

Spring 2022



The Lake Beauty Association is a non-profit organization dedicated to protecting, preserving and enhancing the quality of the environment and life experiences in and around our area.

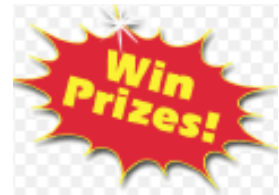
Be sure to visit our website at www.lakebeauty.org

Annual Meeting!

Don't miss the chance to hear what's happened around the lake this past year and meet our DNR and Soil and Water Township representatives. It's a perfect opportunity to bring up your thoughts and concerns, vote in new board members and socialize with neighbors.



August 13th, 9:00 am
Lake Beauty Bible Camp



Coffee and Doughnuts will be served. Prizes will be drawn for attendees!

Lake Beauty Ice Out

- 2022 April 29
- 2021 April 2
- 2020 April 8
- 2019 April 20
- 2018 May 4
- 2017 March 29
- 2016 March 22
- 2015 April 5
- 2014 April 24
- 2013 May 10
- 2012 March 20

ANNUAL FIREWORKS!

The Lake Beauty Bible Camp will be hosting their annual Fireworks on

Friday, July 1



With the recent passing of Brian Alnes, the fireworks will not be as extensive as in past years, but the Bible Camp will still be hosting them. If anyone would like to donate to the fireworks display, contact Joshua at joshuabcarlson@gmail.com

THANK YOU everyone at Bible Camp for making our July 4th weekend Special!

Who's Ready for Summer?

Troy and Kim Lynch were the first to have their dock in on ice out, April 29 and pontoon in on April 30th!



Join the Lake Beauty Book Club!



It's a great way to spend time with your neighbors. For more information, call Carol Jones at (320) 267-7857.

The Oldest Age-Validated Freshwater Fish Ever Discovered!



Alec Lackmann, then a North Dakota State University researcher, and some of his colleagues published a paper last year in an international nature research journal about this native Minnesota freshwater fish, the Bigmouth Buffalo. One of the fish that Lackmann's team took from Crystal Lake in Otter Tail County was verified to be 112 years old, making it the oldest age-validated freshwater fish ever discovered.

To determine their age, Lackmann and his fellow researchers took samples from the fishes' otoliths — ringed growths behind their brains, each with a different shape, that help the fish with hearing and balance.

"Otoliths are the only structures found in fish that never stop growing," Lackmann says.

Similar to the way tree rings grow, a new ring layer forms on the otolith each year, reflecting the slow-growth period of winter, which means they can be counted to determine the age of the fish.

"The most accurate way to age otolith-bearing fish species is by thin sectioning their otoliths," he says.

Lackmann and his research team found that the first 16 fish they collected from northwestern Minnesota waters were all over 80 years old. This was incredibly surprising, as this species was previously only thought to live 10-20 years, at most.

After collecting more than 200 fish from the Pelican River watershed from anglers, netting, and bowfishers, the

statistics were astounding: 85% of the fish they collected were more than 80 years old, with five being more than 100 years of age. The other 15% of fish in the study were about 35-45 years old — all very old fish.

Overall, Lackmann says, these findings suggested that in some areas Bigmouth Buffalo do not reproduce themselves so often, but instead live long enough for more favorable environmental conditions to arise, allowing boom periods of reproduction to take place.

Prior to Lackmann's study, the most thorough report on this species that had been done was a paper published in 1963.

"A lot has changed in fisheries since that time," he says. "Even so, I did not understand why this species continued to be neglected as a 'rough fish,' and erroneously called 'carp' (or alternatively, 'buffalo carp') in so much of the U.S.

"They are not carp," he says emphatically. "They may superficially resemble each other, but they are not part of the carp family and have many differences."

Bighead and Silver Carp, which both come from Asia, and the Common Carp,



This 100 year old male Bigmouth Buffalo has vivid age spots.

which is native to both Europe and Asia, are all invasive species in this region; the Bigmouth Buffalo, on the other hand, are native to North America, have ties to Native American culture, have been a valued food-fish for centuries, and have been a protected species in Canada since the 1980s, Lackmann says.

In addition, he adds, these buffalo fish compete directly against some of the worst invasive species found in Minnesota lakes and rivers, and their populations have been documented as declining in the northern extent of their native range — specifically, in Canada, North Dakota and Minnesota — since in the 1970s.

Lackmann thinks more could be done to preserve and protect this increasingly rare and underappreciated native species, especially in regions of their range where old-growth populations are evident.

"Since Bigmouth Buffalo are a native species of our region, they are essential to its ecological function, by definition," he says. "Bigmouth Buffalo are also economically valuable as a food-fish, being commercially harvested since the 1800s in parts of their range. They are also now a valued sport/game fish, being targeted by sport bow hunters in increasing numbers over the past decade. There are even anglers who fish specifically for Bigmouth Buffalo (as illustrated in the book, 'Fishing for Buffalo' by Rob Buffler and Tom Dickson, published in 1990)."

"In addition," he continues, "Bigmouth Buffalo are well-documented as one of the best natural counterparts in the fight against invasive Asian carp (specifically, the Bighead and Silver Carp varieties), as well as the Common Carp. We also recently found that Bigmouth Buffalo eat invasive zebra mussel larvae (also known as veligers)."



Nine different turtle species live in Minnesota, but the snapping turtle and painted turtle are the most common in northern Minnesota.

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources reports, "Fossil records show that turtles have been on our planet since the Triassic Period, over 220 million years ago. Although they have persisted through many tumultuous periods of Earth's history – from glaciations to continental shifts – they are now disappearing from the planet at an alarming rate: Over 45% of turtle species are identified as threatened or endangered worldwide."

In Minnesota, about 44% of turtle species are listed as threatened or "species of special concern."

The snapping turtle is Minnesota's largest turtle. As an adult, its upper shell (carapace) averages 8-14 inches in length, and its weight ranges from 10-35 lbs.

Snapping Turtles occur in virtually all aquatic habitats throughout the state, but prefer slow-moving, quiet waters with muddy bottoms and dense vegetation. They are common and often abundant in lakes, rivers, and marshes.

Their head is large, with large and powerful jaws, and their neck is long. The Snapping Turtle is usually docile in the water but can be aggressive when it is on land, often lunging forward and striking out to "snap" at its foe.

Painted turtles are medium-sized, oval turtles. The females grow to 10 inches in length, while the males only grow to 7 inches long.

The painted turtle's carapace ranges from black to dark olive green. The carapace is smooth and shiny. The plastron varies from red to orange with differing amounts of black patterning.

The other species in Minnesota are the false map turtle, spiny softshell turtle, wood turtle, Ouachita turtle, northern map turtle and Blanding's turtle.

Help turtles cross the road

The Minnesota Department of Natural Resources offers this advice:

- ▶ Leave them alone if they are not in danger. Turtles crossing roads in late-May and June are often moving to familiar nesting. They know where they are going.

- ▶ Pick up the turtle by the back of its shell, NOT by the tail. Picking up a turtle by the tail can damage their spinal cord.

- ▶ Snapping turtles can be moved with a snow shovel. Other options include picking them up by their hind legs or having them bite down on a stick and carefully dragging them to safety.

- ▶ Move the turtle in the direction it is heading. Do not relocate the turtle to a new area, even if the habitat seems unsuitable.



MOSQUITOS

- There are over 50 species of mosquito in Minnesota, and over 3,000 mosquito species worldwide.
- Mosquito eggs can survive for more than five years.
- One female mosquito can lay over 200 eggs at one time.
- Only female mosquitoes bite and take blood. Male mosquitoes feed only on plant nectar.
- Not all mosquito species bite people. Some prefer birds, horses or even frogs and turtles.
- Mosquitoes can fly about 1 to 1.5 miles per hour.
- Mosquitoes find hosts by sight, by infrared radiation and by chemicals.
- Mosquitoes are the primary food for many birds and bats. One bat can eat 200 mosquitoes in one night and birds eat hundreds of mosquitoes every day. Without these mosquito predators, we would really have a mosquito problem!

DOG TICKS AND DEER TICKS

- American dog and deer ticks are just two of 13 known tick species in Minnesota. Deer ticks are potential

carriers of Lyme disease, human anaplasmosis and babesiosis.

- Male American dog ticks feed briefly but do not become distended with blood. Once replete, female dog ticks detach from their host and drop into a leaf litter, where they can lay over 4,000 eggs before dying.
- Deer ticks, also known as black-legged ticks, live about two years. Adult females are the size of a sesame seed.
- Use tweezers to grasp an attached tick close to its mouth. Gently and slowly pull the tick straight outward. Wash the area and apply an antiseptic to the bite.
- Ticks must remain attached for one to two days to transmit Lyme disease bacteria.
- When hiking in wooded areas, wear light-colored clothing so ticks will be more visible. Use a repellent containing DEET or permethrin. After being outdoors, get out of your clothes immediately and do a complete body check.
- Lyme disease is named for Lyme, Conn., where scientists first discovered the tick-borne infection in 1975.



Common butterflies of Minnesota



Lakes Area Leisure—Back to Nature 2020-2021

10 fun firefly facts



1. They are beetles.

Fireflies are not flies, but nocturnal members of *Lampyridae* (which in Greek means "to shine"), a family of winged beetles. There are more than 2,000 species of fireflies, and only some have the ability to light up.

2. Fireflies are just one type of bioluminescent species.

Fireflies are probably one of the more popular of these species, but they're definitely not alone in their ability to light up. Most of their bioluminescent peers live in the ocean so people don't have as much contact with them. Their light is created by a chemical reaction during which oxygen combines with calcium, adenosine triphosphate and luciferin with the help of the enzyme luciferase. When they are larvae, fireflies use their bioluminescence to scare off predators.



3. Not all fireflies have the "fire."

Those who don't produce light are usually most active during the day, while fireflies that produce light are active at night.

4. Fireflies are energy efficient.

Firefly lights are the most efficient lights in the world. One-hundred percent of the energy created is emitted through the light. In comparison, an incandescent bulb emits 10 percent of its energy as light and a fluorescent bulb emits 90 percent of its energy through light. Fireflies' efficiency is partly due to luciferin's heat resistant properties.

5. Light shows are part of mating.

Most of the fireflies flying around are males looking for a mate. Each species has a specific light pattern that they use to communicate with each other. Once a female spots a male she likes, she will respond with the same light pattern. Usually females are perched on plants, waiting for a mate.

6. Not all firefly light looks the same.

Each species has their own specific color of light they



Lightning bugs in a jar—soft focus diffusion through glass, enhanced with Photoshop.

produce. Some glow blue or green, while others glow orange or yellow.

7. They taste disgusting.

Fireflies are poisonous to some animals. When fireflies are attacked, they shed drops of blood. The blood contains chemicals that create the bitter taste and poison. Most animals have learned this and avoid munching on fireflies.

8. Fireflies sometimes practice cannibalism.

When fireflies are still in the larvae stage, they snack on snails. Usually as they mature, they move away from meat. Scientists believe adult fireflies live off of nectar and pollen. But others, especially the *Photuris* fireflies, enjoy their own kind. *Photuris* females often eat males of other genera. They attract unsuspecting males by mimicking their light pattern.

9. They need your help.

There are several reasons why firefly populations are declining, including climate change, light pollution and habitat destruction. When firefly habitats are destroyed for roads or other construction, they don't migrate to a new spot, they simply disappear.

Keeping a firefly journal can help scientists learn more about fireflies. Go to the Museum of Science Firefly Watch website (legacy.mos.org/fireflywatch), which includes a virtual habitat and a link to share observations of fireflies with scientists.

10. Have a firefly party!

The best areas for firefly viewing are near lakes and damp wooded areas. June, July and early August are prime viewing times. Bring a flashlight and go out after dark to a selected location. Wait for 10 or 15 minutes and if no fireflies are seen, select a new location. Sometimes flashing a flashlight will help in getting fireflies to respond with flashes of their own.

This firefly information is courtesy of Ecowatch (www.ecowatch.com). Check it out for more firefly facts.

Wildflowers of Minnesota



Columbine



Purple Coneflower



Water Lily



Iris Versicolor



Nodding Trillium



Bracted Spiderwort



Downy Yellow Violet



Common Yarrow



Fireweed



Black Eye Susan

Dragonflies:

An aeronautical marvel

Male Autumn meadowhawk

According to the Minnesota Department of Natural Resources, dragonflies and their close relatives called damselflies are ancient insects and prehistoric reminders of the age of the dinosaurs.

Enormous dragonflies with a wingspread up to 30 inches across were part of the Paleozoic landscape about 300 million years ago.

Even with major changes in the landscape over millions of years, dragonflies have continued to adapt and are found worldwide. There are an estimated 5,500 to 6,500 dragonfly and damselfly species in the world. In Minnesota, there are about 140 total species.

Damselflies are generally smaller than dragonflies and have a more slender body. Their eyes are widely separated, and they hold their wings together above their body when at rest.

Dragonflies are an aeronautical marvel. They can hover, glide, and pursue prey species like mosquitoes at speeds up to 29 inches per second. They are an aggressive and voracious

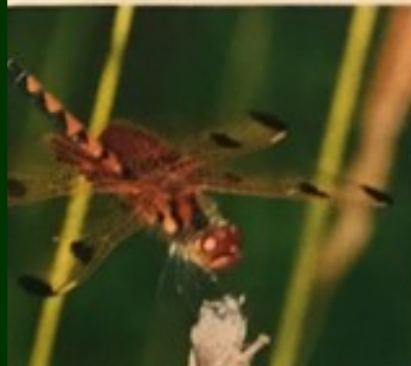
predator that eats midges, mosquitoes, butterflies, moths, and even smaller dragonflies and fish.

Although dragonflies are efficient predators, they also serve as prey for birds like purple martins, frogs and larger dragonflies. The nymphs are eaten by frogs, toads, newts and fish.

The largest species of dragonflies are the Lake Darner and Arrowhead Spike tail which average 3.1 inches long and the smallest dragonfly in the state is the Elfin Skimmer which is only .8 inches long.

Dragonflies and damselflies depend on abundant and diverse types of wetlands, rivers and lakes. Every species has special requirements related to water quality, aquatic vegetation, and natural shoreline vegetation where they may lay eggs, hunt, or rest. They serve as an important part of the food chain and comprise an important part of our natural biological diversity. There are about as many dragonflies and damselflies in Minnesota as there are butterflies, but butterflies are more well known.

Calico Pennant



American Emerald



Canada Darner



The Recent Passing of Our Neighbors & Friends.
You Are Missed & Fondly Remembered.



Ross S. Norgren, 68 year old resident of Long Prairie, MN passed away Tuesday, October 12, 2021 at Centracare Health in Long Prairie, MN.



Brian Jon Alnes
MARCH 25, 1968 – JANUARY 4, 2022

Brian Jon Alnes, passed away on Tuesday, January 4, 2022. He was 53 and serving as the Executive Director of Lake Beauty Bible Camp in Long Prairie, MN.



Todd J. Mastey, age 46, passed away peacefully at his home. March 2022.

Lake Beauty Word Find

A	T	N	C	D	O	I	T	U	I	O	C	S	H	L	N	B	Z	X	E	Y	I	P	O	A	D	E	H
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Lake Beauty Association

Ice Fishing

Pontoon

Fishing

Aquatic Invasive Species

Swimming

Speedboat

Life Jacket

Fishing Limits

Paddle Boat

Regulations

Canoe

Water Skiing

Cattails

Fireworks

Shoreline



Cook's Corner



Almost Homemade Mac & Cheese

One box of Food Club Mac & Cheese

2 cups uncooked extra macaroni

1 1/2 cup milk or 1/2 & 1/2 or combination of both

1/2 1# Velveeta

1 stick butter or 1/2 cup

Cook all macaroni and drain. Melt butter and add dry cheese. Mix Velveeta and milk. Melt altogether over low heat. Add salt, pepper and macaroni. Put in lightly greased 9X13 pan. Bake at 350 for 15-20 minutes. Kids love this. *Dianne Krousey*



Margarita Made With Beer

- One 12 ounce can frozen limeade
 - 1 bottle of Corona regular or lite beer
 - 1 can regular or diet 7 Up
 - Add 1/4 of the limeade can with Triple Sec
- Mix together in a large pitcher. Add ice.

Dianne Krousey



After a day of fishing, a crispy coated walleye fillet garnished with broccoli or served with a fresh salad makes a satisfying meal.

Crisp Coated Walleye

2 cups ice water	1/4 cup grated parmesan cheese
Juice of 1/2 lemon	2 eggs, slightly beaten
1/2 tsp. salt	1/3 to 1/2 cup salad oil
1 lb. walleye or northern fish	
1/2 cup cornflake crumbs	

In a shallow dish, combine water, lemon juice and salt. Add fillets and let stand 5 minutes. Drain and pat dry. Combine crumbs and cheese. Dip fillets into eggs then into crumb mixture. Repeat and let stand a few minutes for coating to set. Saute fillets in oil 3-4 minutes on each side or until slightly browned and fish flakes easily with a fork. Garnish with lemon wedges and parsley

Cook's Corner

Stuffed Morels

1 lb. fresh morel mushrooms 7 ounces parmesan cheese
4 oz. butter 2 Tbsp. minced parsley
2 cups white bread crumbs Salt and pepper

Clean morels. Remove stems of large morels and chop with small morels to make 5 ounces.

Melt 3 ounces of butter. Stir in chopped morels, bread crumbs and 5 ounces cheese. Mix and add parsley, salt and pepper to taste. Stuff large morels.

Stand stuffed morels upright in small glass pots or glasses, sprinkle with remaining cheese and dot with butter. Cover each with foil. Stand the glasses in a roasting pan with boiling water in the bottom. Bake at 350 degrees for 1 hour.



Lakes Area Leisure—Back to Nature 2020-2021

7 scrumptious s'more recipes

Nothing says "Northwoods dessert" like a s'more eaten around the campfire. No dishes are required, although paper plates to set up the graham crackers topped with chocolate are a nice addition.

A wide variety of s'mores can be created by varying the type of cracker, chocolate and filling. Here are seven scrumptious combinations to get started, but many more can be created. Some stores now carry flavored marshmallows as well.

Graham crackers can also be replaced with Oreos, rice krispie bars or even crisped waffles to create even more variations.

Marshmallows are best roasted over the fire's embers on a long roasting fork. Turn the roasting fork throughout the roasting process until the marshmallow is puffy and golden brown. Break graham crackers into squares. Put the marshmallow on top of chocolate between two squares and enjoy!

It is also helpful to keep a container of wet wipes nearby for sticky fingers.

Classic S'more

Fill a plain graham cracker with squares of milk or dark chocolate to cover surface.

Salted Caramel and Bacon

Fill a plain graham cracker with a square chocolate caramel and slice of cooked bacon.

Cinnamon Snickers

Slice a mint Snicker bar lengthwise and place on half of a



cinnamon graham cracker.

Peanut Butter Cup

Fill a plain graham cracker with a medium peanut butter cup.

Fluffernutter

Spread peanut butter on one square of a chocolate graham cracker.

Strawberry Nutella

Spread Nutella on one square and top with thinly sliced strawberries.

Grasshopper

Use a chocolate graham cracker and top with a flat square chocolate mint.

Lakes Area Leisure—Back to Nature 2020-2021

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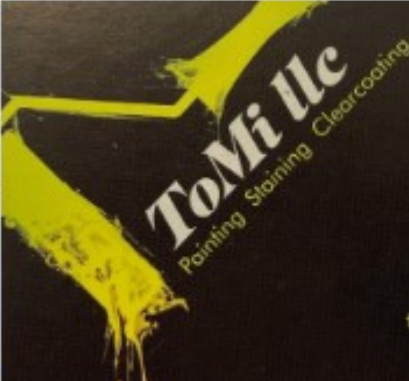
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Lake Beauty Word Find

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B	E	M	M	F	T	Y	E	U	F	C	B	S	C	R	K	B	N	D	C	E	H	B	A	C	B	G	Y
K	D	H	M	D	C	T	H	C	D	A	H	E	I	H	Y	B	O	G	A	B	A	Y	J	A	I	L	
A	B	M	I	C	I	T	H	B	F	T	I	I	C	F	N	K	G	C	S	F	D	E	A	K	I	S	I
M	O	P	W	E	T	S	G	X	C	A	T	N	N	M	T	G	I	K	K	J	G	S	K	M	A	T	L
D	A	T	S	S	J	U	I	T	H	G	O	G	T	S	F	G	T	X	P	L	Y	T	H	A	I	G	D
G	T	R	C	F	Y	T	K	M	S	N	O	I	T	A	L	U	G	E	R	P	U	Y	M	N	L	Y	Z

Lake Beauty Association	Ice Fishing	Pontoon	Fishing
Aquatic Invasive Species	Swimming	Speedboat	Life Jacket
Fishing Limits	Paddle Boat	Regulations	Canoe
Water Skiing	Cattails	Fireworks	Shoreline

Consider Becoming an Member Today!

Members are the most important part of any Association. Your support of the Lake Beauty Association is appreciated! By attending meetings, volunteering and participating in activities, we build a strong community on and around the lake.

Your membership helps support:

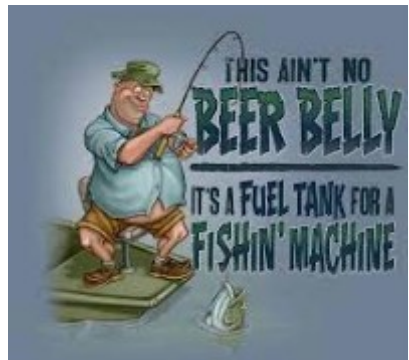
- Monitoring the condition of the lake
- Developing lake management plans
- Improving the health of the lake and protecting it from users' impact
- Educating and informing property owners about issues that affect the quality of life on and surrounding the lake, such as Aquatic Invasive Species (AIS) prevention, boat safety, littering, township funding for sewer upgrades, ice safety, and shoreline erosion management
- Serving as an organized voice with township and county governments
- Continuing to work with the DNR on problems like litter, pollution, wildlife management, fish limits, boat safety, etc.
- Connecting with neighbors
- Keeping our lake one of the cleanest in northern Minnesota and free of AIS
- Creating lifelong memories for your children and grandchildren

How to join....

To become a member, send your \$35 check (payable to the Lake Beauty Association), along with your name, phone and email to:

Dianne Krousey
26024 Iris Trail
Long Prairie, MN 56347

As a benefit of your membership, you will receive a gift and yard sign that states you're a supporting member of the Lake Beauty Association.



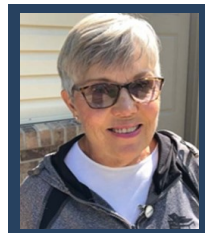
Lake Beauty Association Officers Board Members



Kathy Beckman
President



Jim Lundquist
Vice President



Dianne Krousey
Secretary/Treasurer

Nancy Schlee

Mary Stocco