

LEGEND



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Happy Trees For The Shore

Reprinted from Lake Tides, Volume 48, No. 2
 Spring/Summer 2023. Compiled by Patrick Goggin
 and Amy Kowalski, Extension Lakes

10 Native Trees that Can Handle Fluctuating Water Levels Along the Shoreline

Those of us living along the shore may have noticed changing precipitation patterns impacting Wisconsin’s water resources over the last decade. Experts from the Wisconsin Initiative on Climate Change Impacts (WICCI) Water Resources Working Group found in a 2021 report that, “Rising air temperatures, more precipitation from fall to spring, and more frequent and larger extreme precipitation events are climate impacts affecting Wisconsin’s lakes, streams, groundwater, and wetlands.”

Water levels and flooding

More storms with more average precipitation mean flooding problems in areas with permeable soils like lake shorelines, wetlands, or wherever the water table is near the surface. So, if you have waterfront property, especially on a seepage lake, you might be looking for some trees that can tolerate these shifting water levels.

10 trees for fluctuating water levels

Trees contribute a great deal to any home landscape: shade, structure, a canopy “ceiling,” filter for clean water, carbon absorption, and wildlife habitat. The following 10 trees can handle the fluctuating water level conditions

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currently found along Wisconsin’s lakes and most grow well in medium to wet, well-drained soils. If you’re thinking about planting a tree, or need to replace some that have been damaged by storms or fluctuating water levels, give one of these a try on your shoreline.

Tamarack (or American larch)

Larix laricina

Tamaracks are deciduous conifers that have clusters of short, bright green needles that turn golden yellow and drop off in late autumn revealing an attractive flaking bark.

Red Maple

Acer rubrum

Red maples are very cold hardy and tolerant of a wide range of soils. They grow quickly and their foliage turns from green to a beautiful bright red in autumn. Toxic to horses and ponies (not humans, dogs, or cats).

Silver Maple

Acer saccharinum

Please see Happy Trees on page 6

Lakes 101- Cool Facts About Lake Temps

Reprinted from Lake Tides, Volume 47, No. 3
Summer/Fall 2022. By Jordyn Kurer, UW-Stevens
Point Graduate

Remember that warm summer day when you went swimming in the lake, and you noticed that the water was warmer on the surface of the lake and colder at the bottom near your feet? Have you ever wondered why this phenomenon happens, and how this is possible?

Lakes that are large enough and deep enough are stratified. Stratification of a lake is simply the layering of different water temperatures within the lake. The three layers that make up the lake are the epilimnion, the metalimnion (also referred to as the thermocline), and the hypolimnion. The top layer of water is referred to as the epilimnion. This layer is the warmest in the summer because this water is on the surface of the lake and is heated by the sun throughout the day. The sun's rays only penetrate so deep within the water, which is why the water on the bottom of the lake does not get as warm as the water on the top of the lake.

The middle layer of water is referred to as the thermocline, or the metalimnion. This area of the lake has water that is moderate in temperature. It isn't the warmest spot, but it's not the coldest spot either. This water receives some sunlight, but not enough to warm up the water molecules so that they can become a part of the epilimnion.

The bottom layer of the lake is known as the hypolimnion. This layer consists of the coolest, densest water since the sunlight typically does not reach the bottom of the lake.

These three layers do still exist in the winter, but they are underneath the layer of ice that is formed on top of the water. These layers change throughout the year during turnover. Turnover is caused by the density of the water particles changing and it allows for the colder water to move to either the top or bottom of the lake, depending

on the season. The density of water changes as the temperature of the water changes. For example, cooler water is more dense than warmer water, meaning that in the summertime, the cooler water sinks down to the bottom of the lake. However, once the water reaches a temperature of 0 degrees Celsius (32 degrees Fahrenheit) it freezes. Water in its solid form (ice) is less dense than water in its liquid form, which is why the coldest water is found on the top of the lake in the winter as a sheet of ice. Pretty cool, right?

George Hudson Fall Fishing Tournament 9/16 & 9/17

What will you be doing on the mornings on September 16th and 17th? 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.**

Glenn Henning Tournament Results

By John Hrovat

This year's tournament took place Saturday June 3rd. Temperatures started in the low 70's, and warmed to the mid 80's at weigh in time. With not much wind it was a hot one. Twenty-three entrants registered for the event and at least three did not fish. Fish counts were up this year as 11 entrants brought in limits of Bass. Sixty-three Bass, 11 Northern and 12 Walleye were registered. Some anglers didn't register their catches after seeing some of the earlier results, so totals would have been higher. I have been handling this task since around 2010 and this year's totals were the most. Largest Bass was 19 1/2, Walleye 26 1/2 and Northern in the low 20's. Needless to say, they were really hitting. With the lack of rain this past month and higher temps the weeds were really up, especially at the launch site...a mass of green.

On a sour note, I must apologize for the confusion and length of time it took to get the results back. I felt like I must have only graduated from the 3rd grade with Junior Sample from the old Hee Haw show. Mind wasn't functioning properly. Fortunately, there was back-up and she straightened it out. It might be time for me to relinquish this job to someone else. If so, best of luck to all in future tournaments. On a positive note didn't have to bring out the metal detector to check for foreign objects in the fish stomachs....just saying 😊.

One other note, changes will be coming in future events on weigh in tactics. With the heat and length of time handling fish, a number of them didn't make it back to be caught another day (that's what the fishing club doesn't want to happen).

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 Rick Scherer	4 lbs 07 oz	\$30
1 st	Heaviest Northern Jeff Berthlein	3 lbs 02 oz	\$30
1 st	Heaviest Walleye Greg Sarauer	5 lbs 09 oz	\$30

Place	Total Weight All Game Species	Total Weight	Prize
1 st	Greg Sarauer	36 lbs 02 oz	\$60
2 nd	Kaylyn Steinbarth	24 lbs 02 oz	\$50
3 rd	Jason Sarauer	23 lbs 08 oz	\$40
4 th	Joe Kowalczyk	21 lbs 09 oz	\$30
5 th	Kyle Benson	19 lbs 08 oz	\$20
6 th	Eric Laatsch	16 lbs 05 oz	\$10



A Few Pictures From The Glenn Henning Fishing Tournament



Reflections

“You know me, I think there ought to be a big old tree right there. And let’s give him a friend. Everybody needs a friend.”

— Bob Ross

(Republished from the Lake Tides 48-2)

Welcome Aboard! New Members of the LLFC



- Tim Harger
- Joe Kowalczyk
- Tom Kruzick
- Eric Laatsch
- Bart Mayer
- John Michels
- Jess Reese
- Greg Sarauer



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.



Happy Trees from page 1

These fast-growing trees get their name from the silvery color on the bottom of their light green leaves. Their native habitat is floodplains, so they do great in moist soils, with no need for fertilizer, and are tolerant of poor, dry soils once they are established. Weak limbs can mean more clean-up after storms.

Swamp White Oak

Quercus bicolor

Tolerant of hot weather and sub-zero winters (sound familiar?), Swamp white oaks are full trees that need their space. These oaks have a long life span and can hold up to high winds. The best regular fertilization you can give an established oak tree is to keep its leaves on the ground in the fall, as they add nutrients to the soil when they decompose.

Eastern Cottonwood

Populus deltoides

Cottonwoods are very large, dramatic trees with shiny, deltashaped leaves and deeply ridged bark. Female trees produce sticky seed buds and masses of downy white “cotton” that clings to window screens, gathers in gutters and seems to be everywhere. The male cottonwood is an under-used, large, quality tree that does not have the cottony seed. It is a favorite for nesting eagles.

River Birch

Betula nigra

This easy-to-grow tree has beautiful exfoliating white bark that reveals a salmon-red inner layer. It's a great grower at 36 inches per year, but that also means its life-span is a bit shorter at 30-50 years. River birch prefers semi-aquatic conditions, but also tolerates drier soils.

White Pine

Pinus strobus

The fine, feathery needles of the white pine make it a great windbreak and shade tree. It attracts many kinds of wildlife and needs plenty of space to stretch its branches. This tall evergreen prefers acidic soil that is moist and well-drained, but is moderately tolerant of soils with a slightly higher pH.

Northern Red Oak

Quercus rubra

Give this tree a good start and it could live hundreds of years! It prefers fertile, sandy, finely-textured soils with good drainage. Northern red oaks are ecologically invaluable, hosting dozens of important pollinators.

Elderberry

Sambucus canadensis

On the smaller side, this deciduous tree/shrub has bright white flowers and clusters of black berries that can be harvested in September. It tolerates a wide range of soils, but prefers moist, humus ones, and spreads by root suckers to form colonies. Toxic to people and pets; fruit is non-toxic to people once cooked.

Pussy Willow

Salix discolor

Another smaller option is the pussy willow, which is found in meadows, swamps and along lakes and streams with moist to wet soils, but can also grow in drier conditions. You can stick a branch into the soil, and it will produce a fully developed adult in a matter of months! Male pussy willows are noted for producing ornamentally attractive silky pearl gray catkins on leafless stems in late winter to early spring.

Newly planted trees should be watered regularly (as much as weekly) in the absence of rain for the first two summers until established.

Membership Application

If you would like to join the fishing club, 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 (must be 18 years of age or older).

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

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llfclegend@sbcglobal.net

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Ed Ebert

John Hrovat

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
(9/16/23 & 9/17/23)**

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

- 9/16/23 and 9/17/23

LONG LAKE FISHEREE

- 02/24/24

GLENN HENNING FISHING TOURNAMENT

- 06/01/24

LLFC ANNUAL MEETING

- 06/08/24