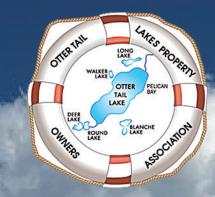
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The Official Newspaper of Otter Tail Lakes Property Owners Association

> Volume 54 - No. 6 - **July 2024 -**



Lakeshore News



LAKES PROPERTY

OTTER TAIL LAKE

BLAN

OWNERS

ROUND

July 13th Storm Damage See page two - President's Corner plus

extra photos on page nine. Photo by Pres. Eric Gerken

OTLPOA Annual Meeting

Thursday, August 8

at 6 p.m. at Thumper Pond

Enjoying The 4th of July

See extra photos on page eight and page nine Photo by Director Debbie Ness



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Watercraft Licenses, Registrations and Fees
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Thunderstorms Watch vs Warning
Thunderstorms Watch vs Warning

Photo submitted by Tom Kuder, OTL Director



Otter Tail Lakes Property Owners Association (OTLPOA) Mission Statement

Volume 54 - No. 6 • July 2024 • Battle Lake, MN • Website: OTLPOA.com

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 –

Lakeshore News

The Official Newspaper of Otter Tail Lakes Property Owners Association

President –

Eric Gerken (Otter Tail Lake)	gerkot24@gmail.com	- 320-491	·1277
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Walker Lake Director –	
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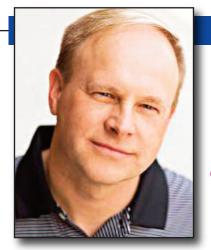
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– OTLPOA President's Eric Gerken's Corner –

Welcome to Summer and I hope everyone had a Safe and Happy 4th!

Wow, what a weekend this has been for storms! I had the opportunity to survey the damage on Otter Tail via water and have taken a few pictures for your viewing. These pictures show why you need to meet with your insurance agent on a yearly basis to make sure your boats, docks and lifts are properly covered.

I have been a Risk Manager for a large insurance company for many years and its not surprising to me to see many poorly written policies.

Some things to consider would be Replacement Value vs Actual Cash Value, Deductibles and having an Umbrella Policy! Insure all watercraft, boats, toys, lifts, docks and canopies because after the storm its never a good time to find out you had inadequate or didn't have coverage! Deductibles can also help with managing the cost of this hard insurance market we are currently in. A topic I feel very passionate about is making sure everyone knows how to swim in the Land of 10,000 Lakes! This year the American Red Cross who runs the swimming lessons program out of the Fergus Falls YMCA has moved the program to Glendalough State Park. This is great to hear that lessons are still available and close for our property owners and guests attend. I was a lifeguard growing up and have seen firsthand when children and adults can't swim, so providing this opportunity is beneficial for everyone! One of our missions will be to support this opportunity for those who want to learn and we will welcome all moving forward!

Have a safe and amazing day on the water! (more photos on front page and page nine)



– Water Testing On Our Lakes –



Water testing was June with the Clarity of our Lakes at ...

- Blanche 17.5 ft.
- Otter Tail 12 ft.and 13 ft. (2 readings)
- Deer Lake 14.5 ft.
- Long Lake 4 ft.
- Round Lake 12 ft.
- Walker Lake 12.5 ft.

Submitted by Blanche Lake Director Ken Wentz



July 25 • August 22 September 26 • October 24

Ottertail City Community Center Meeting at 6:30 p.m.

Calendar of Events 2024

TBA Dowr	ntown Fergus Falls Shop Move'n Groove
TBA Ottertail Business 8	Community Association Annual Auction
July 18-20	Vest Otter Tail County Fair - Fergus Falls
July 25-28	East Otter Tail County Fair - Perham
July 26-28	Battle Lake's Wenonga Days
July 25	OTLPOA Board Meeting
	WE Fest - Detroit Lakes
August 2-4	Parkers Prairie Fall Festival & Bull Ride
August 10-11	Vergas' Loony Days
August 9	Rod & Gun Club Demo Derby - Ottertail
August 10	Ottertail City's Otter Fest
August 17	Vining Watermelon Day
August 22	OTLPOA Board Meeting
August 30-31	Barnesville Potato Days
	Underwood's Harvest Festival
August 31 Battle Lake Area	Community Fund's Gathering of Planes

August 31Battle Lake Area Community Fund's Gathering of PlanesSeptember 6-8Lake Region Pioneer Threshermen's Reunion - DaltonSeptember 26October 24Ottle Do Board Meeting

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

Remember To Clean, Drain, Dispose Every Time To Prevernt AIS Spread

The upcoming Independence Day holiday brings busier lake accesses and people hurrying to family gatherings and celebrations. It is important for all lake and river users to take a few minutes to Clean, Drain, Dispose — every time — to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species.

Conservation officers and DNR-trained watercraft inspectors are at many public accesses to help ensure boaters and anglers are making sure their boats and equipment are "clean in, clean out."

Some of the state's waterways – rivers, in particular – have extremely high water as a result of recent rainfall. Boaters, paddlers and others should stay off them until the water recedes.

Whether or not a lake has any invasive species, Minnesota law requires people to:

- **Clean** watercraft, trailers and gear to remove aquatic plants and prohibited invasive species.
- **Drain** all water and leave drain plugs out during transport.
- **Dispose** of unwanted bait in the trash.
- Never release bait, plants or aquarium pets into Minnesota waters.
- Dry docks, lifts and rafts for 21 days before moving them from one water body to another.

These additional steps reduce the risk of spreading aquatic invasive species:

- **Decontaminate** watercraft, trailers and gear find free stations on the courtesy decontamination webpage of the DNR website (mndnr.gov/decon).
- **Spray** watercraft, trailers and gear with high-pressure water or rinse with very hot water (120 degrees for at least two minutes or 140 degrees for at least 10 seconds).
- **Dry** watercraft, trailers and gear for at least five days before using in another water body.

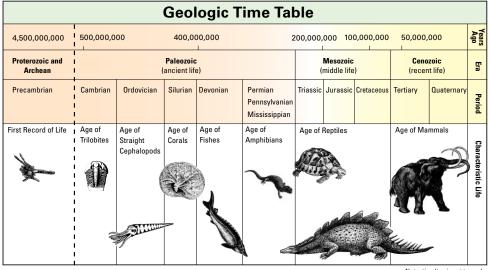
Attention OTLPOA Members Worm Spraying Did Not Take Place This Year Due To No Worms Spotted!





Trouble For Turtles

Fossil records show that turtles have been on our planet since the Triassic Period, over 220 million years ago. Although they have persisted through many tumultuous periods of Earth's history, from glaciations to continental shifts, they are now disappearing from the planet at an alarming rate: over 45% of turtle species are identified as Threatened or Endangered worldwide. Their plight is part of the ongoing worldwide loss of biodiversity, with about 30% of amphibians, 25% of mammals, and 12% of birds in a similar situation. Conservation action can successfully slow or reverse this trend for turtles.

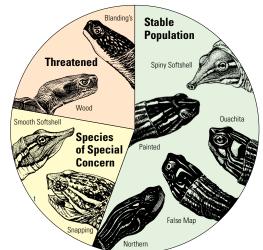


Note: timeline is not to scale.

In Minnesota, 44% of turtle species are listed as Threatened or Species of Special Concern. The majority of threats to turtles are caused by humans, which also means that we can work together to address turtle conservation issues and to help ensure the continued survival of these important animals.

Protect, Enhance, and Restore Turtle Habitat

The United States has more native turtle species than any country on Earth. In Minnesota, the land of 10,000 lakes, there are nine species of turtles. With careful stewardship we can help the rare species and keep common species common. The term, "hot spo,," refers to areas where there is a higher likelihood for turtles to be killed by vehicles or other human activity. On roads, typical hot spots are: where roads bisect wetlands or lakes; where roads run parallel to a



shoreline, or where roads split feeding areas from nesting areas High traffic volume also increases mortality rates.

Protect Turtle Nests

Predation on turtle nests usually occurs within 48 hours after the eggs are laid. Most eggs are eaten by predators, and occasionally nests are lost to flooding. In some areas, nest predation averages 80–90% and Wood Turtle populations can have 100% nest mortality resulting in zero offspring for several years in a row. Nests more than a week old probably do not need additional old probably do not need additional particularly vulnerable spot.

Turtles lay their eggs in May and June. Turtle egg incubation takes 2–3 months and some hatchlings will not come out until the following spring. Turtle nests can be protected from predators by covering them with a wire ence/cage. It is important that the fencing be re-

moved before August 1st so the young turtles can esbapedroportheoriest whele thesis atom for gooveinfibes a mphibians/ turtles. Under Blanding's Turtle, click on the Environmental Review nest fact sheet.

Slow By Nature

As characterized by the story of The Tortoise and the Hare, turtles are typically slow creatures. This isn't limited to their speed; they also mature slowly. It may take 10-15 years before individuals of some species can re-

A simple cage can be built to protect turtle eggs.

produce. In long-lived species (some Minnesota turtles can live to be 85 years old) protecting the adults is critical to any conservation strategy. A female turtle may produce as many as 500 eggs during her life. Losineven a few o these long-lived females, through habitat loss or direct mortality, can seriously jeopardize the population.

Major Cause of Decline

Habitat Loss and Degradation

Many turtles have small home ranges; they typically do not travel far from "home." This heightens the risk of population decline when habitat changes occur. Habitat of turtles includes the waters where they live and the surrounding land where they nest. These areas can be subject to many types of human alteration, such as shoreline alteration, wetland loss, and development of upland habitat for agriculture or homes.

When habitat is lost or degraded, local turtle populations can become separated making places to feed, mate, or nest harder to find. This contributes to population instability and over a relatively short time, can lead to population declines of even the most common species. Remnant, very old turtles may survive, but with no upland habitat to complete their life cycle, they no longer produce young.

Habitat degradation can take many forms. Riprap or walls built along shores can be a death trap for hatchling turtles on their way to water. Turtles need sunny, open areas to lay their eggs. Planting sod or trees along shorelines can force females to travel further to lay their eggs or next in unsuitable sites such as along roads or in crop fields.

Threats To Turtles

Turtle mortality is most commonly seen on roads; however that is not the only place they are inadvertently killed. Turtles are victims of agricultural machinery and fishing practices. Predators, such as raccoons and skunks also prey on turtle nests. All turtles lay their eggs on land, which makes them vulnerable to human activity and predators.

Invasive Species and Diseases

When non-native animal species come into contact with native turtle species, they can compete for food and nesting sites. One invasive turtle species potentially affecting native turtles is the Red-eared Slider. These turtles are commonly found in pet stores but are not native to Minnesota, and have been released into the wild where they are competing with native turtles. It is illegal to release non-native species into the wild. In addition, captive native turtles should not be released because they may carry diseases.

Non-native plants can alter habitats where turtles live, which can affect the availability of their food, water, nesting sites, or shelter.

Chemical Pollution

According to a Minnesota Pollution Control Agency study, turtles from the Mississippi River in southeastern Minnesota contain high levels of the toxin polychlorinated biphenyl (PCB). Consuming turtles with high levels of PCBs can be dangerous to pregnant women and children. Unfortunately there is little information available about long term impacts of these chemicals on turtles.

Harvesting Pressure

Harvesting turtles from the wild for use as food, pets, or for medicinal purposes can contribute to population declines. Harvest of Painted Turtles in Minnesota have historically exceeded 50,000 per year during peak harvest years (1994 and 1998). Today, commercial harvesting is being phased out in Minnesota. In 2010 there were only 29 licensed turtle harvesters remaining in the state.

Help the DNR Keep Turtle Records

The DNR uses the location of live or road-killed turtles to document species occurrences and help identify areas of high road mortality. Roadkilled specimens should be photographed top and bottom and sent to mcbs.e-report@st ate.mn.us. Do not handle live turtles when taking a photo, especially nesting females. Include an accurate description of the location or a map with the photo voucher.



More than 50.000 Painted Turtles have been harbested annual in Minnesota.

Helping Turtles Cross The Road

- Leave them alone if they are not in danger. Turtles crossign road in late May and June are often moving to familiary nesting locations. They know where they are going.
- Don't put yourself or others in danger.
- If you decide to help them cross the road, pick up the turtle by the back of its shell, NOT by the tail.
- Use caution when handling them. All turtles can bite but Snapping Turtles and Spiny Softshells bite harder and more often.
- Snapping Turtles can be moved with a snow shovel or picking them up by their hind legs or having them bite down on a stick and carefully dragging to safety.
- Wash your hand after handling a turtle.

Laws Protecting Turtles

All turtles are "protected wild animals" under Minnesota state law (MS97A.015); certain restrictions apply to possessing them. Throughout the state, turtles and other wildlife are protected in national parks, state parks, and state scientific and natural areas. On any public lands, check with the land manager for details.

Under Minnesota's Endangered Species law (MS84.0895) the Blanding's Turtle and the Wood Turtle are classified as Threatened Species. The laws and rules prohibit taking, pu chasing, importing, possessing, transporting, or selling these species, including their parts, without an Endangered Species Permit. "Taking" includes pursuing, capturing or killing.

Check the Minnesota Fishing Regulations for current laws regarding harvest or other possession of turtles. Resident licensed anglers and children under 16 may take by angling or by hand, possess, and transport Painted Turtles and Snapping Turtles for personal use. Harvest by traps, nets, or other equipment for personal use requires a recreational turtle license in addition to an angling license. Painted Turtles and Snapping Turtles are also the only species that may be harvested commercially. A DNR permit is required to collect turtle eggs from natural nests. Residents under age 18 may take, possess, rent, or sell up to 25 turtles for use in a nonprofit turtle race (excluding Threatened or Endangered Species).

The Snapping Turtle possession limit is three. Minimum size limit is 12" in shell length. Snapping Turtles may not be taken during May and June.

Painted Turtle maximum size limit is 4" and maximum size limit is 51/2" in shell length, except those used in turtle races may be of any length greater than 4".



Distinctive Homes. Distinctive Values



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

Minnesota Wake Boating Regulation Needs Addressing



By Tom Hintgen, Otter Tail County Correspondent

The proliferation of wake boats on Minnesota lakes including those in Otter Tail County has been a source of concern for many lake property owners. This topic was addressed Thursday evening, June 20 during a gathering of the Otter Tail County Coalition of Lake Associations (COLA) in Ottertail city.

Wake surfing is defined as the untethered use of a surfboard behind a watercraft. The boats are designed to make large enough wakes that a person doesn't need a tow rope to ride them, unlike water skiing or wakeboarding.

One of the main concerns with wake surfing is erosion of shoreline. Addressing this issue to COLA members June 20 was Chuck Becker (below) of SafeWakes.org who resides at Big Sugar Bush Lake north of Detroit Lakes.

Becker and others concerned with wake surfing note that as boats equipped for surfing have spread, so have complaints about the large, powerful wakes they kick up. Boats have chased kayakers and canoers out of the water, sent waves over pontoons and damaged docks.

"We as part of SafeWakes.org have goals to restrict creation of enhanced wakes to area lakes that allow at least 1,000 feet of distance from the boat to the shore," Becker said, "and operation of the boat in a minimum water depth of 20 feet."

Becker emphasized that he and SafeWakes.org have no intention to try to ban wake boats. Rather, his organization and others such as Minnesota Lakes and Rivers (MLR) are emphasizing boater education and safety practices.

Becker has networked and developed relationships with legislators in Minnesota along with scientists and legislators in other states and people in other nations such as Canada, Australia and Great Britain.

Minnesota law prohibits boating that harasses others or causes property damage, but there are no state regulations specific to wakesurfing. People can, however, enact local ordinances if they are approved by the state Department of Natural Resources (DNR).

One such approval from the DNR pertains to Cook County in northeastern Minnesota that has strict wake surfing regulations at Caribou Lake near Lutsen.

Wake surfing, defined as the untethered use of a surfboard behind a watercraft, is prohibited on Caribou Lake in any area that meets one or more of the following criteria: any area that is less than 500 feet from the shoreline or another watercraft and any area in which the water depth is less than 20 feet.

Donna Burt, who helped found the organization Safe Wakes for Small Lakes, lives on Lotus Lake at Chanhassen near the Twin Cities. She said wakesurfing sends strong waves crashing against the shore of her narrow lake, eroding her shoreline, putting infrastructure at risk and damaging aquatic plants like cattails.

"We urge COLA members and others to start petitioning on individual lakes, look at distances and depth charts and work with us at SafeWakes.org to successfully address these challenges," Becker added.





Starwatch For July

In the predawn hours when most of us are asleep, nature is busy assembling stars and planets for a late summer spectacle. Early birds who go out at least an hour before sunrise will see Mars, somewhat low in the east, and Jupiter, lower but brighter, in the northeast. During July the planets climb and pull closer, with the gap between them shrinking from 22 degrees to 7 degrees. In the south, Saturn glimmers by itself.

As the days go by, the iconic winter stars join Mars and Jupiter. Look for two star clusters: the Pleiades and the V-shaped Hyades, which forms the face of Taurus, the bull. The Hyades and Aldebaran, the eye of Taurus, appear close to both planets late in the month. In mid-August, Mars passes Jupiter by less than a moon width. As they drift farther apart, more bright winter stars join the group. We will be treated to a monthslong feast of stars and planets.

In this month's evening sky, Antares, the red heart of Scorpius, shines low in the south at nightfall. On the 17th, a waxing moon joins the star. High in the southwest, brilliant Arcturus dominates its kite-shaped constellation, Bootes, the herdsman. Just east of Bootes, look for the semicircular Corona Borealis, the northern crown, and its one bright star, called Alphecca or Gemma.

Moving east again, you'll see the hourglass form of the Greek hero Hercules, who hangs upside down. Next to Hercules shines Vega, the brightest of the three stars that form the large Summer Triangle. Vega anchors the small, parallelogram-shaped constellation Lyra, the lyre of the mythical Greek musician Orpheus. The second brightest star in the Triangle is Altair, in Aquila, the eagle, and the third star is Deneb, in Cygnus, the swan.

On the night of the 20th, July's full moon takes a solo trip across the sky.

Find U of M astronomers and links to the world of astronomy at: http://www.astr o.umn.edu

90 minute	es before sunrise July 30
War	ning Moon
	. Mars
	Hyades Cluster
Jupiter .	Aldebaran



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Page 8 July 2024

4th of July Boat Parade On Blanche Lake Photos submitted by Director Ken Wentz





- Land Tranfers (June 1-30, 2024) -

Name	Description	Sale Date
Amor Twp	560242 - OTTERTAIL-FF	6/7/24
Amor Twp	560242 - OTTERTAIL-FF	6/11/24
Amor Twp	560242 - OTTERTAIL-FF	6/13/24
Amor Twp	560242 - OTTERTAIL-FF	6/17/24
Amor Twp	560242 - OTTERTAIL-FF	6/28/24
Everts Twp	560242 - OTTERTAIL-FF	6/24/24
Everts Twp	560297 - ROUND (EVERTS)-FF	6/7/24
Everts Twp	560297 - ROUND (EVERTS)-FF	6/14/24
Everts Twp	560298 - DEER-FF	6/10/24
Girard Twp	560239 - W BATTLE-FF	6/3/24
Girard Twp	560239 - W BATTLE-FF	6/7/24
Girard Twp	560239 - W BATTLE-FF	6/7/24
Girard Twp	560239 - W BATTLE-FF	6/12/24
Otter Tail Twp	560242 - OTTERTAIL-FF	6/24/24
Ottertail City	560242 - OTTERTAIL-FF	6/21/24

3	Seller
	JEFFREY A CARPENTER
	LOIS RIEDMAN ET AL
	NASHWA FINANCIAL INV LLC
	THOMAS TEISBERG ET AL
	RONALD R KROG
	DENISE FLOERSCH TST
	JOHN E ROOS
	STACY J CANNADY
	LUKE KARLGAARD
	SUNSET DEVELOPMENT LLC
	DAMIAN J MEIER
	GERRY NEIBER
	SUNSET DEVELOPMENT LLC
	REGINA A LONG
	SHARON FLEISCHAUER

Buyer	Sale Amount	Adj Sales Amount	Property Type
KEVIN & MICHELLE JARANDSON	\$575,000	\$573,000	Residential
PAUL & SARAH JENSEN	\$900,000	\$900,000	Seasonal Rec
JEFFREY & KIMBERLY NETLAND	\$650,000	\$650,000	Seasonal Rec
KAREN HOPP	\$144,000	\$144,000	Seasonal Rec
DEBRA BENSON	\$250,000	\$249,500	Seasonal Rec
JIM & KIM MAAS	\$354,000	\$350,500	Seasonal Rec
ROCHEY & LINDA STOLTENOW, BETH & JAMES	\$805,000	\$765,000	Residential
JANET NICOLI	\$449,900	\$449,900	Seasonal Rec
JEROD HONE	\$0	\$0	Seasonal Rec
DONOVAN & KARLA BACHMEIER	\$77,500	\$77,500	SW Mobiles
GERRY & DIANE NEIBER	\$670,000	\$670,000	Seasonal Rec
KARLO & KATHLEEN ETTEN	\$639,000	\$639,000	Seasonal Rec
ROBIN & ALICIA AL-ARYAN	\$72,750	\$72,750	Residential
CHAD & TRINESSE SPANSWICK	\$750,000	\$750,000	Residential
WILLIAM & TAMMY BUCHHOLZ	\$715,000	\$715,000	Residential



Sugar Maple Drive on Long Lake had their annual 4th of July Parade. A social with root beer floats followed the parade. The judges had a hard time choosing the winners in each category.

Photos submitted by Bev Wilson







Enjoying the 4th of July on Otter Tail Lake.

Photos submtted by Debbie Nessi









Swimmer's Itch ...

What is Swimmer's Itch? Swimmer's itch is a temporary skin rash that is caused by an allergic reaction to microscopic parasites that are carried by waterfowl, semi-aquatic mammals, and snails. As a part of their life cycle, these parasites are released by infected snails



into the water, where they may come in contact with people and burrow into their skin.

The good news is the organism that causes swimmer's itch cannot complete its life history in the human body. Your body's immune system detects it as a foreign protein, then attacks and kills it shortly after it penetrates your skin. The itching and **welts are not caused by the organism living under your skin, but by an allergic reaction.**

Not everyone is sensitive to swimmer's itch. Some people show no symptoms of swimmer's itch even though others swimming at the same time and place break out severely. Much like poison ivy, however, your sensitivity to swimmer's itch will increase with each exposure. There are several over the counter remedies your pharmacist can recommend to help relieve the discomfort, but see your physician for a definitive diagnosis.

Where does it come from? The organism that causes swimmer's itch has a complicated life history.

• It starts out as a worm (parasite) in the intestinal lining of aquatic birds and mammals (host).

• The worms lay eggs inside the the host animal.

• The eggs are eliminated by the host and drop to the bottom of the lake.

Then the eggs hatch into miracidia that swim

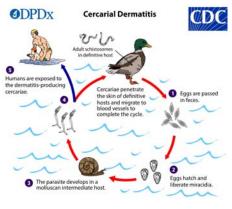
around in the water until they find a snail.

• Once they find a snail, they live inside them and develop into cercariae.

• The snails then release the cercariae back into the water where they look for another host - aquatic birds, mammals or humans.

• When the cercariae find a potential host, they burrow into the host's skin.

• If the host is suitable, the life cycle starts all over again.



• Humans are not a suitable host and the cercariae die after penetrating the skin.

Swimmer's itch is not spread from person to person.

Reducing the odds of getting swimmer's itch – The cercariae only live for a day or so and typically swim around in the upper few inches of lake water. This increases their chances of coming into contact with a duck. Once the cercariae is in the duck, it easily moves around the lake as a parasite, and ultimately along the shoreline.

There are actions you can take to help reduce your odds of getting swimmer's itch.

• Keep waterfowl away from your dock and shoreline. If you are feeding waterfowl (ducks and geese) from your dock, stop. If ducks like to rest on your dock, do what you can to discourage them. You can try putting an owl wind sock or statue on your dock and move it around occasionally so the ducks don't become accustomed to it.

• Stay out of the water by the shore. The swimmer's itch organism may originate somewhere else in the lake and is being brought to your shoreline by wave action or currents. You may want to try swimming from a raft or boat farther out from shore where you are less likely to come into contact with the cercaria. Of course, this strategy may not be practical if you don't swim or have young children who want to play in the water near shore.

• Apply a water repellant substance such as petroleum jelly, waterproof sunscreen or other skin oils to reduce the ability of the Cercariae from penetrating the skin.

• Dry off with a towel as soon as you get out of the water. When you get out of the lake, don't let the water evaporate off your skin. The organism in the droplets of water on your skin will look for somewhere to go as the droplet of water evaporates.

If all else fails... Copper sulfate may be used to kill the snails which are an intermediate host of the parasite.

• Lake shore property owners MUST get a permit from the DNR to use copper sulfate.

• The copper sulfate will only kill the snails present at the time of application, any snails which enter the area afterwards will not be affected.

• Copper sulfate may only be temporary and will require more than one treatment.

• Usually only a small percent of the snails in a lake carry the infection, and they may not be the ones around your dock.

More information – Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) website: www.cdc.gov/parasites/swimmersitch/faqs.html

Lakes Area Church Directory

~ Baptist ~

Basswood Baptist Church BGC 38188 340th St., Richville 218-495-3771 Bert Holmquist, Pastor 218-495-3800 Sundays – 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 LeRoy Schik 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 9:30 a.m. Faith Formation – Saturdays 6:30 p.m. Holy Hour – Wednesdays 8 a.m.

St. Edwards Catholic Church 201 Douglas Ave., Henning Mass – Sundays 8:30 a.m. and Fridays 8:30 a.m. Confesstions – Sundays 8 a.m. and Fridays 8 a.m. Holy Hour – Friday 9-10 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.

Sundays Focol – Sundays 9:15 a.m. Confessions – Tuesdays 6:30 p.m. and Thursdays 8 a.m. Holy Hour – Thursdays 9-10 a.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 Sundays – Worship service 10:30 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. with Communion 1st and 4th Coffee Fellowship 11 a.m.

Mondays – Quilters 9 a.m.

SVERDRUP LUTHERAN CHURCH Tammy Jacobson, Pastor ww., 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.

TREFOLDIGHED LUTHERAN CHURCH

Armin Jahr, Pastor 218-864-5006 18638 Trefoldighed Road, Battle Lake Sundays – 10 a.m. Live stream on Facebook Open Communion 2nd Sunday of every month

~ Lutheran ~

ZION LUTHERAN-AMOR office@zionamor.org www.zionamor.org 36051 Co. Hwy. 74, Battle Lake 218-495-2563 Doug Stave, Interim Pastor

 Sundays – Worship 9 a.m. (Traditiional with Communion 1st4th; Contemporary 2nd and 3rd); Fellowship following.
 Tuesdays – Bible Study 10 a.m.; Chair Yoga 12 noon
 Wednesdays – Bridge 1 p.m.; Praise Team 4 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 – Worship10:30 a.m. Coffee Fellowship following (2nd and 4th Sundays). Wednesdays – School 6 p.m.

~ Presbyterian ~

Maine Presbyterian Church

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

Did You Know ... Historical Sites • Parks



Marking Our Past at the Craigie Flour Mill

The Rise of Auto Tourism

By 1920 cars were affordable to the middle class and auto tourism became a popular pastime. In response the Minnesota Department of Highways built wayside rests at places of historic importance.

Mills, a Symbol of the Advancing Frontier

This wayside honors the Craigie Flour Mill, the first grist and flour mill in Otter Tail County. James Craigie built the mill near this spot in 1870 using millstones and a waterwheel imported from Scotland. The mill was powered by Balmoral Creek, which still flows here. Mills once symbolized a pioneer indústry as agriculture expanded westward.

Depression-Era Roadside Development Young men in the National Youth Administration

(NYA) built this wayside in 1940. New Deal work



programs like the NYA helped lift Americans out of poverty and relieve unemployment, which had approached 25 percent.

Arthur R. Nichols, a prominent landscape architect and national advocate for scenic highways and roadside parks, designed this wayside and stone marker.



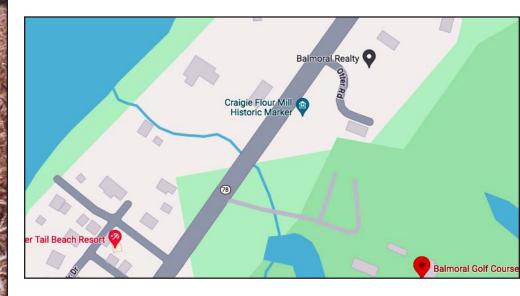
Thanks for keeping our lakes area clean for all to enjoy!



Grist Mills - Grinding Grain into Flour Grist Mails - Griticing Grain into Flour Farmer bauled grains such as wheat, barley, oats, and rye by wagon to the Craigie Flour Mill where they were ground into flour. The first stage of milling produced a coarse meal, which, once cooled, was sifted to separate the bran and germ from the flour. White flour is made from the startby part of the grain; whole-grain flour abo contains bran and germ.

Three Parts of a Wheat Berry

MILL CRAIGIE FLOUR NEAR THIS SPOT JAMES CRAIGIE OF ADERDEEN SCOTLAND, WHO CAME TO OTTERTAIL COUNTY ABOUT 1868 BUILT THE FIRST GRIST MILL IN THE COUNTY IN 1870. THE MILL STONES AND WHEEL WERE IMPORTED FROM SCOTLAND. CRAIGIE AND HIS WIFE WERE DROWNED IN. OTTERTAIL LAKE IN 1872, AND AFTER LONG LITIGATION THE MILL WAS TORN DOWN.





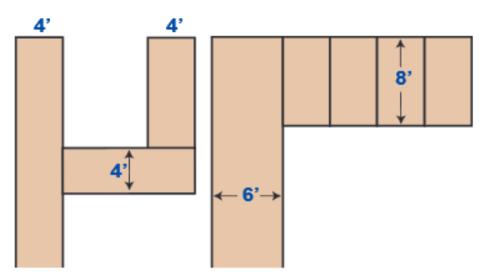
FULL SERVICE GROCERY STORE • LOCALLY OWNED & OPERATED Fergus Falls • 218-998-9000 | Perham • 218-346-7800

Docks and Access in Public Waters

Docks, those narrow structures used for getting to deeper water, are commonly used on Minnesota lakes and rivers. For many docks, no permit is needed to install, construct, or reconstruct on shoreline property. For certain docks, a general permit may be used. There are many options, and we recommend that landowners use the smallest and narrowest dock that will reasonably meet their water access needs.

Do I need a permit for my dock?

No permit is needed to install, construct, or reconstruct your dock on shoreline property you own if you comply with the following:



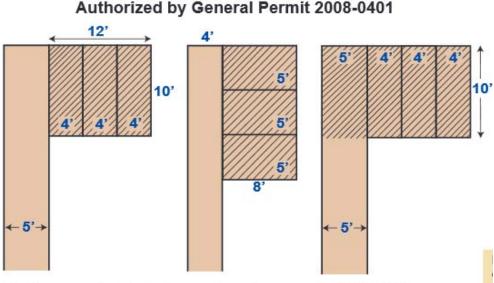
No Permit Required

No area of the dock is wider than 8 feet.

- No area of the dock is wider than 8 feet.
- The dock is not combined with other similar structures to create a larger structure.
- The dock is no longer than needed to achieve its intended use, including reaching navigable water depth.
- The dock is not a hazard to navigation, health, or safety.
- The dock will allow the free flow of water beneath it.
- The dock is not used as a marina.
- The dock is consistent with guidelines of the local government.
- Docks placed on rock-filled cribs are located only on waters where the bed is predominantly bedrock.

General Permit 2008-0401

General Permit 2008-0401 is for docks with a platform area up to 120 square feet (not including walkway) OR a platform area up to 170 square feet (including walkway).



Platform area (not including walkway) up to 120 square feet.

Platform area (including walkway) up to 170 square feet. The dock leading out to the platform must be 5 feet or less in width and the dock must be on a lake with a shoreland classification of General Development or Recreational Development.

How to Use General Permit 2008-0401

If the requirements of General Permit 2008-0401 are met, a dock platform is automatically authorized under this permit. There is no need to print a form or send in an application. If your dock platform meets the requirements of this general permit, no further action is needed.

Restrictions on docks

You may not place a dock in public waters if the dock:

Obstructs navigation or creates a hazard

- Is detrimental to fish or wildlife habitat or is placed in a posted fish spawning area
- Is intended to be used for human habitation
- Includes walls, a roof, or sewage facilities
- · Is located on property you do not own or have rights to use

Purpose of Dock Rules

Intensive shoreland development causes deterioration of a lake's ecosystem. Dock installations and their associated uses are factors in this deterioration. Studies of lakes in the Midwest show that docks and boat lifts may shade out important aquatic plants and eliminate critical habitat where fish spawn, feed, grow, and find shelter from predators. Shoreline views may also suffer when large dock systems are installed. Also, there is a growing concern about the private use of the water surface if docks and associated structures extend too far, cover too much surface area, or span the entire owned frontage. The proliferation of dock configurations and dimensions is a concern to the DNR, lake associations, anglers, lakehome owners, and others. Finding the appropriate balance between reasonable access and resource protection requires collaboration by all interests.

Another issue of concern is any attempt to control access to a lake bed or water surface. Even when land ownership extends into the lake bed, all who own land abutting the water or gain legal access have the right to use the entire surface of the water. For this reason, a dock configuration should never close off part of the lake to other users.

If the dock is designed and used for access to navigable water depth, a DNR permit will rarely be needed. A dock does not need a permit if it is no more than 8 feet wide, is designed to simply meet the need of reaching navigable depths, and follows the other guidelines on the front of this brochure.

If buying, selling or moving a dock from one body of water to another, owners should make sure all zebra mussels, vegetation or other invasive species are removed and let dry for a minimum of 3 weeks before placing in another water.

When using a business to place or remove your dock, make sure that they have a valid Lake Service Provider permit and the staff have an aquatic invasive species training certificate.

For more information see mndnr.g ov/invasives

lose off part of the lake to other users.
SUMMER HAPPENINGS AT THE
Creative Arts Center STUDIO TOUR July 19th & 20th 10am-5pm July 21st 10am-3pm Ottertail & Grant Counties ART & CRAFT AFFAIR August 10th 9am-4pm
Railroad Park, Battle Lake PLEIN AIR PAINTOUT August 12th 6pm-8pm Inspiration Peak Join US FOR OUR OPEN HOUSE July 26th 3:30pm-7pm
108 Lake Ave S & 112 Main St W Battle Lake, MN MOVIE NIGHT AT THE ROXY Singin' in the Rain \$5 at the Door August 13th 7:30pm 112 Main St W
Mon-Wed: 10am-5pm Thurs-Sat: 10am-8pm Sun: 10am-4pm SUMMER CAC HOURS Wed-Thurs: 9am-8pm Fri-Sat: 9am-1pm
Visit ARTOFTHELAKES.ORG to register and view more of our classes and events.

Watercraft Licenses... **Registration Procedures and Fees**

Options for boat registration renewals –

To expedite your renewal, you can visit a deputy registrar office or renew online and receive a temporary receipt to use immediately. If you previously mailed in your renewal and do not want to wait for it to be processed, you can visit a deputy registrar office opens in a new browser tab or renew online and receive a temporary receipt to use immediately. Your mail-in renewal check will then be returned to you.

For people that are about to renew:

We encourage you to renew your watercraft registration online or at your local deputy registrar's office. If you renew online, you will receive a temporary permit/conformation page to print out for immediate use. Or, you may write down your temporary authorization number from you confirmation page. Your registration card and expiration decals will then be mailed to you.

Registration procedures - Register your new watercraft:

Options are limited for in-person registrations so check the deputy registrar of motor vehicles listings opens in a new browser tab (where you license your car). You can also visit the DNR License Center, 500 Lafayette Road in St. Paul.

If your new boat (except kayaks or canoes) is longer than 16', your dealer will apply for title and registration (license) on your behalf, and is responsible for providing you with license materials.

When you register your boat for the first time, know its length, manufacturer, type of hull material (wood, metal, or plastic), type of propulsion, model, year, serial or hull identification number (HIN) and have a sales receipt that shows you have paid the sales tax.

> A POINT IN TIME Otto Tjaden

Length is the straight-line distance from the foremost part of the boat (bow) to the rearmost part of the boat (stern). Bowsprits, outboard motor brackets, rudders and other attachments are not included in the measurement.

A watercraft license is not required for:

Non-motorized watercraft 10 ft or less, or a watercraft owned by a person from another state and that state does not require licensing of that type of watercraft and it is not within Minnesota for more than 90 consecutive days. See MN Boating Guide for more information.

Boat registrations are good for 3 calendar years (for example 1/1/2003 through 12/31/2005)

Renew your watercraft registration:

- In person at any deputy registrar of motor vehicles opens in a new browser tab (where you license your car) or at the DNR License Bureau in St. Paul, 500 Lafayette Road, St. Paul, MN).
- Online using the online licensing system.
- If you are not the registered owner a person may renew for you only if they have the DNR generated renewal notice or, they must provide a Consent to Renew Registration form or show proof of being the Power of Attorney.
- Consent to Renew Registration form

Duplicate cards are available:

At a deputy registrar of motor vehicles opens in a new browser tab

Transfer from a private seller:

Review the procedures below for transferring a boat purchased through a private seller.





"In Every Season," an art tour either in person or virtual - of the signature artworks at Minnesota State Community and Technical College Fergus Falls.

Bring your phone or tablet to participate in the tour!

In person:



1414 College Way Fergus Falls, MN

Virtually:

ineveryseason.facfmstate.org

This self-guided art tour, on and off campus, is made possible by the voters of Minnesota through grants from Lake Region Arts Council thanks to a legislative appropriation from the Arts and Cultural Heritage Fund.

Fergus Area College Foundation



Minnesota Personal Watercraft Laws

DON'T MEET BY ACCIDENT Many boaters in Minnesota enjoy the exciting sport of riding personal watercraft (PWC). These speedy little craft make up over four percent of registered boats in the state.



Although the number of personal watercraft accidents has declined, inexperienced riders still seem to account for many mishaps. They may not be aware of the unique handling characteristics of PWC or the special laws that apply to these craft.

Collisions are the most common kind of personal watercraft accident. PWCs collide with docks, swimming rafts and other watercraft. How do you avoid a collision on your personal watercraft?

Keep your throttle depressed while turning. Many PWC operators heading towards a hazard panic and release the throttle, or pull the cutoff lanyard, causing the engine to stop. HUGE MISTAKE! When the engine stops, the water jet that propels and steers the craft stops and the craft continues in the same direction it was moving at the time the power was cut, regardless of any attempts to steer by the operator. Some recentmodel PWCs are equipped with a device that assists steering in an offthrottle situation. However, even if your craft has this feature, keep the throttle depressed when you turn... even in an emergency.

Don't ride too close to other boats - especially other personal watercraft.

Make gradual turns. Turning too sharply can cause you to spin out and stop, giving any boat following you ample time to run you down!

Look before turning. If someone is in the process of passing you, you could turn

LAWS

Every personal watercraft operator has the legal responsibility to know the law, so please take a few minutes to review the following regulations.

WHAT IS A PERSONAL WATERCRAFT?

A personal watercraft (sometimes called PWC or by brand names such as Jet Ski, Wave Runner, Sea Doo, etc.) is defined by law as a motorboat powered by an inboard motor powering a jet pump or by an outboard or propeller driven motor and is designed to be operated by a person sitting, standing or kneeling on the craft, rather than in the conventional manner of sitting or standing inside a motorboat.

Personal watercraft are considered motorboats under the law so they must follow all the regulations that govern other motorboats.

In addition, personal watercraft. . . Minnesota Personal Watercraft Laws

- Area required to have a rules decal (provided at no charge by the DNR in full view of the operator)
- Operators and passengers must weat a US Coast Guard approvewd Type I, II, III or V life jacket
- Are required to carry a USCG approved fire extinguisher
- Must travel at slow-no wake speed (5 mph or less) within 150 feet of: shore (except when a PWC is launching or landing a water skier by the most direct route to open water), docks, swimmers, swimming rafts, any moored or anchored watercraft or nonmotorized watercraft.

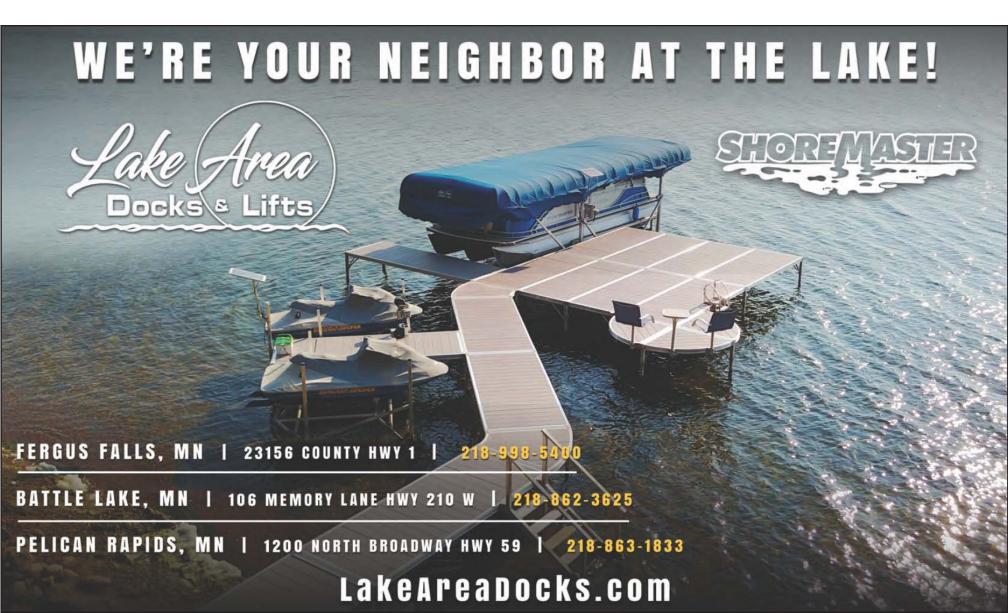
(continued on page 15)

Minnesota Personal Watercraft Laws You Must...

- You Must... Wear a USCG approved life jacket. Travel at slow-no wake speed (5 mph or less) within 150 feet of: non-motor ized boats, shore (unless launching or landing skiers directly to or from ope watead docks guing write, guingmer water), docks, swim rafts
- water), docks, swim ratts, swimmer any moored or anchored boat.
 Operate only from 9:30 a.m. to 1 hc before sunset.
 Use the cutoff lanyard properly.
 Obey operator age/permit laws for those younger than 18 years old.

You May Not...

- Chase or harass wildlife.
 Jump the wake of another boat wild 150 feet of the craft.
 Operate a personal watercraft in a manner that endangers life, limb or properties.
- property
- Protect Your Sport ig periods in the same area of



- While towing a person on water skis or other device, must have an additional person on board to act as observer. Wide-angle rearview mirrors may be substituted for an observer but they must be factory-installed or specified by the PWC manufacturer.
- Cutoff lanyards must be properly used and attached to the person, life jacket or clothing of the operator.
- May be only operate between 9:30 a.m. and one hour before sunset (see sunset schedule).

You may not . . .

- Chase or harass wildlife.
- Operate while facing backward.
- Operate in a way that endangers life, limb or property
- Operate a personal watercraft if the spring-loaded throttle mechanism has been removed or tampered with so it interferes with the return-to-idle system.
- Weave through congested watercraft traffic or jump the wake of another watercraft within 150 feet of the other boat.
- Travel through emergent or floating vegetation at greater than a slow-no wake speed.

Age Restrictions For Personal Watercraft

Contact the MN DNR at the address at the end of this pamphlet for home-study materials for a youth watercraft operator's permit. It is unlawful for a PWC owner to permit its operation in violation of the age restrictions.

- Less than 13 years old: May not operate, even with an adult on board
- 13 years old: **Must either have:** someone at least 21 on board or a watercraft operator's permit and be in continuous visual observation by someone at least 21.
- 14-17 years old: **Must either have:** a watercraft operator's oermit or someone at least 21 on board

Sales and Rental

Personal watercraft dealers are required to distribute a summary of the laws governing PWC operation. Upon request by a purchaser, they must also provide instruction regarding the laws and safe operation of the craft.

People who provide PWCs for rent must also provide a summary of the personal watercraft laws and instruction for the safe operation of the craft.

PWC dealers and rental operations are required to keep a signature record of people who buy or rent PWCs, acknowledging they have been provided a copy of the PWC



laws and rules. People under the age of 18 who rent PWCs must show their watercraft operator's permit before renting a PWC and the rental agency must record this information on the signature record. Rental operators must also supply a U.S. Coast Guard approved life jacket to everyone who rents a PWC as well as all other required safety equipment (fire right into them. extinguisher, etc.) at no additional charge.

Equipment

There are some other pieces of gear that can make your outing more comfortable such as:

- Eye protection. Sunglasses with a safety strap or goggles can help protect your eyes from wind, spray and insects.
- Footwear. Soft soled shoes or water socks will help protect your feet from sharp rocks, ease boarding and help you lean to steer.
- Wetsuit. A wetsuit is much more effective than thin bathing suit material at protecting you from cold water, as well as what safety experts call "severe lower body orifice trauma" that results from a seat-first waterlanding at 40 mph.
- High impact life jackets are used for high speed activities. These USCG approvedlife
 jackets are designed to stay intact and attached to your body in high impacts.

Use Sound Judgement

Keep the neighborhood peace and quiet in mind. Try not to ride for long periods in a small area. Instead, do your riding out in the lake and away from shore and other boaters.

Talk to your neighbors. See if your riding bothers them. Sometimes, just taking them out for a short ride will help them understand the fun of personal watercraft riding.

Don't modify your machine or do anything to make it louder. It's illegal and discourteous to others around the lake.

Steer clear of illegal drugs and alcohol. Intoxicated operation of a watercraft is not only illegal, it's also highly dangerous.

• Service Ads •

To place your ad, contact Ed Pawlenty at 651–270–3991or publisher@battlelakereview.com





THUNDERSTORMS WATER VS. WARNING

Severe Thunderstorm Watch: Bo Propared

Severe thunderstorms are possible in and near the watch area. Stay informed and be ready to act if a severe thunderstorm warning is issued. Watches are issued by the Storm Prediction Center (*Spc.noaa.gov*) for counties where severe thunderstorms may occur. The watch area is typically large, covering numerous counties or even states.

Severe Thunderstorm Warning: Take Action!

A severe thunderstorm has been indicated by radar or reported by a spotter producing hail one inch or larger in diameter and/or winds exceeding 58 mph. Warnings indicate imminent danger to life and property. Take shelter in a substantial building. Severe thunderstorms can produce tornadoes with little or no advance warning.

For more information: https://dps.mn.gov/divisions/hsem/ weather-awareness-preparedness/Pages/severe-weather.aspx

> WE ARE YOUR OMETOWN HOME

CENTER

	Thunderstorms (No Label)	 No Severe Thunderstorms Expected, Lightning/Flooding threats exist with all thunderstorms, Winds to 40 mph, Small hail.
1	MARGINAL (MRGL)	 Isolated severe thunderstorms possible, Limited in duration and / or intensity. Winds 40 - 60 mph. Low tornado risk.
2	SLIGHT (SLGT)	 Scattered severe thunderstorms possible. Short-lived and / or not widespread, isolated intense storms possible. One or two tornadoes. Reports of strong wind damage Hail - 1", Isolated - 2"
3	ENHANCED (ENH)	 Numerous severe thunderstorms possible More presistent and / or widespread. A few tornadoes. Several reports of strong wind damage. Damaging hail - 1 - 2"
4	MODERATE (MDT)	 Widespread severe thunderstorms likely Long-lived, widespread and intense. Strong tornadoes. Widespread wind damage Destructive hail - 2"+
5	HIGH (HIGH)	 Widespread severe thunderstorms expected. Long-lived, very widespread and particularly intense. Tornado Outbreak. Derecho

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.



