SPRING

From the Lake Shores

Connors Lake • Lake of the Pines
LAKE ASSOCIATION

WATERS | VOLUNTEERS | FISH | FORESTRY

"Preserving and protecting our lakes for today and for future generations."

a newsletter for the Lake Association Members • Volume 37 - May 2025

Words from the President

I hope everyone is doing well and looking forward to a great Summer! A lot of exciting stuff has been happening: The walking trail is done on Lake of the Pines, Connors Lake beach has new sand and rebuilt benches, the first 4th of July boat parade happened last year and plans are in the works for another one this year, UTV/ATV have had some work done on them, the DNR put walleyes into Lake of the Pines, a new growth of milfoil was found and treated on Connors Lake, and we have a new Property Supervisor! Whew…that was a lot and there is much more to come!!

The milfoil on Connors was discovered early, it was treated, and we have it under control. We only had to treat the milfoil by the boat landing and we were lucky to receive a grant to help offset the cost. In the future the plan is to evaluate both lakes sooner to make sure we can keep control of the milfoil. We need to be aware of things that could cause re-growth and that is the warmer summer water temperatures and low water levels.

We had a price increase for the first time in the history of the Lake Association. Raising dues is a difficult decision, but sometimes necessary. The cost of everything just keeps going up and it will continue to get harder to maintain the programs we are a part of and project on the Lakes. We are trying to build funds for the long term and for the future. We were so fortunate, with the challenging work of Cynthia and the board, to be awarded a grant to control the milfoil and cover the testing on the lakes. We dodged a bullet and if we would have had to finance the whole amount it would have put us in tough financial shape. We all know how the State of Wisconsin is cutting back on funding, so we are trying to keep financially ahead and continue to do all the things the Lake Association has always done.

Your board is made up of all volunteers and I cannot thank them enough for all the work and time that everyone puts in to make everything happen. We also cannot do it all by ourselves. We still need your help on upcoming projects and to keep the programs going. Make sure you read the Report from the North to keep you informed on events, projects, and where volunteers are needed.

If you have a moment, check out our Facebook page. We are now live and have over nine hundred followers. We will be posting area events and other valuable information on the site. We are still looking for a Vice President to join the board, so if you are interested let us know! We would love to have you!

In closing, it is always nice to talk to our members when I am out at one of the local businesses or when I am on the water. Have a great Summer and thank you for supporting the Lake Association.

Steven Lindahl

Steven Lindahl
President

FIREWORKS ARE BACK!

Yes, you read that correctly!! We have found a company out of Medford to put on the show! We were not able to get reservations on the 4th of July because he is booked solid, but we are on the waiting list for that date. We, as a Board, and the company who are doing the show, decided on Labor Day weekend. So, the date is Sunday, August 31, at sunset, on Connors Lake. We will be using the fireworks that we purchased 2 years ago for this year's fireworks.

- ***Date: August 31, 2025, at sunset.***
- ***Where: Connors Lake -They will be shot off on the Beam Family Property (The big A-frame) on the south side of the home.***

Boats out on the water are welcome or you can sit at the beach. You cannot watch from the Beam property due to safety concerns.

DNR and Elk

Matt Flunker is a communications specialist for the DNR's Wildlife Management program. Molly Meister is a publications supervisor in the DNR's Office of Communications.

It's the stuff of science fiction novels: tracking collars that transmit GPS signals indicating exact coordinates, implant transmitters with monitoring sensors, opening and closing corral gates via text message from miles away.

But these are exactly the types of things Christina Kizewski, Josh Spiegel and other DNR staff get to do on a regular basis.

Kizewski and Spiegel are DNR wildlife biologists specializing in elk. They're tasked with monitoring the species and helping with recovery of populations reintroduced to the state in the 1990s.

Once widespread in Wisconsin and across North America, elk were eliminated from the state in the 1880s due to unregulated hunting and habitat loss.

More than 130 years later, they once again roam Wisconsin's central and northern forest regions.

From an experimental population of 25 elk reintroduced by UW-Stevens Point in 1995 (with management transitioned to the DNR in 1999) and boosted by a second reintroduction effort started in 2015, the state's total elk population has now surpassed 450 animals.

Useful Ornaments
Successful elk management is a year-round undertaking, with much of the focus of biologists aimed at maintaining elk collars and information collected from collar location data. The thick, highvisibility band wraps around the lower portion of an elk's neck.

These collars adorn about 25% to 30% of Wisconsin's elk and disclose an animal's exact location at different times of day. Biologists use the information to analyze population demographics, habitat selection or use, and behavior within a herd or subgroup.

Today's elk GPS collars are a major upgrade from those even 10-12 years ago. With prior collars, biologists had to go out in the field routinely and triangulate a signal using radio frequencies, either by truck, plane or foot. It was a slow, expensive, labor intensive process, and the data collected (only during work hours) wasn't nearly as accurate or as detailed as the round-the-clock data biologists collect now.

"Modern collars give us individual point locations on elk throughout the day," said Spiegel, who manages elk in the Clam Lake elk zone of Ashland, Bayfield, Price, Rusk and Sawyer counties.

"That information represents home range size, mortality causes, lifespan data and habitat use at a very finite scale, rather than just guessing where they spend their time."

Bedtime Button-Pushing
The DNR and an elk advisory committee set collaring objectives each year. Efforts typically target elk subgroups without collared elk, collars with expiring batteries and cows expected to drop calves in the spring.

Wildlife staff find a suitable location to stage collaring work and attempt to lure elk to the spot. They observe these areas with remote cameras, and when elk start to frequent a specific spot, it's time to assemble the trap.

Think oversized horse corrals with 10-foot-tall panels that connect, allowing customization based on the location's needs. The most common assembly is a figure-eight pattern roughly 75 feet wide.
Cameras monitor the corral and show how many animals travel inside or outside. When elk enter the pen, biologists get a cell phone alert.

As the animals become comfortable with the enclosure, biologists can trigger the door to close when a target number of elk are inside. With the touch of a button, biologists can close the gate at any time from the comfort of their home or office.

Before cameras came into play, staff would have to sit in a blind or hunting stand near the pen, in all manner of weather, just hoping elk would come their way. Then they'd have to manually trigger the door from a short distance using a remote or a series of extension cords.

"Improvements in technology have allowed me to trigger the trap at 3 a.m. from the comfort of my bed, as opposed to requiring me to sit, on-site, for many hours in inclement winter weather," said Kizewski, who oversees the Black River range of elk in eastern Jackson County.

Ready To Relay
Once elk are corralled, the collaring team enters the pen and begins processing individual elk after the animals are chemically immobilized. This process allows staff to change or deploy collars, while other elk are held at the opposite compartment of the corral.

Trained biologists complete the marking process and monitor each elk's vital signs. Some staff apply collars and ear tags, while others take the animals' temperatures and ensure their heart and respiratory rates remain within a stable range.

In order to monitor reproductive success and calf recruitment, some adult cows may undergo an ultrasound to verify pregnancy and be fitted with a vaginal implant transmitter, a small device inserted after confirmation of pregnancy. The VIT senses internal body temperature and movement, and is monitored by the cow's collar.

When processing is complete, staff wake and monitor each elk until staff are confident in their recovery before releasing the group as a whole. The process usually takes less than an hour and results in elk that are ready to transmit critical collar data every 13 hours for about four years.

Births And Deaths
When an elk collar senses inactivity for four hours or more, it sends a mortality alert, prompting an investigation. Wildlife staff first assess the GPS data; if warranted, they head to the signaled location and search for the collar for site analysis.

In the case of a mortality, they catalog the cause of death, sex, age, location and any other relevant information.

A collar alert doesn't always indicate doom and gloom. In late spring, many collars show a change in activity during calving season, an exciting time that triggers a coordinated effort between biologists, partners and sometimes volunteers to search for newborn calves.

Using the collar locations and vaginal implant transmitters together helps biologists track elk birth events in real time.

When a cow goes into labor, it will often disassociate from the group, and the transmitter is expelled during the birthing process. The VIT senses a decrease in temperature as it is exposed to environmental conditions, and also picks up inactivity as it is no longer moving with the cow. Simultaneously, the mother elk's movement slows for a time, which the collar may show.

Those events trigger a birthing alert sent directly to the biologists' phone and email, and they're able to move quickly to the birth site.

"Finding a newborn calf used to take a crew of 15 to 20 people sweeping through the woods for hours or multiple days," Kizewski said. "Now, we get an immediate alert with an exact location, and we can respond a lot quicker. It also allows us to pare down our crew to just 3-5 people, which greatly reduces site disturbance."

Once located, the calf is measured, tagged and fitted with a collar of its own. It can look snug on the neck of a newborn, but the collars are comprised of elastic and engineered to expand as the animal grows. While collaring has been part of Wisconsin's elk management since those first 25 elk were introduced back in 1995, ongoing innovations are making it easier than ever to keep tabs on these majestic megafauna.

Newborn calf - collared, sampled and weighted.

Recent Elk Hunt History
In 2018, Wisconsin held its first modern-day elk hunt, with a 10-bull quota. More than 38,400 residents of Wisconsin applied for the handful of sought-after harvest authorizations awarded via drawing by the DNR. Additionally, almost 5,000 more entered a drawing from the Rocky Mountain Elk Foundation, which was allowed to raffle one Wisconsin elk tag each of the first five elk hunting seasons.

The 2018 hunt occurred only within the Clam Lake elk zone. Nine bull elk were harvested, including five by members of the Ojibwe Tribal Nations. Consistent with the Ojibwe Tribes' treaty-reserved rights, Tribes may declare up to half of each year's harvest quota in the Ceded Territory.

Elk harvests have continued every year since that first successful hunt, and enthusiasm remains high. More than 25,500 people applied for 2024's eight state harvest authorizations, which included an eight-bull quota for the Clam Lake zone (including Tribal quota) and a four-bull quota in the Black River zone, in its inaugural season of elk hunting.

The continued interest in elk hunting supports the expanding herds — $7 of each $10 application fee for the harvest authorization drawing is used directly for elk research, monitoring and management.

Learn More
For details on elk, including links to information about reintroduction efforts and hunting opportunities, visit the

ALL ABOUT OWLS

Owls are some of the most fascinating birds of the raptor world. They are also one of the hardest to spot for a couple reasons. Most owls are nocturnal hunters and are also masters at camouflage. These night hunters are designed for stealth, blending seamlessly into the trees as they remain still and silent waiting for the sun to set. While owls are known for their impressive 'hoots', their language consists of a range of calls, screeches, and whistles. The United States is home to 19 different species of owls and eleven of these species can be found in Wisconsin, making Wisconsin one of the most owl-filled states in the country. The owls found here vary greatly in size, shape, and way of life. The four most common owls in Wisconsin that are found year-round include the Northern Saw-whet, Eastern Screech, Barred, and Great Horned Owl. Other species that can be spotted are Barn Owls, Northern Hawk Owls, Great Gray Owls, Long and Short-Eared Owls, Boreal Owls, and Snowy Owls. Of these, the Snowy Owl is the bird you are most likely to see with their stark white plumage and yellow eyes.

Owl eyes are designed for hunting at night. Owl eyes are very large to take in more light. They are positioned forward, giving them binocular vision and depth perception. The tubular shape of their eyes allows for more rods which aids in night vision. The eyes of great horned owls - and all other raptors - are surrounded by bone, helping to protect the eye and hold it in place. To compensate for their eyes being fixed in place, they have extra vertebrae in their necks that allow them to rotate their head up to 270 degrees. To protect their eyes, owls are equipped with three eyelids. They have a normal upper and lower eyelid, the upper closing when the owl blinks, and the lower closing up when the owl is asleep. The third eyelid is called a nictitating membrane, and is a thin layer of tissue that closes diagonally across the eye, from the inside to the outside. This cleans and protects the surface of the eye.

Along with excellent eyesight, owls have very good hearing. The area on their face outlined in black feathers is called the facial disk. It acts much like a satellite dish, channeling sound waves. The small black feathers move to direct the sound to their ears. Owl ears are positioned asymmetrically on their head, allowing them to more accurately pinpoint the location of prey. Their ear openings are also different shapes. Because sound

waves reach each ear in a slightly different way, they are able to tell the direction and distance of prey through sound alone.

Once they have located their prey, they silently swoop in for the kill, using their talons to catch their prey. Their feathers are designed for silent flight. Their flight feathers are velvety soft so they rub together smoothly and the edge of the feathers are frayed to break up air flow. Other raptors such as hawks, eagles, and falcons, have much stiffer feathers that are smooth along the edge.

Another unique feature of many owls are the feather tufts on their heads, often mistaken as ears. These feather tufts are called plumicorns and while no-one knows for certain the purpose they serve, it is thought that they help with camouflage, may be used to communicate with other owls, and/or make them appear bigger to other animals.

Barred Owls - "Who cooks for you?"

Fun Facts:
Barred Owls:
*The only owls with brown eyes.
*Known for their distinctive call: "Who cooks for you? Who cooks for you all?"
*Historians believe that Harriet Tubman used the barred owl's call as a signal for people seeking freedom via the Underground Railroad.
*Barred owls will eat crustaceans and if they have a diet heavy on crustaceans, it will turn the underside of their flight feathers pink!

Great Horned Owls:
*One of the few known predators of skunks.
*Great Horned owls (and other owls) are zygodactyl, meaning that their feet have two talons facing forward and two facing backward. Their fourth talon can rotate and also rest in front to help in gripping and walking.
*Are the barred owl's biggest predator.

Eastern Screech Owls:
*There are two color morphs - red and gray. You are more likely to find gray morphs in Wisconsin.
*They have large clutches (babies) and make a great candidate for fostering orphaned babies (what's one more baby in the nest?)
*Despite their name, screech owls are known more for their "whinny" call than a screech.

Northern Saw-Whet Owl:
*The female Northern Saw-whet Owl does all of the incubation and brooding, while the male does the

hunting. When the youngest nestling is about 18 days old, the female leaves the nest to roost elsewhere. The male continues bringing food, which the older nestlings may help feed to their younger siblings.
*They will cache their food, catching 6 mice at a time and saving them for later. If frozen, they will sit on the mouse to thaw it out.
*Smallest owl found in Wisconsin.

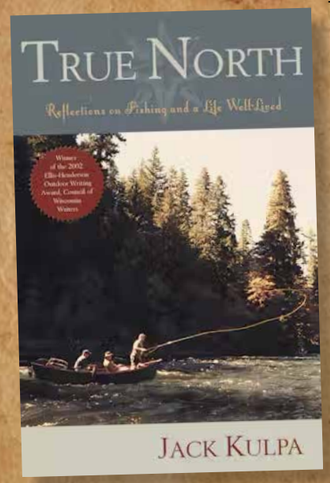
What can you do to help these owls remain in our world?
1. Habitat loss creates a decline in numbers of birds. Adding native plants and trees to your garden and yard is very beneficial to raptors. It creates habitat by providing cover, and also reduces the need for pesticides that could potentially contaminate the food chain, attracting native insects and reliable food sources. While raptors don't directly rely on plants for food, they may rely on other animals that do.

2. Consider putting up a nesting box. Eastern screech owls (and American Kestrels) are very adaptable to nesting boxes. Amazon offers a wide variety of affordable boxes or you could build your own.

3. Another simple way to help conserve raptors is to let them do what they're best at – hunting! They keep our rodent population down. Unfortunately, rodenticides and rat poisons are lethal and often don't work for 3-14 days. An infected rat could easily be eaten by a predator after it has consumed a poison. Owls frequently die after eating poisoned rats. Allowing these skilled hunters to manage pests for you is an easy way to participate in their conservation.

Good Read Recomendation!

In this poetic collection of outdoor essays, author Jack Kulpa brings the wonders of the wilderness to his readers and skillfully relates his passion for the solitary art of fishing. Whether used as a metaphor for the triumphs and tribulations of his life or only a medium for meditation and supreme enjoyment of the outdoors, Kulpa's rich passages on his favorite past time open a window to the heart of a fisherman. With beautiful prose True North explores the wonders of the north woods of Wisconsin with its magnificent lakes and rivers. As is appropriate for this thoughtful memoir, the chapters are organized by seasons, each with its own fishing trials and gifts. Kulpa's encounters with walleye, pike and trout, as well as his fellow fisherman provide a relaxing source of introspection and give readers a hankering for some wholesome soul searching in the north woods.



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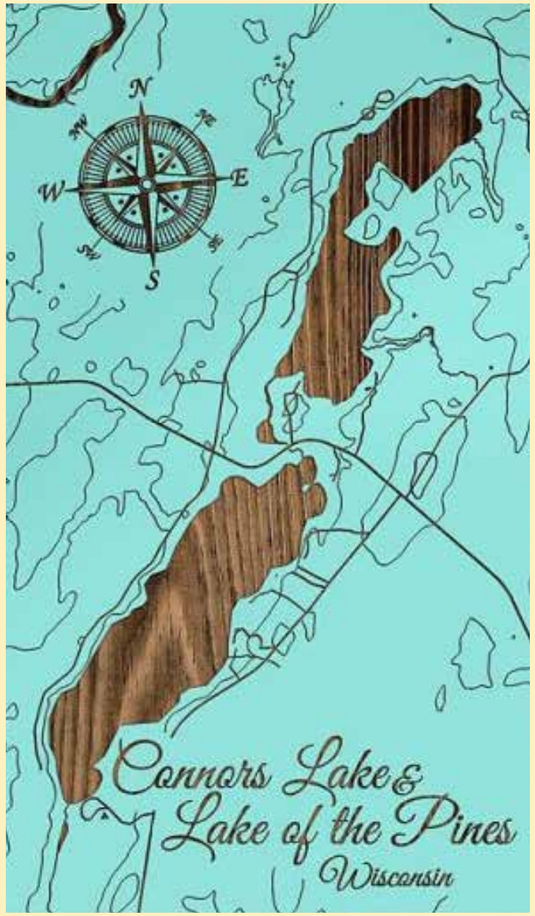
WISCONSIN CITIZENS LAKE MONITORING NETWORK (WCLMN)

The important work of monitoring the water of our two lakes could not be done without volunteers. There is always a need for more volunteers, especially on Lake of the Pines. For any new volunteers, materials and training are provided and you choose the dates to sample that are convenient for you.

The data we collect is very important in assessing the health of our lakes and guiding future management decisions. The data collected includes: Water clarity, temperature, dissolved oxygen (necessary for aquatic life), Chlorophyll (algae), and Phosphorus (acts as fertilizer for aquatic life).

If you are interested in reviewing past data, visit the WI DNR CLMN website:

https://dnr.wisconsin.gov/topic/lakes/clmn



Wyatt's Everything Business

When you need a guy to get something done, but not in mob fashion, Wyatt's Everything Business may be your answer. Created while working as a dishwasher and busser at The Flambeau Forest Inn at the age of twelve, Wyatt Vetter recognized that many of the customers had the same concern, finding someone willing to do simple odd jobs around their properties. Realizing that after spending their week working, living too far away, or spending time away, they didn't want to come to their vacation homes and spend more time mowing lawns, staining cabins, cleaning gutters, or simply having the peace of mind knowing there is someone to check on things.

Working at Flambeau Forest Inn on the weekends allowed Wyatt the opportunity to work during the week for himself providing the services his growing clientele was looking for. Working at age twelve; however, presented a unique challenge; how to get to work. At the onset, Wyatt's mother would drive him to the jobs which eventually generated enough income to allow Wyatt to purchase tools and a 4-wheeler, which he then used to transport himself to and from job sites. By age 16, and working full time for himself, he was now old enough to drive and had been thrifty enough to purchase a pickup and expand his radius to 20 miles from his home near the Price and Sawyer County boundaries on County Road W.

Throughout the years, Wyatt has taken on more responsibilities with the addition of more equipment. He purchased a compact tractor with implements for stump grinding, driveway work, grading, land clearing and tree removal. Additionally he has an Arctic roof steamer for the removal of ice dams. Wyatt has since graduated high school and is studying business administration with a double major in marketing and finance as a sophomore at UW Green Bay. He continues the challenging task of balancing paying for college and operating his business, which he quickly attributes his ability from the "truly amazing people I've met" learning about running a business, the importance of returning phone calls, scheduling, and tracking income and expenses.

For those looking for someone to do the simple jobs around their properties, consider Wyatt's Everything Business.

Walleyes for Tomorrow Update

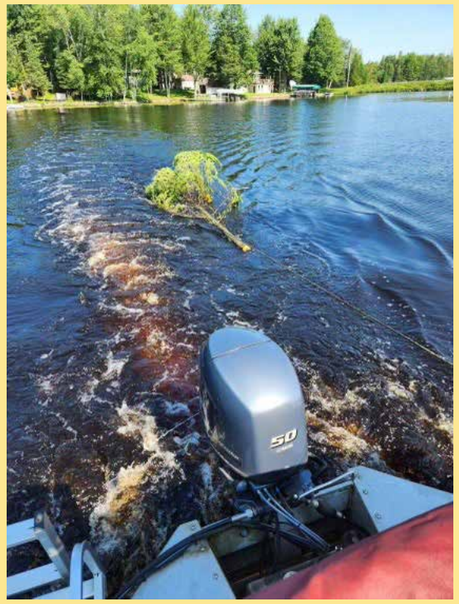
By Dave Bauer

I was asked a while ago to write something on our Mobile Hatcheries. Since I am very much a novice to the hatcheries it would be a very short article. I did think that an article on our local chapter would be very interesting. Well, I guess that would depend if you like catching walleyes. Our chapter is progressing into some very exciting times and I am expecting us to be getting some very good results.

Habitat

If you have been following Walleyes for Tomorrow (WFT) Price County Chapter, you may already know about our habitat projects. Habitat is the first and most crucial step in rehabbing walleye populations. Solberg and Connors Lake have put a lot of rock over walleye spawning beds in an effort to increase successfully hatched eggs. Very few studies have been done on this and what we have found out is that the size of the rock is up to debate. However, we do know that rock is better than (sand and muck). Everyone agrees that rock is the best for spawning.

Solberg Lake and Connors/ Lake of the Pines have also been doing deep tree drops. We found that deep tree drops have been more beneficial than fish sticks (tree drops that are attached to the shore). This is according to Greg Sass and the studies he conducts on how wood affects fish. Trees in deeper water create the perfect spawning habitat for perch. They spawn by laying a ribbon of eggs over structure; then the male passes over and fertilizes the eggs. Having the structure in deep water keeps the eggs away from predators. A volunteer on Connors Lake took a camera down to the trees when the perch were spawning, and you could see many ribbons of perch eggs (they look like decorated Christmas trees). It's been documented on other lakes that perch have been known to spawn as deep as 50 feet! You may be wondering why I am talking so much about perch when I am supposed to be talking about walleyes. Perch are very important to walleyes and vice versa. They supply each other with a good source of food. In northern Wisconsin perch are the feeder fish for many other species. Increasing perch populations equals a better habitat for walleyes. And who doesn't love catching perch? A simple rule of thumb to tell if you have enough perch in your lake is simply by catching large perch. This means that there is enough perch that they can reach a large size. If you do not have large perch, then you've got some work to do, like tree drops!



WFT is planning to do deep tree drops projects on as many lakes in our area as possible. The concept seems simple, but you need trees, volunteers, and boats to dump all the trees in the lakes. Think about that for just a bit before moving on. Are you willing to spend your weekends dumping trees in your lake and other lakes in the area? Are you willing to donate your boat to put trees in it and then dump the trees in the lake? Do you have access to hundreds if not thousands of trees that we can use for this project? Not sure what your answers are but for me that's a no! We have a solution though. In Fond du Lac (WFT headquarters) we have a pontoon boat that has been donated to our chapter. It is a bare bones boat with no decking or motor. The plan is to put decking on it and connect a Jon boat to the pontoon boat to move it around. We have a lot of Jon boats because we use them for other projects. Now we have a working platform to dump the trees. For labor, we can hire prisoners from the Flambeau Correctional Facility. I have worked with them in the past to rock part of Connors Creek. They did a great job. We have secured a source for obtaining the trees as well. The DNR will help us coordinate with the loggers to get tree tops. The plan here is the loggers do not use the tree tops but are asked to crush the tree tops so they are not sticking up. Instead, they can leave them for us or pile them up near the road where we can easily get them. Tree tops are easier to handle than a full tree. With all of this coming together we will be able to do deep wood drops in many lakes. One last thing we will still need are the Lake Associations' permissions or property owners' permissions to drop the trees.

Mobile Hatcheries

Walleyes For Tomorrow is most known for the mobile hatcheries, sometimes referred to as "Walleye Wagons". They are enclosed trailers that have everything you need to hatch walleye eggs. We place them on the shoreline of the lake you are gathering the eggs from. They then can be removed as soon as the fry are put in the lake. These hatcheries are very successful, proven to produce more fry than nature does. Not only are mobile hatcheries less expensive than stocking walleye, the fish are raised in their natural habitat which, some argue, increases their chances of survival.

The basic process of how they work is actually very simple. Fish are harvested while they are spawning with fyke nets. They are then taken to the hatchery where the eggs and milt are stripped from the fish. The two combine to fertilize the eggs. They are then clayed (placed in water with clay in it) to prevent the eggs from sticking together and dying. Then they are placed in the jars in the hatchery. Each jar has running water from the lake which gives the eggs the water, oxygen and proper temperature to stay alive and eventually hatch. After the fish hatches (which now it is referred to as fry) in the jar, a screen is removed from the jar to allow the fry into a trough. The trough goes out into barrels outside of the hatchery. The fry will go to the bottom of the barrel. It will stay there for a day or few days while it feeds

Eyed Walleye Eggs close to hathcing.

off its yolk sac and continues to form into a small fish. After this short time, it will start to swim around looking for food. At this time, they must be released into the lake to survive. The fry are then released in the middle of the lake where they can feed on zooplankton. This is a simple explanation of how the hatchery operates.

Walleye Frye Storage.

Exciting new information that has come out of a study on Shawano Lake. They gathered walleyes just after they spawned and put sensors on them to track their movements. One of the females summered near the dam on the flowage. Then during spring, she moved through Shawano Lake into Washington Lake and then to Loon Lake. With this discovery, we now know not only do some females spawn at different sites but this also allows fry to be released from Shawano Lake hatchery into those other two lakes. Before you could only release fry into that specific lake. What does this mean for our area? One, on Connors Lake we might be allowed to release fry in Lake of the Pines. Two, if we can get a hatchery on Phillips Chain of Lakes, one hatchery could be used to do the entire chain!

Our Chapter has a hatchery on Solberg Lake, and we should also have a hatchery on Connors Lake starting this spring. Both of these groups have been very dedicated to increasing the walleye population on their lake and are working to help other lakes. WFT does not operate without volunteers. On Solberg and Connors, volunteers have stepped up to do the work that needs to be done. I believe shortly they will be seeing the fruits of their labor. This chapter believes that if only one lake has good walleye fishing then everyone will fish on that lake. But if we can get all of the lakes with good walleye fishing then there will be plenty of good fishing for everyone.

Follow us on Facebook: Walleyes For Tomorrow Price County Area Chapter.

Rock drop on Connors Lake.

Connors Lake 4th of July Boat Parade '24

Big Bear Lodge hours:
4pm-9pm Thursday
11am-9pm Friday, Saturday, & Sunday.
Starting mid June open Monday at 4pm

Flambeau Forest Inn hours:
11:30am Wednesday through Sunday.
Winter hours Wednesday 4pm and Thursday through Sunday 11:30am

Starting May 1:	June/July/Aug:
Thurs 3-9	Wed Thur 3-9
Fri 3-9	Fri Sat noon-9
Sat noon-9	Sun noon-5
Sun noon-5	

Moxi

Please submit your pictures and/or short stories to the new addition of the Newsletter! "Memory Moments at the Lake" we would like this to be all about our members sharing a short story or picture of a fond memory that you participated in at the lake.
connorspineslakeassociation.org

"Preserving and protecting our lakes for today and for future generations."
Connor Lake | Lake of the Pines
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LAKE ASSOCIATION