



Diamond Lake Chronicle

The Newsletter for the Diamond Lakers June 2007

From Audrey...

Fellow Diamond Lakers,

As each of us has learned, email addresses are sometimes less permanent than street addresses. In order to keep receiving the newsletter (Diamond Lake Chronicle) and other important lake messages, please make sure you notify Audrey Sanderson when your email address changes. If you did not receive an email concerning the assessor's planned visits to every property this summer, your email address is probably not correct in Audrey's address book. So ...take time to let me know your email address...mine is: asanders@cheqnet.net

The newsletter will be delivered in a "pdf" attachment to ONE email address per residence. It will be that person's responsibility to forward that issue to any other family members who wish to receive it.

Annual Meeting



August 11

Get the Lead Out!

The latest from LoonWatch at the Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute

Waterfowl such as loons eat lead fishing equipment which they mistake for snails. They die of lead poisoning. A single lead sinker is enough to kill a loon. When a bird ingests lead, it breaks down the lead in its gizzard or stomach. The acid in the gizzard dissolves the lead and it enters the bloodstream where it is carried to the organs. The lead accumulates in the organs and bones, killing the bird.

Get The Lead Out

- Lead is a toxic metal that can poison people and animals such as loons, bald eagles, great blue herons, and snapping turtles.
- Loons and other waterbirds are poisoned by swallowing lead fishing tackle that is lost while fishing.
- Switching to non-lead tackle is an inexpensive and easy way to make a difference.

Tackling the problem: What else can you use?

- Sinkers and jigs are also made from non-poisonous materials such as: Steel, tin, tungsten, bismuth, pewter, ceramic, densified plastic, and glass
- These alternatives are simple to find and order on the Internet, and can also be found in some bait and tackle shops. Money Matters: What will it cost you?

- Non-lead tackle is generally only pennies more than lead equivalents.
- Price comparisons show that steel tends to be even cheaper than lead.

Weighing it all out: What else can you do?

- Dispose of your lead tackle properly - do not throw it in a lake or trash can. Take it to your local household hazardous waste collection site or a scrap metal collector/recycler.
- Spread the word - tell others about the hazards of lead to wildlife and people. Encourage the switch to non-lead sinkers and jigs.
- Ask your favorite bait/tackle shop to carry lead alternative fishing tackle. Rondeau's has carried the alternatives; currently, they are finding it difficult to get shipments but will continue trying.

Where can I purchase non-lead fishing tackle?

Locally: Rondeau's has carried the alternatives; currently, they are finding it difficult to get shipments but will continue trying. No other fishing supply location in Cable or Drummond carries alternatives to lead at this time.

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Duck, Duck, Wood Duck

Steve Riley
Namakagon Lake Association

For many years my wife Julie and I have maintained wood duck houses on our property in Minnesota and Northwestern Wisconsin. Nothing quite compares to “Jump Day” when it arrives and you observe your Wood Duck hen call out to her brood who then “jump” out of the house individually on her command. It is simply amazing!

As a long time member of the Wood Duck Society (www.woodducksociety.com), we've learned that to be successful it is critical to follow the Society's “Best Practices” guidelines in building and placing your Wood Duck houses. Whereas in the past your due diligence would have led you to place your cedar Wood Duck homes 15' - 20' high in any available tree along your shoreline, today such placements are considered “death traps” for the occupants. You are simply setting up an easy meal for raccoons, squirrels, mink and various other predators. Additionally you are unnecessarily putting yourself and other family members at risk each and every time you climb a ladder to check or clean your nests. There is no need for your box to be more than 6' off the ground.

After many years and man hours of research, the Wood Duck Society has developed a far better way to safely and successfully enhance your enjoyment of Wood Ducks, Mergansers and Golden Eye's all of which have been known to occupy the same nests on occasion (when this happens, as it did last spring at our home on Missionary Point, the nest is known as a “dump nest”). Basically, the Society advises placing a cedar nest box (available locally from Jack Hoiby, Grand View 715-763-3101) on an 8' landscape timber (Approx. \$7 Cable Lumber) with a 26 gage galvanized sheet metal predator cone guard (\$7 cone & 2 support brackets Chappell Central, Willmar, MN 320-235-2151). The poles are placed in a 2' hole near the shoreline 8' from the nearest tree or branch (squirrels can jump 8' laterally).

This system allows you to check each of your boxes on a daily basis during the laying season so as to enable you to know when your brood is about to jump. Wood Ducks usually lay one egg per day and they will not abandon the nest because you or the grandkids touched them. In order to predict “Jump Day”, you need to get an accurate egg count and note the date be-

fore the hen commences incubation. For example, if on April 15th you check your box and notice 3 eggs, you mark your calendar. Several weeks later, if you count 12 eggs, given the fact the hen usually drops one egg per day, you add 9 days to April 15th and then add the 30 day incubation period and you have a projected “Jump Date” of May 24th. At this point you are checking your boxes on a daily basis after the hen leaves for her evening feed (the male will escort her in the morning and evening and usually fly through your yard several times before accompanying the hen into your box on the fly (they don't perch). When you find a few hatched chicks in the evening, you can expect them to jump the next day between 7 AM & 9 AM. The hen will be on the ground in front of the house & be very wary. If the coast is deemed clear, she will command the chicks to climb (they have little spurs) and jump (they bounce like tennis balls).

Don't be surprised if your Wood Ducks, Mergansers & Golden Eye's occupy the same house each spring. And don't worry about the consequences of several different breeds placing their eggs in the same house (the size, shape & color of the eggs differ). The dominant hen will almost always raise the entire brood. You'll need clean cedar or pine shavings each spring before the ducks arrive (around ice out) and you'll need to scoop out the broken shells from last spring's brood. Little else is required.

If you want to participate in this extremely entertaining activity but have no desire to assemble your own duck houses, I'll be glad to take your order and have them made for you. You can contact me with any questions at sriley@triplecrownfeed.com or 800-451-9916. More information is available at www.woodducksociety.com. The Society was instrumental in allowing me to share this information with you.



Another Loss...

Another cherished elder, Herb Dutton, died September 12, 2006. Herb started collecting lake water data over twenty years ago when he lived on the North end of Diamond Lake. Larry and Audrey Sanderson continue the lake data acquisition and live on the site of Herb's cabin. The memorial service for Herb is scheduled for 2p.m. June 30, 2007 at the Cable UCC church.

June 18, 2007

Dear Diamond Lakers,

Your Board of Directors met on June 16 to plan the annual meeting. This year's meeting is in honor of the two long time residents, Fred Wuest and Herb Dutton, who died in 2006. The 2007 Annual Meeting will be held Saturday, August 11, beginning at 3:00p.m , and will be followed by a social hour with hors d'oeuvres for \$10 per person. Sue and Dave Reichert have offered to host this meeting again this year. Their address is 47310 Twin Pines Lane. The Board of Directors send a heartfelt cheer of appreciation for the Reichert's offer! Sue and Dave ask that we bring chairs.

The program from 3-4p.m features Adrian Wydeven, Mammalian Ecologist with the Wisconsin DNR and our local wolf expert . The Annual Meeting of the Diamond Lakers will start at 4:15 pm.

The agenda for the annual meeting was set as follows:

Introductions, Approval minutes, Treasurer report, Election of Officers and Board of Directors (The nominating committee will prepare a slate of candidates. Two members of Board of Directors and the Vice President and Treasurer are to be elected.) Election of social committee, Appointment of Nominating committee, Aquatic Invasive Species, Boat Landing Signage, Fishing Report, Loon Report, Use of email exclusively to disseminate newsletter, Distribute Water Regulation sheets, Volunteer to greet new residents, other issues, reports from Lakes Conference. Please consider whether you might be able to serve as an officer for our association

Please return by July 25 the enclosed reservations, or proxy along with your dues to: (Note that currently paid up dues determine eligibility to cast the vote. One vote per property.)

Diamond Lakers c/o Larry Sanderson
20205 N. Diamond Lake Dr.
Cable, WI 54821

Sincerely,
Tim Tully, President, Diamond Lakers

Reservation Form: Door Prizes Awarded to those who se reservations and dues are received by July 25 and who are present for the drawing.

[] I will be attending the annual meeting and here is my check for \$20.00 for 2007 dues. **Please bring chairs.**

[] I would like to stay for the social hour and here is \$10 per per person for hors d'oeuvres. **Please bring chairs.**

(number attending _____)

[] I cannot attend the 2007 annual meeting but here is my check for \$20.00 dues and my proxy.

Name _____ Property Location _____

PROXY

I, _____ will not be attending the 2007 Annual Meeting of the Diamond Lakers

and hereby authorize Tim Tully (or _____) to cast my vote on business that may be brought up.

Signed. _____

email address _____

(future issues of the newsletter may be transmitted via email only)

Minutes of the Spring Meeting of The Diamond Lakers Board of Directors

The Diamond Lakers Board of Directors met on June 16 at 9:00 a.m. at the house of Tim Tully.

Those attending included Tim Tully, President; Audrey Sanderson; Larry Sanderson, Treasurer; Larry Vorlicky, Vice President; Dianne Klump, Secretary; Ellie Rath, Past President; Jerry Robotka, Chair of the Nominating Committee; Bruce Pankonin; Chuck Rath, Nominating Committee; and, Tom Williams

- Sandersons, Tully, Vorlicky and Ellie Rath will attend the Annual meeting of the NW Wisconsin Lakes Conference and will report to the annual meeting of the Diamond Lakers.

- Tim Tully reported that he has investigated the options for protecting the lake from invasive species. The association could monitor the boat landing, checking boats as they launch as is done at Lake Tahkodah. A surveillance system could be installed and either purchased or leased, such as is done at two of the landings on Namakagon. However it is felt at this time that in view of the low traffic at the landing and the fact that we do not provide a facility to wash boats that a neighborhood watch program is the only practical solution for the present. The boat landing sign will address this issue.

A motion was passed that work on a sign at the boat landing defining the Association wake rules, and short, comprehensive dialogue on invasive species and proper use of the lake. Wordage will be brought to 2007 annual meeting for approval.

Ways of educating Diamond Lake property owners and the public on proper lake use will continue to be a function of the Diamond Lakers Board of Directors.

- The future delivery of the association newsletter, The Diamond Lake Chronicle, will be e-mail. Several board members will attempt to bring the e-mail address list up to date.

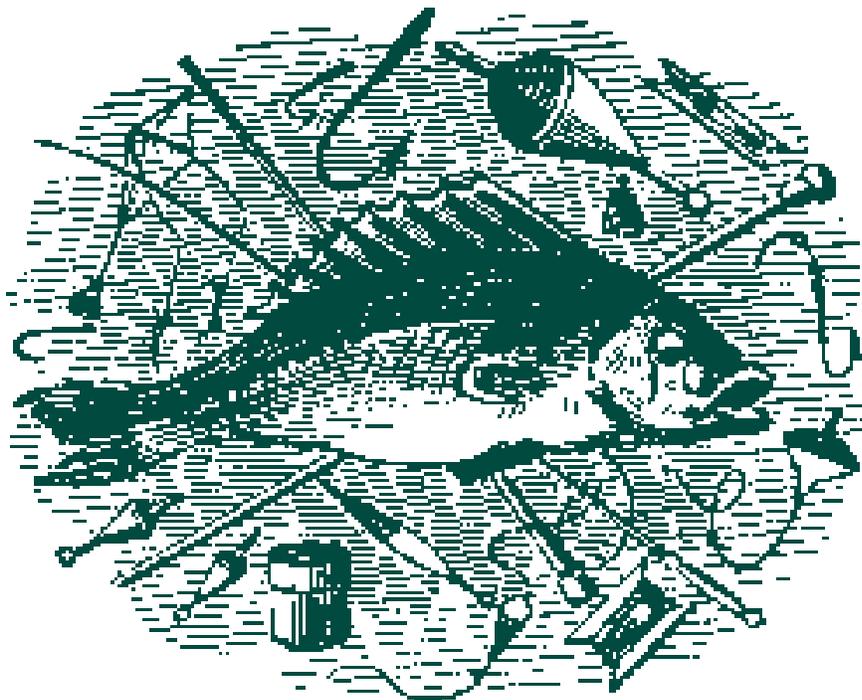
- Klump will investigate establishing an Association website.

- Bayfield County shoreline lighting ordinance was passed September, 2006.

If possible the ordinance will be included in the upcoming newsletter.

Violations of the ordinance should be reported to Bayfield County Zoning Department, charged with enforcing the ordinance.

The meeting adjourned at 10:30 a.m.



Online sources for nob-lead tackle:

Ambush Lures | www.ambushlures.com | (660) 562-3838 or 800-678-5274 “Scented Polymer Matrix” non-toxic weights are made from densified plastic

Bass Pro Shops | www.basspro-shops.com | 1-800-227-7776 Tungsten weights, putty, and jigs, bismuth sinkers, and densified plastic weights

A Better Angle Inc. | www.tackledeals.com | 541-572-2109 Patented “Ecosinks” are adjustable weights made of steel balls and cotton sleeves

Big Ten Tackle | www.bigtentackle.com | 1-800-480-4216 An online source for ceramic and steel sinkers

Bullet Weights | www.bulletweights.com | 308-382-7436 “Ultra Steel” sinkers and interchangeable jigs, and tin split shot

Du-Co Ceramics | www.ceramics.com/duco/ | 724-352-1511 Ceramic jigs and sinkers. Call for product info or becoming a distributor

Ecomass | www.ecomass.com | 877-326-6277 Non-toxic polymer-metal composite with the same density as lead

GlowOptics | www.glowoptics.com Luminescent jig heads made from hand-blown glass

Havoc Fishing Products | www.fishhavoc.com | 508-654-2884 Products marketed as environmentally safe using a bismuth-tin alloy

Jackfish Lures | www.jackfishlures.com | 780-424-2876 Jigs and sinkers made of bismuth

Jacks Lures | www.jackslures.com | jack@jackslures.com Lead-free jigs and sinkers made from tin, including popular football-style jigs

Lake Fork Tackle | www.lakeforktackle.com/weights.htm | 866-213-9211 “Mega-Weights” line features worm/barrel weights made from tungsten-nickel alloy

Lead Free Jigs | www.leadfreejigs.com On-line retailer of tin-bismuth alloy sinkers and jigs in a variety of styles

Lead Masters | www.theoriginalstickyweight.com | 888-800-8935 The “Sticky Weight” is a nontoxic, moldable tungsten putty

Loon Outdoors | www.loonoutdoors.com/sinkets.html | 800-580-3811 The “Deep Soft Weight” (1 oz.) is made from tungsten

Lucky Strike Bait Works Ltd. | www.luckystrikebaitworks.com | 705-743-3849 Jigs, jig heads, sinkers, and split-shot made from non-toxic bismuth and tin

Magnum Weight Systems | www.magnumweightsystems.com Versatile, precision-crafted brass weight system

Northland Fishing Tackle | www.northlandtackle.com | 1-800-SUN-FISH The “Nature Jig” is cast from a nontoxic bismuth/tin alloy

Outkast Tackle | <http://outkasttackle.com> | 612-869-8539 Bismuth jigs sold by retailers in Minnesota and other states, or order online

Orvis | www.orvis.com | 888-235-9763 Fly fishing tackle, tungsten putty

PRADCO Outdoor Brands | www.lurenet.com | 479-782-8971 “Excalibur” series of barrel and line weights made from tungsten

Rocky Ledge Bass Tackle | www.rockyledge.com Spinnerbaits, buzzbaits, and jigs made from pewter

RTP Company | www.rtpcompany.com | 1-800-433-4787 Manufactures lead-free high gravity thermoplastics for terminal tackle

Warrior Sporting Goods | www.warriorsg.com “Duck Crossing” line of tin jigs and weights in over 220 styles and sizes
Water Gremlin | 800-328-1440 “Gremlin Green” tin split shot, new line of bismuth sinkers

For further information on LoonWatch, contact Amber Roth at the Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute at 1411 Ellis Avenue, Ashland, WI 54806, 715-682-1220, or visit our website at <http://www.northland.edu/soei/loonwatch.asp>

Aquatic Invasive Species: Disruptor of Stable Habitats

Stefania Strzalkowska, AIS Project Coordinator



After learning about the impacts of Eurasian water-milfoil (EWM) and witnessing infestations on a few Bayfield County lakes, I see we have our work cut out for us! EWM is the aquatic invasive species (AIS) of highest concern in many local lakes, but all aquatic invasives can wreck havoc in our water bodies.

An invasive species, whether aquatic or terrestrial, is a species that has moved outside of its native range and is out-competing the native species for the available resources. Non-natives have natural controls -but in their own native habitat. In a new land, they are home free to set up shop and take over. Over 85% of them are NOT a problem, but those that are invasive can spread out of control with a ferocity that can change a habitat in a few years.

The history behind the introduction of EWM varies. One account claims it arrived in the early 1900's with the aquarium trade, and another documented in 1942 it was intentionally put into ponds around the Washington D.C. area. Aside from its history, it is here to stay. Professionals have realized that once this plant is firmly established in a lake, it can only be controlled, never eradicated. EWM has been recorded in water bodies in all of the lower 48 states except Montana and Wyoming, and is present in more than 50 of Wisconsin's 72 counties.

How did it get so widely distributed? Small fragments of this feathery-leaved plant move to new lakes by hitching a ride on boat propellers, trailers, and the legs of water birds. A fragment can live up to five days out of water or longer. A fragment as small as two-inches can root, grow, establish a new colony, and eventually take over a water body.

The plant is a submersed (under the water surface) perennial that stores carbohydrates in its root structure, over-winters just fine, and then gets a jump start on the natives in the spring. It aggressively exploits the sunlight and forms dense canopies under the surface of the water. If conditions are optimal, it can grow up to two inches a day. In a relatively short time, these vast canopy mats can block sunlight and “starve” out native plants, create an impenetrable habitat for large fish, and make recreational swimming and boating nearly impossible.

Other AIS also hitched rides to get where they are today or were discarded from bait buckets, live wells, ballast water, bilges, and gardening and aquarium retailers. AIS recorded in the four-county region (as of June 2006) are the rusty crayfish, which can sterilize a lake habitat; purple loosestrife, an “escaped” ornamental plant that can take over a wetland and leave little to no native habitat to sustain local wildlife; spiny water flea, a voracious predator of zooplankton leaving little for small fish and cannot easily be eaten themselves; and zebra mussels (see below) which out-compete the native clams and encrust water intake pipes or any other hard surface in the water. Neighboring counties also have curly-leaf pondweed, which like EWM, creates much biomass and when it typically dies back in mid summer, releases huge nutrient loads that can cause significant and long-lasting algae blooms.

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Is it hopeless? Definitely not! As you noted above, the common denominator behind all the species dispersal methods is human activity. It is there where aquatic invasive species prevention and control needs to go. There are numerous federal and state laws, statutes, and administrative codes. In Wisconsin it is actually illegal to launch any watercraft or trailer with plants attached to it. The WI Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) has many programs and grants available to educate, train and encourage local lake users to be proactive, or reactive if an AIS is already established. Some of these include Clean Boats Clean Waters, AIS Citizen Lake Monitoring, Adopt-a-Landing, and Shoreline Watch Aquatic Team.

In the sites I have visited in Bayfield County, what most impressed me were the dedicated and hard-working lake members. Their passion, concern and love for the lakes are evident in all that they say, and all that they do.

It would be an unfathomable loss for us to lose our waters to invasives. Being vigilant and proactive are the keys to abating AIS. A factor to success is to educate every group- from the county/town government, lake shore property owners, and the lake users about AIS and the magnitude of devastation that can occur if we do not make AIS control a regular habit like the simple baiting of a hook for fishing.

Resources: "Aquatic Invasive Species, A handbook for education efforts," by Mandy Beall, DNR/UWEX, "Aquatic Invasive Species, A Guide for Proactive and Reactive Management," by Carolyn Scholl, Vilas County LCD, and "What are the Chances," Lake Tides Vol.31, No. 2, Spring 2006. Many websites were also reviewed.



Wisconsin Boating Regulations

Please note that this is not a complete set of boating laws. This is the information published in the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources Boating Regulations pamphlet.

Whenever your boat is approached by an authorized patrol boat displaying blue lights you shall reduce the boat speed to slow-no-wake speed and yield the right-of-way to the patrol boat. The operator of a boat shall stop when requested to by a law enforcement officer or patrol boat. These officers are charged with the responsibility of providing safety afloat. Law violators can expect enforcement action and conscientious boaters will find these officers helpful protectors of their recreation.

Wisconsin's Personal Watercraft/ Boating Law

Personal Watercraft (PWC) are classified as Class A (less than 16 feet in length) inboard boats. All PWC must be registered and display valid registration decals and registration numbers on the forward half of both sides of the craft. Personal watercraft operators must obey all boating regulations just as any other motorboat. In addition, PWC operators must comply with the following additional regulations:

1. No person may operate a PWC from sunset to sunrise. [Note that Diamond Lake Association Guidelines limit use of recreational boating* activities to the hours of 10am-6 pm.]
2. Effective August 1, 1998, no person may operate a personal watercraft faster than slow-no-wake within 200' of shore on any lake in Wisconsin.
3. All persons riding a PWC must wear a PFD of the proper size and type (type I, II, III, or V).
4. Persons at least 12 but under 16 must be in possession of a valid boating safety student certificate to operate a PWC. (Parental supervision is not a substitute for a boating safety certificate as with other motorboats. PWC operators must have a certificate.)
5. It is illegal to operate a PWC facing backwards.
6. There is no towing of persons engaged in water skiing, aquaplaning, or similar activities unless the PWC is designed to seat 3 people. There is no limit on number of skiers.
7. Operation of a PWC within 100 feet of another boat or PWC is only allowed if the following requirements are met:
 - *Operation does not exceed a slow-no-wake speed.
 - *Neither boat is involved in any type of water skiing or similar activity.
8. It is illegal to operate a PWC within 100' of the following:
 - *Another boat towing a skier or person engaged in similar activity.
 - *The tow rope of another motorboat towing a skier or person engaged in similar activity.
 - *A person involved in skiing or a similar activity.
9. No person operating any type of motorboat (including PWC) that is towing persons engaged in water skiing, aquaplaning, or similar activity may operate within 100' of any occupied anchored boat, any personal watercraft, any marked swimming area, or public boat landing.
10. No person who is water skiing or engaged in similar activity, may get within 100 feet of a personal watercraft or allow the tow rope to get within 100 feet of a personal watercraft.

Bayfield County Shoreland Lighting Ordinance

(1) All outdoor lighting on shoreland lots which is within 300 feet of the ordinary high water mark shall meet the following requirements:

a. Lighting shall be controlled so as not to shine up into the sky or onto any neighboring property or onto navigable waters. This may be accomplished by use of fully shielded cut-off fixtures, directing light fixtures downward rather than upward, or by other similarly effective means.

b. Where lighting is for security purposes or to illuminate walkways, roadways, equipment yards or parking lots, only fully shielded cut-off style light fixtures shall be used

c. All illuminated signs for commercial purposes visible from navigable waters shall be turned off between 11:00 p.m. and sunrise except that signs may be illuminated while the business facility is open to the public.

d. All forms of flashing, rotating, or moving lights shall be prohibited.

(2) The above requirements shall apply immediately to all lighting installed after September 25, 2001, and must be complied with no later than September 25, 2006, with respect to any lighting in existence as of September 25, 2001.

(3) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply to seasonal holiday lighting.



His Majesty

Dianne Klump

After three years of living on Diamond Lake Ray and I are still amazed that nature gives us a gift of some sort each and every day. Some days, however, are more remarkable than others

We started feeding deer during the winter of our first year. Howard Homer, my father, would not have approved. He said

feeding deer disrupts the flow of the forest. I suspect he is right.

The first night we fed deer -- the night of the last day of deer hunting season - deer came in to feed. We always start feeding on that night. Ray doesn't hunt any more but we don't want deer to be "baited" to the area for other hunters.

We fed about a week that first winter when His Majesty came in for the first time. He sported a crown of thick, widespread, eight-point antlers. He was literally snow-white and a huge buck. Because of his lack of color, his muscles were prominent. He was simply magnificent. The other deer parted as he approached, though he was not aggressive. In fact he is the only buck that allows other deer to eat with him.

That winter two white bucks came in -- His Majesty larger than the other - and a very shy albino doe. That year you could see them all frolicking on the lake with the other deer.

A neighbor (when they were gone we fed for them) had both bucks and doe coming in plus an albino yearling, very small though filled with pluck -- she fed with the big guys. When I went over to feed, Lily, as I named her, was waiting rather impatiently for me. If you remember, we had a terrible ice storm the spring of 2004. Lily did not survive - whether ice or wolves, she was never seen again.

The Thanksgiving of 2005 our home was bursting at its seams with 16 guests for dinner. One of the guests said, "You know someone shot the white buck over by Crystal Lake." Ray and I set down our forks. Dinner had ended for us. It was all we could do not to cry through the meal. The next day Ray went to where the downed albino buck was kept. His Majesty had been kind enough to shed his antlers on our property the winter before. Ray went to compare. He wasn't certain, but it was most likely him.

Two weeks later I was making dinner when Ray said, "Come look at this." There His Majesty stood defining the expression, "in all his glory." That winter he was our only albino.

Last winter we started to feed as usual - the last night of gun deer hunting season. His Majesty was one of our first guests. Again I was in the kitchen when Ray said, "He's back," but it was followed by, "you don't want to see this." He could not use his left front leg.

We took numerous pictures and sent them off to our niece in Colorado, a veterinarian who also teaches veterinary science at the University of Colorado, Fort Collins. Her specialty is large animals. She prefaced her remarks with, "I really can't tell from pictures." She felt the leg was not broken but he had a muscle pull of some sort. She was right, by this spring he was walking on all fours.

We stop feeding when the snow is gone and there is some green. The deer have plenty to eat and we have plenty to keep us outside and entertained.

It is not all pleasant. Ray has banished me from the window many times. One occasion it was a doe with an arrow through her back. Another time, Little Girl, came in with a leg that was indeed broken.

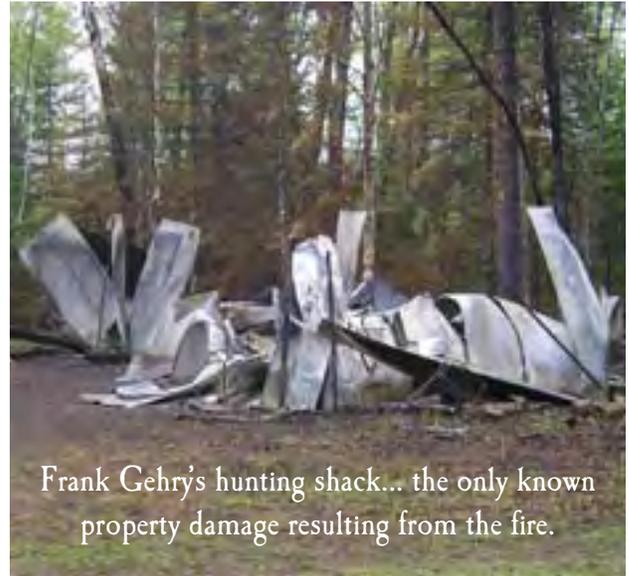
Little Girl is her own story. Apparently she lost her mother early on and took shelter on our property. She always stayed on the fringes and most definitely was not a pet. We did have a relationship of sorts. I would weed the garden on one end and she ate broccoli on the other end. In the fall she waited pa-

tiently each day for Ray to shake the crabapple tree. She ate, right beside Ray, until she was stuffed, then would lie down and go to sleep.

Once while I was at work, Ray reported she ran around the house for about an hour, up and down the hill. He asked what I thought she was doing. She was, of course, just having fun. If she was feeding when I brought out more food, she didn't move - I could touch her but I never did. If you moved toward her she would stamp her foot to stop you in your tracks. One night, before she was injured, a buck tried to chase her away from the feed. She gave him a resounding whap right between the eyes with her hoof. Stunned, he moved off.

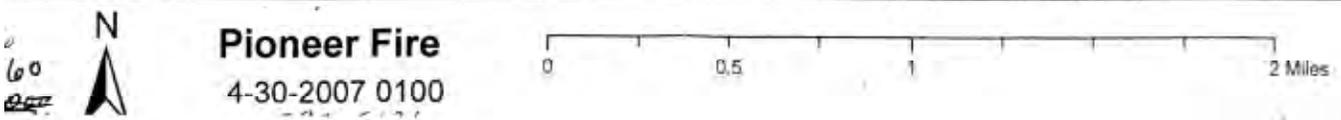
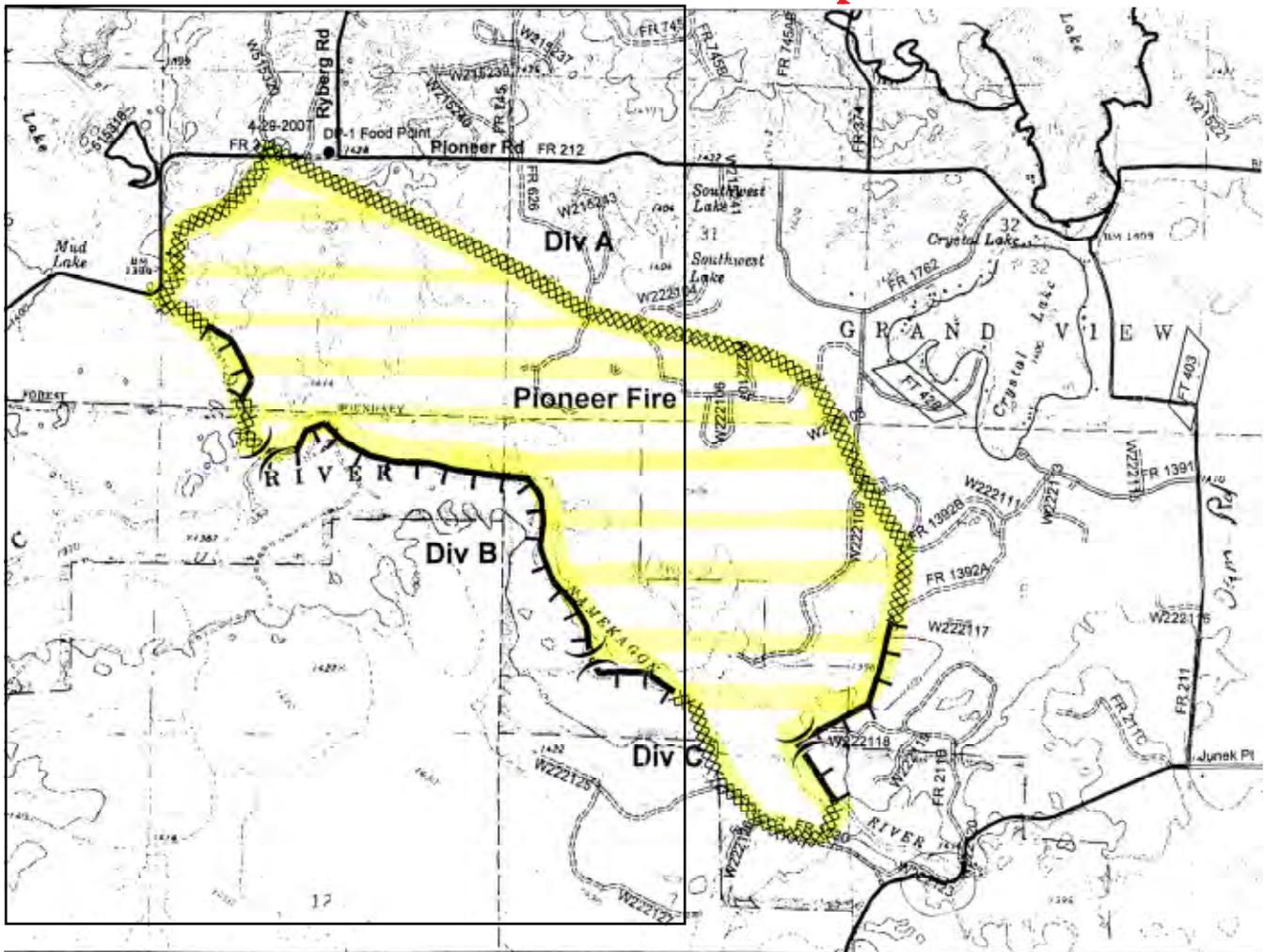
According to Ray she came in a few days with her broken leg and then not again. I couldn't look to say good-bye. I did say good-bye though, in silence, as we had always communicated. Nature is very cruel as well as beautiful.

We believe His Majesty is nine years old. Though other deer roam the property, we never see him during the summer. He apparently goes into the heart of the forest and returns when hunting season is over. We know he is very old for a deer. We have been honored to make his acquaintance.



Frank Gehry's hunting shack... the only known property damage resulting from the fire.

April 29, 2007



Pioneer Fire
4-30-2007 0100

Speed Restrictions

- * It is unlawful to operate a motorboat within 100 feet of any dock, raft, pier, or buoyed restricted area on any lake at a speed in excess of "slow-no-wake."
- * It is unlawful to create hazardous wakes.
- * It is unlawful to operate a personal watercraft faster than slow-no-wake within 200' of shore on any lake.

Age Restrictions

- * No person under the age of 10 years may operate a motorboat.
- * No person under 12 may operate a personal watercraft (PWC).
- * Persons at least 10 years of age but less than 12 years of age may operate a motorboat (except PWC) if they are accompanied by a parent or guardian or a person at least 18 years of age designated by the parent or guardian.
- * Persons at least 12 but less than 16 years of age may operate a motorboat (except PWC) only if they are accompanied by a parent or guardian or by a person 18 years or older designated by the parent or guardian or if they have successfully completed a Department of Natural Resources prescribed Boating Safety Course and possess a safety certificate issued by the Department or another state.
- * No person under the age of 16 may rent a personal watercraft.
- * Persons at least 12 but less than 16 years of age may operate a personal watercraft if they have successfully completed a DNR prescribed Boating Safety Course and possess a safety certificate issued by the Department or another state. Parental accompaniment may not be substituted for possession of a

valid DNR safety certificate.

- * Parents or guardians are punishable by law for knowingly allowing unauthorized persons to operate a motorboat.

Water Skiing
It is unlawful:

- * To operate a motorboat towing a person whether or not on water skis, aquaplane, parasail or similar device, unless there is in the boat a competent person in addition to the operator in a position to observe the activity of the person being towed. The observer must be able to observe the person being towed and relay signals to the operator.

The Diamond Lakers Association Guidelines

Recreational boating activities are limited to the hours of 10 am to 6 pm.

Definition: Recreational Boating: 1) water crafts towing persons on tubes, skis and similar equipment; (2) water-jet skis or other powered small personal craft and/or (3) motor-driven watercraft going up and down (or around in a circular fashion) the lake creating a significant wake. Fishing boats and pontoon craft proceeding from one place to another on the lake are not considered as being recreational. Time-of-day operating limits 10AM to 6PM apply only to recreational watercraft.

Diamond Lakers

20205 N. Diamond Lake Drive

Cable, Wisconsin 54821

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