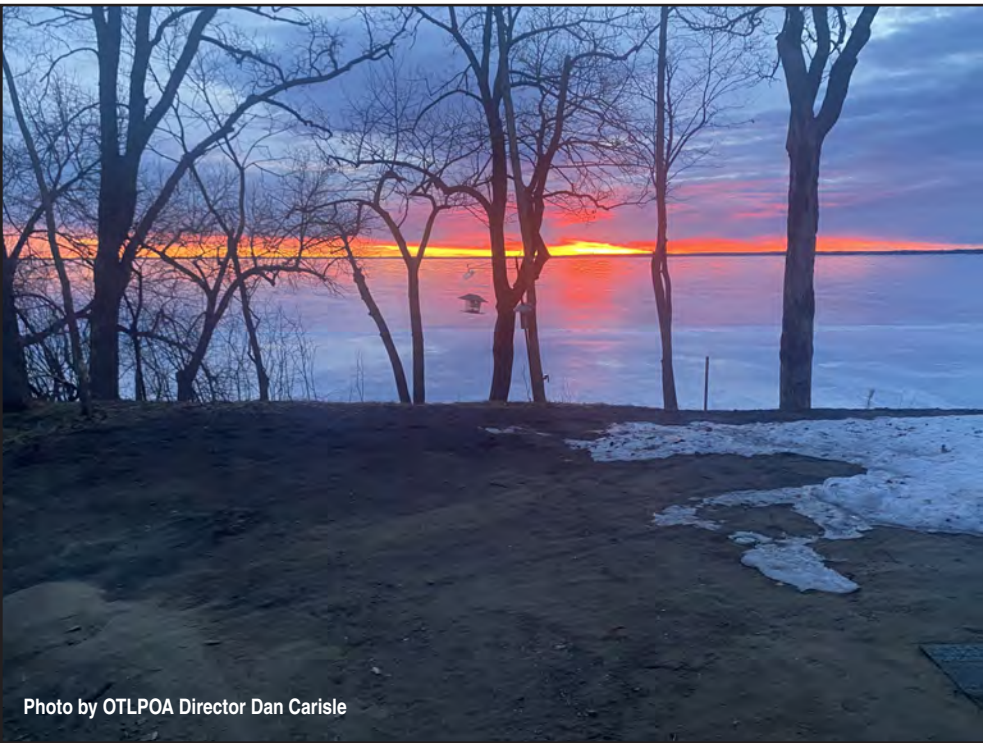


Photo by OTLPOA Director Dan Carisle

Become an OTLPOA Member today! Your membership makes a difference. Otter Tail Lakes Property Owners Association is primarily member supported, so we rely on your contributions to protect our lakes and advocate on behalf of property owners.

OTLPOA is made up of lakeshore owners, community partners and civic leaders who understand the importance of stewardship and who want to protect and preserve our lakes' beauty and legacy. As a member, you'll help 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.

Your annual membership includes:

- **Access to information and resources to help you care for our lakes**
- **Representation at state, regional and local organizations**
- **Five issues of Lakeshore News each year**
- **Lakeshore directory, published every two years**
- **An open Annual Meeting**

To join, visit otlpoa.com/24-join and complete the online membership form. Or, watch your mail for a registration letter from us this month.

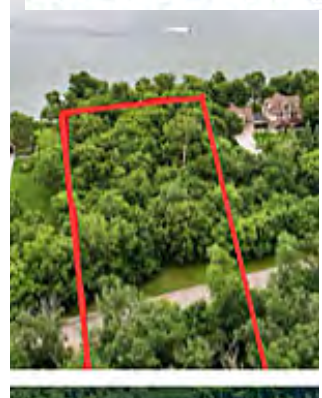
Thank you!

For Your Safety, We Strongly Recommend Everyone On Board Wears A Life Jacket At All Times!



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Seasons and Limits For Inland From MnDNR 2026 Regulation Book

SPECIES	OPEN SEASON	POSSESSION LIMIT (SIZE)
Walleye and sauger (and their hybrid)	May 9, 2026 - Feb. 28, 2027	6 combined total (only 1 walleye over 20" in possession)
Muskellunge	June 6 - Nov. 30	1 (minimum size 54")
Tiger (hybrid) muskellunge (see page 85 for identification guide)	June 6 - Nov. 30	1 (minimum size 40")
Largemouth bass – Statewide (Southern and North-central Zones)	March 1 - May 22	Catch-and-release only
	May 23, 2026 - Feb. 28, 2027	6 combined total largemouth or smallmouth bass (when smallmouth season is open)
Smallmouth bass – Statewide (Southern and North-central Zones)	March 1 - May 22	Catch-and-release only
	May 23 - Sept. 13	6 combined total largemouth or smallmouth bass
	Sept. 14, 2026 - Feb. 28, 2027	Catch-and-release only
Largemouth and smallmouth bass – Northeast Zone (Pelican and Ash lakes in St. Louis County are part of the Northeast Zone for bass. See Zone Map on page 31.)	March 1 - May 8	Catch-and-release only
	May 9, 2026 - Feb. 28, 2027	6 combined total largemouth or smallmouth bass
Crappie (white or black and their hybrids)	Continuous	10 combined total
Sunfish (bluegill, pumpkinseed, green, orangespotted, northern, warmouth, and their hybrids)	Continuous	20 combined total
Rock bass	Continuous	30
White bass and yellow bass	Continuous	30 combined total
Channel Catfish	Continuous	5 (only 1 over 24")
Flathead Catfish	April 1 - Nov. 30	2 (only 1 over 24")
Perch	Continuous	20 daily, 40 in possession
Whitefish Sport netting regulations effective each fall are available on the DNR website.	Continuous	15 (over 7") EXCEPTION: For sport netting on Leech Lake Indian Reservation limit 25.
Cisco (tullibee) Sport netting regulations effective each fall are available on the DNR website.	Continuous	15 (over 7") EXCEPTION: For sport netting on Leech Lake Indian Reservation limit 50.
Burbot (eelpout)	Continuous	4

SPECIES	OPEN SEASON	POSSESSION LIMIT (SIZE)
Bowfin, buffalo, carp, carpsuckers, freshwater drum, goldeye, redhorse, and suckers	Continuous	No limit
American eel	Continuous	Catch-and-release only
Bullhead	Continuous	100
Gar	Continuous	10
Smelt	Continuous	No limit
Lake or shovelnose sturgeon (See pages 66-77 for other sturgeon waters and regulations.)	Same dates every year: June 16 - April 14	Catch-and-release only; no tag/endorsement needed.
Paddlefish	No open season	
Lake trout (SUMMER) Statewide	May 9 - Sept. 30	2
Lake trout (WINTER) Outside or partly outside the Boundary Waters Canoe Area Wilderness.	2026 Season: Jan. 17 - March 31 2027 Season: Jan. 16 - March 31	2

SPECIES	OPEN SEASON	ZONE	ANGLING POSSESSION LIMIT (SIZE)
		Northeast Zone:	2 (only 1 over 40" in possession, all from 30-40" must be immediately released)
Northern pike	May 9, 2026 - Feb. 28, 2027	North-central Zone:	10 (not more than 2 over 26", all from 22-26" must be immediately released)
		Southern Zone:	2 (minimum size 24")



Zone Map

The Northeast Zone is defined as north and east of U.S. Highway 53 from Duluth to International Falls.

North-central/Southern Boundary: from the South Dakota Border – State Highway 7 at Ortonville – east past Hutchinson, south on State Highway 22 to Glencoe, east on U.S. Highway 212 to Chaska, south on State Highway 41 to the Minnesota River to the Mississippi River to the Wisconsin border.

The waters of the Minnesota or Mississippi rivers where those waters create the North-central/Southern Boundary are included in the Southern Zone.

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Deb Banta
 Realtor
 218-821-5678
 bantadeb43@gmail.com


Zach Good
 Realtor
 218-731-2761
 zach@lakesfamilyres.com


Luke Mostue
 Realtor
 218-671-8457
 luke@lakesfamilyres.com


Shana Zimmerman
 Realtor
 218-770-6936
 shana@lakesfamilyres.com


Phyllis Tysver
 Realtor
 218-308-3775
 phyllis@lakesfamilyres.com


Todd Eklund
 Realtor
 320-808-1005
 todd@lakesfamilyres.com


Scott Schauff
 Realtor
 218-731-2813
 sschauff@prtcl.com


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Lakeshore News ... The Voice of Otter Tail Lakes Property Owners Association

Boating and Fishing Info

Boaters: Renew Your Watercraft Registration

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources encourages boat owners to renew expired watercraft registrations before this year's boating season.

The DNR urges boat owners to renew online (mndnr.gov/buyalicense) or in person rather than by mail. People can renew in person at a local deputy registrar's office (dps.mn.gov/divisions/dvs/locations/Pages/find-office-locations.aspx#search=registrar) or at the DNR Central Office, 500 Lafayette Road, in St. Paul.

Boat registrations are good for three calendar years. The DNR has details about how to renew watercraft, what information owners need to supply about their watercraft, and registration fees on the DNR website (mndnr.gov/licenses/watercraft).

Get Angling Questions Answered On DNR's Fishing Webpage

Contact: John Dunn, fisheries rules and regulations coordinator, 651-259-5235.

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources has a fishing webpage (mndnr.gov/fishing) to help answer anglers' questions. The page answers questions like:

- What species can I fish for?
- What kind of bait is legal?
- What kind of fish can I keep?

The page is a mobile-friendly destination for information on when, where and how to fish. Users will also find resources like the LakeFinder (mndnr.gov/lakefind), which provides maps and details about lakes throughout the state, and the StreamFinder tool (mndnr.gov/streamfind) that gives a description, species list, regulations, and access information for trout streams throughout Minnesota.

What Are The New Fishing Regulations In 2026?

A new rule allows up to three hooks within 18 inches on a single tackle configuration. Updated language clarifies only one bait is allowed per line and stinger hooks are only allowed on artificial baits. See regulation book page 37 for details. Ice anglers may use nonmotorized hook setting devices.

How Many Hooks Can I Have On One Line?

The current language states that "an angler may have up to three single or multiple hooks on a line." Although the limit of three applies to both single hooks and multiple hooks (e.g., treble hooks), the language has been interpreted by some as three single hooks or an undetermined number of multiple hooks.

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Planting Garden ... (continued from page 9)



Raised ground beds –

The simplest form of raised beds is flat-topped mounds, usually six to eight inches high. They require no materials other than additional soil.

First, decide on the size of your raised ground bed. If you can reach only one side of the bed, the maximum width should be 2.5 feet. If you can access both sides, the bed can be up to five feet wide. The length and shape are entirely up to you.

There are two main approaches to forming raised ground beds:

- You can bring in additional soil to form new mounded beds. If you bring in additional soil, be sure that it does not come from an area with soil-borne plant pathogens or contaminants like lead and pesticides.

You may also use compost to form these beds. Till the compost into the soil below rather than leaving it on the surface. This helps to prevent the compost layer from drying out.

- You can dig soil from pathways and add it to your beds. Renting equipment like a potato tiller or a cultivator that can throw soil can help with this process.

Usually, raised ground beds are treated as permanent beds in a garden rather than tilling the garden and remaking the beds every year. Avoid stepping in the raised bed as this will compact the soil. Use a hoe to reach weeds in the middle of the bed. Lean on the hoe to harvest from the center of the garden.

Try to keep the sides of the mounds intact so your raised bed does not slump out onto the pathways. As the season progresses, the soil will settle, but the mound will remain.

Maintaining your raised bed garden –

Fertility and soil health –

Once your raised beds are established, you can treat them much like the rest of your garden.

- Collect a soil test every 2 to 3 years.
- Apply compost, fertilizers, and other inputs as needed based on soil test results.
- Review Extension’s videos about taking a soil sample and interpreting your soil test.

Keep in mind that regular, heavy applications of compost can build up phosphorus and soluble salts in the soil, which can burn the roots of small seedlings. Composted manure tends to be higher in phosphorus than plant-based composts.

After establishing, raised beds should require minimal or no tillage. Raised ground beds need only minor reshaping with a rake at the start of each season.

Soil health practices like cover crops can be used in raised beds. Watch a video about cover crops in small gardens for more information.

Watering –

Raised beds dry out more quickly than in-ground gardens and need to be watered more frequently. This can be done with a basic soaker hose or watering can. Try to water as close to the soil as possible to prevent water from hitting or splashing onto plant leaves, which helps prevent plant diseases.

For gardeners who want to save time with an automated system, some irrigation companies sell kits that allow gardeners to install drip irrigation in raised beds using a series of risers and connector pieces to bring the hoses up over the walls of the raised beds.

These kits work best when raised beds have low walls, as it can be difficult to push water up to a tall raised bed with the water pressure from a standard home faucet. The kits are also fairly expensive, but they can save significant time for people with large gardens.

A more low-tech option for keeping raised beds watered, especially if you plan to be away from your garden for a few days, is to use “ollas,” ceramic pots that are buried in the soil. These pots slowly release water as the soil around them dries.

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Right: A fish house in anticipation while fish is executed by Daniel Carlisle. Above is Addie's first fall on Long Lake by Ashley Dahl.

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• IMPORTANT NOTES •

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources will collect your social security number when you apply for a non-commercial hunting or fishing license.

License prices listed do not include any additional fees or the \$1 agent fee.

Commercial licenses applications require a Federal Employer Identification number, Minnesota Tax Identification number or Social Security Number. Commercial licenses are issued at the DNR license center.

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