



Lake Washington
Improvement Association
of Meeker County

MERCURY LEVELS PAGE 11
ICE RIDGES PAGE 4

Spring 2025



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SPRING NEWSLETTER, 2025

Lake Washington Improvement Assn.
PO Box 68 Dassel MN 55325
www.lwiaonline.com
Email: info@lwiaonline.com

Contact Us



General Issues

Info@lwiaonline.com

Membership Changes

Membership@lwiaonline.com

Lost and Found

lostfound@lwiaonline.com

The Lake Washington Newsletter is published three times a year (Spring, Summer and Fall) by the Lake Washington Improvement Association. It is distributed free to lake property owners and friends around Lake Washington.

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Ice Ridges

By Steve Ullom

“What the DNR says about them and what one can do”

Ice heaving or ice jacking is a powerful natural force forming a feature along the shoreline known as an ice ridge. The result may include significant damage to retaining walls, docks and boat lifts, and sometimes even to the cabin or home itself. The following is information from the DNR website: Ice ridges are caused by the pushing action of a lake's ice sheet against the shore. Cracks form in the ice because of different contraction rates at the top and bottom of the ice sheet. This is especially true in years that the ice sheet lacks an insulating snow cover. As the ice gets colder (below 32° F) the ice sheet shrinks causing cracks to form in the ice sheet, then water rises in the cracks and freezes, when the ice sheet warms up again (closer to 32° F) it expands. Throughout the winter as the colder/warmer cycle is repeated, the ice sheet keeps getting bigger and it has to go somewhere. Buckling in the middle of the lake or moving the lake shore sand, earth, rocks, whatever is in its way. These mounds caused by the ice sheet are called ice ridges, ice pushes, or ramparts.

Ice ridges can impede the use of the lake by property owners or the users of public lakeshore facilities. Therefore, action may be taken to remedy the results of ice activity.

Is an individual permit required? For most projects constructed below the ordinary high-water level* (OHWL) of public waters, an individual Public Waters Work Permit is required from the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources (DNR). However, there is an ice ridge exception: An individual permit from the DNR is not required for the grading or removal of an ice ridge if the conditions on the DNR webpage are met. Please check for your specific situation on the DNR web site below.

http://www.dnr.state.mn.us/waters/watermgmt_section/pwpermits/ice_ridges.html

If you have questions contact our local DNR Area Hydrologist Emily Wolf at emily.wolf@state.mn.us. Please note that local units of government and other agencies may require a permit for this project.

*For lakes and wetlands, the OHWL is the highest elevation that has been maintained as to leave evidence on the landscape. It is commonly that point where the natural vegetation changes from predominantly aquatic to predominantly terrestrial. For watercourses, the OHWL is the top of the bank of the channel. Lake access can be obtained by ramping over or cutting through the ice ridge. There are circumstances, however, when it may be necessary to remove or grade an ice ridge.

An individual Public Waters Work Permit is not required from the DNR to remove or grade an ice ridge if the work meets the following conditions: Again, check your situation on the DNR web site.

- The ice ridge resulted from ice action within the last year.
- The project is either exempt from local permits or is authorized by issuance of a local government permit.
- Not more than 200 feet of shoreline is affected.
- All ice ridge material that is composed of muck, clay, or organic sediment is deposited and stabilized at an upland site above the ordinary high-water level.
- All ice ridge material that is composed of sand or gravel is removed as provided above or graded to conform to the original cross section and alignment of the lakebed, with a finished surface at or below the OHWL.
- No additional excavation or replacement fill material occurs on the site.
- All exposed areas are immediately stabilized as needed to prevent erosion and sedimentation
- Local zoning officials, the watershed district (if applicable) and the soil and water conservation district are given at least 7 days' notice before beginning the project. Removal or grading of an ice ridge must not disturb emergent aquatic vegetation, unless authorized by an aquatic plant management permit from the DNR's Division of Fisheries.



2025 Grant Programs

By Sharon Daniels, Grant Coordinator

Spring 2025! I Can't believe that it is the first day of Spring today as I write this article! Looking forward to lake time!

Each year in the Fall I apply for grant programs with the DNR, MCAL and Meeker County AIS Advisory Committee. These organizations meet after the first of the year and discuss the entries, the granting process, and how each of the proposals address issues facing the county. Grants are then awarded to various lake associations. Fall of 2024 I applied for Grant approvals with MCAL, DNR and AIS.

1. Approved Grants for 2025:

a. MCAL/ Meeker County = \$4,000

b. DNR = \$0.00 (2025 our grant application was in good order, but DNR ran out of grant funds before our application was chosen).

c. MN AIS Research Center = \$0.00 (this grant was specific to research and we do not qualify for this).

d. AIS/Meeker County = \$0.00 (December 2024 preliminary approval of \$6838.00 was granted; I did not do the final application due on 3/10/2025 for AIS due to not being able to treat Milfoil (if any) prior to 8/15/2025 deadline in 2025).

2. LIMNOPRO Survey: There will be \$0.00 of grant money available to be reimbursed for this expense in 2025. The DNR does reimburse for these surveys through Grant Funds, but we do not have grant funds available in 2025. AIS does not reimburse for surveys even if we had grant funds. Survey expense is approximately \$3,000.00 - \$3,500.00.

3. I-LIDS: There will be \$0.00 grant money available to be reimbursed for expenses in 2025; MCAL does not reimburse on this nor does AIS/Meeker. I-LIDS approximate costs per year is \$3300.00.

4. Zebra Mussels: There is no \$0.00 grant money available to be reimbursed to purchase new plates in 2025. No cost expense has been established yet.

5. Watershed Projects: There IS \$4,000.00 MCAL Grant Funds available for projects around the lake as culvert diversion/watershed projects in 2025. In 2024 we spent \$5700.00 and was reimbursed for \$4,000.00.

We have used LIMNOPRO for surveying the past couple of years and we want to continue to survey each year, as this helps us to know if we have aquatic invasive species (AIS) as milfoil, zebra mussels, spiny water fleas, starry stonewort, etc. We do monthly water quality testing, I-LIDS maintenance, along with zebra mussel inspections, milfoil monitoring, tile inlet projects, buffer strips, holding pond maintenance, all with volunteer help. As stated above there are costs to complete these projects and that is why these grants are so important to LWIA. Should anyone have questions in regards to permits, treatments, etc., You may contact MN DNR AIS specialist, Eric Katzenmeyer at 320-234-2550 or by email at eric.katzenmeyer@state.mn.us. If any questions with AIS, Meeker County, you may contact Ariana Richardson at www.ariana.Richardson@co.meeker.mn.us.

To all the volunteers that help work on projects during 2025 please email me your "in-kind" volunteer hours as well as any receipts for expenses as soon as a project is completed. My email address: sdaniels@grdaniels.com. I will then forward the receipts to MCAL for reimbursement.

Thanks! To all those that volunteer their time and efforts to keep our lake at its best!

Ice Out

By Pam Boorsma

Did you know that the unofficial ice-out date on Lake Washington has been recorded by the same family since 1954? Hazel Gayner started the tradition and passed it to her son, Dean, in 1999. With Dean in charge, the annual ice-out date became more than just a record—it turned into a spirited wager among friends and family. Dean's daughter, Jenna O'Brien, took the reins in 2012 and has been tracking it ever since.

The Gayner/O'Brien family definition of ice-out is simple: "All properties on the lake must be able to put their dock in without ice interference." But as we know with Minnesota weather, that does not always mean a clear-cut answer on our large lake. Some years, docks and boats are already in the water on the northwest side of the lake, while on the southeast side, the ice lingers along the shore, thick enough for dogs to chase tennis balls across it. Thankfully, Jenna has volunteers around the lake who help keep her honest, reporting back when too much ice remains. In the end, though, the final call is hers.

While the Minnesota DNR tracks ice-out dates, their definition varies, sometimes meaning a lake is 90% free of ice or that a boat can navigate from point A to B. But Jenna and her family's criteria remain steadfast, keeping this local tradition alive. For a history of all ice-out dates, check out the LWIA website. And, for this spring, note that Jenna has officially declared the ice out date to be March 29, 2025.

Aquatic Invasive Species

By Mark Johnson

Eurasian Watermilfoil was first found in Lake Washington in 1999 and LWIA has been controlling its spread over the last 25 years. Did you know that Eurasian Watermilfoil can grow up to 9 feet tall and will form thick, dense mats as it reaches the surface? Lake Washington has a mean depth of 8 feet. Imagine the impacts of the water quality and recreational use if we didn't treat for AIS on Lake Washington!

Treating Eurasian Water Milfoil and Curly Leaf Pondweed is costly and couldn't be done without your support. THANK YOU for your paid membership so we can continue to stay on top of AIS!

LAKE WASHINGTON IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION - AIS TREATMENTS

Year	Acres Treated	Cost (\$)	Grant Paid (\$)	LWIA Paid (\$)
2000	5	0	0	0
2001	15	0	0	0
2002	0			
2003	78	27,924	12,000	15,924
2004	168	37,381	0	37,381
2005	0			
2006	0			
2007	16	9,652	9,652	0
2008	28	12,922	12,922	0
2009	78	35,667	18,124	17,543
2010	0			
2011	69	31,281	9,955	21,326
2012	70	31,850	10,500	21,350
2013	191	40,771	14,000	26,771
2014	0			
2015	0			
2016	0			
2017	0			
2018	0			
2019	0			
2020	77	38,301	8,000	30,301
2021	0			
2022	0			
2023	0			
Total	799	\$265,749	\$95,153	\$170,596



2025 Vegetation surveys planned for Lake Washington

LWIA volunteers will boat around the lake and sample vegetation at various waypoints. These waypoints are both focused areas where we would expect to find AIS and others are random. When found, we document, monitor, and treat when it becomes necessary. In addition to the LWIA vegetation sampling, we will hire LIMNOPRO Aquatic Science again this year to conduct an Aquatic Invasive Species Early Detection Survey – a second set of eyes.

Remember, the most common way that aquatic invasive species get introduced into new bodies of water is from boats and other recreational equipment moved lake to lake. Therefore, boat landings and areas around docks are locations where this may first appear. Please help stop the spread of Aquatic Invasive Species!

See you on the lake!



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Membership

By Laurie Johnson

As we approach another year of stewardship for our lake, the Lake Washington Improvement Association (LWIA) extends its gratitude to the 186 individuals who contributed to our membership dues and the Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) fund in 2024. However, participation was low. In 2023, we had 206 households donate to LWIA.

Please keep in mind that your financial support enables the LWIA Board to focus on five crucial areas outlined below. For further details, please read our Management Plan at lwiaonline.com.

1. **Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) Management:** LWIA takes proactive steps to curb the spread of AIS into and out of Lake Washington. We engage in vigilant monitoring and treatment in collaboration with the DNR, MCAL, Meeker AIS, and MAISRC U-M. The Watercraft Inspection/I-LIDS monitoring service at Ellsworth Landing is one of the many initiatives we undertake in AIS management.
2. **Shoreline and Watershed Management:** LWIA is committed to minimizing the influx of harmful chemicals and silt into Lake Washington. We support projects aimed at enhancing the lake’s natural beauty, stabilizing shorelines, and ensuring the continuous flow of clean water into our lake.
3. **Water Quality:** Our dedicated volunteers conduct water quality testing during the summer months. These tests assess key parameters such as total phosphorus, chlorophyll-A, and secchi disk readings, providing invaluable insights into the lake’s health.
4. **Wildlife Management:** LWIA actively participates in local Minnesota Fisheries plans to monitor and manage fish populations in Lake Washington. Additionally, we collaborate with the DNR to support wildlife management initiatives that enhance lake recreation.
5. **Education/Communication/Involvement:** LWIA keeps homeowners informed about current issues, planned actions, and upcoming events through annual meetings, newsletters, our website, emails and Facebook.

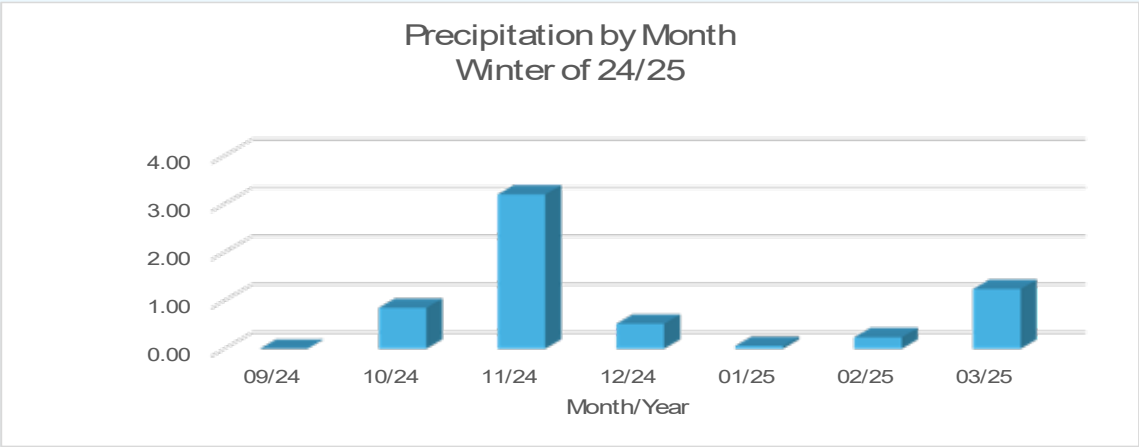
Your donations enable us to implement sustainable practices that protect, maintain, and improve the water quality of Lake Washington for present and future generations. Your 2025 Membership card is enclosed for you to mail to

Lake Washington Improvement Association
PO Box 68
Dassel, MN 55325

(or give to your Shoreline Captain)

Ron’s Winter Precipitation Readings (in inches)

Note: Snowfall amounts are first melted and then the resulting water is measured.



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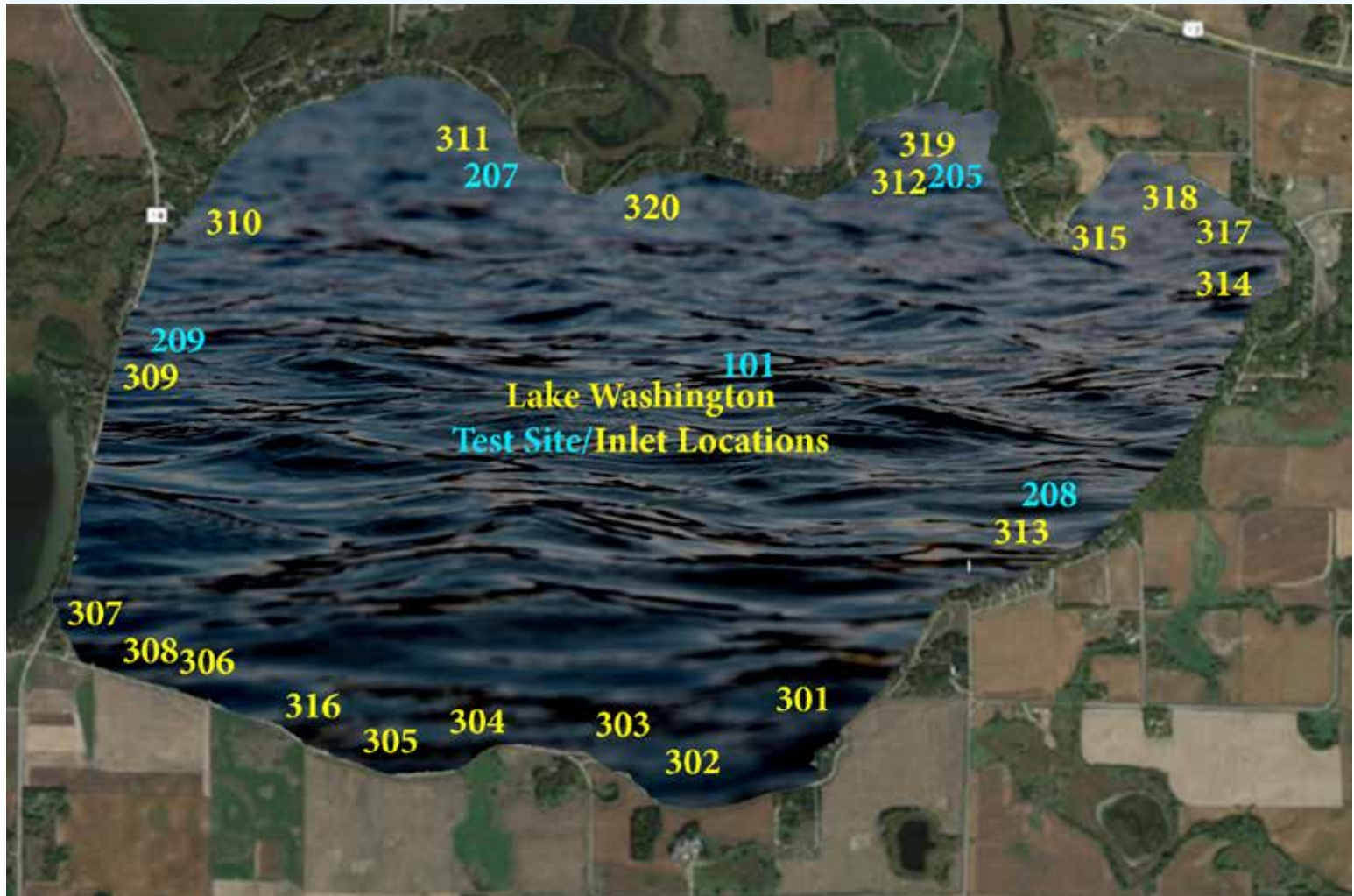
"They are consistently on time. They provide notice of when water is safe for various applications including watering the lawn and when it is safe for pets."

Water Quality

By Dave Rathe

Lake Water: As of this writing water is flowing over the dam, which means the lake level is about normal. According to the U.S. Drought Monitor (droughtmonitor.unl.edu), we are right on the edge of “abnormally dry to moderate drought” conditions. Sure could use some of those April showers.

At the time of the 2024 Fall Newsletter, analysis of the water had only been completed on 4 of the 5 lake water samples. The final 2024 results for samples taken September 16th were Chlorophyll-a at 16.9 µg/L and Total Phosphorus at 36.5 µg/L. Both results were higher than the average historical data for September, which is 12.9 µg/L for Chlorophyll- a and 29.8 µg/L for Total Phosphorus.



The plan for 2025 is to pull water samples from Site 101 five times throughout the summer. Samples will be analyzed by RMB labs, total cost this year is to be determined awaiting cost data from RMB. We also plan to take water clarity and water temperature twice a month at the other sites (101, 205, 207, 208, and 209).

Inlet Water: The plan this summer is to test water from some of the inlets coming into the lake after a significant amount of rain, up to 6 tests. Priority inlet sites for testing this summer are 302, 302 holding pond inlets, and 306 due to recent changes at these inlets. Samples will be evaluated for suspended solids and phosphorus. See inlet location map. At Site 309 Lake Stella inlet we will be also taking water flow volume data twice per month. This is a test we started three years ago. I had an error in my spreadsheet last fall. I have provided the corrected flowrate data here.

See Flow Volume Chart at bottom of next page ==>

Zebra Mussel Monitoring

By Mike Wosmek

This year I will be installing 11 new zebra mussel settlement samplers, working with the Minnesota Aquatic Invasive Species Research Center. They would like the samplers to be installed on May 26 and removed on September 14 (this coincides with the other lakes they are researching).

In general it is important we do not remove the samplers from the water. Unlike earlier detection studies, we do not want you to pull the samplers out of the water to check regularly. In fact it is best to leave the samplers undisturbed until removal in the fall.

What do we hope to learn from this project -----

- Establish baseline zebra mussel reproductive pressure data at the lake level.

- Develop protocols for a photo analysis method for sampler plates analysis that can be replicated.

- Identify potential directions for future study.

- Observe potential regional or statewide trends in water quality and climate in relation to variation in zebra mussel reproductive pressure.

- Establish a data repository that is accessible to researchers where projects could benefit from this historical data.

I will keep you informed on the updates.

Zebra Mussels vs Walleye/Perch Mercury Levels

By Dave Rathe

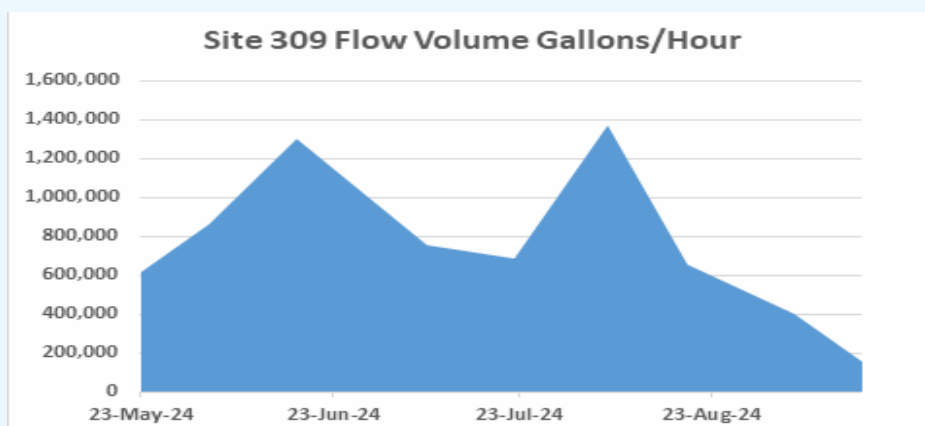
(Reference MAISRC article dated December 2024)

Yikes, zebra mussels are impacting Lake Washington again and in a bad way. A recently published study by Minnesota Aquatic Invasive Species Research Center (MAISRC) shows walleye and perch in lakes infested with zebra mussels have higher levels of mercury than lakes without zebra mussels. Walleyes on average were 72% higher in mercury concentration for invaded lakes vs zebra mussel free lakes. Perch were 157% higher.

For zebra mussel infected lakes mercury concentrations were greater than 0.22 ppm (parts per million) for mature walleye. Note: Minnesota Dept of Health recommends eating no more than 1 fish meal per month for children under 15 years old, women of childbearing age, and/or breastfeeding at this level of mercury concentration.

The research was conducted over a 3 year period looking at 21 Minnesota lakes, 12 with zebra mussels and 9 without zebra mussels. Lake Washington was one of the infected lakes studied. For mature walleye 14 inches in length or greater, mercury concentration in Lake Washington walleye was 0.28 ppm on the average. Adult perch were 0.11 ppm concentration of mercury for Lake Washington.

Zebra mussels appear to change the mercury accumulation in fish by changing the nearshore environment increasing mercury methylation and encouraging fish to feed nearshore more than in deeper waters due to the improved water clarity. For a detailed discussion see the article published on the MAISRC website "Increased mercury concentration in walleye and yellow perch in lakes invaded by zebra mussels". The chemistry discussion in the article is over my head, even if I used a 10 foot step ladder, it would still be over my head.



Watercraft Inspection

By Dan Komarek

Once again this spring we will be installing the “I-LIDS” system (which is easier to say than the actual name “Internet – Landing Installed Device Sensor”) at the Ellsworth landing on the south side of the lake. That’ll happen a week or two prior to the Fishing Opener on Saturday May 10 (and just so you don’t forget I’ll give you a friendly reminder → Mother’s Day is Sunday May 11).

The I-LIDS system is activated by boaters as they launch or land their boats, using both motion and magnetic sensors, which triggers an audio message reminding boaters to prevent the spread of aquatic invasive species (“AIS”). Each season, it provides this reminder to thousands of MN anglers and pleasure boaters.

We continue to provide this service since the I-LIDS system improves boater compliance with MN DNR rules regarding boat decontamination prior to launching and prior to leaving the landing - particularly when there are no boat inspectors present at the landing. This is important since we do not yet know whether Meeker County or the MN DNR will be conducting boat inspections and decontamination monitoring this summer. Our experience – and best guess - is they will likely have inspectors only on the weekends to help boaters Clean, Drain, Dry boats internally and externally, and Dispose of any AIS.

While Lake Washington currently has three known aquatic invasive species (AIS): Curly-leaf Pondweed, Eurasian Watermilfoil, and Zebra Mussels, there are other AIS in Minnesota in lakes near Lake Washington - Spiny Waterfleas and Starry Stonewort – and with luck we may be able to avoid them for years to come.



When you are on the lake, if you suspect we have a new aquatic invasive plant or animal in Lake Washington, please consider doing the following:

- Note the exact location (GPS coordinates or point on a map, lake, county, nearest city, etc.).
- Take clear photos showing all parts of the plant/animal and another item showing scale or keep the specimen.
- If you happen to keep a specimen, place it in tightly sealed container with small amount of water. You may transport directly to a DNR office for identification.
- Contact eric.katzenmeyer@state.mn.us in the Hutchinson Area Fisheries Office.

Remember to Clean In and Clean Out when launching or loading all watercraft. Drain all water and dispose of unused bait. Also, Minnesota law requires docks and boat lifts to be out of the water for at least 21 days before putting them into another body of water.

If you want to know more about AIS, check out this page on the MN DNR website: <https://www.dnr.state.mn.us/invasives/ais/id.html>.

Finally, we also plan to provide a trashcan at Ellsworth landing again this summer. Please use the trash can and help us keep the landing clean.

Pat's Corner

By Pat Hanson

Spring is coming and I see my husband getting spring fever. So I was reading articles about spring time care. Dr. Eric North is an arborist with the Arbor Day Foundation. My other source is Jim Walla who had an article in the Willmar's West Central Tribune. His article was about pruning apple trees. The best time of year to prune is from March through early April. Folks, that's about now. The snow is presently gone from my front and back yard. He suggests maybe delaying til when the flowers bud and the leaves emerge. I used to have apple trees for over fifty years and now I watch my neighbor to the west work on their trees. Pruning helps thin out the canopy.

Dr. North suggests we water the ground before the leaves come out if it has been a dry winter. Inspect your tree for any damage from our four legged creatures. Because some trees are late "bloomers" wait before removing it. It might be live still. Dr. North tells us to put mulch around young trees. It is OK To put a ring of 2- 4 inches deep of mulch and 2 inches away from the trunk. This helps keep moisture and reduce weeds. Do you expect a late frost? It's still MARCH, PAT! It is OK. To cover a small tree or shrub with a light blanket. I have done this.

Thanks to all that have asked questions of me on our website. I try to respond and seek a board member that can respond to you. I have had some new members that have asked questions. We try to put out three times a year a Lake Washington Association Newsletter. We hope you read it. We offer a paper copy if requested.

I am the representative that tries to attend the Meeker County Association of Lakes board meetings four times a year. Sharon Daniels also attends when she is able. She is our Grant writer for our Lake Washington Association Newsletter. She has saved us thousands of dollars writing grants and documenting it properly. Thanks, Sharon for all your hard work.

I hope to see you all at our upcoming pork chop dinner. Stop at the table and say, "hi!"



The advertisement features a large photograph of a two-story blue house with a stone retaining wall in the foreground. The house is surrounded by lush green trees and a well-maintained lawn. The retaining wall is made of large, stacked stones and has several small, young trees planted in front of it. The sky is blue with some clouds. In the bottom left corner, there is a smaller photograph of a stone retaining wall next to a body of water, with a concrete walkway leading to it.

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Lake Washington Watershed

By Mike Wosmek

The Lake Washington Improvement Association Board of Directors includes thirteen members. The Board monitors the work load and allocate project assignments to various committees. These committees are made up of volunteering board members who offer their services to projects of which they have an interest. The committee in most cases choses a member they would like to have as the project leader. I am on the Watershed Committee, concerned with the quality of water entering the lake via various water inlets.

I would like to discuss our plans concerning two specific inlets over the past year. These inlets are labeled as 302 and 306 and have been passing a lot of dirt into the lake lately. If you wish to know where they are located please refer to the inlet map located on page 10.

The first thing we will do is to test the water coming out of these inlets, in cooperation with Meeker County Soil and Water. Together we will try to understand the problem and then make improvement as needed. Inlet 302 is just east of Ellsworth Landing. Working with Meeker County Soil and Water we will try to assess why dirt is entering the water.

I dug down by hand to the tile line reaching the inlet and found the leak.

I talked to the land owner and had the OK to fix the leak. I installed a soil tight split coupler to the tile line I also replaced the opening to the line entry point with three water quality surface units. This work was completed Dec 12, 2024.

This spring we will do more water testing to be sure no dirt is coming into the lake.

Inlet 306 comes from the holding pond on the southwest corner of the lake. This inlet was also releasing dirt into the lake.

A rock inlet which had been installed back in 2015 failed in 2023. So an open inlet was installed at that time. This open inlet would let dirt into the tile line, and then on into the holding pond. With a big rain (3 to 4 inches) the dirt would not settle into the holding pond, but would pass on through into the lake.

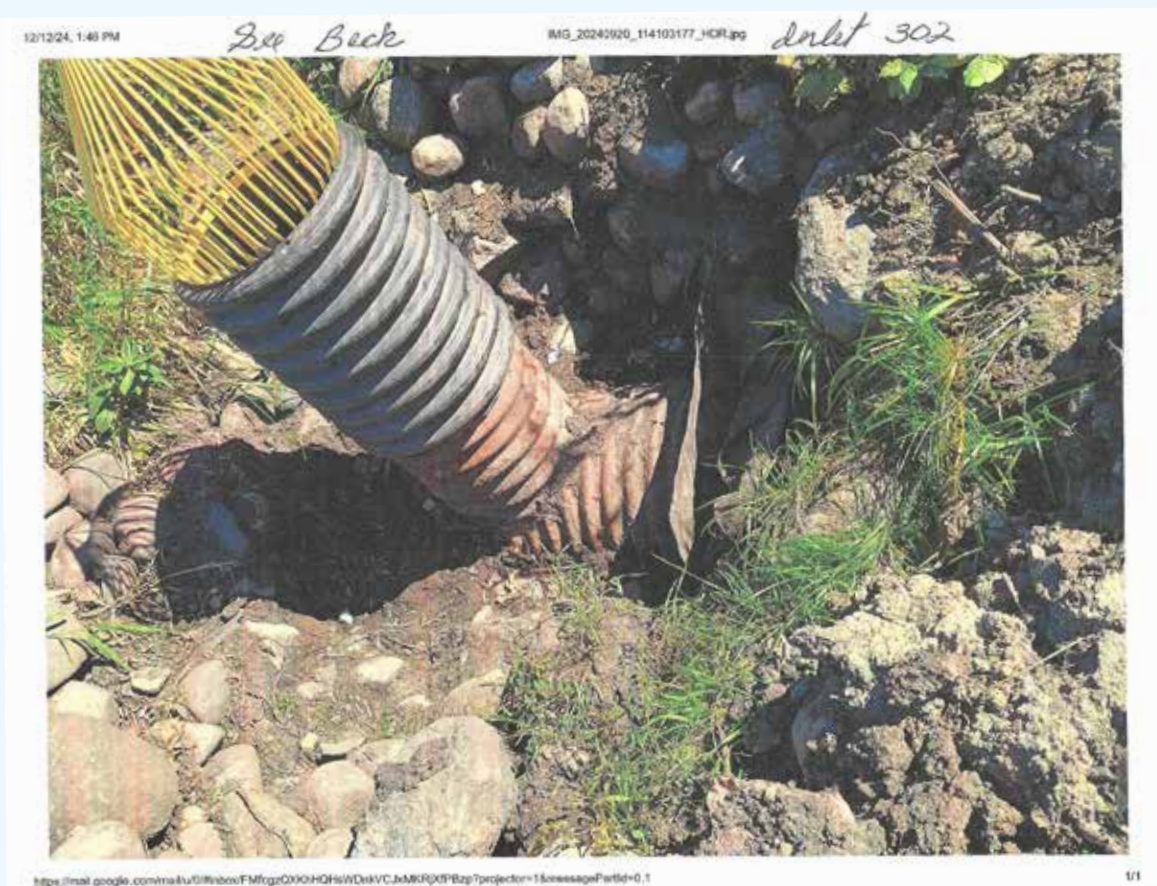
After testing the water I worked with Meeker County Soil and Water (and the land owner) to upgrade the intake line. I dug down to the tile line and installed a soil tight split doupler to the input line. I also replaced the open inlet with thru water quality surface inlets.

This spring we will do more water testing to be sure no more dirt is coming into the lake.

This is an example of actions that the Lake Washington Improvement Association takes to maintain the lake. Your membership dues that the Shoreline Captains collect are used to make improvements of the type described above. In conjunction with the actual work we do, we also actively solicit and obtain financial grants to help with expenses incurred by these projects.



Lake Washington Watershed (continued)



Lake Washington Watershed Inlets (continued)



Inlet 306

Rock inlet design Failed 8-1-23 " was installed 2015 "
Lake inlet 306

http://www.co.carver.mn.us/departments/LWS/docs/TIS_RI_TOUR.JPG

4/29/2015



Inlet 306
Installed 12" to 8" couplers
to stand pipe
Also installed cross and two
90° Elbows.

Lake Washington Watershed Inlets (continued)

12/24, 1:04 PM

IMG_20241022_12310630_HDR.jpg

inlet 306

I also added three water quality surface inlets.

I set the inlet intake height to match height ten feet out. This will stop the dirt from going into the tile line.

Completed 11-1-2024



SURFACE INLETS

6" diameter contains 54 individual wicks.



WATER QUALITY INLETS

Farmer-friendly surface inlet: flexible material reduces damage on impact!

Agri Drain's low-velocity Water Quality Inlets replace standard inlets in farm fields, ditches, dry dams, and terraces. They resist plugging and improve water quality by filtering debris before it enters the drainage system.

- Available in 4", 6", or 8" diameter in 18" or 36" heights.
- Available in green or yellow.
- 12"-tall mesh sock is installed at the base of the wick to provide additional filtration as soil settles after installation.
- 6"-diameter adapter provides a stable connection to Hickenbottom, Precision, or Quick Drain underground sections, and corrugated plastic tubing. Base will also snap into single-wall corrugated plastic tubing.

Each wick has .625" OD, .030" wall thickness with .070" slot openings. Material: HDPE



Size	Item#	Description
6"	WQI06ADP	6" Adapter, 16 1/2" Tall (7"ris" holes)
4"	WQI04G18	4" WQI, Green, 18" Tall
4"	WQI04Y18	4" WQI, Yellow, 18" Tall
6"	WQI06G18	6" WQI, Green, 18" Tall
6"	WQI06Y18	6" WQI, Yellow, 18" Tall
8"	WQI08G18	8" WQI, Green, 18" Tall
8"	WQI08Y18	8" WQI, Yellow, 18" Tall
4"	WQI04G36	4" WQI, Green, 36" Tall
4"	WQI04Y36	4" WQI, Yellow, 36" Tall
6"	WQI06G36	6" WQI, Green, 36" Tall
6"	WQI06Y36	6" WQI, Yellow, 36" Tall
8"	WQI08G36	8" WQI, Green, 36" Tall
8"	WQI08Y36	8" WQI, Yellow, 36" Tall



Last But Not Least

Social Committee

By Sandy Wosmek

Another New Year ----- Another New Lake Season. Many memories to be made and much fun is ahead. Hope all fared the winter well, so many illnesses and the cold temps and winds.

LWIA has started up with their meetings and making plans for the new year, For the Social Committee this is what's up ----

ANNUAL MEETING and PORK CHOP MEAL Saturday, May 3, 2025 at the Dassel Rod and Gun Club

Social Hour --- 5 p.m. (please bring your own refreshments)

Meal --- 6 p.m. FREE pork chop meal with all the fixings.

Program --- 7 p.m. Following the meal we will have a speaker, committee reports, any other business, and open discussion.

MEAT RAFFLE -- meat trays provided by Benny's in Hutchinson.

B & B Sports in Hutchinson is once again paying for the pork chops for us. PLEASE thank them when doing business with them.

POT LUCK Date to save --- Saturday, August 2, 2025 POT LUCK. More info in summer newsletter.

Hope to see many of you at the annual meeting on Saturday the 3rd. Have a great lake season.

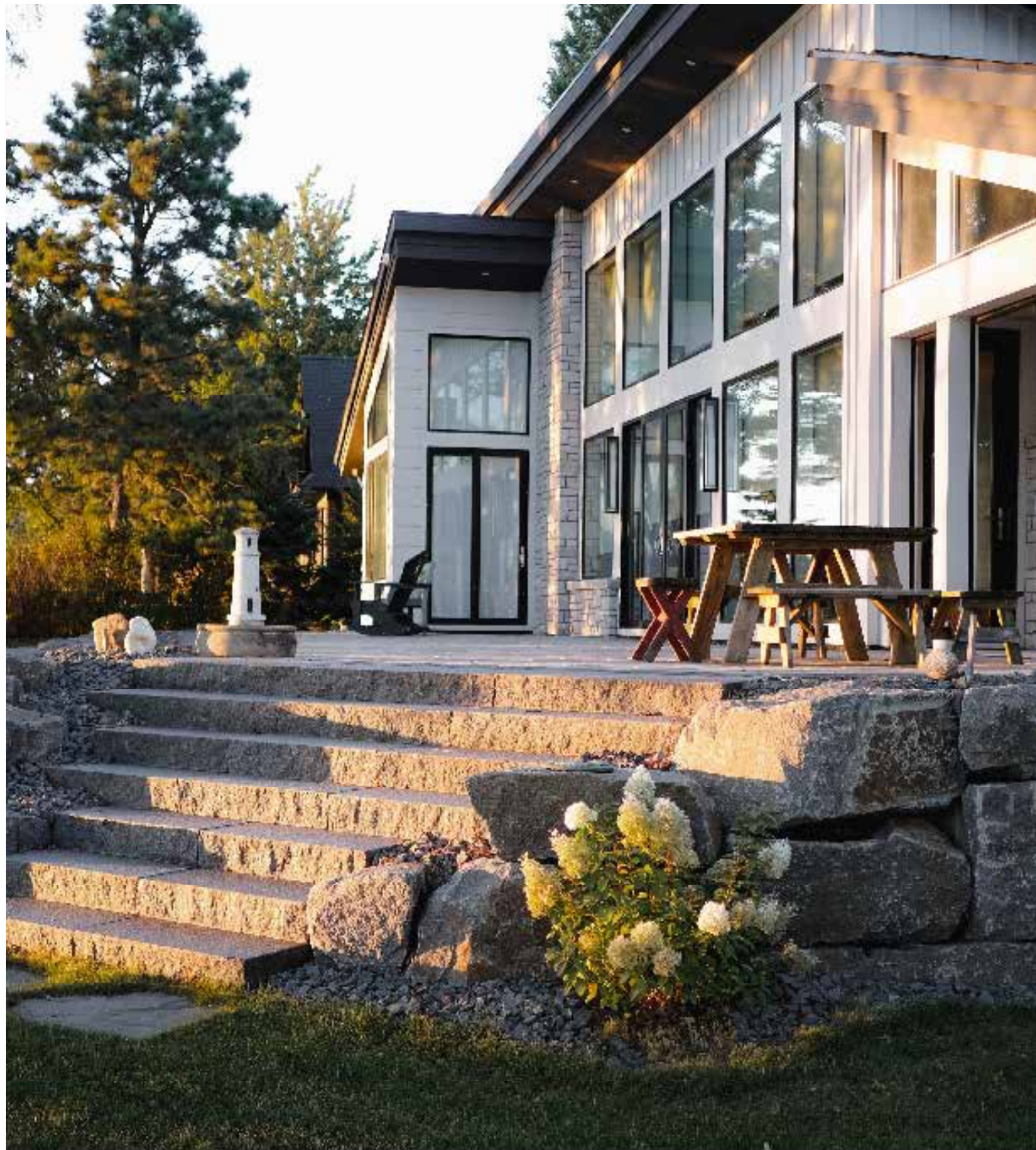
Financial Committee

By Lyle Walker, Treasurer

The current fiscal year ends April 30 and our annual financial review will be completed by Piehl, Hanson, Beckman, CPAs, during May. The Association begins the upcoming season in a strong financial position with total funds of \$140,400.

Please mail payments for membership renewals using the membership card and return envelope included in this newsletter. The Board thanks you for your continued support.





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