Meeting Minutes LRIA April 22, 2014
Mike Domke called meeting to order at 7:15 p.m.

2013 Annual meeting minutes approval:
Moved, seconded, approved

2014 Treasury Report from Shelly Manning:

Previous Balance as of 4-23-13:	$ 8,433.58
Dues/Funds Received:	$ 2,680.00
Dues (69 members)	$ 1,380.00
Fish Fund (37 members)	$ 1,300.00
Expense Items:	(898.22)
Postage (’14) 98.00	
Fish Stocking $630.00	
Postage (’13) 65.78	
Envelopes/Labels 57.41	
FedEx – Copying 22.08	
Pay to The Order Stamp 24.95	
Ending Balance as of 4-22-14	$10,215.16
General Fund	$ 8,540.36
Fish Stocking	$ 1,675.00

LRIA board member elections:
Bob Adomaitis was nominated as next President.
Beth Halvorson was nominated as next Vice-President.
Both nominations seconded and approved.

Annual membership counts:
2001 - 57
2002 - 71
2003 - 71
2004 - 74
2005 - 73
2006 - 75
2007 - 69
2008 - 72
2009 - 68
2010 - 53
2011 - 70
2013 - 69

Fish stocking
Year Qty Species Size:
1997 3000 Walleye 6”
1998 750 Walleye 8-12”
1999 750 Walleye 10-12”

2000 750 Walleye 6-8”
2001 1500 Walleye 6-8”
2002 1500 Walleye 6-8”
2003 0
2004 3600 Walleye 6-8”
2005 1500 Walleye 6-8”
2006 1500 Walleye 6-8”
2007 790 Walleye 7-9”
2007 970 Walleye 4-6”
2008 1200 Walleye 6-8”
2009 0
2010 3500 Walleye 5-7”
2011 0
2012 3000 Perch 3-6”
2013 Perch

Mike Domke reported that we got a last-minute call from our fish supplier last fall, and only spent $630 on a small stock. We’re stocking perch because it’s possible If perch get large enough they can eat sunfish eggs. Anecdotal evidence that fishermen are catching the perch, so is it viable to stock them? Possibly we can get another good year of two of perch and see how it’s going.

A motion was made to NOT stock fish any more, as there no longer seems to be as many benefits (it draws more fishermen and boats to our lake, upping the potential for introduction of zebra mussels.) Motion was not seconded. Discussion followed.

A motion was made, seconded and passed to have a small group research and make recommendation about whether it makes sense to continue stocking. Volunteers included:

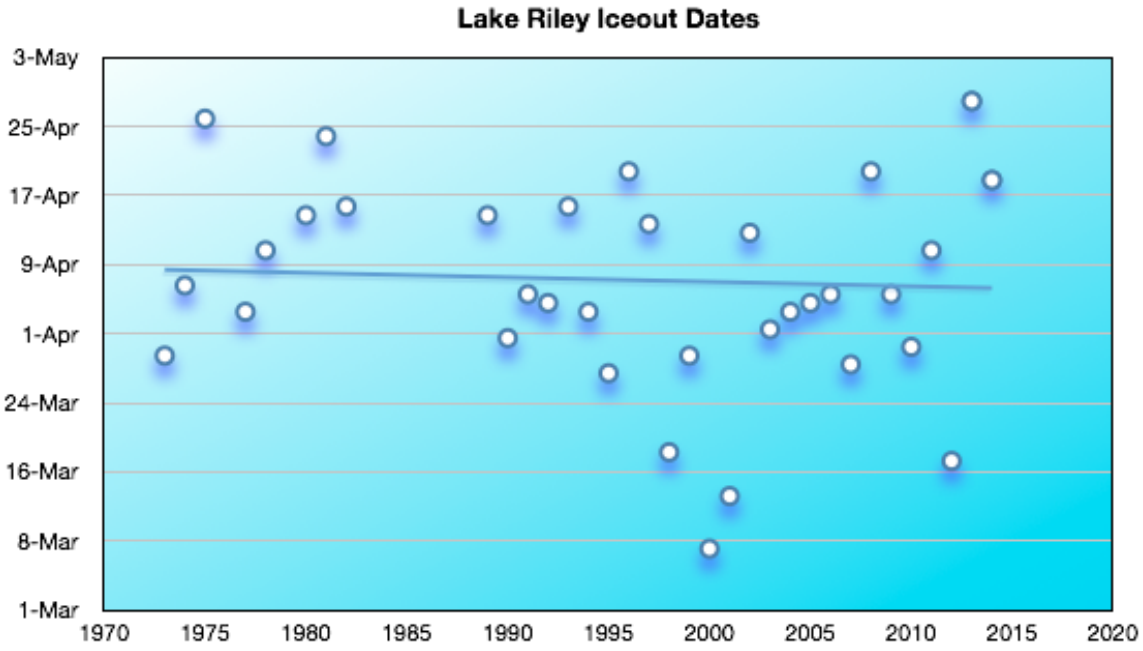
-Don Sarles
-BenHable
-Greg Hastings
-Brian Smith
-Bruce Krumb
-John Bushey

A motion made, seconded and passed for this committee to make the decision, after their deliberations, about whether to stock fish this fall.

Further discussion on fish: 3 members reported heavy, HEAVY spear fishing this winter with the spearers keeping an over-abundance of big pike. Also reported NO weeds, NO vegetation in the lake that they could see during the winter.

Ice out chart:

Ice-out was on April 19, 2014 this year.



Lake Riley Launch
Anne Florenzano was thanked for her efforts on the Lake Riley Launch newsletter. Anne brought up the idea of an LRIA Website. She said that she's willing to do one, but not alone. She wants help with building the website as well as with managing it, and it would probably cost about $20/month with hosting costs, etc. Motion was made to approve building of a website. Seconded and approved. A number of volunteers stepped up to help, including Beth Halvorson, Laurie Hable, and Dan Mork.

Open discussion
Let's Go Fishing, a volunteer organization that was on our lake last summer, now has a handicapped-accessible dock and berth at the Eden Prairie launch area.

Guest speakers
Claire Bleser - Administrator, Riley Purgatory Watershed District
Watershed district overview:
The district is doing several improvement projects upstream of Lake Riley:
-Wood chip bioreactor on SW corner of Lake Susan to remove phosphorus and nitrogen.Usually used in agriculture, but because of the current in Susan, will be trying this novel application of the technology.
-Working to make sure all of Riley creek is healthy. Members walked part of the creek, observing. When walking through Riley Creek in Bearpath, found they were dumping grass plugs in the creek. District made them remove the plugs. The person responsible at the golf course was fired. The district continues to work on preventing erosion and sediment being carried into Lake Riley. Received grant from Chanhassen to work on storm water treatment and management.

Plan to do another curly leaf pondweed treatment this spring - have gotten approval and grant to do so. Beforehand, the U of M will, however, survey the lake to find out where the curly leaf is growing and will adjust any treatment accordingly. The district is coordinating with the U. of M. on how we can next control the european milfoil. District is working on timing of any possible alum treatment and best milfoil control. The district will be participating in upcoming Eco-palooza. Watershed did some nutrient and chloride monitoring during the winter and will continue this summer. Are still doing cost share program and funds are available for lakeshore improvement, if anyone is interested. Check website for all they are doing rpbcwd.org

Raymond Newman - University of Minnesota
John JaKa - University of Minnesota
Curlyleaf Treatment results and future:
Carp removal took place in 2010. We are still trying to get native plants in, keep down invasive plants. Increases in curly leaf and milfoil in 2012 was a concern, so we treated in May of 2013 for curlyleaf. The DNR approved treating the curly leaf because it was applied early enough to not harm the native plants. We found that the treatment did a really good job of knocking down curly leaf in the June survey, and also the turions (seeds for future curlyleaf.) Also checked in August, and find that the treatment was successful, and didn't harm native vegetation. Will do a survey of curly leaf before any treatment this spring. Will do peak native aquatic vegetation survey in Aug 2014 and will do another fall sediment turion survey in Oct 2014.
Question asked: Should we refrain from treating for weeds again, or not? Ray's answer: It's best not to do any treatment. But if so, you should only do ONE, earlier in the summer. The second treatment later in the summer really harms the native plants struggling to take hold.

Mary Headrick - University of Minnesota
Water quality in Lake Riley:
After carp removal in 2010, we were disappointed that water clarity did not improve-has stayed the same.
Contributors to poor water quality:

- -Phosphorus
- -zooplankton(Daphnia) that eat the algae in the water
- -bluegills

We measured each factor in Lake Riley, as well as in other lakes. Throughout summer, water clarity decreases in all the lakes, so that is taken into account.
Conclusions: Water clarity is driven by phosphorus, as well as daphnia and bluegills. Main source of phosphorus in Riley appears to be internal - in the sediment. Our first two exclosure experiments were in 2012, sectioning off two areas. It showed us that there were higher levels of daphnia where the bluegills were excluded. The population didn't crash until August. The water clarity was better also. The phosphorus levels remained high, indicating that preserving daphnia population, that eat the algae, definitely improves clarity. Last summer (2013) we experimented with four exclosures. The results show that although daphnia and bluegill abundance are definitely factors, phosphorus level is probably the main driver. Phosphorus levels have been fairly

constant over the years, so it's the internal load that has to be dealt with. Our models do show that controlling the numbers of bluegills would help, as they gobble up the daphnia which eat the algae.
Point was brought up by a member that it looks increasingly like an alum treatment to confine the internal load of phosphorus is looking more viable. Claire reiterated that the watershed district is taking all of the necessary steps, in proper order, so that alum treatment decision will be more and more viable. The watershed district is working closely with DNR and U of M to work towards an alum treatment.
A motion made, seconded and passed that Bob Adomaitis and the board will write a letter to the watershed district encouraging action on alum treatment for Lake Riley.
Meeting was adjourned at 9:10 pm.