

**SPRING LSIA General Meeting & Social**  
**Thursday, April 24th at 7:00 PM**  
**Mark your calendar!**

Time to get together with fellow lake area residents and start planning for 2003!! The Spring LSIA meeting is held at Independence City Hall on County Rd 90, just north of Highway 12. Topics include:

- Elections for the 2003 Board of Director candidates
- Updates on the public hearings regarding the proposed restoration of the Lake Sarah Outlet
- 2003 LSIA Budget approval

Coffee and cookies will be provided after the meeting. Come to socialize and to find out more about the Lake Sarah Improvement Association!

**2003 LSIA Calendar**

<b>2003 LSIA Calendar</b>	
• 2003 LSIA Board Elections	04/24/03
• 6 <sup>th</sup> Annual July 4 <sup>th</sup> Boat Parade	07/04/03
• Summer General Meeting	07/24/03
• 13 <sup>th</sup> Annual LSIA Picnic	07/27/03
• Fall General Meeting	10/23/03

**LSIA Board Elections**

Election of the following LSIA Board of Director candidates will be held at the Spring General meeting on April 24, 2003.

<b>Board Position</b>	<b>Candidate</b>	<b>Term</b>
<b>President</b>	<b>Harold Burrows</b>	<b>4/03 - 4/04</b>
<b>Vice President</b>	<b>Jerry Wise</b>	<b>4/03 - 4/05</b>
<b>Treasurer</b>	<b>Kevin Ward</b>	<b>4/03 - 4/05</b>
<b>Government Liaison</b>	<b>Dolores Ullstrom</b>	<b>4/03 - 4/05</b>
<b>DNR Liaison</b>	<b>Ron Jorgenson</b>	<b>4/03 - 4/05</b>
<b>Safety and Navigation</b>	<b>Steve Riley</b>	<b>4/03 - 4/05</b>

Note: The current bylaw requires that the President and Vice President terms be staggered, with the President being elected in an even year and the Vice-President being elected in an odd year. To get the terms in line with the bylaw, the President's term will only be a one-year term elected in April 2003 and ending in April 2004.

**Ice Cleanup**

*from the Lake Sarah website ([www.lakesarah.com](http://www.lakesarah.com))*

The Ice Cleanup Event was held on Saturday, March 1st. The volunteers had unusually nice weather and the project went smoothly. Thanks to all who helped out - throughout the morning I counted at least 18 volunteers! One fishing house base was frozen well into the ice near the landing and will need to be dealt with once the spring melt gets going. Overall, less trash was found than in past years, Thank you to the ice fishermen who seem to be taking much better care to pick up their trash!

**Membership Update**

*By Robbie Douglas, Membership Director*

Welcome spring and all new LSIA members who have recently paid their 2003 membership dues. Thank you to all our neighbors, who continue to show their support to the association. Membership and trash information was mailed out February 1st and if you have not responded please do so. Membership fees are \$35.00 and you must be a paid member of the association to participate in any association voting. If you need any information regarding membership or trash, please call Robbie Douglas at 763-479-2367. Again, thank you to all who have shown their support through dues, donations and willingness to volunteer their time.

## Lake Sarah 2003 Directory

By Robbie Douglas, Membership Director

The Lake Sarah Directory will be distributed in April to residents living around Lake Sarah. This year, the association waited to receive new neighbor information or changed information from the membership letter so the directory would be as current as possible before distribution. Please notify Robbie Douglas at 763-479-2367 if you have corrections or changes to any information in the Directory.

## Treasurer's Report

By Kevin Ward, Treasurer

Through December 31, 2002, LSIA expenditures were \$9,997.33 versus our total 2002 budget for expenditures of \$13,465.00. The majority of our reduced expenses were a result of the postponement of our next Pond Retention Project and the DNR's rejection of LSIA's Milfoil Treatment Plan for Lake Sarah in 2002. These two projects represent a \$7,500 reduction of LSIA's planned 2002 expenditures. Both of these projects will be carried forward in our budget plan for 2003 as potential expenditures.

However, we did incur non-budgeted expenditures totaling \$5,452.75 to complete the land survey on the Lake Sarah Outlet Project. Proceeds from one of LSIA's Bank CD's were utilized to partially fund this outlet survey. Budgeted LSIA expenditures for 2003 are planned at \$11,500.00.

Receipts for the full YTD totaled only \$6,006.08 versus our total 2002 budgeted revenue of \$7,856.00. The majority of this shortfall is due to the elimination of a \$1,356 grant expected from the DNR for LSIA's Milfoil Treatment. In addition, voluntary donations are down about 60% from previous years. LSIA's cash on hand through 12/31/02 is \$4,895.42 plus one CD at Loretto State Bank. Budgeted LSIA receipts for 2003 are planned at \$7,644.00.

A detailed Treasurer Report for the year 2002 plus our planned budget for year 2003 will be available at our next General Meeting on April 24, 2003.

## Shoreland Best Management Practices

Summarized from the University of Minnesota Extension Service website (<http://www.extension.umn.edu>)

### Boating and Fishing

- Avoid spilling gas, oil, paint, varnish, or stripper in the water; fuel the boat on the trailer whenever possible.
- Adjust your speed to reduce the wake and consequent wave action that can damage the shoreline; observe surface water use guidelines, including "no-wake" and low speed zones.
- Fish responsibly; it is illegal to deposit fish entrails or parts into public waters or onto lake or stream shores.
- Properly store and dispose of all wastewater when boating or fishing; human waste from several icehouses can have a significant impact on the water quality.

### Prevent Spread of Exotics

- Learn to identify exotic species such as Zebra Mussel, Eurasian Water Milfoil, or Purple Loosestrife.
- Always drain live wells, bilge water, and transom wells before leaving a boat landing.
- Never dip bait buckets into a lake when they contain water from another lake.
- Wash boat, tackle, downriggers, and trailer with hot water between uses on different water bodies. Inspect boats and trailers to avoid moving non-native plants or animals from one water body to another.

### Septic System

- Have your septic system checked annually and pump the tank as needed.

### Landscapes

- Maintain or establish a shoreland buffer or filter strip of grass, trees, and shrubs along lakes and streams to trap sediment and pollutants.
- Prevent or reduce erosion by maintaining native vegetation or dense turf.
- Carefully plan new roads and accesses; install "water bars" to slow runoff along roads and paths.

### Lawns, and Gardens

- Use a fertilizer that doesn't contain phosphorus. The numbers on a fertilizer bag show the percent nutrients (nitrogen, phosphorus, potash) in the formulation. The middle number is the percent of phosphorus, by weight, in the bag (e.g., 27- 3-3). Zero phosphorus fertilizers are available from many local stores. Phosphorus and nitrates from fertilizer, manure, and pet waste cause too much plant and algae growth. Water choked with weeds becomes cloudy, smelly, and low in life giving oxygen.
- Be careful when applying fertilizer. When using a broadcast spreader, take care that fertilizer is not applied too close to or directly into the water.
- Keep compost piles and animal manure as far from the shore as possible. Place them in a location where runoff from the piles will not flow into the water. This greater distance will also help prevent nutrients from percolating into the soil, then into lakes or streams.

- Yard waste, including leaves, grass clippings, fruit and vegetable wastes, and woody materials, should never be allowed to enter the water. Never burn yard waste along the shore. These materials contain phosphorus and may contribute to degradation of surface water quality.
- When using pesticides or chemicals, read the label carefully. Some can be harmful to aquatic life and contain warnings about application near lakes and streams.
- Don't feed wildlife near the shore. Waste produced by wildlife, especially ducks, geese, and swans, can be a significant source of nutrients to the water. Feeding wildlife adds to the problem.

## No Wake Ordinance – Reminder

*By Cheryl Wise, Secretary*

During periods of unusually high water, all watercraft and aircraft operating on Lake Sarah will be required to observe minimum wake rules over the entire lake. The ordinance becomes effective when the water level exceeds the 100-year flood level of 981.10 feet above sea level at the MNDNR gauge for a period of three consecutive days. The ordinance will remain in effect until the water level recedes below the 981.10 threshold. The Hennepin County Sheriff / Water Patrol will provide enforcement of the ordinance.

Notice of the All-Lake No-Wake event will be posted on the LSIA website at [www.lakesarah.com](http://www.lakesarah.com), will be published in the local newspaper, and will be posted at the public landing.

## Phosphorous-free Fertilizer

*By Cheryl Wise, Secretary*

### The Lake Sarah Improvement Association encourages all lakeshore owners to use *phosphorus-free* fertilizer for their lawns.

Effective in 2004, Minnesota legislation requires the use of 0% phosphate lawn fertilizer in the seven county metro area and 3% phosphate or less lawn fertilizer in Greater Minnesota (with exceptions for new lawns or when a soil test shows need). The restrictions don't apply to garden or flower fertilizers.

#### Why phosphorus-free fertilizer?

Phosphorus harms the water quality by promoting the growth of algae and weeds in our lakes, streams, and wetlands. The algae blocks sunlight from getting to the other plants in the water and upsets the ecosystem of our lakes, thereby degrading the water quality of our lakes. Lawn fertilizer is one of the major sources of phosphorus that is polluting our water resources. Excess phosphorus from fertilizer is washed away from lawns by rainwater run-off and carried directly into local lakes and streams by the storm sewer system.

Studies have shown that the application of additional phosphorus to lawns is unnecessary since most soils in this part of the metropolitan area have an abundant natural supply of phosphorus.

Pollution prevention is the most effective way to guard local water resources against excessive phosphorus in the run-off. By restricting the use of all fertilizers with phosphorus, we can eliminate one of the major sources of phosphorus pollution.

#### Look for the zero in the middle

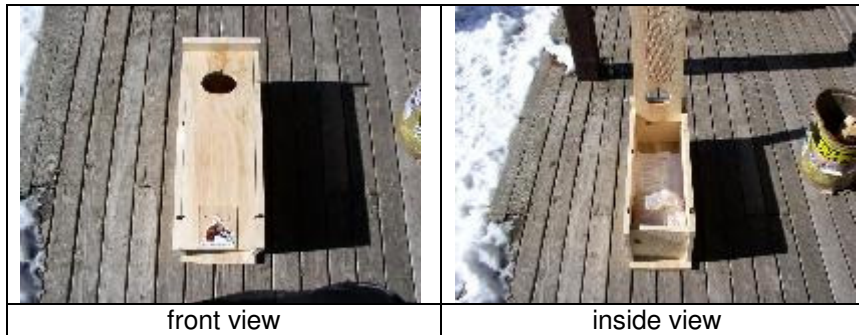
Most homeowners use blended fertilizers that contain a specified percentage of nitrogen, phosphorus (or phosphates), and potassium (or potash). To determine the percentage of each nutrient, look on the fertilizer label for three large numbers. The first number is always the percentage by weight of nitrogen, the second number is phosphorus, and the third number is potassium. For example, 24-3-8 fertilizer contains 24 percent nitrogen, 3 percent phosphorus, and 8 percent potash. Phosphorus-free fertilizers will have a zero as the middle number such as 20-0-10.

Phosphorus-free Fertilizer Store Listing		
<b>Dundee Nursery</b>	16800 Highway 55 Plymouth, MN 55446	(763) 559-4004
<b>Hamel Building Center</b>	18710 Highway 55 Plymouth, MN 55446	(763) 478-6601
<b>Home Depot</b>	1705 Annapolis Lane North Plymouth, MN 55441	(763) 509-9590
<b>Hennepin Co-op</b>	5135 Oak Street Maple Plain, MN 55359	(763) 479-2123

There may be additional vendors nearby who also carry phosphorus-free fertilizer. This listing is not intended to be a recommendation of these businesses or their products.

## Wood Duck House Sale Fundraiser

from the Lake Sarah website ([www.lakesarah.com](http://www.lakesarah.com))



Scott Walsh and his Delta Waterfowl group have built 300 wood duck houses that they would like to sell to anyone that would be interested in enjoying the pleasure of helping raise a wild wood duck family. Delta will use the money raised to help pay for future projects (such as mallard nesting structures and nesting enhancement projects) as well as providing money to students and researchers that study a variety of waterfowl issues. Since Scott lives on Lake Sarah and enjoys watching the variety of waterfowl we have in our area, he thought our visitors and residents may have an interest in these duck houses. Delta is selling the wood duck houses for \$26 (\$3 of which will be donated to LSIA). The houses come with enough bedding for 1 season, are fully assembled, and come with instructions for putting them up.

**The wood duck houses can be purchased from Scott Walsh, 6395 North Shore Drive. Call Scott at 763-477-6600 or email him at [Scotwalsh@aol.com](mailto:Scotwalsh@aol.com).**

The houses are nicely constructed from a time-tested design with a front opening feature for easy cleanout and maintenance. These houses will provide many years of enjoyment for both the ducks and those observing their nesting habits. Nest boxes should be placed 10-12 feet above the ground. Any tree, treated pole or post will make a good choice for mounting. A predator guard made of aluminum flashing can be placed below the box. Wood Ducks are not territorial; so more than one Wood Duck nest box may be placed on a single post or tree. Most experts recommend mounting duck houses facing away from the prevailing winds, many prefer east facing locations which are better lit in early morning hours when hens are out searching for nesting sites. Houses should be cleaned and checked annually in early spring.

## Lake Sarah History

By Dolores Ullstrom

We mourn Richard Klaers' death. How fortunate I feel to have been able to share time and laughter with Richard and Eileen as I gathered information on the Klaers' family history. On March 5th, Richard passed away. We send our sympathies to Eileen and family for the loss of their dear and gentle Richard. May his soul rest in an easy peace.

Last issue we looked at five generations of Richard Klaers' family history. The Klaers' farm is located on the south side of the lower basin on Lake Sarah. In his honor, let's look further back at why his ancestors and so many others came from Germany to America. Most of the following information comes from [History of the Joseph Klaers Family](#), a well-researched book full of wonderful information.

### The rise of Prussia

Richard's great grandfather, Joseph Klaers, came from Germany, or more accurately Prussia, and settled in Medina Township in 1857. He was one of many Germans who settled the area.

What was happening in Germany that made immigration so popular? What we now know as Germany was in the late 1700s a collection of hundreds of independent governments with shared language and culture. Napoleon gained control of the area and organized the many independent units into 34 administrative districts. Prussia was the largest district, and with help from much of Europe, defeated Napoleon in 1814.

Prussia becomes one of Europe's foremost military and diplomatic powers. In 1815, the Congress of Vienna redraw borders annexing significant land to Prussia. In the following years Prussia successfully incorporated more land into its borders. The Kingdom of Prussia, under the direction of Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck, integrated many of its neighbors into modern Germany in 1871.

**Joseph Klaers heads for the U.S.**

Joseph Klaers left Prussia in 1857 along with two million (one of every fifty) other Germans. Of this group, over 90% chose the United States as their new homeland. Both political and economic reasons spurred this massive outflow. Land-holding aristocrats had developed repressive governing institutions designed to protect their power.

Germany, like the rest of Europe became increasingly overpopulated. At the same time, the estates of wealthy landowners became larger and larger making it less feasible for individuals to buy land. Dividing smaller family land among male heirs, as was a tradition, produced holdings too small to support a family. Farmers were forced off the land into crowded cities. With so many workers, it was not possible for most to make a living wage.

To promote emigration, many regions forbid men to marry unless they owned land. A common loophole allowed a couple to marry when they agreed to emigrate. Early emigrants went to port cities only to languish there, using up all their money on food and lodging, waiting for a ship to take them to the U.S. Many went back home penniless.

**Several factors combined to make travel far easier by 1850.**

Conditions improved in port cities. The cities passed laws requiring steamship companies to board and lodge passengers waiting to depart. These regulations effectively reduced waiting time before boarding from weeks to hours.

By 1850, steamships replaced sailing ships, significantly shortening the journey overseas and decreasing danger, cost and risk. The shipping industry aggressively promoted emigration as a way to sell steamship fares.

Railroads revolutionized travel. American Railroad Companies in Germany sold rail travel in conjunction with overseas ship passage. The cost of travel from the interior of Germany (Prussia) to major port cities dropped precipitously.

Economic developments in the U.S. acted as a magnet for immigrants. Low cost government and railroad land was available for settlement. Several states, including Minnesota, sent land agents to Europe to recruit emigrants.

Another factor that aided emigration was easing of German customs law, which had greatly restricted travel across state borders. Easing the restrictions allowed emigrants to more easily move from interior states to port cities.

**Emigration slows**

Peak years for emigration from German states was 1853 through 1855. After that political liberalization and industrialization with better paying jobs reduced emigration pressure.

**Lake Sarah Improvement Association Board**

<b>PRESIDENT</b> 763-479-1900	2003	Harold Burrows (Spouse: Renee) 5135 Fern Drive Loretto, MN 55357
<b>VICE PRESIDENT</b> 763-479-2228	2003	Jerry Wise (Spouse: Cheryl) 4124 Woodhill Drive Loretto, MN 55357
<b>SECRETARY</b> 763-479-2228	2004	Cheryl Wise (Spouse: Jerry) 4124 Woodhill Drive Loretto, MN 55357
<b>TREASURER</b> 763-479-3169	2003	Kevin Ward (Spouse: Gina) 4516 Shady Beach Circle Maple Plain, MN 55359
<b>MEMBERSHIP</b> 763-479-2367	2004	Robbie Douglas (Spouse: Tim) 6355 Stephanie Way Maple Plain, MN 55359
<b>GOVT LIAISON</b> 763-479-3292	2003	Dolores Ullstrom (Spouse: Gene) 4740 Lake Sarah Hts Circle Rockford, MN 55373
<b>DNR LIAISON</b> 763-479-3994	2003	Ron Jorgenson (Spouse: Mary) 4594 Shady Beach Circle Maple Plain, MN 55359
<b>WATER LVL/QUALITY</b> 763-479-3040	2004	Al Moen (Spouse: Sally) 6205 Lake Sarah Hts Drive Rockford, MN 55373
<b>SAFETY/NAV</b> 763-479-3150	2003	Steve Riley (Spouse: Julie) 6235 Lake Sarah Hts Drive Rockford, MN 55373