

Geneva Lake Guardian



GENEVA LAKE ASSOCIATION
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Fall 2022

Our mission is to enhance the conservation, preservation, environmental integrity and general welfare of Geneva Lake with timely and issue-centered communications and education through a wide membership base of area residents and local businesses.

OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE GENEVA LAKE ASSOC., INC. • PROTECTING GENEVA LAKE SINCE 1935

2022 Update: Environmental impacts of wake boats on lake ecosystems

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by E. Lynn Grayson, GLA Vice-President

The use of wake boats and the sport of wake surfing are the fastest growing segments of the power boat and water sports industry. Market analyses conducted by Stratview Research confirm that the value of the U.S. ski and wake boat market is estimated to increase to at least \$1.94 billion in 2024. While the popularity of wake boats and wake surfing is largely responsible for the market growth, it also has alerted us to the unique environmental concerns and threats to lake ecosystems resulting from the enhanced, stronger wakes near lake shorelines.

Below is an update on what GLA has learned about wake boats, wake surfing, new research on adverse environmental impacts caused by such wakes and initial legislative actions in Wisconsin and throughout the U.S. to protect lake ecosystems.

*** What are wake boats?** Today's wake boats may weigh up to 6,000 pounds, can have motors up to 600 hp and often will load up to 4,000 pounds of ballast water resulting in wakes that are 12 times more powerful than wakes created by a ski boat. Wake boats are specifically designed to create big waves—waves so large that they can be surfed without a tow rope, like waves in an ocean. A good wake boat needs to create wakes of around 75 feet behind the boat.

*** What is wake surfing?** Wake surfing, also referred to as wake boarding, is a water sport in which a rider trails behind a boat, riding the boat's wake without being directly pulled by the boat. After getting up on the wake, typically by

use of a tow rope, the wake surfers will drop the rope, and ride the steep face below the wave's peak in a fashion reminiscent of surfing. Wake surfers generally use special boards, designed specifically for wakes created by wake boats.

*** Are wake boats like ski boats?** No. Wake boats create much more powerful waves than ski boats. A ski boat is designed to ride on a plane atop the water, making the smallest wake possible. A wake boat does the opposite—it is designed with ballast tanks to tilt the stern down to maximize water displacement and plow through the water, throwing up huge waves. A wake boat also deploys special fins to maximize wave height and shape.

*** How large are the wakes created by wake boats?** Typically, up to 4 feet high. Wake boats now in development may be able to generate waves 6 feet high. Pontoons are being developed to create such wakes as well.

*** What are the environmental concerns posed by wake boats on lakes?** As recently discussed at the GLA Annual Meeting, a September 2020 study completed by Carroll University of water quality and wave propagation evaluated the adverse impacts to natural shores and fish and wildlife habitats in North Lake, a freshwater glacial, 438-acre lake in southeast Wisconsin in Waukesha County. The study measured wave heights, frequency, duration and depth as well as impact on water quality (pH, turbidity, water temperature and nutrient load). The study concluded that wake boat plumes created downwash of at least 16 feet, scouring lakes bottoms

see *Wake Boats*, page 4

Illustration: Wake boats are designed to develop large waves, suitable for surfing.



The President's Desk...



As we near the close of 2022, we are grateful for another great year on Geneva Lake.

Recap of 2022 GLA Annual Meeting

The 87th Annual Meeting took place on August 6 with near record attendance. Members heard from local elected leaders Senator Nass and Representative August on some developments in Madison that affect Wisconsin lakes. Williams Bay Village President Duncan and Fontana Village President Kenny discussed measures their communities were taking to better manage water flow and reduce materials that drain into the Lake.

The Water Safety Patrol's Ted Pankau and Bridget Cashman provided their annual update on boating accidents and Lake usage (traffic is down slightly from two of the busiest years in recent memory). Commander Tom Hausner delivered an excellent update on the role and challenges facing the Geneva Lake Law Enforcement Agency, especially the increasing number of complaints dealing with noise, wake board boats and general boating behavior. Commander Hausner encouraged local municipalities to enact a unified ordinance that addresses these concerns.

Jake Schmidt, the new Executive Director of the Geneva Lake Environmental Agency, described recent efforts to mitigate the effect of invasive species and new GLEA Chairman Pat Kenny underscored the desire for each municipality to own and operate their own boat cleaning assets at the various launches.

Charles Colman listed the numerous achievements by the Water Alliance for Preserving Geneva Lake over the past year, including helping to support enhanced water quality testing and monitoring, phosphorus runoff prevention and storm water runoff. GLA Vice President Lynn Grayson discussed how Green Lake is addressing its lake health and what we can learn from their experience, as well as the extended study performed for North Lake, which focused on the impact of wake boat waves.

And finally, Bob Rauland, as he has done for over 40 years, assessed the local real estate market and notable trends. GLA recognized Bob for his decades of unflagging service to our community and the GLA membership. Thanks again, Bob!!

For more details on the annual meeting, including some of the timely reports that were discussed, please visit our website.

In this Issue of the Guardian.....

GLA recognizes the local students who earned college scholarship awards from our sister organization, the Environmental Education Foundation. Larry Larkin provides a fascinating history on the Lake Level Corporation and its role in Lake management. Jake Schmidt assesses the current status of the starry stonewort problem (so

far, apparently, not getting worse), and Professor Dale Splinter from UW-Whitewater describes the water quality testing he and his students are undertaking for our benefit. Lynn Grayson continues to educate and inform the membership on the growing concerns over wake board boating, and GLA Board Member Frank Voris proudly shares the results of GLA's grant program for 2022, providing funds to worthy recipients around the Lake.

Thank you for your continued interest and your generous support, as we strive to provide relevant and timely information on issues of importance that affect the well-being of the Lake and the people who enjoy it.

Mark Lillie
President, Geneva Lake Association

Aquatic plant survey yields positive results

by Jacob Schmidt
Executive Director

Geneva Lake Environmental Agency

The Geneva Lake Environmental Agency funded a lake-wide Aquatic Plant Point Intercept (PI) Survey this year, which was conducted by Wisconsin Lake & Pond Resources, LLC in July. The aquatic plant communities of Geneva Lake were thriving this year, with very good biodiversity within the aquatic plant communities.

The GLEA is also pleased to be able to provide an encouraging update on the invasive species known as Starry Stonewort *Nitellopsis obtusa*.

The GLEA did not do any active management for Starry Stonewort this year; instead, the GLEA followed the guidance and recommendations we received from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) and the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Commission (SEWRPC): *Staff Memorandum Survey of Starry Stonewort Populations in Geneva Lake, Walworth County, Wisconsin, dated September 28, 2021*.

These agencies recommended active monitoring of known populations. GLEA



Lakewide survey finds no spreading of starry stonewort

followed these recommendations by utilizing our summer intern, Alyson Wisniewski, who is a certified scuba diver, to mark the boundaries of the colony sites. We also confirmed, through the lake-wide PI survey, that Starry Stonewort did not appear to spread to other areas of the lake other than within proximity to previously known populations.

The GLEA again will not be doing any active management of Starry Stonewort in 2023, but will continue to monitor the population as recommended by SEWRPC and WDNR.

GLEA also plans to conduct another lake-wide PI survey in 2023. If you would like more information, please visit the GLEA website at www.gleawi.org.

How does \$16,000 in scholarship money sound to a student heading off to college?

EEF scholarships increase and expand!

The Environmental Education Foundation (EEF) President Bill Thompson announced this exciting change for 2023: "Thanks to the generosity of our EEF founding family,



EEF President Bill Thompson awards the Thomas E. Reynolds Endowment Scholarship to 2022 Big Foot High School graduate Amanda Bender.

the Reynolds, and so many individual and corporate donors, the Environmental Education Foundation will expand the Thomas E. Reynolds (TER) Endowment Scholarship to \$4,000 per year for four years."

Students from the Geneva Lake Area who are planning to pursue an environmentally-related college degree are encouraged to apply for this scholarship as well as for one of the four EEF High School undergraduate scholarships. Details and the online application can be found at eefscholars.org; the deadline

has been moved to March 1, 2023.

In addition to this scholarship increase, the EEF has revised the Thomas E. Reynolds Gateway Technical College Scholarship to allow graduating seniors from the area high schools and from the Career and College Academy in Elkhorn to apply for financial support for Associates' Degrees or certifications in environmentally-related fields.

Students applying for these scholarships, as well as for undergraduate and post-graduate scholarships, will find more information about these opportunities and can apply online at www.eefscholars.org or email eefscholars@gmail.com.

GLA supports water quality projects, environmental education

by Frank Voris
GLA Board of Directors

In the past couple of years, the Geneva Lake Association has put the focus of its activities on 1) Water Quality of Geneva Lake and 2) Environmental Education. The GLA is not the only not-for-profit in the Geneva Lake Region focusing on water quality and environmental education. It is with great satisfaction that the GLA has been able to financially support six projects, being undertaken by other not-for-profits, that have a direct, positive impact on the water quality of Geneva Lake or environmental education. In total, GLA is pleased to have been able to support these six projects in the amount of \$42,500.

The organizations supported this year, with a brief description of each project:

- **The Environmental Education Foundation, Inc.** – Environmental Scholarships
- **Geneva Lake Astrophysics and Stem (GLAS) Education** – The development of a prototype lake sensor buoy that will sample water tem-

perature, turbidity, along with other water-quality measurements.

- **Geneva Lake Environmental Agency** – Funding of an Aquatic Plant Point Intercept Survey for Geneva Lake, to assess the presence of Starry Stonewort and other invasive species.
- **Geneva Lake Level Corporation** – Costs of the required repairs to the dam controlling the level of Geneva Lake.
- **Kishwaukee Nature Conservancy** – Costs of removal of Buckthorn and other invasive plants and the planting of native plants to stabilize the ground along Harris Creek.
- **Yerkes Future Foundation** – The development

and delivery of public environmental educational tours of the grounds surrounding the Observatory.

The GLA's vetting of funding requests for the coming year will begin in April of 2023. If you are involved with a not-for-profit that is undertaking a project to improve the water quality of Geneva Lake or are involved with environmental education, we would be pleased to consider a grant request from your organization. Please contact the GLA office at GLAOffice@aol.com or 262-203-7108.

Geneva Lake Association, Inc.
Annual Meeting
Members and guests are invited

The Annual Meeting of the GLA is scheduled for a Saturday morning in late July or early August. The date and location will be announced in the GLA Directory, on the GLA web site, and via email notice through *GLA Waves*. This will be an in-person meeting unless conditions warrant otherwise.



Am I a current member?

GLA members are encouraged to renew their memberships on an annual basis to receive the *Directory* and to be listed in the *Directory* as members. See the information on your mailing label to determine if your membership is current.

University of Wisconsin—Whitewater professor leads study

Geneva Lake tributaries under the microscope

by Dale Splinter, Ph.D.

Starting in the summer of 2020 I began traversing the streams in the Geneva Lake watershed. As a lifelong resident of southeastern Wisconsin, minus a handful of years in graduate school, I was well in tune to the beauty and importance of Geneva Lake on the local community. However, I was not well versed in the environmental interactions occurring at the watershed scale and the associated influence on water quality. That all changed when I (and five students) began examining watershed characteristics and a few biological and chemical indicators of water quality in the region.

Over the last three years information has been collected on over 20 tributaries to Geneva Lake. This information includes baseline data on total phosphorus, nitrate + nitrite (as N), total Kjeldahl nitrogen, ammonia, and total suspended solids. Additional data on pH, specific conductivity, turbidity, dissolved oxygen, water temperature, E. coli, and stream discharge has been recorded. One of my current students is working on establishing watershed characteristics to help in the cataloging of land use. This will not likely be done until March 2023.

The water quality results are currently being analyzed, but it is safe to say that a few of the locations have much higher concentrations of nutrients flowing in their tributaries. What this means has not been established yet, and to speculate would not be beneficial. The goal is

to have a report available in January 2023 that summarizes the water quality findings of the last two years. Hold tight for more information.

The Geneva Lake watershed is an extremely valuable resource that provides the local economy with a plethora of opportunities for its inhabitants. The environmental protection of the

watershed is critical to maintaining its gold-star status in southeastern Wisconsin.

[Dr. Splinter is a professor at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater. He is completing his 16th year at the university. He specializes in water resource management, flooding, and natural hazard mitigation.]

Wake boats...

(Continued from page 1)

and sediments and disrupting plant life. A similar study in New Hampshire concluded that larger and more powerful waves caused increased potential for shoreline erosion and damage to water quality and wildlife. Lastly, a 2022 University of Minnesota study concluded that a separation distance of more than 600 feet was required to lower the hazardous wakes from wake boats to conventional water-ski boats' wake levels. Studies conducted both at Wisconsin lakes and lakes throughout the U.S. confirm that wake boats may cause the transport of invasive species, sediment resuspension, aquatic plant bed damage, as well as shoreline erosion negatively affecting water quality, aquatic habitats and private property.

*** What is being done to address environmental concerns arising from wake boats?** Many Wisconsin lake communities are assessing new ordinances to protect against wake boat impacts and are considering new provisions for no wake areas, no wake lakes, a limitation on hours for high-speed boating and water skiing and similar restrictions. Generally, all agree that current Wisconsin statutes and local ordinances do not adequately protect the environment, personal property or public safety from watercraft-caused hazardous wakes. Recent study results are prompting some communities to seek more aggressive ordinances directly targeting wake boat operations including:

1) The not-for-profit organization, *Responsible Wakes for Vermont*, proposed a new ordinance in July 2022 to require wake boats operate at least 1000 feet

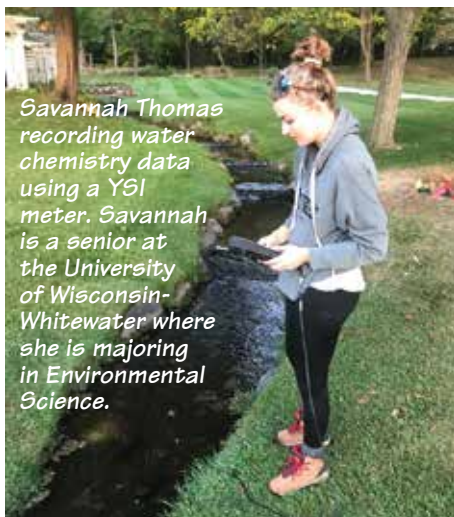
from shore, only in lake water greater than 20 feet in depth, and only on lakes greater than 60 acres in total size; and

2) Citizen Resolution #133822 submitted for the 2022 Spring Hearing of the Wisconsin Conservation Congress received overwhelming support for the following position: "Do you support requiring wake boats causing hazardous wakes on lakes larger than 1,500 acres to be more than 700 feet from shore or other water users."

States generally do not allow the adoption of a special watercraft rule to ban or regulate certain types of boats, such as wake boats. Moreover, most state DNRs will not likely adopt a special watercraft rule unless there is a demonstrated safety problem involved.

*** What is GLA doing to monitor growing concerns over the adverse impacts of hazardous wakes?** GLA is participating in Wisconsin Lakes as well as the Walworth County Lake Association to track and assess statewide efforts to respond to wake boat hazards. In addition, we are monitoring reports and updates from the National Marine Manufacturers Association (tracking legislative efforts around the U.S. to impose limits on wake boat operations) and the Sierra Club (tracking environmental studies and community actions to protect lake ecosystems from hazardous wakes).

We will provide further updates on this important issue in the next edition of this newsletter following GLA's participation in the December 6, 2022, Annual Meeting of Wisconsin Lakes where new wake boat updates will be shared.



Savannah Thomas recording water chemistry data using a YSI meter. Savannah is a senior at the University of Wisconsin-Whitewater where she is majoring in Environmental Science.

A history of the Geneva Lake dam and spillway

Stabilizing the level of Geneva Lake

by Larry Larkin

In July, 1835, four years after the Kinzie party first looked upon Lake Geneva, the U.S. government sent surveyor John Brink through the area to lay out section and township lines in preparation for opening the territory for settlement. Seeing the water power potential possessed by the lake's outflow, Brink decided to build a dam and mill for himself. He later asserted that he had marked off the area he wanted to claim by chopping down trees and carving his name on tree trunks around the perimeter of the property which was the custom at that time.

In February, 1836, before Brink could return to build his mill, an itinerant

frontiersman named Christopher Payne came to the area learning independently from a French trader of the lake's water power. With the help of Robert Warren, an experienced millwright, Payne began to build his own dam and sawmill on the same site, located where the Geneva History Museum is located today. Payne later claimed that he saw no evidence on the site of Brink's prior claim.

According to James Simmons' book, *Annals of Lake Geneva Wisconsin 1835-1897*, after Brink returned and found Payne's dam well advanced, many months of often violent confrontation occurred. Brink eventually agreed to sell his interest to Payne for \$2,000 and left the area. In December, 1836, Payne



Gates at the mill race that can be raised to allow water to flow into the White River thereby controlling the level of the lake.

completed the dam thereby raising the level of the lake six feet, and began operating his sawmill. In 1837, Payne sold his interest in the Lake Geneva dam to the Maxwell brothers and moved to Duck Lake where he again staked out a claim to that lake's water power.

By 1890, the Lake Geneva dam and sawmill had been sold several times accompanied by changes in the mill to manufacture other commodities in response to changes in the local economy such as grinding grain instead of cutting lumber. In the meantime, Lake Geneva had become populated by many new residents

owning steam yachts as well as more than a dozen commercial boat operators, all distressed by fluctuations of three to four feet in the lake level depending on the mill's need for water. This changing lake level interfered badly with navigation around the lake.

In the spring of 1894, Henry H. Porter, a Chicago railroad investor and steel company executive, learned fortuitously that the mill property and dam with the water rights were for sale. Porter immediately perceived that it would be in the best interests of all the lake shore property owners and village residents if the water outflow could be better controlled thereby main-

taining a consistent lake level. He promptly purchased the property and the water rights, providing the purchase money himself. Appreciating the significance of Porter's purchase, other lake shore and community residents joined him in forming a corporation with the rather ponderous name of *The Lake Geneva Water Power & Lake Level Protection Company*. Shares of stock were offered publicly, and about forty individuals purchased stock in the company, thereby enabling the repayment of Porter's advance. The business purpose of the corporation was described as "... maintaining and operating a water power mill, improving and leasing lands, and regulating the water level of Lake Geneva."

According to Paul Jenkins in *The Book of Lake Geneva*, "[The dam]... has ever since kept the water at its present height. As a result, the lake is today one-eleventh larger

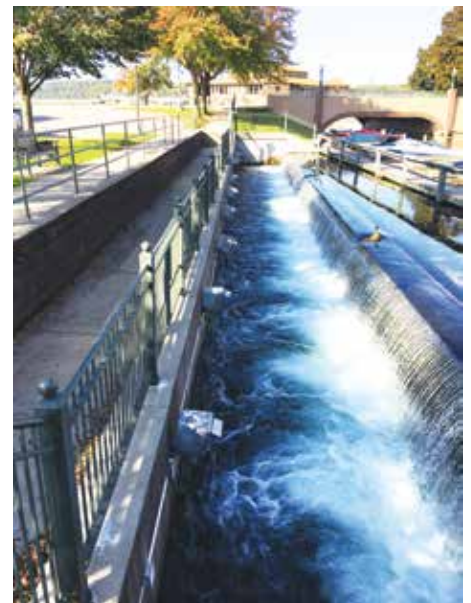
in total area than it was before the dam was built."

In the spring of 1894, the Company razed the mill and authorized construction of a new, permanent dam using rocks and wooden timbers. In 1896, it also installed an electric dynamo and provided electricity to nearby local businesses. In July, 1909, the directors authorized construction of a concrete overflow spillway and a system of gates adjacent to the dam to regulate the water flow and further stabilize the level of the lake. These water works were located in swamp land that later became Flat Iron Park.

The Geneva Lake Level Corporation

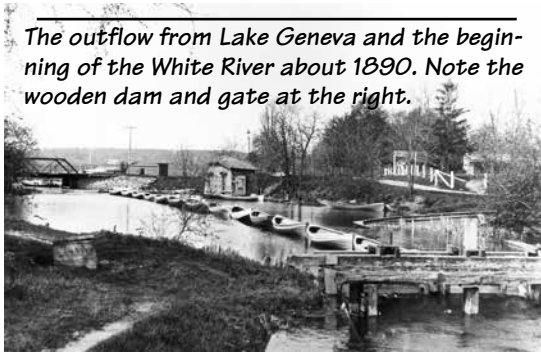
In 1959, the directors determined that it would be in the best interest of the lake community to convert the company to a not-for-profit public corporation. Accordingly, it was reorganized as the *Geneva Lake Level Corporation* and received Internal Revenue Service recognition as a 501(c)3 charitable corporation. In 2002, with the support of the four surrounding municipalities, the spillway and water control gates were rebuilt. Walkways and railings were added and lights were installed to make the area more attractive.

Since 1895, almost 130 years ago, the original directors of the *Lake Geneva Water Power & Lake Level Protection Company* and their public-spirited successors of the *Geneva Lake Level Corporation*, have maintained the dam and the associated water control facilities, effectively stabilizing the level of Lake Geneva in the best interests of the riparian owners and the public.



Spillway with water flowing over, showing the decorative railings and lights from the 2002 reconstruction.

The outflow from Lake Geneva and the beginning of the White River about 1890. Note the wooden dam and gate at the right.



Lake Geneva dam at the mill race, circa 1900

Historic Yerkes Observatory re-opens for public tours

by Walt Chadick

Director of Programs & External
Affairs
Yerkes Observatory

After three and a half years dormant, and under the new ownership and management of the Yerkes Future Foundation, Yerkes Observatory began tours in May. These guided walk-throughs give behind-the-scenes looks at the work being done. The tours highlight the stunning exterior and interior that has made Yerkes Observatory architecturally significant. It is widely considered the most architecturally beautiful observatory in the world. Historically it is revered as the site where the most brilliant rotating collection of astronomers worked together at once between the 1890s and the 1990s.

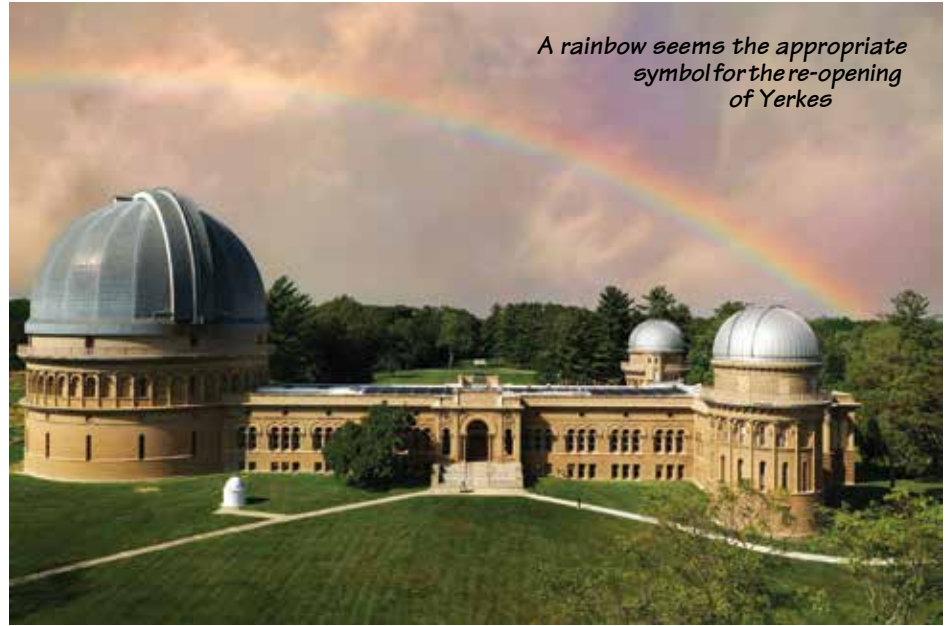
The astronomers who worked and studied here are the most noteworthy astronomers in American history: George Ellery Hale, E.E. Barnard, Mary Calvert, Edwin Hubble, Otto Struve, William Morgan, Nancy Grace Roman, Gerard Kuiper, Carl Sagan, Subrahmanyan Chandrasekhar, Richard Kron, and so many more. On his first visit to America in 1921, Albert Einstein had a must-see list. At the top were two places: Niagara Falls and Yerkes Observatory. He did in fact visit Yerkes on May 6th, 1921. After leaving Williams Bay, Wisconsin, he would go on to win the 1921 Nobel Prize for Physics.

In the astronomy world, Yerkes is known as the Hall of Fame and is a definite pilgrimage site for this field of exploration.

Restoring the Yerkes grounds to honor the Olmsted 1906 plan

Frederick Law Olmsted's firm, with his son John Charles at the helm, designed the fifty acres of grounds. Yerkes staff have been working for two and a half years to restore the grounds to the Olmsted 1906 plan and are laboring to add their own botanical touches considering modern ecological knowledge.

Wisconsin and the entire U.S. are celebrating Olmsted 200 this year, and Yerkes Observatory's grounds have been recognized as part of that nationwide celebration. Parkitecture from Madison has designed five miles of trails throughout the fifty acres of woods, lawns, and gardens that



A rainbow seems the appropriate symbol for the re-opening of Yerkes

rise from the shores of Geneva Lake. The trail construction began this past summer. The Observatory has installed 83 solar panels on its roof which will run much of the Observatory and its two EV chargers in the new dark skies compliant parking lot.

The Programs staff is hard at work this winter and upcoming spring designing landscape tours of the fifty acres. These walking tours will debut in Spring of 2023. Paying particular attention to conservancy efforts and how to restore an historic landscape responsibly, the tours will visit the native species ravine watered by roof rain runoff, new pollinator gardens, recently planted oak savannas, and the newly-constructed apiary for honey. They will also visit Roy Diblik's welcome garden at the entrance to the campus, Wisconsin's champion yellowwood tree in the center of the South Lawn, and the twelve bluebird houses built as part of the Great Bluebird Comeback.

Stops will also include the old golf course built by James Naismith (the inventor of basketball) and the homes on the wooded site which housed a who's who of noteworthy astronomers. As the staff sews the experience quilt, they are excited to learn more and share with the public these hundreds of special spaces on the grounds.

Dr. Amanda Bauer joins Yerkes as the mission continues to evolve

In July, Yerkes Observatory hired influential astronomer Dr. Amanda Bauer to

be Deputy Director + Head of Science and Education. She will lead its astronomy and education missions going forward. Yerkes will always have astronomy and science at its core, but it is branching out to include programs which explore the relationship of science to music, sculpture, landscape architecture, literature, and the arts across the spectrum. An 1897 home on site is being restored for astronomers and artists in residence.

The Glass Tree connection...

Running December 2nd through December 18th, Jason Mack is building the world's tallest glass tree in between the Observatory's north entrance and the Olmsted Ellipse. An adjacent Makers Market will feature crafts, food, gifts, music, and festivities. Guests will be able to watch the glass team melt recycled bottles to the consistency of honey in their furnace, then string the glass around the 31 ft. tall base.

Yerkes Observatory houses 180,000 glass plate pictures, many being the first photographs of space beyond the moon. Its Great Refractor has two 40-inch diameter lenses made in France in the 1880s. These glass connections, in addition to the famous Olmsted trees of the grounds, seemed like a perfect fit for the new Yerkes Observatory trying to bridge the arts to science. The preservation and restoration of this international landmark of science, architecture, and landscape design is a work in progress. Watch this space!

*A guide for local property owners for enhancing environmental stewardship**

Lakeshore Properties Resource Guide for Walworth County

The Lakeshore Properties Resource Guide is designed to provide lakeshore property owners, managers, residents, (and those that work on those properties) the resources they need to know about living on, managing, and working on these properties for the benefit of the lakeshore environment. Construction, landscaping, yard maintenance, lawn care and other practices are different for lakeshore properties. Practices that you might have done on a suburban or urban property can be detrimental to the lake environment, so lakeshore properties need to be managed and maintained to preserve the shoreline, water quality, and overall lake environment.

Website

This guide available on the Walworth County Land Use and Resource Management website:

<https://www.co.walworth.wi.us/365/Land-Use-Resource-Management>

For questions about this guide, please contact Julie Hill at julie.hill@wisc.edu

Contributors

- Rich Charts, Walworth County Lakes Association and Whitewater-Rice Lakes Management District;
- Josie Hanrahan, formerly Walworth County Land Use;
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- Rory Klick, Kettle Moraine Land Trust;
- Suzanne Markus, Lauderdale Lake Improvement Association,
- Heather Marquardt, Senior Urban Conservation Technician, Walworth County Land Use;
- Maddie Olivieri, Geneva Lakes Conservancy;
- Elisabeth Partyka, Lauderdale Lake Improvement Association;
- Patrick Siwula, Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR);
- Theresa Stegemann, Whitewater-Rice Lakes Management District;
- Bill Thummel, Delavan Lake Improvement Association;
- Kiera Theys, Geneva Lakes Conservancy

How to Use this Guide:

This guide is a collection of links to credible and trustworthy resources, that are free from bias and backed by research and evidence. They are organized by the categories listed in the Table of Contents. You will find additional useful information on the websites linked in this guide.

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 - Shoreline Gardens
 - Healthy Lakes and Rivers - <https://healthylakeswi.com>
 - Healthy Lakes and Rivers Fact Sheets
- Invasive species (both aquatic and terrestrial)
- Property Development
 - Permitting
 - Construction Erosion Control Guides
 - Piers, docks, boathouses and buoys
- Questions to Ask When Hiring a Professional

* Reprinted in entirety from the Walworth County Land Use and Resource Management Department website

Geneva Lake Guardian



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GLA Membership Application/Renewal Form

All persons interested in enhancing the conservation, preservation, environmental integrity and general welfare of Geneva Lake and its surrounding area are welcome as members. The tax deductible contribution levels are as follows:

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY:

- \$ _____ **Regular Membership**
Annual Contribution \$50
- \$ _____ **Sustaining Membership**
Annual Contribution \$75
- \$ _____ **Contributing Membership**
Annual Contribution \$100
- \$ _____ **Donor Membership**
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Estate Name (ex. "Heavenly Acres") _____

Send Membership Form and check to:

Geneva Lake Association, Inc. (GLA)

PO Box 412

Lake Geneva, WI 53147

**Online membership application/payment is also
found on the GLA website: www.genevalakeassoc.org**

How do I know if my membership is current?

Just check your mailing address on this publication. The status of your membership in the GLA is noted in the line above your name.