

LEGEND



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The State Of Salt

Reprinted from Lake Tides, Volume 46, No. 4
Fall/Winter 2021. By Allison Madison, Sustainability
and Development Coordinator, Wisconsin Salt Wise

Wisconsin's fresh water is becoming increasingly salty. According to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 47 rivers and lakes in our state are impaired due to high chloride concentrations. Elevated salt levels in lakes, streams, and wetlands threaten our fisheries, tourism, economy, quality of life, and the health of our aquatic ecosystems. Road salt is the primary culprit, followed by salt from conventional water softening systems.

Over 525,000 tons of salt (sodium chloride) are applied to Wisconsin roadways annually. Deicing salt does its job by dissolving into snow and ice; once it's dissolved it goes where the snowmelt goes – often into storm sewers and directly into our lakes and streams.

The 40-lb bags of salt that we pour into our water softener's brine also ends up in our fresh water either through infiltration from private septic systems or direct discharge from the sewage treatment plants that are unable to desalinate wastewater. Whether these salts are shuttled straight to surface waters or slowly infiltrate into groundwater, all the salt that we bring into Wisconsin ends up in our fresh water.

We're salting our surface water

Salt is a permanent pollutant in lakes, streams, and wetlands. Elevated salt levels stress plants and animals that have adapted to freshwater environments. Before reaching lethal levels,

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chloride (Cl⁻, the negative ion in sodium chloride, NaCl), has a variety of direct and indirect impacts on the health of organisms in aquatic ecosystems. Fish experience decreased rates of growth, frogs are more susceptible to parasites, and the embryonic survival of salamanders declines as salt concentrations increase. Researchers hypothesize that the young of many species are impacted before the adults because the organs (kidneys, gills, etc.) that help with osmoregulation, the regulation of salts in the body, are not yet fully formed. As salt levels go up, the one winner is algae. Expect greener, murkier waters as water gets saltier because the zooplankton that eat algae are highly sensitive to salt. (A review of the species, community, and ecosystem impacts of road salt salinisation in fresh waters, 2019.)

The Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC) is investigating the inputs and impacts of chloride in regional watersheds. Initial SEWRPC study results include chloride concentrations above 3,000 mg/L in freshwater streams in southeastern Wisconsin. This is 10 times greater than the EPA limit for chronic exposure (230 mg/L) and over three times the EPA limit for acute exposure (860 mg/L).

Please see Salt on page 6

George Hudson Fall Fishing Tournament 9/17 & 9/18

What will you be doing on the mornings on September 17th and 18th? Why don't you plan on entering the George Hudson Memorial Fall Fishing Tournament? If you only can make one day that's okay, you still have the opportunity to show off your angling skills, and you never know, you may win!

The tournament format is a point per inch of legal fish for the following species: Walleye, Bass, Northern, Blue Gill, Crappie, and Perch. Only one fish per species will be counted toward your total points. See you there!

Tournament Rules

- Must be a member of the LLFC (18 or older). If you are not a member, a membership application can be filled out and dues submitted with your tournament registration no later than Friday 9/16/22. Anglers under the age of 18 must be accompanied by a current member.
- Entry fee is \$10 per person.
- Only two members per boat are allowed.
- Six species contest: Walleye, Bass, Northern, Blue Gill, Crappie, and Perch.
- Only one fish per species counts towards your point total.
- One point per inch of legal fish will be awarded.
- If fishing both days, you can register longer fish on the second day. This will replace your previous day points.
- Highest point total wins. The top six will receive cash prizes.
- Fish registration will be at Benson's Hide A Way at noon each day.
- Prizes will be awarded Sunday shortly after the fish registration.

Please fill out the tournament entry form on page 8.

No Wake

As you all know there are several areas of the Long Lake Boating system that are posted with buoys or signs as NO WAKE ZONES, such as near shorelines, in channels and all of Tittle Lake, but what is the definition of NO WAKE?

NO WAKE means operating a boat at the slowest speed necessary to maintain steerage (control of boat direction) and that reduces or eliminates waves that appear as white water behind the boat.

Gone Fishing

Bill Hornickel
George & Betty Seibel

Soil Food

In late fall after harvest, spread COMPOST over the vegetable garden and top with an ORGANIC MULCH, such as shredded fallen leaves. By the next spring, the compost will have broken down and the garden will be ready for planting.

(Republished from the Old Farmer's Almanac
2020)

Make Your Own Lip Balm

Combine 1 tablespoon pure honey with 2 teaspoons almond oil.

Then melt 1 teaspoon beeswax and stir into the honey mixture.

(Republished from the Old Farmer's Almanac
2020)

Glenn Henning Tournament Results

By John Hrovat

This year’s tournament took place Saturday June 4th with temperatures starting in the low fifties but warmed to the low sixties at weigh in time. Not much wind made for some tough fishing. Quite the change from the ninety-degree temperatures last year. Eleven entrants registered for the event and four of those were skunked. Fish counts were up this year as four entrants brought in limits on Bass. Twenty Bass, only three Northern, and no Walleye were registered.

On a couple humorous notes one young first time entrant only had toast for breakfast, but did manage to take sixth place....maybe with his prize money he will get some hot cereal next year and do a little better. On to another item long time entrant Mark Pentek decided to skip this year’s tournament and go to Florida just in time for Tropical Storm Alex.... little wet down there Mark.... just sayin.

As always thanks to all the volunteers, contestants, and Bensons Hide-A-Way for the use of their launch.



Place	Category/Winner	Weight	Prize
1 st	Heaviest Bass Jason Sarauer	3 lbs 02 oz	\$30
1 st	Heaviest Northern Kaylyn Steinbarth, Mark Byrum, Charlie Benson #2	1 lbs 03 oz	\$30
1 st	Heaviest Walleye	n/a	\$30

Place	Total Weight All Game Species	Total Weight	Prize
1 st	Jason Sarauer	10 lbs 14 oz	\$60
2 nd	Kaylyn Steinbarth	9 lbs 05 oz	\$50
3 rd	Charlie Benson #2	9 lbs 01 oz	\$40
4 th	Charlie Benson #1	8 lbs 06 oz	\$30
5 th	Rick Scherer	7 lbs 14 oz	\$20
6 th	Abel Walsh	1 lbs 07 oz	\$10

Cute Crawdads Crayfishes in Wisconsin

Reprinted from Lake Tides, Volume 46, No. 4 Fall/Winter 2021. By Paul Skawinski, Statewide Citizen Lake Monitoring Network Educator, Extension Lakes

Crayfishes, or “crawdads,” are common bottom-dwelling creatures in lakes and streams. You’ve probably seen one if you’ve ever moved a large rock or log from the lake bottom. They will scurry away in reverse, keeping their eyes locked on you while they rapidly scoop their tail to make a quick retreat. Although they can defend themselves with a strong pinch, they are generally quite shy and will prefer to swim away rather than engage against a threat.

Crayfishes are known as decapods, from the Greek word meaning ten legs. Each of these legs

Please see Crayfish on page 4

Crayfish from page 3

has a pair of tiny “fingers” at the end, which are used to feel and taste things along the lake or river bottom. About a third of a crayfish’s length is devoted to the tail and abdomen, which contain powerful muscles and “swimmerets” underneath. These help with the rapid backward swimming that is characteristic of a crayfish.

In autumn, crayfishes seek out a mate. The male’s sperm are transferred to the female but are stored until the following spring. The female can then fertilize her eggs as they are released, and the fertilized eggs are attached under the female crayfish’s abdomen/tail. This keeps fresh water and oxygen flowing past the eggs as she moves around. Newly hatched crayfish will stay with Mom briefly and then drop off to find a suitable shelter, if they don’t get snatched up by a hungry predator first!

Wisconsin Crayfishes

There are fewer than a dozen species of crayfishes in Wisconsin, but several hundred species occur in the southeastern United States where conditions are warmer and more favorable for them. Our native species tend to be particularly shy, often living within dense aquatic plants, under rocks and logs, or even in muddy burrows. The burrowing species are sometimes called “chimney crayfish” because of the chimney-like entrances to their burrows. The chimneys are built from balls of mud that the crayfish excavates out of the burrow and carries to the entrance.

One of our less common native species is the calico crayfish. It is only 2-3 inches long and often lives near aquatic plants in high-quality lakes, streams, and wetlands. The calico crayfish occurs throughout the Midwest but is probably under-reported in Wisconsin.

Please see Crayfish on page 5

A Few Pictures From The Glenn Henning Fishing Tournament



Crayfish from page 4

Invasive Crayfishes

We also have two non-native crayfish species that are considered invasive – the red swamp crayfish and the rusty crayfish. Red swamp crayfish have been found in pet stores and were likely released intentionally (and illegally) into several southern Wisconsin locations. “Rusties” are native to the Ohio River Basin and were brought here decades ago by fishermen using them as bait. Some escaped from hooks, and extras were likely dumped into lakes and rivers at the end of a fishing trip; rusties are now known to occur in more than 800 lakes and rivers in Wisconsin. The rusty crayfish is large with impressive claws and an attitude. While native species tend to be skittish, rusties will often stand their ground when faced with a predator, locking their gaze on the predator and showing off their large claws. As they invade a new lake or stream, they tend to kill native crayfishes and eat a variety of invertebrates, eggs, and aquatic plants.

Harvesting and Fishing

Crayfishes are commonly consumed as food throughout the world. Possession of crayfishes in Wisconsin is only allowed for disposal or

consumption. Harvesting of crayfishes is legal, but an angler cannot possess fishing gear and a live crayfish on a Wisconsin waterbody at the same time. This is to reduce the risk of crayfishes being used as bait and possible spread of the rusty crayfish to new waterbodies.

To learn more about crayfishes, check out the Field Guide to Crayfishes of the Midwest published by the Illinois Natural History Survey.

Reflections

“Water links us to our neighbor in a way more profound and complex than any other.”

— John Thorson

(Republished from the Lake Tides 47-2)

Are your dues current?

Please check the mailing label for the year your dues run through. If the year is not the current year or beyond, please fill out the membership application on page 7 and mail it in with your dues. Due to the cost of printing and postage, only members with their dues current will receive future Legend mailings.



Salt from page 1We're salting our groundwater

Surface water is not the only victim of unchecked salting. In Wisconsin's capitol, salt pollution of both upper and lower aquifers is forcing the Madison Water Utility to prepare for the closure of one drinking water well in the next 10-15 years and another 10-15 years after that. Elevated concentrations of sodium (Na⁺, the positive ion in NaCl) in drinking water are a concern for individuals on low-sodium diets. According to private well water data from the University of Wisconsin Stevens Point, drinking water across the state has elevated levels of chloride; it's likely that sodium levels are elevated as well, but it is not often tested. We do know, throughout most of the state, that our water now comes to our taps pre-salted. Additionally, now that our groundwater is salted, our lakes and streams are recharged with salty water. In the SEWRPC study referenced earlier, monthly chloride grab samples indicate that some stream chloride concentrations are elevated above the chronic toxicity limit year-round!

The cost of salt keeps rising

Beyond the very clear impacts to our freshwater resources, oversalting is a costly endeavor. By weakening metal, concrete, brick, and stone, one ton of road salt causes between \$800 and \$3,300 in damages as it prematurely ages our roads, bridges, and vehicles. Nationwide, we spend \$5 billion annually to repair salt damage to roads and bridges and we're not keeping up. (Impacts of Chemical Deicers on Roadway Infrastructure, 2018.)

There is a better way

Forward-thinking municipalities across the state are rethinking winter maintenance. They are ditching the outdated mindset around salt that "more is better" and embracing precision applications of salt combined with a renewed

focus on mechanical removal. Educating operators, calibrating equipment, and incorporating salt brine are several of the methods that are enabling communities to reduce salt use by 30-70%. Read about improvements by Salt Wise Champion Municipalities on our website at <https://wisaltwise.com> under Successes.

As individuals, we can support our municipal public works staff by staying off roads during winter storms as pressure from constituents often drives the over-use of salt. We can also improve personal practices around our homes and places of work by using winter salt wisely and making sure our water softener is not a salt hog. Get tips on how you can be Salt Wise at <https://wisaltwise.com/TakeAction>. A quality ice scraper could preempt your need for deicing salt. A salt-free water treatment device may solve hardwater scale issues equally as well as a salt-based softener. Whatever steps you take, your local freshwater lake or stream, and the freshwater species that call it home, will appreciate it!

Welcome Aboard! New Members of the LLFC



Glenn Kenney
Mary Roskopf
Rick Scherer
Ed Serchen
Kaylyn Steinbarth

Membership Application

If you would like to join the fishing club, (Must be 18 or older) fill out and mail the form below to:

Long Lake Fishing Club, P.O. Box 303, Campbellsport WI 53010

Not sure if your membership is current? Check the year on the Legend mailing label to see what year your membership is paid through. If necessary, fill out the form below to renew.

YES, I want to support the Long Lake Fishing Club with my \$10 membership. Please check type below:

New Membership _____ Annual Renewal _____

Additional Donations _____ (include dollar amount – Thank You)

Name: _____

Address: _____

City, State, Zip _____

Telephone: _____

Email: _____

We're on the Web!

Visit us at:

<http://www.longlakefishingclub.com>

Long Lake Fishing Club, Inc.

P.O Box 303

Campbellsport, WI 53010

E-Mail

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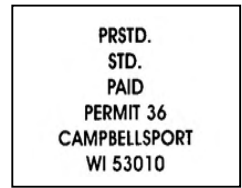
Jason Sarauer

Scott Stuart

Dan Trapp

The Long Lake Fishing Club, Inc. was created to protect, maintain, and improve all the environments necessary for present and future generations for the enjoyment of successful fishing on Long Lake, a multi-use lake in the Northern Unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest, Fond du Lac County, Wisconsin.

Long Lake Fishing Club, Inc.
P.O. Box 303
Campbellsport, WI 53010



Free Newsletter
Take One

**George Hudson Memorial
Fall Fishing Tournament
(9/17/22 & 9/18/22)**

Cost \$10 per person / \$20 per boat for members in good standing (Two people allowed per boat). Anglers under the age of 18 must be accompanied by a current member.

Name(first person): _____

Name (second person): _____

Phone #: _____ Amount Enclosed: _____

Please fill out this form and mail it to:
Long Lake Fishing Club, PO Box 303, Campbellsport, WI 53010
Entries must be paid the day before the tournament.

Late entry fees may not be accepted.

Upcoming Events

GEORGE HUDSON FISHING TOURNAMENT

- 9/17/22 and 9/18/22

Cougar Battle on Long Lake

Campbellsport High School Ice Fishing Tournament sponsored by the Long Lake Fishing Club

- 01/28/23

LONG LAKE FISHEREE

- 02/25/23

GLENN HENNING FISHING TOURNAMENT

- 06/03/23

LLFC ANNUAL MEETING

- 06/10/23