

SHORE LINES

Cisco Chain Riparian Owners Association

www.ciscochainroa.com email: ccroa49969@gmail.com

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Volume Number 59 Issue 2

“Promoting Safe Fun on Clean Lakes”

PRESIDENT’S REPORT

By Bob McGuffin

It has been a busy summer for your Association. In fact, it has been a busy two years! Finally, we have reached the finish line on setting up both our Michigan Special Assessment District as well as our Wisconsin Lake District. As I write this, every privately-owned lake front parcel on the Cisco Chain will contribute equally to our very important Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) program. This program is critical to the defense of the Cisco Chain from AIS. It preserves property values, allows continued activities that make lake-living enjoyable, and most importantly, preserves the Cisco Chain for future generations. Now that this step is complete, we will turn our attention to a different matter on the Cisco Chain- one no less important. Safety.

Every year, we get calls and comments at our annual meeting about behavior on the Chain that is dangerous, damaging, and basically rude. There are two specific behaviors that we feel need to be addressed. One is boat traffic speeding through our connective channels and the other is boats congregating by the sand cut. Concerning the channels, we have all seen boats tearing through- whipping around blind corners and throwing a massive wake behind them. If there are two opposite direction boats doing this, there can be closure rates nearing 100 mph while being separated by mere feet. Current Michigan boating laws stipulate that vessels operate at No Wake speed within 100 ft of shore *and* less than 3 feet of water. It is this less than 3 feet of water caveat which make current state-wide no-wake

REMEMBER TO CLEAN, DRAIN, DRY AND DISPOSE!!

Clean boats, trailers and equipment; drain live wells, bilges and all water; dry boats and equipment; dispose of unwanted bait in the trash...do not throw it into the lake...It's the Law! To help stop the introduction and spread of AIS (aquatic invasive species) the State of Michigan past laws effective in 2019, that require wall watercraft and/or trailers are free of AIS prior to launching; watercraft must drain all drain plus and drain all water from bilges, ballast tanks and live wells prior to transporting: unused bait must NOT be released into the water.



laws unenforceable for our channels which run deeper thanks to our dam. Thankfully, there is a recourse for this. We have engaged the Watersmeet Township Board to begin the process to enact a Township ordinance which will legally make all of our Michigan connective channels legally no-wake and thus enforceable by the DNR, Gogebic County Sheriff, and also the newly formed Watersmeet Township Police. It is our hope that with this new legal enforceability to our long-standing policy of no-wake in the channels, that people will start to slow down and save our shorelines as well as possibly their very own lives.

Speaking of lives, this brings us to the other safety issue we see on a recurring basis- boats congregating by the sand cut and using it as their private party zone. To be sure- the land surrounding the sand cut as well as the submerged bottom land is private property. Without permission from the property owners (according to the Gogebic GIS website there are different owners of the north and south ends of the sand cut) any beaching/anchoring/venturing onto dry land is trespassing. That is between the property owners, the trespassers and law enforcement and does not involve the Association. Where your Association *does* get involved is when this becomes a *safety* issue. Our Articles of Incorporation state that:

Continued on next page...

PRESIDENT'S REPORT Cont'd....

By Bob McGuffin

"The purpose(s) for which the Association is organized are as follows:

...To do all things necessary and incidental to promote the common benefit and enjoyment of and promote and foster the use of the Cisco Chain of Lakes and surrounding area's natural resources and the health, safety and welfare of the residents and general public within Watersmeet Township, Gogebic County, Michigan and the Town of Land O' Lakes, Vilas County, Wisconsin, as enjoying and otherwise benefitting from the Cisco Dam and Cisco Chain of Lakes, including determining lake levels on the Cisco Chain and as applicable, the monitoring, lease, operation, management, ownership, maintenance, inspection and repair of the Cisco Dam; to serve in advisory capacity as to lakes, rivers, and land use, in encouraging maintenance of nature; and for carrying out any lawful purpose or object not involving pecuniary gain or profit for its members or associates in connection with any purposes of the Association."

The issue at hand is that we see young children, often without PFDs, swimming in the sand cut-usually with little to no adult supervision- while other boats are attempting to cross the sand cut.

WALLEYE STOCKING ON THE CHAIN

By CCROA Collaborative

Yes, we have Walleye!!! During the first week of October, the CCROA Walleye stocking program, its members, and Walleye World company, released 8,000 6-8-inch walleyes into the Cisco Chain. You read that correct, **8,000!!!**



The fish are transported in specially equipped trucks. The fingerlings are gently dispensed into pails, then volunteers usher them quickly to the shoreline, gently and carefully releasing them into the lake.

The most egregious actions we observe is when personal watercraft fly through the sand cut with these children swimming close by. Every year since I started on the CCROA Board in 2010, I have received complaints about this very issue. Clearly, this is a tragedy waiting to happen. Therefore, along with the no-wake zones in our connective channels, we are proposing a 100 foot 'safety corridor' be established on each side of the sand cut centerline which would prohibit any anchoring, loitering, mooring, or swimming thereby allowing safe passage for all boats through the sand cut without exposing children to potential harm. A resolution to this effect has already been adopted by the Watersmeet Township Board which will then trigger the Michigan DNR to write this proposal into law. We hope to have this in place for next year's boating season.

As always, we appreciate the support of our Members as we strive to protect the Cisco Chain. Now that summer is over- THINK SNOW!



Thank you to Phil Wolbrink for all his efforts managing the CCROA fish stocking program. If you have any questions about the CCROA Walleye stocking, contact Phil Wolbrink at 715-367-9976.



AQUATIC INVASIVE SPECIES REPORT

By Eugene Clark

We finished another busy Summer season here on the Cisco Chain. Bob successfully completed the formation of the Wisconsin Lake District, ensuring complete coverage of the Cisco Chain for all our programs to monitor, control and mitigate the spread of AIS. There are a lot of volunteers helping in all our water control efforts. From time to time, we want to highlight and thank those helping on a particular program. Our secchi disk program monitors our water clarity, and we have had volunteers in place for years who collect this data through the May-September season. These folks are:

Greg Wenzel – **Poor** Tom Krautkramer – **Big & Morley**
Jack Erhart – **Clearwater** Jody Ruhl – **Indian**
Jay & Cindy Sweney – **Cisco** Bob McGuffin – **Lindsley**
Jim Okraszewski – **East & West Bay, Mamie**
Tom Zeihen – **Fishhawk** Lee & Jessica Ryden – **1000 Island**
Gene Clark/John Oliver – **Big & Little Africa, Record**

Thanks to retired Linda Hammer who monitored Big & Little Africa and Record for many years. Special thanks to Loretta & Patrick Cornfield who organize and lead this program each year.

As you know we started the year with Eurasian Water Milfoil (EWM) on 7 lakes: West Bay, Indian, Poor, Big, Morley, 1000 Island, and Fishhawk; and also in the channel between Lindsley and Cisco. During the Summer, EWM was discovered in Cisco and East Bay. Diving/hand pulling eliminated populations in Poor, Cisco and East Bay; none was found in Indian. So, lakes with EWM increased to 9, and we believe that we eliminated EWM on 4 lakes, for a net presence on 5 lakes plus the channel. We also hired additional resources from Aquatic Plant Management for diving/hand pulling in the south channel between West Bay and Big Lakes and also the west shore of Big Lake. This group removed 38 cubic feet of EWM over 3 days. We employed PLM to use a new chemical, PorcellaCOR, on selected spots on 1000 Island, Morley and Lindsley.

APM pulling EWM on Big Lk



This new chemical is more expensive, but we believe it is an improved alternative for these applications. Many Waters LLC, our biologists, will continue to monitor these locations and report on the effectiveness of our efforts.

We also completed a range of water quality testing programs that monitor phosphorous, chlorophyll a, dissolved oxygen, and temperature. In addition, we have a 5-year program to document the vegetation in our lakes; this year Indian, Poor and Clearwater Lakes were mapped. These efforts, partially funded by grants, help in identifying trends in the overall health of the Chain.

The ISCCW continues to inspect and wash boats entering the Chain on the 1000 Island and Cisco Lakes public landings. This year they saw about 1,500 boaters and handed out free promotional ice packs. They noted that boaters are definitely onboard with these efforts. Their educational efforts and presence are having a definite impact. We will be tracking activity at the new Palmer Bay public landing on Big Lake. We will decide next year whether that location needs a boat washing resource. In addition, Denise Fauntleroy, the ISCCW Education and Outreach Coordinator, maintains a strong presence in our communities and various lake associations.

Thank you all for your continued support of our efforts. Your volunteer time, your membership and dollar contributions all are necessary to maintain this body of water, the Cisco Chain. For those who are members of the ISCCW, thank you for supporting our valued partner. If you are not a member of the ISCCW, please consider becoming one.

CCROA MEMBERSHIP IS MORE IMPORTANT THAN EVER!!!

Now that the Special Assessment District for the Michigan and Wisconsin side of the chain has been established, you might wonder “Why do we need the CCROA”? The districts will provide financial support; however, the CCROA will continue to provide the manpower required to manage our aquatic invasive species abatement program. The CCROA has successfully established and maintained optimal water levels on the Chain to avoid navigational hazards and shoreline erosion. We have established important partnerships with professionals to oversee lake surveys and management in order to plan for long term health of the Cisco Chain of Lakes.

Membership renewal notices were mailed to members whose membership expired. If you haven't done so, please renew today. If you would like to check on your membership, email us at ccroa49969@gmail.com or call Laura at 715-293-6828. Thank you!!!

FISHING THE “SEASONS”

By Patrick Mans Thousand Island Lake

Consistent fishing success on the Chain is simply a matter of taking advantage of opportunities which present themselves throughout the seasons. Each of the three open water seasons has its fishing peaks and valleys. Knowing the what (species), when (season), and where (location) of fishing is just as critical as the how (method) when it comes to fishing the Chain.

In early spring, shortly after ice out, when the only open season is panfish, seeking shallow water spots with a dark bottom which warms quickly, can give up excellent catches of perch, bluegill, and crappie. A benefit to this time of year is the waters are quiet with little boat traffic. A warm sunny day at this time of year is a great opportunity to take young kids fishing as all that is needed are hooks, bobbers and some worms. The panfish are eager to bite and keep the young one's interest. Bring some small minnows if going after crappie.

As game fish (walleye, pike, bass) season kicks into gear in mid-May, many anglers switch their efforts to these larger species. Early in the gamefish season water temps are still cool in shallow water and many of the game fish are shallower than a lot of fisherman realize. Gamefish chase and eat the same panfish which are still shallow at this time of year. The ever-popular jig and minnow or even plastics in water as shallow as 2-3 feet often leads to good catches of these tasty fish. Focus on water that is a few degrees warmer than the rest of lake. This is usually on the windswept and sun exposed side of the lake.

Throughout the summer, fishing success often slows on the Chain, especially during the heat of the day. At this time of year consistent fishing success is best found early and late in the day as well as at night. Casting to rock piles with a jig and leech/plastic or crankbait in low light conditions is always a good bet. Weeds and wood which are abundant on the chain can yield good catches of walleye and bass as well.

As fall approaches and water cools down begin looking in the same places as spring for gamefish. Tactics revert back to jigs and minnows/plastics at this time of year. As fall progresses a key to larger fish is to go with larger minnows/plastics as fish are trying to fatten up for winter by eating the largest food they can find while expending the least amount of energy. Once the lake turns over in late fall, warm surface water cools and sinks bringing oxygen into deeper water, fish can be found at any depth in the lake.

Try not to get stuck in a fishing rut by always fishing the same spots in the same way. Remember a few basic seasonal patterns and expand on them throughout each season. Being adaptable and able to take advantage of willing species as the seasons unfold is the key to consistent fishing on the Chain. Tight lines!



Pictured Above:

Patrick Mans from 1000 Island Lake who caught this 49" Musky on the Cisco Chain of Lakes.

Not Pictured:

The Net Man Extraordinaire, CCROA President Bob McGuffin whom, without his help, this beauty of a fish would not have been caught or brought to shore.



WISCONSIN DNR 2,4-D REPORT

As stewards of our lakes, we take very seriously the application of chemicals into the Cisco Chain. Recently, the Wisconsin DNR released the results of a study determining the impact of 2,4-D, the main chemical in many of the herbicides we use for Eurasian Water Milfoil control, on fish and zooplankton in Northwoods lakes.

This article is reprinted from WXPB Public Radio

WISCONSIN DNR RELEASES STUDY RESULTS ON 2,4-D

BOULDER JUNCTION – A research project regarding the application of 2,4-D herbicides to control Eurasian water milfoil showed no statistically significant effects on fish or zooplankton in three Northwoods lakes, according to the principal investigator of the study.

Dr. Dan Isermann, of the Wisconsin Cooperative Fishery Research Unit, College of Natural Resources, UW-Stevens Point, led the three-year project. Nick Rydell, a graduate student, and numerous undergraduate technicians, assisted him. Isermann presented the results of the team's research July 23 at the Trout Lake Research Station, Boulder Junction. About two dozen people attended.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources funded the research. The agency uses such research to identify best practices for when and how to control species that impact the environment and lake users. Data were collected on the lakes in 2015 (no treatment), 2016 (year of treatment) and 2017 (follow-up survey).

The herbicide was applied on Kathan, Silver, and Manson lakes. Upper Gresham, Little Bearskin, and Brandy did not get treated and served as reference lakes.

Eurasian watermilfoil *Myriophyllum spicatum* (EWM) is one of the most problematic aquatic invasive species in North America because it can outcompete native macrophytes (water plants). It adversely affects fish and wildlife, and when it grows out of control, forms a mat on the surface that can clog outboard motors and prevent swimming and waterskiing activities. It affects the biodiversity and frequency of native aquatic plant species and lowers the dissolved oxygen and nutrient cycling in the littoral zone. The state and lake associations have turned to herbicides and hand-pulling of the invader in attempts to eradicate or control its spread. Applied early, the 2,4-D herbicide targets and kills the invasive species. Specifically, 2,4-dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2, 4-D) based herbicides are widely used for controlling EWM in Wisconsin and other states, but little is known regarding the effects of these herbicide treatments on fish and zooplankton communities outside of a laboratory setting.

Isermann and his team set out to determine if 2,4-D herbicide treatments used to control EWM would affect: – abundance, diversity, and size structure of fishes at different life history stages; – feeding, survival, and growth of larval fishes, and – diversity, abundance, and size of zooplankton.

In Wisconsin, 2,4-D is used at low doses and for short exposure times on Eurasian watermilfoil. At those levels, the biodegradable herbicide dissipates rapidly as UV light and microorganisms living in the water and sediments convert the herbicide to carbon dioxide, water and chlorine, according to research literature. Water movement also adds to the biodegradable rate.

The DNR says the half-life of 2,4-D (the time it takes for half of the active ingredient to degrade) ranges from 12.9 to 40 days depending on water conditions.



As an aside, Isermann noted that 2,4-D – a popular residential and farming herbicide – is used widely and is a primary ingredient in many products readily available to the public. Initial surveying of the lakes took place in 2015, with application of 2,4-D in 2016. In Manson Lake, he explained, the herbicide substantially knocked down the Eurasian water milfoil following the application. But the invasive species rebounded somewhat the following year. “It’s not a long-term eradication (solution), he said. It’s more of a “control scenario.”

The herbicide was applied in May and June, but not quite at the target concentration. Nevertheless, it was effective in reducing the Eurasian water milfoil. After 62 days, the herbicide was not detectable in the water column. As to the effect of 2,4-D on zooplankton and fish, he said: “We had no meaningful treatment level effects.” Zooplankton trends were not consistent among all the lakes, he added. Also, *Daphnia* (planktonic crustaceans -- commonly known as water fleas) numbers were up in some lakes; down in others. The growth rate of young yellow perch in the treatment area was “basically” similar to that of the non-treatment lakes.

Similar conclusions were drawn for the larval bluegills... “(We) did not detect anything significant with this data.” However, as he cautioned in his report, “...(L)ack of significant responses to 2,4-D observed in this evaluation does not necessarily mean that herbicide application has no effects on these or other metrics.” “There was a substantial natural variability from day to day, from year to year,” he continued. He said that his team’s research “does not refute” those results of a laboratory study by another scientist that showed adverse effects on fathead minnows from 2,4-D.

Too, no conclusions on long-term effects of repeated application of 2,4-D on fish and zooplankton should be drawn from their study, he said. The other thing to keep in mind, he explained, is the extraordinarily high mortality rate of larval fish – “often 99 percent of them are dying (naturally through predation and other sources) every day.” That left him with 1 percent to study. He noted that fluctuations of yellow perch populations in some treatment lakes could be attributed to the removal of the Eurasian water milfoil, which yellow perch use for spawning and feeding, as well as for cover from predators.

KNOW THY ENEMY-MUSHROOMS

By Bob McGuffin

There is a fungus among us- a deadly one at that! Earlier this summer, my family had a near-miss tragedy when Nala, the first dog of the Cisco Chain, ate a mushroom she found outside. What followed was three days of in-patient care at the PAW Health Network Veterinary Center in Kronenwetter, Wisconsin where the doctors gave her a 10% chance of survival. At the end of the week, two of the three dogs that were admitted for mushroom poisoning crossed the rainbow bridge. Nala was the survivor. Below is an article written by PETMD. Please be careful with your four-legged babies. These things are killers and they live among us.

Mushroom poisoning occurs as a result of ingesting toxic mushrooms, which is a common hazard for dogs because of the amount of time they spend outdoors or in wooded areas, particularly in the summer and fall. Toxic mushrooms are classified into four categories (A, B, C, D), based on the clinical signs and their time of onset, and into seven groups (1-7) on the basis of the toxin they contain. However, because it is sometimes difficult to identify what type of mushroom your dog has consumed, you should always bring the suspected mushroom with you when you take your dog to the veterinarian.

Symptoms and Types of Mushroom Poisoning in Dogs

Symptoms vary greatly depending on the type of mushroom ingested. Category A mushrooms, for example, are the most toxic and cause the destruction of cells, especially liver and kidney cells. Category B and C mushrooms, meanwhile, affect the nervous system, and category D mushrooms cause *gastrointestinal* irritation. The following are some of the more common symptoms associated with mushroom poisoning:

- **Vomiting**
- **Diarrhea**
- **Abdominal Pain**
- **Weakness**
- **Lethargy**
- **Yellowing of the skin (jaundice)**
- **Uncoordinated movements**
- **Excessive drooling (ptyalism)**
- **Seizures**
- **Coma**

Poisonous mushrooms for dogs include the following types:

Liver Toxic Mushrooms

- Amanita phalloides (Death Cap Mushroom)
- Amanita ocreata (Angel of Death)
- Lepiota (False Parasol)
- Galerina

Hallucinogenic Mushrooms

- Conocybe
- Psilocybe
- Panaeolus

Toadstool Mushrooms

- Amanita pantherina (Panther Cap)
- Amanita muscaria (Fly Agaric)

Mushrooms Containing Muscarinic Agents

- Inocybe
- Clitocybe

False Morel Mushrooms

- *Gyromita esculenta* (Beefsteak)
- *Gyromitra caroliniana*
- Mushrooms in the *Verpa* genre
- Mushrooms in the *Helvella* genre

Mushrooms That Cause Gastrointestinal Distress

- Boletus
- Chlorophyllum
- Entolomo

Causes of Mushroom Poisoning in Dogs

Mushroom poisoning in dogs occurs when a canine ingests a toxic mushroom(s). The severity of the poisoning will depend on the type of mushroom our dog consumes and the amount of mushrooms he eats.

Diagnosis of Mushroom Poisoning in Dogs

You will need to give a thorough history of your dog's health to your veterinarian, including the onset and nature of the symptoms, and possible incidents that might have precipitated the complications. He or she will then perform a complete physical examination as well as a complete blood count, biochemistry profile, and urinalysis—the results of which may reveal abnormally low blood glucose levels (*hypoglycemia*) and abnormally high levels of liver enzymes due to liver damage. Your veterinarian will also typically take a sample from the stomach to identify the type of mushroom.

Treatment for Mushroom Poisoning in Dogs

Mushroom poisoning is an emergency that will require immediate hospitalization. Often, activated charcoal is given by mouth to bind the toxins present in the stomach and intestines. The dog also undergoes fluid therapy to stabilize fluid levels and enhance urination, which helps in the elimination of toxins. Depending on the type of the mushroom and severity of the complications, a veterinarian may even choose to induce vomiting.

Living and Management

With treatment, overall prognosis is typically good, especially if stomach washing is initiated hours within ingestion. However, it ultimately depends on the amount of mushrooms ingested and the toxicity of the mushroom. For example, group 1 mushrooms are severely toxic. In addition, some symptoms associated with mushroom toxicity are only seen later when liver and kidney complications occur. Your veterinarian will typically evaluate the liver and kidney functions through lab testing every 24 to 48 hours. You should nevertheless inform him or her if you should observe any untoward symptoms in the dog.



Nala, the first dog of the Cisco Chain, recovering the day after discharge.

I hope you found this article enlightening. If you see or suspect your dog has eaten a mushroom, run -don't walk- to the vet. You are officially on the clock at that point and every second counts

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Watersmeet Township Transfer Station
8 am to 4 pm Monday, Tuesday & Thursday thru Saturday
Closed on Wednesday

Land O'Lakes Collection & Recycling Center
Tuesday 8 am – 3 pm
Thursday 12 noon – 6 pm
Saturday 8 am – 4 pm
(Winter Hours October 1 – Memorial Day Weekend)

Below are the website addresses and phone numbers for Watersmeet Township & the Town of Land O'Lakes –

Watersmeet Township
www.watersmeet.us
906-358-4501

Town of Land O'Lakes
<http://townoflandolakes.com>
715-547-3255

Around Town Events-Land O'Lakes

4th Annual Zombie Crawl Saturday, October 26, 2019 visit Lolaartswi.com for more information

Breakfast With Santa Saturday, November 30, 2019 at the Gateway Lodge. Come for breakfast and enjoy a visit with Santa. Bring your camera for a special picture with Santa. Live Reindeer outside in the corral.

AS OF APRIL 1ST, 2019

Watersmeet Township Police will handle all calls for service within the Township with the exception of those calls on the Reservation, they will be handled by the Tribal Police.

CALL:
911 for EMERGENCIES
(906) 875-6669 for IMMEDIATE response (non-life threatening)
(906) 358-2048 for the Watersmeet office for administrative and general questions, if no one is in the office, please leave a message.

Watersmeet/Land O'Lakes are literally where "Waters Meet" The Ontonagon River flows north from Watersmeet into Lake Superior; the Wisconsin River flows south from Land O'Lakes into the Mississippi; and the Paint River flows east into Lake Michigan!

Find more Cisco Chain information on the CCROA website
www.ciscochainroa.com

Around Town Events-Watersmeet

ORV Safety Classes October 26 & November 2, 2019 9 AM- 5 PM Classes will be held at the Groomer Barn Clubhouse, Watersmeet, MI Call Jim at 906-458-6135 or email at jt01877@gmail.com for Pre-registration and questions.

Holiday Craft Fair Saturday, November 9, 2019 9 AM-3 PM at the Northern Waters Casino Resort Event Hall

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

By Laura Mans

As of 10/1/2019, the CCROA has 327 active members. Expiration dates on file for active members are as follows:

2019	128
2020	47
2021	17
2022	13
2023	1
2025	3
2026	1
Lifetime	117

Would you like to know how well your lake is represented? You can view the membership count by lake below. If you have any questions, please do not hesitate to contact the board via the CCROA email, ccroa49969@gmail.com, or contact a board member directly. A list of current board members can be found on our website.

Big	47
Cisco	42
Clearwater	13
East Bay	19
Fishhawk	14
Lindsley	25
Little Africa	1
Mamie	23
Morley	2
Poor	19
Thousand Island	99
West Bay	22
Not on Chain	1

25 members were moved to inactive status, with their memberships expiring in 2018.

You can help with membership by encouraging Cisco Chain owners that are not members to join and be an important part of the CCROA's mission "Promoting Safe Fun on Clean Lakes".

Cisco Chain Riparian Owners Association Membership Application

Note: Membership year starts January 1st and ends on December 31st

NEW _____ RENEWAL _____ DONATION _____

Last Name _____ First Name _____ Spouse _____

Mailing Address _____ City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone # _____ e-mail Address _____

Cell Phone _____ Additional e-mail Address _____

Name of Lake _____ Lake Address _____

Dues are \$25.00 per year. Advance payments are welcomed. Just indicate how many years in advance you wish to pay

Number of years _____ Amount Enclosed: _____

Lifetime Membership is only \$450.00. Amount Enclosed _____

Amount of General Fund Donation _____

Amount of Lake Management (formerly AIS) Donation: _____

Amount for Walleye Stocking Fund: _____ Total Amount Enclosed: _____

PLEASE MAKE CHECKS PAYABLE TO: CISCO CHAIN RIPARIAN OWNERS ASSN.

MAIL TO: CCROA P.O. BOX 687, WATERSMEET, MI 49969-0687

Be a Volunteer! Join Us and Make a Difference!!!

Officer or Lake Representative ___ Picnic Volunteer ___

Seasonal Committee ___ Educate at Boat Ramps ___ Special Projects ___

Visit the CCROA website at www.ciscochainroa.com for more Cisco Chain information