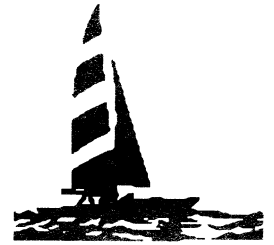


ROUND THE LAKE



Round Lake Property Owners Association, Inc.

Spring 2002

PRESIDENT'S CORNER ...

Gerry Keech

The RLPOA is very fortunate to have an excellent Board of Director's who are running the various programs to protect and enhance the pristine Big and Little Round Lake. There is a lot going on as can be attested by the articles in this newsletter. Volunteers are always needed to work on the various committees so please volunteer.

This past winter our Director of Communications, Wally Baumgartner, passed away. Wally was very active in many areas of Round Lake and in particular he published the Round The Lake newsletter - Wally will be missed! With Wally's passing, the RLPOA Board of Director's is looking for his replacement as Director of Communications. Also, our Treasurer, Kurt Kretschmer, has indicated his term will end at the Fall 2002 meeting and he does not intend to run for re-election to the Board. Therefore, his replacement as Treasurer is also being sought after by the Board of Directors. Please contact me if interested in either position.

**Your President,
Gerry Keech, 462-3904**

ROUND LAKE PROPERTY OWNERS ASSOCIATION

P.O. BOX 1070, HAYWARD, WI 54843

Officers

President	Gerry Keech	462-3904
Vice President	Arvid Tveit	462-9691
Secretary	<i>Open</i>	
Treasurer	Kurt Kretschmer	634-2524

Committees/Board of Directors

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Governmental Awareness	Bill Whitlock	634-8378
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Water Quality	Gerry Keech	462-3904
Water Safety	Bob Strachota	634-5748
Director at Large	Dave Anderson	634-8248, 462-3564

MEMBERSHIP

Arvid Tveit

All Round Lake property owners are eligible to be members of the Round Lake Property Owners Association - RLPOA. Our records show there are currently 600 owners around Round Lake. Last year 350 property owners were active members by paying the \$20 annual dues--an all time record for RLPOA!! We are delighted and most thankful for this continued strong interest and support for our Property Owners Association--and we hope to increase that percentage in 2002.

Property ownership on a pristine lake like ours carries a responsibility of caring for the cleanliness, safety and overall attractiveness as a sports haven. Our Association is conducting several programs to protect and enhance these qualities. Each property owner is urged to be a part of it by attending our meetings, participating in one of our committees and keeping your annual due payments current.

A membership invoice form appears on the back of this Newsletter. Please use the tear off portion of this page to mail in your dues. **THE ANNUAL DUES ARE \$20 PER HOME OWNER UNIT.**

The addressee mailing label on this Newsletter is followed by a date of year indicating your current paid up dues status. If your number is '02 or earlier, we encourage you to send in your dues of \$20.00 for 2002 soon. We look forward to seeing you all at our next Members Meeting on June 1 starting at 9 AM. These meetings provide you an excellent opportunity to hear of and participate in our active discussions of the many key issues and events about Round Lake. You are most welcome to attend and join in the exchange and development of new ideas for our Lake.

The value of our properties on the lake is, and will be in the future, dependent on the quality of the water in our lakes. Pollution, particularly nonpoint pollution, is where we come in. Nonpoint pollution is the type of pollution that comes from runoff, leaf decomposition, oil introduced to the water, etc. In other words, the type of pollution that we put into the water. Therefore, **we are the solution to non-point pollution.**

This article will deal with fertilizer runoff and leaf raking. On the internet, there are over 13,000 sites on just clean water and leaves. Raking leaves into the water has the same effect in the decomposition process than any other organic material has, and that includes manure.

WATER SAFETY ...

Bob Strachota

We all want to have fun when we're at Round Lake this year. We can enjoy ourselves by being safe and following the U.S. Coast Guard, Department of Natural Resources, and local enforcement rules for safety while boating on our lake. In this Spring issue, we want to remind Round Lake boaters of the minimum education and age requirements for boating operators. In Wisconsin, the following operator age restrictions apply:

1. No one under 10 years of age may operate a motorboat. No one under 12 years of age may operate a PWC.
2. A person 10 years old, but less than 16 years old, may operate a motorboat if accompanied by a parent or guardian or a person 18 years of age designated by the parent or guardian.*
3. A person at least 12 years old, but less than 16 years of age, may operate a motorboat if accompanied as above or if they have completed a Department of Natural Resources prescribed boating safety course. They must carry a safety certificate issued by the department when operating a motorcraft.*

** Personal watercraft operators 12 years old, but less than 16 years old, are required to be certified in boating safety.*

Water skiing is a popular sport on Round Lake because of its deep, crystal-clear water. Remember, on Round Lake it is illegal to water ski between sunset and sunrise. There must also be a second, competent person in the tow boat to observe the water skier and relay signals to the boat operator. Do not operate the tow boat to come within 100 feet of an anchored boat, marked swim area, or public dock, except where established pickup and drop-off areas are clearly marked.

On Round Lake, we are fortunate to have several restaurants that also serve alcohol. Furthermore, it is popular to cruise around Round Lake in party boats that are serving alcohol. As Round Lake boaters, we must remember that boating under the influence (BUI) is illegal. It is unlawful to operate a boat while under the influence of alcohol or drugs. The surest way to avoid hazards on the water is to not drink at all. But if you choose to drink:

1. **PACE YOURSELF.** Limit yourself to one drink or less per hour. If you are the skipper and you exceed your limit, turn over the helm to someone who is sober and who knows how to operate a boat.
2. **DON'T DRINK ON AN EMPTY STOMACH.** Eat a good meal before you drink. Then, munch on other foods while you drink. Food slows alcohol's absorption into the bloodstream, but doesn't prevent its effect.
3. **SIP, DON'T GULP, YOUR DRINKS.** This will help your liver keep up with its job of oxidizing alcohol, and, in turn, keep your blood alcohol content down.
4. **SWITCH TO NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.** One drink doesn't have to lead to another. Alternate between alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages. Better yet, stop drinking alcohol altogether.

To learn how drinking affects boating, we must look at how alcohol affects people. The following effects of alcohol are of particular interest in boating:

Balance. Most people that die in boating accidents either fall out of their boat or capsize their boat and end up in the water. Balance is one of the first things you lose when you consume alcohol.

Coordination. As the amount of alcohol you drink increases, your ability to coordinate your arm and leg movements is reduced. A drunk boater will have great difficulty trying to swim to a lifesaving device, let alone put it on, despite their sober ability.

Vision. Since vision provides about 90% of the information we use in driving a boat, it is important to understand how it is affected by alcohol. The pupils of the eyes act like a shutter on a camera. As you drink alcohol, the pupil's ability to control the amount of light entering the eye is diminished, which reduces your ability to see, particularly at night. Alcohol is a relaxant and affects the control of the small muscles that focus both eyes on the same object. The result can be fuzzy vision or double vision. If you are seeing double, your brain may suppress one image; you will only be seeing with one eye; you will lose your depth perception. Furthermore, alcohol reduces peripheral (side) vision. As speed increases, your ability to see to the side decreases, with the final result being tunnel vision: ability to see and react to only those objects directly ahead of you. Alcohol also reduces your ability to distinguish between colors, particularly red and green, such as the running lights on a boat.

Combining all of these effects, the wrong amount of light entering the eye, poor focus or double vision, loss of depth perception, tunnel vision, and the inability to distinguish color, is very dangerous while boating.

JUDGMENT AND RISK TAKING In the cases of fatigue and hypothermia, one of the first things you lose when you start to drink is your judgment. If you go out boating and drinking in a familiar environment and nothing goes wrong, you will return safely to the dock. After you do that several times, it reinforces your feeling that you can handle the situation. Then you believe you can safely drink and boat. However, if you are suddenly placed in an urgent situation when you must decide a critical decision, you may fail. You will have just experienced a loss of the ability to process information, but then it's too late.

HYPOTHERMIA AND ALCOHOL Contrary to popular belief, a couple of shots of brandy will not warm you up. You may feel warmer since the alcohol opens up blood vessels close to the skin, but actually, you are greatly increasing your heat loss. Cold water is dangerous enough. You don't have to add to the problems associated with alcohol and further decrease your survival time.

CONCLUSION Be safe this summer on Round Lake and do not boat under the influence of drugs or alcohol. Use good common sense and do not endanger the lives of others. When you are drinking, you are not the best person to judge whether you are fit to captain a boat. One of the first things you lose when you're drinking is your judgment. Many experienced drinkers have learned to compensate for alcohol's outwardly visual effects and can hide their intoxicated condition. Don't play games with yourself. Let someone else captain the boat. Be safe and enjoy many years of safe boating on Round Lake.

FISH COMMITTEE

Al Reinemann

The Fall of 2001 fishing season on Round Lake was at best hit & miss. For the most part walleye action was at its peak the first week of January 2002. All the people I've fished with this winter experienced little perch action if any. We didn't catch any walleyes over 4 lbs., but for about 10 days every evening out I caught at least one 3 lb. walleye. The unstable weather conditions, late ice & minimal snow cover, and last summers low water level may all have been factors responsible for the poor ice fishing conditions.

The best news from last fall is the trout stocking that took place in November. For the second time in the past few years Big Round has had a major stocking of trout to help establish a 2-story fishery. Our local fish biologist for the WDNR, Frank Pratt, was responsible for the 5" to 7" German Browns that have been spending their first winter under the ice of Big Round Lake. Those fish came from the St. Croix Hatchery and are from the Timber Cocley Strain. They have estimated about 12,000 fish planted to add to the original 500 lake trout already in the lake. I'm sure most of the original lake trout have already been harvested, possibly as much as 80%.

A plan for opening the trout season during winter to close on March 1st on Big Round is moving forward. Hopefully we'll have an additional fishing opportunity should this season change be approved. Along with the season change is a size limit and bag limit change for trout. Currently the inland waters size limit is 9" and the proposal is to increase that to 18". The current bag limit is 3 trout, and the proposal is to reduce that to 1.

If growth rates are favorable and the fish grow as well as the other fish we currently have in the lake, in a relatively short period of time we'll be catching some very exciting and rod bending Browns! The bag limit until then may be a mute point, but from my conversations with Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources personnel, it appears their plans are to continue trout stocking in our lake as more fish become available. For the past few years, the Great Lakes Indian Fish & Wildlife Commission has tried to stock more lake trout, but the US Fish & Wildlife Hatchery has had a problem with a health risk in the fish that were to be planted. Hopefully the next time around a clean bill of health will be issued and another group of lake trout will be on its way.

With this new addition to the fishery, those of us planning to wet a line may consider the purchase of an inland water trout stamp when buying our license. As more and more Trout enter the lake, the chances of catching one will increase. It is a very inexpensive insurance policy just in case one of those lakereels would be capable of being in the 30lb. class. If you do catch one of these, we are still very interested to hear about the stomach contents of the lake trout.

We hope to have Frank Pratt speak at our spring meeting to update us and answer any questions you may have. The application for additional fish cribs has been sent in and in early summer we'll be getting a crew together to help place the cribs in the lake.

Good luck with your fishing this spring, and be sure to get out there and enjoy our lake.

Attend the General Membership Meeting Saturday, June 1 @ 9:00am at the Round Lake Township Hall.
(County A between County B and Highway 77)

TIPS TO REDUCE HARMFUL EFFECTS OF SHORELAND DEVELOPMENT

Restoring and building native wildlife and plant populations in the Northwoods lakeshores can be as simple as putting away the lawn mower, say authors of a study that examined how housing and other developments around lakes affects native wildlife and plants.

"Our survey shows that the natural seed source is present on lakeshores that have been cleared of plants, so all folks need to do is put away their chainsaws, weed whackers, and lawn mowers, go fishing, and let nature heal itself," says Mike Meyer, a DNR wildlife toxicologist who spent the summers of 1996 and 1997 surveying developed and undeveloped lakes in the Northwoods to compare plant and wildlife populations of both.

Meyer recommends that property owners can help revive and then nurture native plant and animal populations by familiarizing themselves with proper landscaping practices for shoreland and by:

- Clearing as small an area as necessary when building
- Mowing no closer than 35 feet from the water's edge
- Leaving the shrub layer undisturbed, especially within 35 feet from the water's edge
- Leaving dead trees and fallen logs in place when practical to provide habitat for wildlife species
- Minimizing the amount of aquatic plants they remove from shallow water
- Eliminating use of lawn chemicals along the shoreland

Residents can find other practical suggestions for helping minimize the damage to shoreland habitats by requesting a copy of a video, "The Living Shore," that the WDNR has developed with the state of Minnesota. The Wisconsin Association of Lakes has copies of "The Living Shore" available for sale; contact them at 1-800-542-5253.

LOONS AMONG THE LOSERS AMID LAKESHORE DEVELOPMENT BOOM

Plants and animals native to northern Wisconsin lakes - including common loons - are struggling to survive a building boom that eliminates the shoreland habitats they need to survive, according to a new Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) study.

The report examines the impact of lakeshore development on shoreline vegetation, green frogs, songbirds, bald eagles and common loons. The LoonWatch program of the Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute of Northland College contributed to the loon study.

"Though we've seen a slight increase in the Wisconsin loon population over the past 10 years, the disruption of loons' shoreline habitat poses a serious threat to their breeding success," said LoonWatch coordinator Ted Gostomski.

Loons usually build their nests on or within three feet of lake shorelines. These preferred nest sites are often destroyed when lakeshore is developed for housing. Loon eggs and chicks are also endangered when houses are nearby because of the increased presence of domestic pets, raccoons and skunks.

Similar studies conducted in Michigan and Ontario showed that shoreline housing development was associated with a decline in common loon reproductive success.

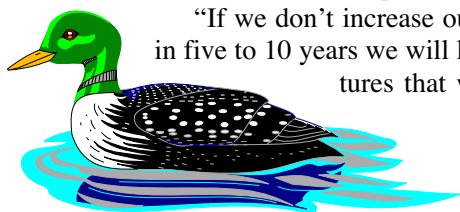
The Wisconsin study was based on surveys of several dozen undeveloped and developed lakes in Vilas, Oneida and Forest Counties in the summer of 1997. Researchers measured the relative abundance and variety of frogs, birds, plants and trees at these locations.

"We found that on developed lakes, people are clearing away the shoreline plants and aquatic vegetation that are critical in providing food and shelter for a whole host of critters and critical in sustaining the food chain for fish," said WDNR researcher Mike Meyer, one of the report's authors.

Because loon productivity is also affected by factors like water pollution, lake size and abundance of prey, it's difficult to quantify the exact effect of shoreline development. LoonWatch and the WDNR have designed a study to determine the impact of these individual variables; final results from that study are now available.

The WDNR report acknowledged that current lakeshore development patterns will likely continue into the foreseeable future, though the report suggested several options that might minimize the effects of this development. These options include full staffing and funding for county zoning offices; increased enforcement of state-mandated vegetative buffer zone regulations; clearer wording and explanation of vegetation cutting standards; a possible increase in the width and amount of shoreland protected by the buffer zone; and a re-evaluation of current building setback and lot width requirements.

"If we don't increase our shoreland protection in five to 10 years we will lose many of those features that we now treasure about the north woods," Meyer said.



SC LAKES FORUM MEMBERSHIP NEWSLETTER INSERT

Shoreland Protection Zoning Revisions will be presented to the SC Zoning Committee for their review and comment at the Committee's May 17, 2002 meeting to be held at 9:00 am in the SC Courthouse. Lake Association members are encouraged to attend. Public Information listening sessions may be scheduled after that date; watch for dates, locations and times.

The Shoreland Protection Committee have been meeting regularly for more than three years to prepare revisions, consolidations and clarifications of current county ordinances as they pertain to shoreland development. Previous public information sessions held in June or July, 2001, generated numerous comments; the committee continued to meet, discussing and including much of the public input. These proposed amendments detail regulations for shoreland vegetation protection areas, land disturbing activities, mitigation requirements, resource management and agricultural exemptions, structures with non-conforming shoreline setbacks, setbacks from navigable waters, impervious surface limitations, shoreland lighting, lake access, and resorts. Some of the issues listed are being amended to insure county conformity with existing Wisconsin administrative rules and regulations, such as NR 115 which was passed early in the 1970's, mandating shoreland vegetative protection buffer areas, for example.

Copies of the proposed Sawyer County amendments may be found at the Zoning Office, 406 Main, Hayward (715-634-8288). The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources regulations currently in effect may be on the DNR website: www.dnr.state.wi.us.

The shoreland Protection committee was appointed by the SC Board in 1999. The committee is composed of area-wide representatives from businesses, private citizens, lake associations and government. The committee members were directed to review and prepare these amendments to help the zoning administration and concerned residents better understand and apply the often-confusing current ordinances which are intended to regulate shoreland development, expansion, remodeling and vegetation.

The SC Lakes Forum has been an important energy behind the review, completion and presentation of these amendments. Now, it's time to call upon our membership to join in our efforts. We need letters of support written to the SC Record and Gazette newspapers. We need you to attend the scheduled information sessions and to take an active part in supporting the committee's work. We need accurate information, not rumor or heresay, to be disseminated to lakeshore property owners (and others as well), so that fear and suspicion will not slow or sabotage the SCSP committee's well-accomplished achievement. We need the SC Zoning Committee and County Board to hear our support and appreciation for these revised amendments which, when finally passed, will help to preserve and protect our valued lakeshore resources. We need all our lake association members and leaders to become informed, to become shoreland advocates and to rally in public support of these proposed amendments.

"A lake is much more than an individual body of water... it is a reflection of how we use the surrounding land..." cautions a WDNR publ-wr-261 90.

NATURAL RESOURCE REPORT PRESERVING LIFE ON THE EDGE

Frank Pratt *Sawyer County Record - 11 Mar 98*

Our lakeshores are threatened by constant and unprecedented development pressure.

Everywhere you look there is a new \$300,000 "cabin" on a 100 foot lot. Not to mention all the attendant "improvements" and playthings like docks, satellite dishes and the "perfect lawn."

Zoning is only a limited, partial answer. (Sawyer County has recently made major, pioneering strides in this arena.)

People are already here and they are still coming, and they are still going to have impacts on lakeshores.

It seems that we need a more personal initiative, peer pressure, and a more "nature friendly" concept of land/water stewardship.

But how and even what message do I attempt to sell to the lakeshore property owner?

For the first time in my professional career I am simply at a loss for words.

How can I convey the need and urgency without sounding strident or preachy - or without distracting the reader with a bunch of scientific jargon and complex ecological concepts? There is simply too much at risk here to leave it solely in the human realm.

I delegated this month's editorial assignment to some of the critters most affected by man's use/misuse of lakeshores.

The following was "ghost written" for me by Amy Calva, the resident dogfish in the DNR display aquarium. Amy comes from Lake Chetac so she is very familiar with lakeshore development pros and cons:

Buffer with a "Bass-ackwards" Lawn

By Amy Calva

Bass, eagle, turtle, perch, and otter
Our well-being is linked to the edge of water.
Man flees his cities for refuge in the great Northwoods
Souls seeking serenity in that which is good.
But our best habitats are very complex - chaotic, sorta
To you humans neat and tidy, nature's "mess" is a bother.
You plant golf course lawns to water, side by side
Might as well feed us cyanide.
No trees, no weeds, no stumps, stripped of all natural cover... how
can our community ever recover?
With more and more people on the shores of our lakes
It's time to leave the city at home - please give us a break!
All we are asking for is a small piece of pie
Just give us back our tiny strip of land, water and sky.
Keep the stumps in the water, and those "weeds" do fill a critical
need
Providing living space and cover where your fish feed, grow and
breed
And right next to the water, please get rid of that lawn!

Replant native vegetation and our home is reborn!
A natural buffer, next to water in a 30-foot zone
We all get so much when that strip is regrown!
We critters get the living conditions we desperately need
And you get fish to catch and wildlife to see.
But wait - for you humans there is even much more:
A pollution filter and a prettier view of a wilder shore
Not to mention high property values and mowing lawn less.
(More money and leisure should equal less stress.)
Lawns are great - on the golf course or in the city
Or "grass-up" your front yard, you "neatos," if you still feel the
need to keep things pretty
But back in the back, along the shore of the lake
Please buffer what's natural for everyone's sake!

Get Involved.... Join RLPOA!
WE NEED YOUR INPUT & SUPPORT!

WATER QUALITY ...

Gerry Keech

The 2002 Water Quality Plan has been revised from the 2001 plan. The initiatives again include 1) Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM), 2) Septic Inspection, 3) Water Level, 4) Fertilizing and raking leaves into the lake and 5) Quality of the water.

The EWM Inspection will be conducted by the LCO Conservation Department after the ice goes out. Dan Tyroft and Brett McConnell will be taking an exam and if they pass it, they will be chemically treating the EWM after they have found the EWM. This will be very cost effective and a quicker response. The LCO Conservation Department is also periodically monitoring the Quality of the Water.

The Septic Inspection is continued to be followed by "Mac" Maki of the Sawyer County Zoning and Sanitation. There are two (2) property owners (Rudy Hastedt and St. Claire Helm) who won't allow their properties to be inspected and four (4) septic systems that failed and have not been corrected. County Attorney T.J. Duffy will write letters to James Housman, W.D. Larson, Robert Peterson and Elizabeth Morgan-Telford to notify them that they have until 7/1/02 to replace their failed septic system. If they do not comply, a citation for \$704 will be issued. Wisconsin Attorney General Jim Doyle is determining our options if the seven (7) owners do not comply.

The Water Level is being monitored by Marty Kyro and he states the water level is at 5.8 which is above the 5.5 high limit. The dam had been blocked by rocks and tree branches in the middle of the dam which have since been removed and the dam is free and the water is flowing out.

The fertilizing, raking leaves into the lake and buffer zones is being followed up by Wally Narr.

TREASURER'S REPORT ...

Kurt Kretschmer

In June of last year we started a separate Milfoil Account so all donations will only be used for the control of EMF in ROUND LAKE. We presently have a balance of \$20,011.82 in this account, plus a CD in the amount of \$10,000.00. Last year we had expenses for inspection by the LCO Conservation Department, \$893.75 ,and for treatment by Lake Management, \$2,393.82.

I want to thank all the people who have donated to this account. We want to give a special thanks to Famous Dave's Restaurant who held an ice fishing contest in February on Richardson's Bay. Members from Walleyes for NW Wisconsin assisted in measuring the fish. Half of the proceeds were donated to the RL EMF Fund, \$1,244.00.

In our regular checking account we have a balance of \$16,873.05. Our operating expenses for the year were \$3,749.84. An itemized statement will be available at our spring meeting.

I also want to thank Cece's Bookkeeping for donating her time to prepare our Quarterly Financial Statement.

GOVERNMENTAL AWARENESS ...

Bill Whitlock

The proposed amendments to RLPOA's Articles of Incorporation were approved by the members last fall by a vote of 223 in favor to 8 opposed. We can now proceed with our application to the Internal Revenue Service to qualify as a tax exempt corporation.

We also are exploring the possibility of forming a land conservation organization that could accept donations of land or conservation easements over land in the Round Lake water shed, the goal being to protect such land from development. Many complex questions arise, such as the status of such land for real estate taxation purposes, the availability of volunteers to spearhead such an endeavor, the extent and availability of the money needed to operate such an organization, to say nothing of the desirability of such a place in the first place.

The Sawyer County Lakes Forum has been busy revising its recommended amendments to the Shoreland Protection Zoning Ordinance. Its report is printed elsewhere in this newsletter.

HOW DOES LEAF LITTER EFFECT OUR WATER

1. Submerged leaves act as a hat blocking out the sun and preventing growth of beneficial plants.
2. Increased bacterial activity is needed to decompose leaves, and this reduces the oxygen in the water to the degree that water could become stagnant.
3. Decomposed leaves produce and release tannins that effect the water quality.
4. Decomposed leaves add unwanted nutrients to the water.

The question is "Why do people actually rake leaves into the lake?" I don't have the answer to this, but it is happening because windrows of leaves in the lakes are observed when the clarity inspections are made.

- Wally Narr

FISHING SAFETY TIPS

Whether it's bass, walleye or mackerel you're after, it's hard not to get hooked on fishing. But keep these tips in mind:

- **Plan ahead** - Tell someone where you're going and when you'll be back.
- **Wear your life jacket** - Always wear one in a boat and make sure others do, too. Wear one on shore or on the dock if you're not a strong swimmer.
- **Bring warm clothes** - Dress in layers and pack a wind-proof and water-proof outer shell.
- **Minimize alcohol use** - Impaired judgment could compromise your safety.
- **Watch the weather** - In a storm, seek shelter on shore, in a building or vehicle. In an electrical storm, get off the lake and out of your boat.
- **Don't abandon ship** - If your boat gets swamped, stay with it. Most people overestimate their swimming ability. Boats usually stay afloat and drift to shore.
- **Have a first aid kit** - Be prepared for cuts, sprains, bites, strains, stings and yes, embedded hooks (get help from a doctor for those). If you're allergic to insect stings, stock a kit containing epinephrine (adrenaline).
- **Protect yourself from sunburn** - Wear a hat and use sun-screen with a sun protection factor rating of at least 15.

FERTILIZING

The solution is simple. Remember... anything that makes grass green and makes grass grow will also make algae and unwanted weed grow.

Allowing for proper setbacks and natural areas close to the lakes will prevent much of the damaging effect by filtering runoff. We all want beautiful yards and lawn areas, but the price for fertilizing close to the lake is a high price. Being good stewards of water, we need to know about the damages that can be done and how to prevent them.

- Wally Narr



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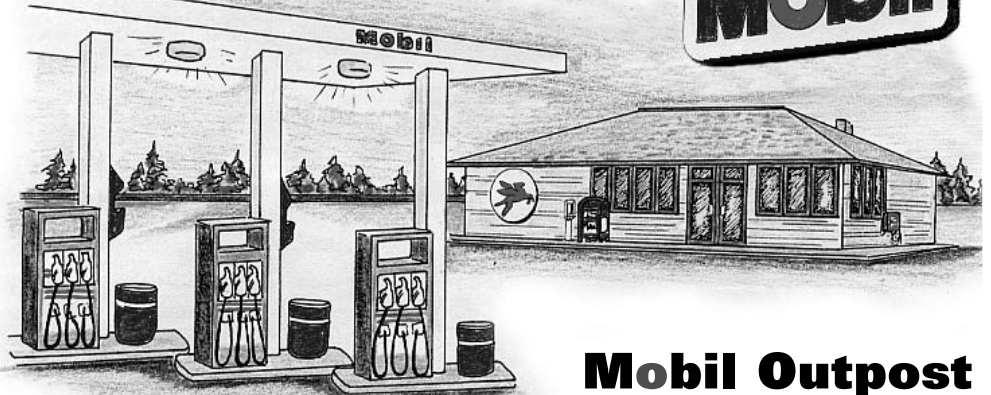
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COMING EVENTS CALENDAR

- **June 1:** General Membership Meeting at Round Lake Town Hall at 9:00 a.m. on County A between County B and Hwy. 77
- **August 24:** General Membership Meeting at Round Lake Town Hall at 9:00 a.m.
- **September ??:** Fall Dinner Date Pending

Round Lake Property Owners Assoc., Inc. • 2002 Membership Invoice

Name _____
(Please Print) LAST FIRST SPOUSE

Address _____
NUMBER CITY STATE ZIP

I would be interested in serving on the _____ committee

Telephone number(s) where I can be reached _____
MAIN ALTERNATE

Enclosed are my dues of **\$20.00** for calendar year 2002. Send to:
Round Lake Property Owners Assoc., Inc.
P.O. Box 1070, Hayward, WI 54843-4046

*Please submit your
member dues now!!*