President’s Report

You just have to look out your window to see some of the best sunrises and sunsets of the year. Maybe it’s because we’re more apt to be awake during the later sunrises this time of year that make the mornings grand. Whatever the reason, you gotta love Fall on the lake. As we approach closure to another “open water” season, I hope everyone has successfully gotten docks, lifts, boats out of the water without incident. The feeling is good when you can sit back and feel ready to take on winter.

Speaking of removal of docks and lifts. Some lakeshore owners on neighboring bodies of water are seeing Zebra Mussel’s attached to the hardware being pulled out of the lake. I haven’t heard of anyone on Sauk Lake noticing this Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) on docks or lifts. If you noticed any zebra mussel’s attached to docks or lifts, please call us or the DNR. Big Birch, Sylvia and Lake Osakis are three lakes that are now on the official list of lakes containing Zebra Mussel.

Recently Mike Disher, our newest Director, travelled to Osakis to learn more about the implications of having this AIS introduced into Lake Osakis. Mike distributed the power point from one of Minnesota experts on AIS to each of the board member. We all plan to quiz Mike more, but I did learn from the slides that a significant summer algae bloom may temper the growth of Zebra Mussel. Both Osakis and Sauk have these late season blooms. With all the activity on Sauk Lake, it’s a challenge to stop the introduction of AIS. We all need to do our part.

Bob Bjork was contacted by one of our Members this summer. The Member wanted to learn more about landscaping their shoreline to help improve erosion. With much of our lake having steep banks along the water’s edge, it’s a great question. Over the years we have learned that removing vegetation along the shore and replacing it with a mowed lawn is not the best approach to keeping a lake clean. Lakeshore buffer strips are as important as buffers along streams and rivers. Members have resources at their county that can help them “restore the shore.” If you ever want to make your shore more lake-friendly, visit with your Todd or Stearns County environmental specialists. The Sauk River Watershed District located in Sauk Centre is another good source of info. You can take advantage of grants from these agencies and tap into a small fund that BSLA has available. Instead of mowing the lawn, you could enjoy a buffer of wild flowers and bushes. These projects take planning. Visit the DNR website http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/rys/index.html to help you better understand how to restore your shore.

Computers can get you a wealth of information. With that, I will mention two more websites that you might find interesting. One is www.blsa.org. This is our website. Over the next year we intend to improve this site and make it more interactive. If you have any input on how we can enhance our site, or if you want to help us in the process – feel free to call us. Another site is https://www.pca.state.mn.us/water/tmdl/sauk-lake-nutrients-tmdl-project this is a more technical site that contains several reports from the Sauk River Watershed District and the MPCA on the health of Sauk Lake. You will find that there is a lot of work being done and a lot of work that still needs to be done to make Sauk Lake a healthy lake.

Have a great Fall and enjoy the lake!

Tim Weir
President, BSLA
FISH and INSECTS as INDICATORS of WATERS' IMPAIRMENT

According to the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency’s (MPCA) 2016 draft list of impaired waters, fish and aquatic insects are at risk in more than 300 additional lakes and stream sections than previously identified across Minnesota based upon water body assessments. These assessments represent how well the state’s water can support fishing, swimming, and other beneficial uses. Water bodies that fail to meet federally-set water quality standards are considered impaired and require that a cleanup study be conducted.

Based upon assessment research, the MPCA deemed 158 water bodies impaired for fish and 155 impaired for aquatic insects. The addition of the newly listed water bodies brings the total number of stream sections and lakes considered impaired for fish and insects to 880. Restoring these fish and insect communities may require improving habitat conditions by decreasing nutrient pollutants that cause algae blooms and decreasing sediment that clouds the water. Extensive tile drainage for cropland may also hurt aquatic life by changing water flow.

*Impaired Waters Summary

The following sources of impairments were included in the 2016 MPCA report:

- Non-supporting for fish and aquatic insects: 313 new listings (158 fish and 155 aquatic insects), 880 total
- Nutrient pollutants: 87 new listings (41 streams and 46 lakes), 645 total
- Bacteria pollutants: 83 new listings, 617 total
- Mercury pollutants: 78 new listings, 1,670 total
- Dissolved oxygen stressor: 10 new listings, 132 total
- Sediment pollutants: 6 new listings, 370 total
- Other pollutants: 3 new listings, 215 total
- Chloride pollutants: 1 new listing, 47 total
- Nitrate pollutants: 1 new listing, 17 total

*The Good News

MPCA is proposing to remove two lakes from the impaired waters list. One shining example is Lake Shaokatan in western Minnesota where a comprehensive plan to reduce feedlot, agricultural, and urban runoff, and upgrade failing septic systems has resulted in all-time low phosphorus levels in the lake.

*New Listings by the Numbers (from MPCA)

- 41 sections of streams - most in southern Minnesota - fail to meet new standards designed to prevent algae detrimental to aquatic life and recreation like fishing and swimming. The MPCA examined available data for 3,100 river sections and found that 415 stream sections do meet the standard, 41 do not, and the rest need more data for a determination. Nutrient standards have been in place for lakes since 2008, and standards for rivers went into effect in 2014. The agency may list more rivers as impaired by nutrients in future years as it further analyzes their potential to grow algae.

- 83 water bodies, including 2 areas of Lake Superior with beaches, have bacteria levels too high to meet standards. Bacteria can make water unsuitable for swimming and other recreation. Sources of bacteria include manure runoff, livestock in streams and failing sewer systems.

- 78 water bodies have mercury levels in fish tissue or in the water that are too high to meet standards. Mercury can be toxic to humans and that's why the state of Minnesota issues consumption advisories for fish. The largest sources of mercury in Minnesota's environment come from air emissions like coal burning and taconite. About 90% of the mercury deposited on Minnesota comes from other states and countries.

Ed. Note: Remember that a non-impaired lake or stream has a balance of non-invasive aquatic weeds and aquatic insects (the latter necessary as a nutrient source for a diverse fish population).

OLD DOG WISDOM

One day an old german shepherd starts chasing rabbits and discovers that he’s lost. Wandering about, he notices a young panther heading rapidly in his direction, with the intention of having him for lunch.

The old german Shepherd thinks, "Oh, oh! I’m in trouble now!" Noticing some bones on the ground close by, he immediately settles down to chew on the bones with his back to the approaching cat. Just as the panther is about to leap, the old German Shepherd exclaims loudly, "Boy, that was one delicious panther! I wonder if there are any more around here?"

Hearing this, the young panther halts his attack in mid-strike, a look of terror comes over him and he slinks away into the trees. "Whew" says the panther, "That was close! That old German Shepherd nearly had me!"

Meanwhile, squirrel had been watching the whole scene from a nearby tree. He figures he can put this knowledge to good use and trade it for protection from the panther. He soon catches up with the panther, spills the beans and strikes a deal with the panther.

The young panther is furious at being made a fool of and says, "Here, squirrel, hop on my back and see what’s going to happen to that conniving canine!"

Now the old German Shepherd sees the young panther coming with the squirrel on his back and thinks, What am I going to do now?, " but instead of running, the old dog sits down with his back to his attackers, pretending he hasn't seen them yet. Just as they get close enough to hear, the old German Shepherd says..., "Where's that Squirrel? I sent him off an hour ago to BRING ME another panther!"

Moral of this story...Don't mess with the old Dogs AND Brilliance and great bs only come with age and experience.
THE FINAL EXAM

There were four final year senior students taking chemistry and all of them had an "A" so far. These four friends were so confident that the weekend before finals, they decided to visit some friends and have a big party. They had a great time but, after all the hearty partying, they slept all day Sunday and didn't make it back to Florida State until early Monday morning.

Rather than taking the final then, they decided that after the final they would explain to their professor why they missed it. They said that they visited friends but on the way back they had a flat tire. As a result, they missed the final. The professor agreed they could make up the final the next day. The guys were excited and relieved. They studied that night for the exam.

The next day the professor placed them in separate rooms and gave them each a test booklet. Each quickly answered the first problem worth 5 points. Cool they thought! Each one in a separate room thought this was going to be easy.

Then they turned to the second page and read: "For 95 points, what tire did you change?"

*Keep Aquarium Pets and Plants Out of Minnesota Lakes and Rivers*

With warmer weather and the end of the school year, the Minnesota DNR reminds teachers and hobbyists it is illegal to release aquarium animals and plants into the wild. One example commonly found in classrooms, the red swamp crayfish is causing major environmental and economic harm as nearby as Wisconsin.

"Teachers and hobbyists may not be aware that dozens of aquarium animals and plants are prohibited or regulated invasive species that can cause serious harm if released into the wild," said Heidi Wolf, DNR invasive species unit supervisor. "The red swamp crayfish is a good example of a prohibited species some online retailers ship to unsuspecting teachers or to people hosting "crawfish boils". A special permit is required to import crayfish for any purpose, and without a permit it is illegal to buy or possess red swamp crayfish in Minnesota.

Prohibited species cannot legally be possessed, released into the wild, or transferred to others. The recommended and most humane method of disposing them is in a plastic bag in the freezer for a day, then put the bag into the trash. "We recommend teachers check the prohibited invasive species list before committing to classroom aquarium animals," Wolf said. "We also encourage teachers to discuss invasive species with their students."

Examples of prohibited and regulated species include goldfish and koi (which are types of carp), rusty crayfish, red swamp crayfish, Chinese and banded mystery snails, and many aquarium plants. DNR staff recently found these invasive aquarium species in Minnesota waters: piranha, koi, goldfish, yellow iris, Amazonian catfish, and even a cayman, a type of alligator.

More information about prohibited and regulated species and what to do with them is available at www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/laws.html

Ed. Note: This cautionary article from the MN DNR may not directly affect our members. However, if you have relatives or perhaps a teacher of family children, it would be prudent to warn them of the consequences of releasing non-native plants or animals into the environment. The timing of its publication was more appropriate 5 months ago but is still relevant any time.
Ed. Note: Two articles in this issue address major efforts to improve water quality. Both were published under the auspices of the Minnesota Pollution Control Agency or MPCA. The studies divide the lake into two parts. They are the S.W. Bay and the North Bay. Separate studies were needed because each one has different structure (Morphology) and watersheds. The authority for these studies reside in Section 303(d) of the Federal Clean Water Act. Publication dates were November, 2013 for the North Bay and March, 2016 for the S.W. Bay. Both reports (44 pages - N. Bay; 27 pages- S.W Bay) contain extensive charts, graphs and research reports on the past and current state of water quality and plans to bring the lake into compliance with current standards.

If a reader wishes to acquire copies of these reports, be prepared to recognize that metric units are used throughout. Examples are: m (meter), kg (kilogram), ug (microgram), L(Liter) mg/L and hectare (1 Hectare is a square, 100 m per side). Often the conversion to acres is given. Other letter abbreviations used are: TMDL (Total Maximum Daily Load), T.P. (Total Phosphorus), Km² (meaning square km), BMP’s - Best Management Practices, and MOS - Margin of Safety.

The two articles will use some or all of the abbreviations.

*Executive Summary -- Sauk North Bay*

This Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) study addresses nutrient impairment for Sauk North Bay, DNR Lake number #77-0150-02 located in the Upper Mississippi River Basin. The water quality standard for the North Bay is a summer average total phosphorus (TP) concentration of 40 ug/L. It is not currently being met. A MOS of 2 ug/L will allow 38 ug/L. The North Bay watershed resides in parts of four counties (Douglas, Pope, Stearns and Todd) covering an area of 557 Km². (Note that 247 acres = 1 km².) The largest drainage area (359 km²) is the drainage area of Lake Osakis. The rest comes from drainage of the reach between Lake Osakis and the North Bay (145 km²) AND the local watershed bordering the North Bay (53 km²).

Other data used in the TMDL quality standard involved rainfall, Secchi Tube readings, Total Phosphorus and Chlorophyll-a measurements. It follows that the total P loading will need to be reduced by 36% to achieve the targeted value. Contributions from 3 sources will be affected, i.e., internal loading, all watersheds and the main tributary, the Sauk River.

General implementation strategies have been developed targeting how to reduce nutrient loads in Sauk North Bay. BMP’s is based on our specific ecoregion of which there are 39 state-wide. There are three general practices: Vegetative (9 specific listed), Primary Tillage (4 specifics are recommended) and Structural (3 of these are recommended.) There will be other targeted practices including (1) Stream and Channel Restoration, and (2) Internal Nutrient Load reduction. Options for the latter could include chemical treatment to bind phosphorus to the sediment and vegetative management.

"As a requirement of TMDL studies, reasonable assurance must be provided, demonstrating the ability to reach and maintain water quality endpoints". "There is a general commitment and support from the local government units affected by this TMDL, and will help ensure that this TMDL project is carried through implementation." Technical and funding sources will be used to execute measures detailed in the plan. These include the Sauk River Watershed District (SRWD), the Stearns County Soil and Water Conservation District (SWCD), as well as the Minnesota DNR. Each of these organizations has outlined specific roles which it is responsible for. At least 5 funding sources have been listed to support implementation.

Public knowledge and participation in the TMDL process is a necessity. Already the SRWD held a public meeting in December, 2008. It will continue to hold meetings and to publish ongoing efforts in their annual newsletter. The SWCD staff and Board of Manager's also made efforts to discuss the TMDL process and findings with their constituents and local landowners.
**Executive Summary -- Sauk Lake Southwest Bay**

Excess Nutrient Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL)

This TMDL study addresses the Sauk Lake (Southwest Bay) watersheds, which is comprised of the North Central Hardwood Forest (NCHF) and Northern Glaciated Plains (NGP) ecoregions and drains portions of four counties: (Todd, Stearns, Douglas and Pope) in the upper Mississippi River Basin.

The Sauk Lake (Southwest Bay) Watershed contains an area of 404 km². Of this, 325 km² consists of the drainage area of Ashley Creek, 68 km², the drainage of Hoboken Creek and 11km², the drainage of Sauk Lake (Southwest Bay) proper. The outflow from Sauk Lake (SW Bay) goes into the Sauk River, which flows southeast towards the town of Melrose. Upstream, the Sauk River drains 557 km² and runs through four lakes between Lake Osakis and Sauk Lake, which have an influence on the water quality of the river entering the SW Bay.

The subwatersheds of Sauk Lake (SW Bay) are dominated by agricultural use; primarily corn, soybeans, alfalfa, pasture and animal husbandry.

The SW Bay is eutrophic, meaning rich in nutrients contributing to excess algae growth, etc. It suffers from both external and internal sources contributing phosphorus loads to the lake. The combined external TP loadings from Sauk Lake (N. Bay), Ashley Creek and Hoboken Creek represents 88% of the load, the internal loading represents 7%, and the remaining 5% is from atmospheric deposition, local watershed runoff, and stormwater.

The TP loading to the SW Bay will need to be reduced by 41% to achieve the lake water quality goal of 60 ug/L, including a MOS. This reduction is attained by reducing contributions from the main tributaries, Ashley and Hoboken Creek assuming that the goals outlined in the TMDL for the North Bay are met.

Another water quality standard is the loading capacity of a lake. This is the TMDL for the lake. The target for the SW Bay is 38 kg/day. This figure is broken down to allotments for 1) Construction and Industrial Stormwater, 0.12 kg/day; 2) internal loading, 4.0; 3) from the N.Bay, 11; 4) local watershed 2.4; 5) Ashley Creek 14; Hoboken Creek 3.1; Margin of Safety - MOS 2.7.

There are phosphorus inputs to the SW Bay which cannot be control. Examples are natural precipitation. It’s loading rate is set at 23 kg from June through September. A second is internal loading. A study by Barr Engineering in 2007 on sediment cores revealed a released of 1,435 kg that year. A third was septic systems.

During the mid-1990’s a septic system survey done under contract with the SRWD found that 70% of septic systems were out of compliance. Currently, all lake shore properties within the city of Sauk Centre are hooked up to a sewer system. Those not within city boundaries have now been brought into compliance. Thus, septic systems are assigned an allowed loading of zero. This leaves three sources having targeted TMDL reductions on a yearly basis. They are: Sauk-North Bay: 1,976 kg/yr - 33%; Ashley Cr: 4,680 kg/yr - 47%; Hoboken Cr: 2,212 kg/yr - 68%.

Detailed recommendations to meet the target reductions are rather similar to those for the North Bay. They encompass Primary Tillage Practices, Structural Practices, Stream and Channel restoration and finally, Prioritization. Again, "reasonable assurance must be provided that demonstrates the ability to reach and maintain water quality endpoints."

"Many of the goals outlined in this TMDL study are consistent with those outlined in Stearns County Comprehensive Local Water Management Plan and the SRWD Watershed Management Plan". Six funding sources are mentioned. They include ear-marked funds from the Clean Water, Land, and Legacy constitutional amendment, approved by the state's citizens in 2008.

In conclusion, these two reports are brief summaries of each PLAN. The objective was to inform our readers what these goals are, and present limited information on the detailed studies by scientists and probably volunteers who have contributed time and expertise to seek solutions to the improvement of our lake. Changes are coming and this writer hopes that officials and property owners will see the need to protect a precious resource.
There’s a reason construction workers don’t operate jackhammers with their foreheads. Well, there are several reasons, but one is to avoid concussions. But what protects the woodpecker from similar injuries?

For starters, the woodpecker maintains a perfectly straight strike as it bores into a tree - like a machine almost - which minimizes the rotational forces on its brain. And it’s these rotational forces that sever neuronal connections and result in concussions.

Also, the woodpecker’s brain fits snugly in its skull, and the bone around the brain is dense yet somewhat forgiving. Experts have likened this bone to the foam inside crash helmets.

The muscles in the woodpecker’s head, which contract to absorb and distribute shocks, provide further protection. The same holds true for the woodpecker’s tongue, the base of which wraps around the bird’s brain.

And not all woodpeckers are using their heads on trees when they’re making noise. The Northern Flicker, also known as the Yellow-shafted Flicker (or the Yellowhammer to fans of the University of Alabama football team) is known for drumming against buildings, trees, other solid objects - even cars! This behavior has been observed in many other woodpecker species as well.

Flickers seem to particularly love the gutters of suburban homes - and for some reason often pick early Sunday mornings to demonstrate just how loud they can be!

Ed. Note. Occasionally an article(s) is/are inserted relative to nature but are not related to lake issues. The following is one example.

**WHY DO BIRDS ENJOY "DUST BATHS" SO MUCH?**

* Have you ever seen a bird rolling on the ground as if it were having a spasm?

Chances are the bird is either dusting, "anting", or sunning, all in the interest of keeping its feathers and body healthy.

*A Dust Bath to Stay Healthy.*

Care of feathers is a top priority for all birds, because dependable flight is a matter of survival.

The most common way to keep feathers in good shape is to bathe in water and then preen or comb out the feathers to keep them healthy.

Another is to bathe in dust by fluttering and rolling around in dry soil. House sparrows are well known dusters. A dust bath not only helps shape feathers, but it also may help rid the body of parasites.

* How Can Ants Keep Feathers Healthy?*

Perhaps one of the most effective and certainly most bizarre ways birds may rid themselves of parasites is to roll on ant hills, or on the ants themselves. It is believed that the formic acid that ants produce is a kind of pesticide for birds.

Sunbathing is still another way for birds to cleanse their feathers of parasites. Like anting, the behavior of a bird sunning is so strange that people often think the bird is sick. The hot sun often causes the bird to drop to its belly, spread or droop its wings, fan its tail feathers and lean to one side. Then it may stare at the sun and gasp for breath as if it were about to die.

Like going to a health club, it takes a lot of work to maintain a sound body!

Source: eNature Blog; First posted on July 21, 2015 by eNaTURE.
2016 Big Sauk Lake Association Membership

Below is a listing of BSLA Residential and Business members who have paid membership dues for calendar year 2016 as of September 30, 2016. **A record number of Big Sauk Lake shoreline owners joined the BSLA this year!** THANK YOU for your support of Big Sauk Lake and the Sauk Centre community!

**RESIDENTIAL**

Alice & Jim Abraham
Frank & Nancy Ademite
Ed & Beth Ampe
Dennis M. Anderson
Kevin & Leisa Baartman
John & Cindy Banovetz
Kevin & Mari Banz
Tim & Jeni Barker
Rick & Jodi Bass
Dan & David Beck
Vern & Sue Beckermann
Jerry & Renee Beddow
Betty Lou Berg
Ron & Ann Bergemann
Linda Besse
Cathy & Jason Beste
Jerry & Kaye Beuning
Roger & Susan Beuning
Marian Belkoe
John & Gail Bieniek
Bob Bjork
Jim & Bernice Blacksher
Mike & Betty Blenkush
Edith Blue
Eric Blue
Al & Joleen Blue
Mary & Brian Borgerding
Jim & Clare Boyer
Mark & Brenda Breitbach
Andrew & Teresa Bunet
Les & Delores Butkowski
Rick & Janet Byland
Dick & Sue Cardinal
Barbara Carlson
Kyong Choi
Wendell & Clara Christensen
Dennis & Kathy Christianson
Joan Clark
Nathan Cole
Big Sauk Lake Coop
Ken & Sara Cornell
Richard & Linda Cross
Ervin & Raeanne Danielowski
Chris & Katie Determan
Robert & Colleen Diercks
John Dierks
Michael & Debra Disher
Jon & Charlotte Dockter
James Dolan
Michael J. Duffy
John Ebner
Philip Ehresman
Tony & Irene Felling
Mike & Judy Felling
Cyril & Deb Felling
Jean & Pat Fiedler
Tom & Edie Fischer
Marty & Deb Fitzgerald
Kitty Fobes
Robert Friedl
George S. Gallagher
Jason & Marisa George
Greg & Darla Gilb
Linda Gilmore & Randy White
Dawn & Carl Gordon
Bonnie & Roger Grapper
Gary & Lois Grave
David & Kathy Grussing
Larry & Mary Gustafson
Ed & Sara Hackenmueller
Benedict & Claire Haeg
Francis & Darleen Hagen
Jack & Karen Haley
Richard & Barbara Halvorson
Heather & Tom Hamilton
Kristine Hansen
Harry & Alta Hanson
Rick & Cindy Haroldson
Cindi & Jerry Hefferon
Bob & Kandy Heinen
Maggie Heinen
Scott & Abby Henderson
Richard & Grace Henning
Larry & Debbie Herke
Bill & Deb Hildebrand
Barb & Mark Hilgers
Jim & Liz Himanga
Alyce Hintzen
Paul & Shawn Hintzen
Lawrence & Barbara Hittle
Ken & Kathy Hoeschen
Paul & Sara Hoeschen
Bob & Sue Hoffman
Kriss & Chrissy Hokanson
Randy & Denise Hommerding
Stas & Dorothy Hortness
Jared & Erin Howe
Gary & Renee Illies
Rachel Jackson
Tim & Mary Janish
Dan Jaros
Rick & Laurie Jennissen
James & Bernadette Jennissen
Brandon & Patreka Jennissen
Elaine & Dean Jensen
Derek & Kim Johnson
Mike & Lori Jost
Craig Kasch
William Kellogg
Greg & Jeanie Klasen
Tony & Julie Klasen
James & Val Kluever
Kenneth Korte
Dennis L. Korte
Edward Korteme
Chuck & Bev Kortem
Mark & Gwen Kranz
Ron & Carol Kuffel
Marge & Bob Lackmann
Bill Lanik
Robert & JoAnn Larson
Tim Larson & Erin Ralph
Brent & Jody Lavo
Larry & JoAnn Lawinger
Roy Lenander & Gail Kayfes
John & Laura Lepowsky
Duane & Bonnie Leukam
MeRoy & Carol Lillegaugen
Maxine Lobejko
Mike & Chris Long
James & Mary Maddox
Skip & Lynn Manoski
Darlene & Dave Mareck
Lucas Martin & Sara Olmanson
Dick & Barb Martin
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Peg and Lance Mead
Steve & Fran Messenger
John & Jo Ann Meyer
Patricia Meyer
J & J Miller Family Trust
Marlene Mohr
Lanny & Darlene Moyer
Gary & Nancy Mueffelmann
Bob & Theresa Mueller
Patricia Musenbrock
Roland & Sherry Musolf
Ken & Judy Nelson
Hilding & Deanna Nelson
Jack & Cindy Nelson
Ken & Mary Nelson
Bob & Carrie Nelson
Gerry Newgaard
Chereen Norstrud
John Olson & Jeanne Lally
Kathy & Tom Oschwald
Laurie & Paul Overbeck
Trenot & Pantzke
Herb & Alice Peters
Rod & Jeanne Pettit
Ed & Sue Pfeifer
Nick & Jackie Pohlkamp
Mary Ann Polipnick
Dale & Nancy Primus
James & Shana Rachey
Roger Reinard
Joe & LuAnn Reznicek
Shirley Rice
John & Sue Rick
Al Rindfleisch
Stephen & Amy Rothstein
Art & Lorraine Schapp
Tony & Allison Schelitzche
Kathy & Denny Schiebold
Mark & Shellie Schreier
James & Jenny Scoates
Ellie Scott
Doris Scott
Tom & Joyce Sedgeman
Tom Shaw
Paul J Sieben
Don & Jan Sphehn
Jason & Minnow Speidel
Dorothy Stadther
Arnold & Joan Sticha
Warren Stone
Wanda & Jim Storie
Kathy & Dale Struffert
Bob & Linda Swanson
Lawrence & Dolores Terwey
Rodney & Maren Thombloom
Robert Tomsche
Mark Tomsche
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Lorrainey Traut
Dwayne & Judy Trisko
Joe & Katie Uphus
Ed & Tama Vohnoutka
Dennis & Dorothy VonBank
Roy Walz
Bruce & Barb Wanquist
Milt & Charlene Warkentien
Dwayne Weiner
Brian Weinzler
Jim & Jo Weir
Marcia & Chuck Weishbr
John Wele
Dan & Arlene Welle
Cathie Wendell
Gary Winter
Leroy Wolbeck
Lynn & Lynn Woodward
Candi Woodward
Bill Wroge
Joe & Sharon Wyffels
Lyle & Lynn Yacklew
Wayne & Mary Jo Yoki
Dale & Jan Zaczekowski
Victor & Trisha Zeiher
Jim & Mary Zilka
Kevin & Joan Zunger
Jim & Connie Zuccarri
Patrick Zwilling
Jean & Virgil Zwilling

**BUSINESSES**

AmeriCInn Lodge & Suite
Ann R. Mitchell, Attorney
Birchwood Resort
Boomerang Marine & Powersports, Inc
Centre Sports, LLC
City of Sauk Centre
Country Cat, Inc
Felling Trailers, Inc
First State Bank
Gateway Resort
Godfather's Exterminating, Inc
Greystone Golf Course
Jitters Java Café
Mainstreet Press
Minnesota National Bank
Mitch's Dyno Tuning
Motor Vehicle Department
Sauk Centre Conservation Club
Sauk Centre Utilities Commission
Saukinac Campground
Schurman Excavating
Tree Top Nursery & Landscaping
Worms Ready Mix
Big Sauk Lake Maps

17 1/2” x 21 1/2” Map—Fully Laminated
26 1/2” x 34” Map—Not Laminated

Members—FREE

Non-Members
17 1/2” x 21 1/2” Map—$5
26 1/2” x 34” Map—$10

To obtain a map contact:
Bob Bjork, 320-351-2513, or
Jeff Mayer, 612-710-9866

NOTE: A $10 charge added to each map that must be shipped.