

# THE LAKER

NORTH LAKE PROTECTION ASSOCIATION

www.northlaker.org SEP. 2025

**NLPA MISSION:** *To protect the ecological, recreational and aesthetic well-being of North Lake*

## ANNUAL MEETING

Monday, September 29, 2025, 7pm

Inverness Club House

### AGENDA

1. Review/Approve 2024 Minutes
2. Treasurer's Report
3. Old Business
  - a. SAD Update
  - b. Weed/Algae Issues
  - c. MICORP Update
4. New Business
5. Election of Officers
6. Adjourn

### \$10 NLPA DUES

*Please support your NLPA.* Please make checks out to NLPA and send to Dick Frendt in the enclosed envelope. Please include your email address *if you did not receive the recent test email*. We keep the email address confidential and only use it for important lake notices.

In 2024 we raised about \$2665 in dues to support NLPA operations. This was slightly more than in 2023.

The dues fund expenses including the publication of the Laker. It also accrues a savings account to be used for unusual and unexpected costs that may arise.

Thanks for the loyal members who consistently support the NLPA.

### FUN – FUN - FUN!

In our mundane, gray lives, a splash of color can change your outlook. It only takes an opportunity to spread your wings, let your creative juices flow and find great satisfaction in your endeavor. Now is the time, a rare situation, an alignment of the stars that is ripe for the picking.

(Con't. on pg. 2, col. 1)

## BACK TO THE FUTURE

The story hasn't changed much over the years when it comes to North Lake issues. I recently reread the 1982 issue of the Laker to get a sense of what the concerns of the NLPA were at that time. The 1982 edition is the oldest edition copy we have in our possession, although it lists itself as edition number seven. (If anyone has an older issue please provide a copy for our archives).

The issues addressed in the 1982 edition included Keyholing concerns (the practice of using one lakefront lot to allow many back-lot owners access to the lake), nutrients entering the lake, establishing greenbelts near the lakefront, treatment of aquatic weeds, harvesting, use of fertilizer on lawns, and maintaining septic systems. Although we now have a keyholing ordinance and we have a sewer system, concerns about nutrients in the lake, greenbelts (rain gardens and natural shorelines), and how to treat or harvest problem weeds continue.

This spring, a survey of the lake revealed relatively few invasive weed problems. About 17 acres of problem weed areas were identified for treatment. Most of these were in or near the canal areas. Last year the spring survey identified 30 acres to be treated, and last year was a low treatment year. Some submerged algae were noted, but our cool spring weather seems to have limited its growth.

A new initiative may be undertaken next summer; sampling of inlet streams to be done during rain storm runoff periods to ascertain the level of phosphorus contributed to the lake by each stream. Phosphorus is a key component in the growth of algae. As we have found in past years, algae can be an icky mess in the lake when conditions are favorable for its growth. Sediment sampling in 2023 revealed low phosphorus levels in the lake bottom implying algae growth was dependent on runoff as its source. If specific areas can be identified as phosphorus sources, it may be possible to reduce the phosphorus entering the lake. This would be a significant improvement to the lake water quality.

### HONEY BEES

(Sources include The Encyclopedia Britannica, Wikipedia and other online sites)

"If Honey Bees all die, the world will starve to death in four years", is a quote often attributed to Albert Einstein (but he never said anything of the kind). The Western Honey Bee was introduced to the New World by European immigrants soon after their arrival. It's pretty clear the flora of this continent was doing quite well prior to the Honey Bee arrival. There are an estimated 3600 species of bees in the U.S. – more than any other country. They pollinate 75% of our plants. Tomatoes, eggplants, kiwis and blueberries can only be pollinated by native bees who release their pollen when shaken; something honey bees can't do. None-the-less, honey bees do play an important role in

(Con't. pg. 2, col. 2)

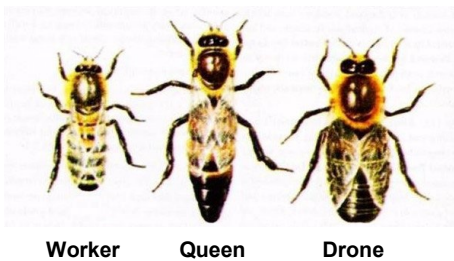
After fourteen years of hoarding the privilege of publishing the Laker, Mary Lou and I are relinquishing this glorious enterprise to allow some other person(s) to claim this prized avocation.

If you have an inclination to share your talent with the North Lake Community, give us (or Dan Kruse) a call and get briefed on the joys involved. We will be happy to work with you to ensure a smooth transition of treasured activities.

Don't delay, procrastinate, dither, retard or hold your horses. An opportunity like this is difficult to appraise. Call 734/475-3480 to apply.

### MUTE SWAN COUNT

In 2024, the Mute Swan count in Michigan was a little over 4,100 birds. This is 4,500 less than 2023 and represents a 77% reduction since 2013, the year the DNR initiated the reduction program for the non-native species. Their goal is to maintain a level of about 2,000 Mute Swans from 2030 forward.



### CAMP BURT SHURLY

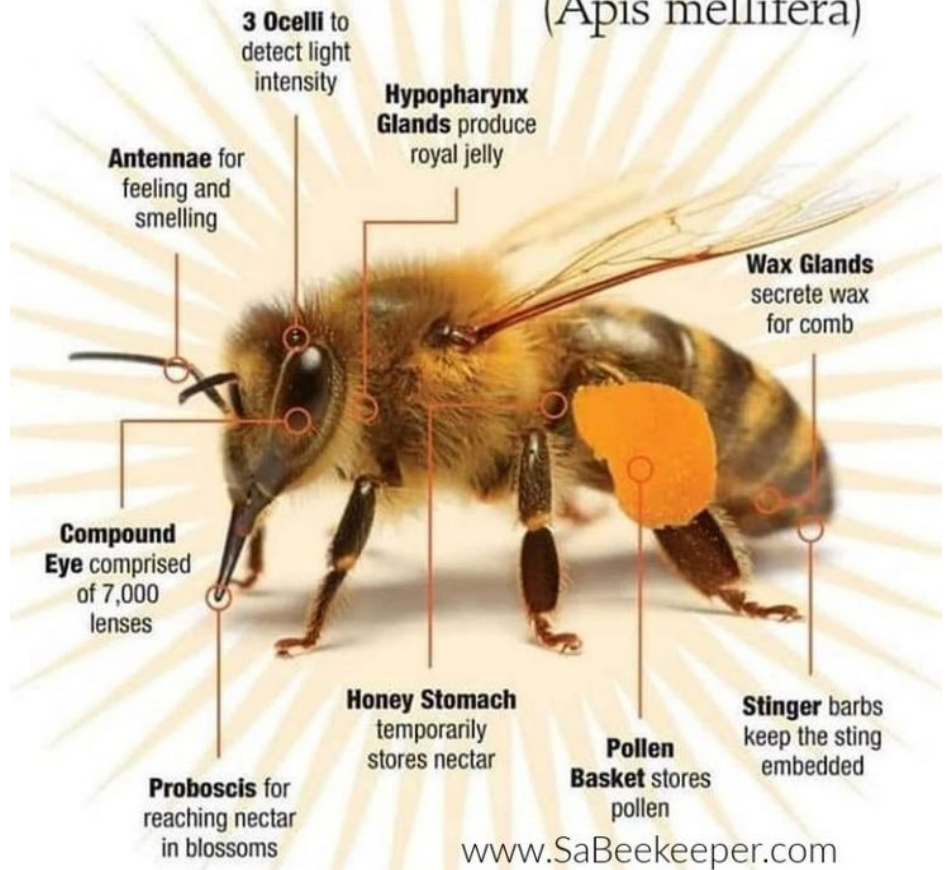
You've probably noticed the camp is not open again this year and at this time we don't know when it will reopen. Detroit Public Schools Foundation is seeking funding from several sources to renovate and open the camp. This includes federal grants, state grants, and corporate grants. The monies needed are substantial, around the \$5M dollar mark.

(Con't. pg. 3, col.1)

some of our food production, especially crops such as almonds, apples and cherries (which were also imported). Pollination is the job of professional honey bee keepers with honey being an excellent by-product.

# Honey Bee

(*Apis mellifera*)



The bee colony is a complex physical and social structure. Honey bees colonize both in feral hives and in man-made hives. The feral hives are typically in a hollow tree or similar structure. The man-made hives are constructed to provide good ventilation with a series of vertical frameworks for the honey combs to be built upon. A hive may have up to 60,000 bees.

We have a few Pin Cherry trees (native cherry trees with about 3/8" diameter fruit) in our yard and in the past, we could hear the buzz of the honey bees (we assume) from fifty feet or more away when the trees were flowering in April. As you walked near the trees, a cloud of bees became visible numbering in the thousands. Abruptly, a few years ago, the buzzing stopped until you came close to the trees and heard the low hum of a few dozen bumble bees harvesting the nectar; the honey bees were gone. In June, the cherry crop was as abundant as always, so bumble bees had taken over the pollination job very effectively. This year we noticed a return of honey bees, but far fewer than prior years. For many crop producers; the honey bee is an essential part of their enterprise .

(Con't. pg. 3, col. 2)

Recently there have been several rumors circulating regarding the camp. They are all false. One rumor is saying there are restrictions on the sale of the camp and it must be sold to another camp. This is untrue. If you remember in 2019 we wrote an article in "The Laker" stating the situation regarding a sale. At that time I spoke with one of my contacts at Detroit Public Schools who is now the Assistant Superintendent. Since she didn't know the answer regarding sale restrictions, she contacted their attorney, who said there are no sales restrictions in any of their documents. He said if there were restrictions they would have to be recorded at the County Clerk Office or they wouldn't be valid. Dick and I then spent weeks at the County Clerk Office tracing the property and all its documents back to 1863, before it was leased to the Detroit Tuberculosis Sanitarium as a tuberculosis camp for young people. There were no documents found showing any restrictions on the sale of the camp. Our research verified what the attorney for the Detroit Public Schools stated. There are no sale restrictions on the camp property.

There are, however, zoning restrictions placed on the property by both Dexter and Lyndon Townships, where the camp is located. The Dexter Township portion is zoned as "Recreation/Conservation". Lakefront parcels must be a minimum of 330 feet wide, and the largest number of lakefront lots would be four, since the camp lake frontage is something less than 1500 feet. The rest of the property could be subdivided without lake access, but lots are required to be a minimum of five acres each. About three quarters of the camp is in Lyndon Township which is zoned "Wilderness and Recreation". One

(Con't. pg 4, col. 1)

Nurse bees will select 10 to 20 newly hatched female larvae and begin feeding them a strict diet of royal jelly, a milky white substance which bees secrete from the tops of their heads. The exclusive diet of royal jelly turns on the female larva's reproductive system, turning her into a queen.

Virgin queens go on mating flights away from their home colony to a drone congregation area and mate with multiple drones before returning. The drones die in the act of mating. The queens are drop dead beautiful! Queen honey bees make five or six "nupual" flights and mate with up to sixty drones in total, but they do not mate with drones from their home colony.

New colonies are established by groups known as "swarms", which consist of a mated queen and a large contingent of worker bees. This group moves *en masse* to a nest site which was scouted by worker bees beforehand and whose location is communicated with a special type of dance. Once the swarm arrives, they immediately construct a new wax comb and begin to raise a new worker brood.

The wax comb is constructed in a hexagon shape that is an extremely efficient use of the wax. Only young worker bees (14 to 21 days old) are capable of secreting wax and they must consume about eight units of honey to produce one unit of wax. Other worker bees collect the wax from the young bees and build the combs using their antennae, mandibles and legs. The bees use their body temperature to keep the wax temperature between 93 and 100 degrees F while forming the combs. (The wax becomes liquid at 104 degrees). The completed combs are used for bee larvae and for honey storage.

The queen lays up to 2,000 eggs per day. Most of the eggs are fertilized and are female; either workers or other queens. A few are unfertilized and become drones. The workers have a specific order of tasks they take on during their life. First, they must clean out their own nest, then they produce wax or retrieve wax from their sisters, and build combs. Next they become receivers of the nectar retrieved by the foragers. Their next job is to keep the hive clean, and then they are promoted to guard duty, protecting the entrance to the hive. Finally they become foragers, collecting nectar, pollen and sometimes water. Worker bees live up to seven weeks in the summer (the last two to four weeks foraging) but may live up to six months in the winter. Queen bees live one to two years on average, but may live up to five years. Drones live about ten weeks and have no duties except to mate. Any drones still in the hive at the beginning of winter are driven out to preserve food for the rest of the colony.

In cold climates, honey bees stop flying when the temperature drops below about 50 °F and crowd into the central area of the hive to form a "winter cluster". The worker bees huddle around the queen bee at the center of the cluster, shivering to keep the center between 81 °F at the start of winter and 93 °F once the queen resumes laying. The worker bees rotate through the cluster from the outside to the inside so that no bee gets too cold. The outside edges of the cluster stay at about 46–48 °F. The colder the weather is outside, the more compact the cluster becomes. During winter, they consume their stored honey to produce body heat. The amount of honey consumed during the winter is a function of winter length and severity, but ranges from 33 to 110 lb. In addition, during the summer, bees maintain hive temperature through fanning and water evaporation from water collected in various fields.

(Con't. pg. 4, col. 2)

of the options under this zoning is single-family homes with a minimum lot size of 80 acres and a minimum lot width of 1320 feet. Under these zoning restrictions the number of housing parcels in the combined townships would be about 10 lots. Of more concern, perhaps, would be turning it into a state or local park with public access. If this were the case, public hearings would be required.

The second rumor concerned an article on the Detroit Rescue Mission Ministries webpage which stated a contract had been signed for them to run the camp. This information was years old and had never been updated. This contract was discontinued several years ago. I spoke to my contact at Detroit Rescue Mission Ministries and shortly thereafter the article on the webpage was changed.

You have probably noticed the outside post from the camp dock (which was removed last year) is still sticking up out of the water. Someone was kind enough to place a buoy on it to protect boaters. Detroit Public Schools have been notified about the problem and I sent pictures. They are working to solve the problem. However, everything within the Detroit Public Schools takes time, especially regarding the camp. The Detroit Public Schools Foundation has to be notified and after their approval for repair, it goes to the Detroit Public Schools for their approval and funding. I am hoping the post will be removed sometime during the summer.

I keep in touch with my contacts at both the Detroit Public Schools Foundation and the Detroit Public Schools. If you want the latest information, and the truth, please contact me. I will gladly answer your questions. If I don't know the answer, I will get it for you.

Mary Lou Frendt, North Lake Liaison to Camp Burt Shurly, 734-678-3588

A worker bee visits 50 to 100 flowers on one trip and may visit 10,000 flowers in her lifetime, making 1/12 ounce of honey. She may fly 200 to 300 miles in her lifetime and can reach 15 mph while beating her wings 11,400 times per minute (creating the buzzing sound).

Honey is made from nectar collected by bees. It is then broken down into simple sugars stored inside the honeycomb. The design of the honeycomb and constant fanning of the bees' wings causes evaporation, creating sweet liquid honey. Honey's color and flavor vary based on the nectar collected by the bees. Honey is full of vitamins and essential minerals and amino acids. Honey keeps well. A pot of honey was found in King Tut's tomb in good condition.

Bees are intelligent organisms and are thought to have self awareness of their body parts. In 2018, researchers showed that bees understood the concept of zero; an ability previously thought to be limited to parrots, dolphins, primates, and recent humans. (Fibonacci introduced zero to Western mathematics around the year 1200AD.)

Bees communicate by chemicals and odors, which is common in insects. They also use "dances" to communicate the location of food and location of new hives to swarm. They sometimes use a "wave" communication to warn of intruders, by rising up on their legs and briefly fanning their wings in a wave sequence across the hive (Go Black and Gold!).

At the beginning of this article the loss of honey bees was mentioned. In 2007, the nadir of bee colonies in the U.S. was reached. Colony Collapse Disease (CCD) was a major cause of this loss. It is when worker bees leave the colony and don't return even though a healthy queen and plenty of food is in the hive. No one seems to know why. Since that time, colonies have increased by 160% to a record 3.8 million colonies in 2024. . About 17% of the colonies were lost last year, but this rate of loss is manageable. CCD is rapidly declining as a major cause of these losses.

Loss due to other problems that destroy colonies include American foulbrood; a bacterial disease that infects entire colonies. A new defense against this disease is to vaccinate the queen. Wow, that seems fair – stick that bee with a needle, but it turns out they do it by feeding them the serum.

Bee keepers often buy queens to sustain or upgrade their colonies. A queen costs about fifty bucks and many hybrids are available. For instance, a Russian queen mated with an Italian drone "delivers productivity with exceptional wintering capabilities." (Mann Lake Bee & Ag Supply advertisement)

Feral honey bees in the U.S. are thought to be several times the number of captive bees. Apparently we won't run out of honey bees soon and you still have a chance to be stung by one of them protecting its territory. If this happens, take solace in the fact that, unlike wasps, honey bees can only sting once. Their stinger has a barb and it is connected to their innards which are pulled out of the bee's body killing it after a single sting.

"Honey, can I have some bread and honey?" will continue to be a valid request, and based on the resiliency of the Western Honey Bee, the answer will often be yes. Unless, of course, you have stung your queen with some unkind words or actions. Then you may have to make a beeline to a flower shop and sweeten things up!

## DNR Fishing News

The following article is from a DNR website  
post dated July 1, 2025

Contact: Jim Frances, 517-242-3593

Inland lake and stream surveys provide DNR with critical data on Michigan's fisheries. If you were out on the water last year, you may have seen some of your fishing license dollars at work – in the form of Michigan Department of Natural Resources fishery management units busily completing more than 280 fisheries surveys across the state. Crews completed 179 surveys of inland lakes and 110 surveys of streams in 2024.

Collecting key data on Michigan's fisheries is critical for the successful management of the state's diverse fisheries. These surveys help track inland fisheries populations, evaluate stocking efforts to increase angler opportunities or address concerns from the public.

"The fisheries management units performed inland fisheries surveys to evaluate if management actions, like fish stocking or habitat improvement projects had the desired effect," said Jim Francis, DNR Fisheries Division Lake Erie basin coordinator. "Survey data helps us understand whether our management actions resulted in better recreational fishing in certain areas or improved the overall health of a lake or stream."

DNR inland fisheries surveys fall into three categories: evaluating management actions, understanding status and trends and finding answers to new questions or concerns.

Fish population abundance is estimated and in-stream habitat data is collected annually at fixed status and trend sites – usually trout in coldwater streams and smallmouth bass in warmer waters on a three year rotation. The

(Con't. pg.6, col. 1)

## 2024 ANNUAL LAKE REPORT – Kieser & Associates

The following article is excerpted from the Executive Summary of the 2024 Lake Report. Kieser & Associates, LLC (K&A) conducted vegetation monitoring on North Lake (Washtenaw County, MI) during the summer of 2024 using LakeScan™ assessment methods. The purpose of these efforts is to assess aquatic vegetation during the summer recreational season in the context of nuisance conditions and management needs/outcomes. LakeScan™ methods combine detailed field data collection with mapping capabilities and whole-lake analyses based on established scientific metrics to score various lake conditions.

To summarize the overall findings on the lake in 2024, assessed LakeScan™ metrics were averaged across the early and late-season vegetation surveys, revealing that North Lake met the optimal management goals for the floristic quality index and recreational nuisance presence. The lake came close but ultimately fell short of the management goals for the Shannon biodiversity index, Shannon morphology index, and algal bloom risk. These averaged scores indicate that the lake has a favorable ratio between native and invasive species, but that variety and structure of the species in the lake might be lacking given low Shannon Biodiversity and morphology index scores that indicate less habitat suitability for fish and macroinvertebrates. The algal bloom risk on North Lake was determined to be moderate based on the proportion of urban and agricultural land-use draining into the lake.

The North Lake early-season LakeScan™ survey was conducted on Thursday, June 6, 2024, nine days after the first herbicide treatment. The most common native species observed during the survey were chara, spatterdock, white waterlily, wild celery, broadleaf pondweed, and American elodea. The state-listed aquatic invasive species observed in North Lake during the 2024 early-season survey were hybrid Eurasian watermilfoil (EWM), starry stonewort, curly-leaf pondweed (CLP), and purple loosestrife. EWM was found at very light densities throughout the lake, but appeared to have been heavily impacted by the herbicide application as EWM was not displaying nuisance concerns during the time of survey. Starry stonewort was found at light densities in a majority of locations, both near shore and at deeper depths, but was not causing any noted recreational nuisance concerns. CLP was only found in three locations and appeared herbicide-damaged, not displaying nuisance conditions. Purple loosestrife was found at light coverages in the emergent wetland area of the southern canal. The North Lake late-season LakeScan™ survey was conducted on Tuesday, August 20, 2024. The most common native species observed during the survey were Chara, spatterdock, wild celery, white waterlily, broadleaf pondweed, and hybrid native pondweed. Broadleaf pondweeds were observed at moderate densities around the lake, but appeared less dense than what was observed during the early-season survey, and were not noted causing nuisance conditions that would warrant harvesting.

The aquatic invasive species observed during the 2024 late-season survey were hybrid Eurasian watermilfoil, starry stonewort, curly-leaf pondweed, and purple loosestrife. EWM was found at light densities throughout the lake, and was not displaying nuisance concerns during the time of survey. Starry stonewort was found at light densities throughout the lake, both nearshore and at deeper depths, but also did

(Con't. pg. 6, col. 2)

DNR also performs random site surveys, which are intended to give species snapshot and show relative abundance.

Discretionary surveys are used to answer questions or address current concerns that may have been raised by a local biologist, angeling group or lake association. Such surveys, which usually account for 50% of the department's annual survey effort, might be conducted to assess habitat suitability for threatened and endangered fish species.

"Under current funding levels, an inland lake in Michigan is likely to be surveyed only once every 90 years. This affects our ability to deliver on our public trust responsibilities to Michiganders and needs to be addressed," said DNR Fisheries Division Chief Randy Claramunt.

Increasing the survey frequency for lakes and streams is a goal of the division, but it depends on increased funding. NR fisheries managers use the information resulting from all types of surveys to strategize actions, detect early indicators of invasive species, recognize developing threats to fish and habitat health, and much more," Francis said. "Anglers rely on information from these surveys when planning fishing trips, and a number of partners depend on survey findings to inform strategic efforts such as habitat protections. Healthy, high quality aquatic ecosystems and waters benefit everyone."

If you would like to learn about the DNR's lake and stream surveys, especially in your part of the state, contact the [fishery management unit](#) in your area. For more on how the department takes care of fisheries, visit the DNR's [fisheries management webpage](#).

boat launch, dense starry stonewort was noted close to the surface, which could be a potential concern for navigation. CLP was only found in one location, and did not display any nuisance conditions during the time of the survey. Purple loosestrife was observed along much of the shoreline with the most dense and continuous populations observed in natural shoreline locations.

Over the last five years, the trendlines for starry stonewort and curly-leaf pondweed coverage on North Lake have shown declines, while the trendline for Eurasian watermilfoil coverage suggests its coverage has increased. Starry stonewort had the most notable decline in coverage from 20% in 2020 to 10% coverage in 2024, with a 3% decrease in coverage noted over the last year. Curly-leaf pondweed exhibited a less obvious declining trend, but did decrease in coverage from nearly 1% in 2020 to 0.05% in 2024. CLP coverage has consistently been under 1% throughout the last five years. EWM has gradually increased in coverage across the last five years, though has consistently remained under 2% coverage. These observations suggest a high level of success with the current treatment regimen. Although treatment areas have varied in size during each of the five most recent years, the current management strategy appears to have provided favorable outcomes for the control of targeted species.

## **2025 LAKE WEED REPORT** by David Pruess & Paul Lammers

This is to report the scope of the findings and weed control efforts funded by the North Lake special assessment district for the current year. On May 25, 2025, a joint lake inspection by NPLA, Washtenaw County and Keiser Associates noted modest amounts of invasive milfoil in North Lake. While this was more than reported in early 2024, it was not alarming. The specific areas were posted and treated by Aquaweed on June 3, 2025.

Kieser Associates conducted a detailed early weed scan of North Lake two weeks later and noted light densities of hybrid Eurasian milfoil, starry stonewort, purple loosestrife, and curly-leaf pondweed. The NPLA then conducted informal observations of weed growth periodically and did not find anything worth mentioning as the lake invasive weed growth was not significant.

In early August, some evidence of starry stonewort growth was noted prior to the Kieser late summer weed scan activity. Kieser issued their recommendations for chemical treatment and possible harvesting on August 15<sup>th</sup>. There were 13.22 acres for chemical treatment and about 13 acres for possible harvesting in three separate areas. Aquaweed finally received the approval to chemically treat on the 28<sup>th</sup>, post notices on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of September and treat on the 4<sup>th</sup>. The possible harvesting consensus or approval was pending. Due to this late time frame, it may not be beneficial to expend funds for harvesting at some time in September.

Due to the lack of rain, the water level in late August was significantly lower than past years at this time. As a result, many curly leaf pondweed patches reached water surface and starry stonewort was close enough to the water level causing problems for boating in shallow areas.

## NLPA BOARD MEMBERS

President: Dan Kruse  
 Vice President: Ted Mikevicius  
 Sec/Treas: Sheryl Ulin  
 Website Mgr: Cindy Mikevicius  
 Laker Editor: Dick Frendt  
**Landing Representatives:**  
 Glen Oakes: Dan Kruse  
 Hadley/Eisenbieser: Kent Thiel  
 Gilbert Drives: Judy Densmore  
 Noah's Landing: Glenn Johnson  
 North Lake Farms: Rod Payne  
 North Lake Rd: Steve & Ann Koch  
 Park Lawn: Eric Batzdorfer & Paul Seelback  
 Sauer Dr: Don Zak  
 Stonehedge Vly: Gordy Fournier  
 Watt Road: Paul Lammers  
 Webb's Landing: Dave Pruess

## BOAT PARADE WINNERS

Christmas came early this year with the *Christmas in July* entry taking first place. Michelle Miller's and Jack Cassibo's boat featured Santa's helper's in their lake attire cruising around North Lake. Congrats to Michelle and Jack!



## FIREWORKS SPECTACULAR!

Dave Steinhauer and his crew amazed us again. So many GREAT displays with a phenomenal finale.

Thank you for this special event!

North Lake is not experiencing a significant amount of invasive weed growth or expansion as compared to many other nearby lakes with the main issues being hybrid milfoil and starry stonewort. The expected growth of other expected species has not occurred and we are thankful. It should be noted that the native lily pads, chara, and pondweed variants are healthily growing in the lake and we may need to treat or harvest them in the future. This is a touchy subject as the special assessment district was only set up to control invasive weeds and these are nuisance weeds.

## REFERENCE TO LAKER ARTICLES

Over the past fourteen years, we have included some general interest articles which were intended to make the Laker a more interesting read than just articles about the health status of the lake. Some of these have been included in most or all of the Laker Issues. These include Camp Burt Shurly reports, Mute swan counts, Lake Level observations, reports on the Boat Parade and other routine information. We have also included the reports or summaries of reports on the health of the lake; Kieser Annual Lake Report, the North Lake Report by David Pruess and Paul Lammers, and MICORPS reports. Below is a list of the general interest articles by year that don't fall into the routine annual reports outlined above. We think some folks may be interested in revisiting these articles and some may have never seen them.

To access these articles visit our website at [Northlaker.org](http://Northlaker.org) and click on the *North Lake News* tab. A list of the Laker Newsletter by year will appear.

### 2012

- A. *Q&A with C. Douglas Pullman PHD* – article about weed treatment and associated concerns.
- B. *A Turtle Tale* – about a Spinny Soft Shell Turtle encounter

### 2013

- A. *Fireworks By Dave!* – an interview with Dave Steinbach
- B. *Yodeling on North Lake?* - a feature about loons
- C. *Curry Leaf Pondweed* – description and pictures of this invasive plant
- D. *Non Profit Status* - the effort by Sheryl Ulin to keep Non-Profit status
- E. *Michigan Mute Swan Issues*
- F. *Fishy Information* – information about the history of fish stocking and fish studies on North Lake
- G. *Quaga Mussels – A New Menace* – about Quaga and Zebra Mussels in our waterways.

### 2014

- A. *NLPA Has a Website* – description of [Northlaker.org](http://Northlaker.org) website
- B. *Glenn's Grove* – a piece of local History
- C. *NLPA Joins MiCORPS Lake Monitoring Program*
- D. *Sunfish Are Funfish!* – a short article and pictures of these common fish in North Lake.

### 2015

(Con't. on pg. 8, col.2)

## FAREWELL & THANK YOU

This final edition of the Laker by the Frendts ends with a huge thank you to all who contributed to its content, and there are many. But none more important than my dear and talented wife, Mary Lou, for her articles, editing and assistance. We wish the next editors good luck with this both rewarding and challenging endeavor.

Randolf Hearst once said, "Good journalism requires an inquisitive mind, an honest presentation of the facts, and a flair for creativity." I believe I have demonstrated at least one of these traits since I just made up that quote. So now you must wonder, what else was made up?

Don't believe everything on the internet, or everything on the news. But the Laker, you can trust!

Consider the following incident reported by a newspaper employee:

*At our annual company picnic, the advertising department always played a game of softball with the editorial department. This year the ad dept. won, 9-4. but on the company bulletin board the next morning was the following notice.*

*"The Editorial Dept. is proud to announce that upon the conclusion of this year's softball tournament, we finished in second place overall, having lost only one game the entire season. We would also like to take this opportunity to offer our condolences to the Ad Dept.'s team for finishing next to last, having won only one game during the entire year."*

We don't twist the news in the Laker. It will always be the truth! And YOU can be the one telling it.

- A. *North Lake Plants You Should Know* – pictures and description of aquatic plants
- B. *Indians of Washtenaw County* – a lengthy article about local native Americans.

### 2016

- A. *The Turtle Log* – about turtles in this area
- B. *Unlucky Four Leaf Clover* – DNR report about European Water Clover

### 2017

- A. *A Tale of Two Lakes* – reprint of the Ann Arbor Observer's article about the white and black resorts on North Lake and Wild Goose Lake
- B. *Freshwater Jellyfish Spotted in North Lake*
- C. *How North Lake is Monitored and Treated*

### 2018

- A. *Predators Patrol North Lake* - article about dragonflies
- B. *Two North Lake Inhabitants – The Same but Words Apart* – about two aquatic plants; Chara and Stary Stonewort

### 2019

- A. *Burt Shurly Camp Plans* – a history of the camp property and its future plans
- B. Michigan Boater Education Requirements

### 2020

- A. *What's in North Lake?* Mostly about Northern Pike and Largemouth Bass
- B. *Joe Mecurio's Fish Tale*
- C. *Paul Lammer's Dogfish Report*
- D. *Rob Ideson's Fishing Lesson*
- E. *The Dozen Most Common Plants in North Lake in 2019*

### 2021

- A. *Big Birds of North Lake* – about Sandhill Cranes and Great Bule Herons
- B. *What are the Largest State Parks in the Lower Peninsula?* – about Waterloo and Pinckney Recreation Areas
- C. *Got Worms?* – fishing with worms study
- D. *Light Pollution on North Lake*
- E. *Protecting Our Lake; Michigan Shorelines Stewards Recommendations*

### 2022

- A. *Rain Gardens Grow Beauty, Benefit Lake*
- B. *Who's Who in the Food Chain?* – about mosquitoes, Purple Martins and Barn Swallows
- C. *Right Here on North Lake* – about George Heydlauff

### 2023

- A. *Our Trees Communicate* – by Mary Lou Frendt based on research by Suzanne Sinard
- B. *Right Here on North Lake* – about Charlie Taylor

(Con't. pg. 9, col. 2)

## SHORT TERM RENTALS

Dexter Township is considering a new ordinance concerning Short Term Rentals. Earlier this year, residents were surveyed for their input. The results of that survey are available on the township's website.

Short Term Rentals are defined as 30 days or less and more than 14 days in a calendar year.

The Planning Commission has made a recommendation to the Township Board allowing some Short Term Rentals but none on lake front properties. The board is expected to vote on this issue on September 16.

## LATE NEWS

On Aug. 26 Glenn Johnson reported a dead deer on the camp beach. The cause of death is unknown. A second dead deer was reported on the camp shore near Watt road. Are these related? We don't know. The DNR and the county Sheriff were notified, but they have not responded.

In other late news, Charlie Taylor and Paul Seelbach have commented on the small algae globs seen in the lake recently. An email alert was sent out to those of you who choose to be on our email list warning of potential health issues. The NLPA notified the DNR, county and Kieser Associates about the situation but we are awaiting their response at this time.

Is it possible these two incidents are related? It seems unlikely but we hope to know more soon. Representatives of the county and Kieser will attend our annual meeting on September 29 at the Inverness Golf Clubhouse room. You can ask questions at that time.

C. *Green Lawn or Green Lake: It's Our Choice* – by Donald Zak about nutrients entering our lake.

D. *DNR report on Wake Boarding*

2024

A. *Whack-A-Mole* – about changing challenges affecting North Lake with a Charlie Taylor Q&A on Algae issues

B. *Woodchucks in our Neighborhood*

C. *Hydrilla Found in Michigan Ponds* – DNR report about this dreaded, invasive aquatic plant

D. *Dave Steinbach* – about Dave's life and fireworks adventures

E. *The Show Must Go On! How the Fireworks Event was Saved* – about the group led by Dave Steinhauer and their effort to keep the show going.



Dead deer at camp beach



Second dead deer at camp shore