



LAKE SINISSIPPI
Citizen's Handbook

A background map of the Lake Sinissippi region in Wisconsin. The map shows a grid of roads and property lines. A prominent road, likely State Highway 115, runs vertically through the center-left. At the top, a road is labeled with a small square containing the letter 'S'. At the bottom, a road is labeled with a small square containing the letter 'J'. On the right side, a road is labeled with a small square containing the letter 'W'. A circular marker with the number '60' is located near the bottom right. The title 'Lake Sinissippi' is written in a large, elegant, blue cursive font across the top of the map.

Lake Sinissippi

This handbook is for everyone who owns residential property on or near the shoreline of Lake Sinissippi.

If you are a new homeowner, congratulations on acquiring property in one of the loveliest areas of Wisconsin!



Sinissippi

As a lake property owner, you are both the beneficiary and the steward of the lake's beauty. For the lake to be a valuable natural and recreational resource, lake property owners need to do their part to support conservation efforts. The lake's historical formation and physical location make it vulnerable to environmental deterioration, and without our efforts its beauty and value will inevitably erode.

We've included in this handbook some practical ways homeowners can protect the quality of Lake Sinissippi. We hope you will find them to be helpful.

We also want you to know that special shoreland zoning rules cover a variety of development activities that take place within 1,000 feet of the Lake Sinissippi shoreline. These rules are designed to protect lake quality. Land clearing, shoreline work and construction projects usually require permits. The references and contacts section in this handbook provides details.

If you are reading this booklet, then you're showing that the quality and condition of Lake Sinissippi is important to you.

*Would you like to
learn more?
Read on!*

CONTENTS^R

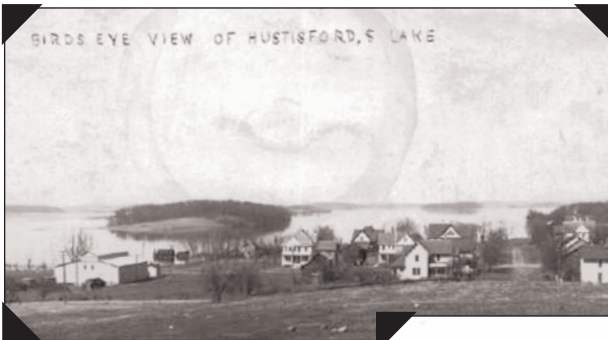
A Look Backward	4
Present State of the Lake	8
Lake Protection & Rehabilitation	9
Individual Homeowners Can Help	10
Important Things to Consider	12
Making a Positive Contribution	14
Legal & Regulatory Issues	15
References & Contacts	16

A LOOK BACKWARD

Early Years

The broad expanse of Lake Sinissippi that you see when you look out your windows or off your dock didn't always look that way; in fact, it didn't even exist as a lake until the mid-1800s. A glacial river formed in the headwaters flowed from marshland in the north, meandered through the valley between drumlins to surface bedrock in the south, forming a rapids at the site of the future Village of Hustisford. Prairie grasses with oak openings were the predominant vegetation to the west, while maple, basswood and tamarack swamp were found on the east side of the river. Bison, elk, black bear and bobcat were common to this area. Passenger pigeons, which are now extinct, quail and ruffed grouse were once abundant.

For thousands of years the river and its shorelands in the Horicon-Hustisford area were a sacred gathering place of Native American culture. In 900 AD, the effigy mound culture of the Woodland tribe built a number of ceremonial mounds in the area. More recent inhabitants, primarily Potawatomi, Fox and Winnebago, occupied the shallow marsh basin along the river. On the banks of the river, which they called by the Algonquin name "Assensepe," they planted corn and harvested wild rice. European settlers in the area, who fished the river by "dipnetting" –using large square nets to catch buffalo suckers–renamed it the "Rock River."



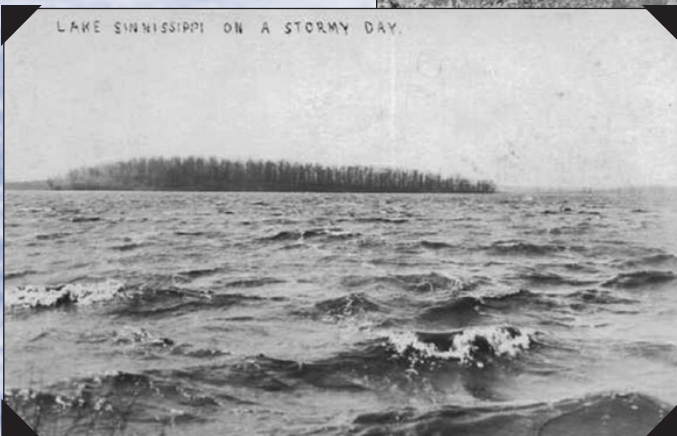
1893

Birds eye view of Hustisford's Lake.



1910

North road leading to Hustisford, Wisconsin



1913

Lake Sinissippi on a stormy day.



1909

Old wooden dam.



1911

Rock River North of Tweedy Street Bridge

1845

In 1845 John Hustis, the founder of the Village of Hustisford, built a log dam on the river, just south of the Tweedy Street Bridge, with a sawmill at the west end of the dam. This impoundment of the river caused it to spread across the wetland basin, forming the picturesque lake and wooded islands that we see today. The lake was originally called "Cranberry Lake", and then "Hustisford Mill Pond" and "Lake Hustisford." Later, the name was changed to "Sinissippi", from an Algonquin phrase, "sin sepe," which means "lake-like river."

Late 1800s

During the period 1850-1870, Lake Sinissippi was an important thoroughway for the state logging industry. Pine trees from forests north of Oshkosh were taken down the Wolf River to Lake Winnebago and Fond du Lac, then by railroad to the West Branch of the Rock River. The logs were off loaded into the river, then rafted through the lake and over the dam in Hustisford, to continue their journey all the way to Janesville. Ice making was also an important business from 1855 to 1945. Ice was cut on the lake south of Anthony Island and stored in one of nine icehouses in the village.



1913

Old wooden dam.

In 1890 the Hustisford Navigation Company organized to provide steamboat service between Hustisford and Horicon. The "Rock River Lilly" held 20 passengers and furnished service to summer residents. Ferry service was also available from the Horicon Road (Highway E) to Anthony Island and from Tweedy Street to Radloff Island from 1880 to 1950. Iceboats were manufactured and sold in Hustisford in the early 1900s. Ice boating was a popular sport at the time. A 48-acre farm was established on Radloff Island in 1876 with complete barn, silo and granary. Later, corn and alfalfa were grown on Anthony Island.

A LOOK BACKWARD cont.



1921
Fishing catch from the lake.

1921
Fishing scene on Lake Sinissippi on Ox Bow.



1908

In 1908 the State Supreme Court ruled against the Rock River Valley Land Company of Illinois, which wanted to turn the Horicon Marsh into farm land by removing the Hustisford dam. This action brought an end to this lawsuit that threatened to eliminate the lake. The court declared that because Sinissippi had been a lake for more that 40 years, it had become a natural lake and could not be destroyed. This is the reason for the phrase, "Historic Lake Sinissippi."

1939

In 1939 a new concrete dam replaced the old wooden dam. The water level was raised 1.4 feet to its present elevation, increasing the lake area to 2,300 acres. The marshy shoreline of the lake was subject to rapid erosion, due to the continuous high water level. Over the past six decades water erosion has caused four of the original 12 islands and shoreland wetlands to disappear, resulting in the present lake area of 2,855 acres.

Much of the shoreland of Lake Sinissippi is still beautiful, rolling farmland. The scenic beauty of the lake is also enhanced by the quiet, wooded islands that have been a camper's paradise since the 1960s. In 1978 the Sinissippi Ski Club was organized by local water ski enthusiasts. Water ski shows and boat parades have been popular lake events in recent years.



1945
Centennial Celebration Poster

Fish Species Throughout the Years

At one time 53 species of game and forage fish were recorded in Lake Sinissippi, including abundant northern pike, walleye, bass and perch. The introduction of carp to the Rock River in 1886, combined with high water levels and effects of watershed pollution, gradually led to the loss of all but a few species. The carp multiplied rapidly in the shallow, fertile environment of the lake. The shallow depth also means that winter ice cover occurs rapidly, reducing

oxygen supply to the water. Such conditions can result in winterkill of gamefish. Carp, on the other hand, can tolerate a low-oxygen environment and survive. Eventually, the large carp population, together with the additional adverse impact of several severe winters, caused most of the gamefish to die out. By the early 1960s, carp and bullhead were the dominant species in the lake. Several efforts have been made over the years to restore the aquatic habitat and diversity of fish populations.



Winter 1935-1936

*Dipnet fishermen
catching carp.*



1984

Sinissippi Ski Club

PRESENT STATE OF THE LAKE

Recreational use of Lake Sinissippi includes boating and water-skiing, hunting, bird watching, snowmobiling and enjoyment of the scenic beauty. The lake shores and water are home to a rich and diverse bird population, including bald eagles, wild turkey, sandhill cranes, heron, egret, mallard and white pelicans. River otter, muskrat and various amphibian and reptilian species find refuge in the wetlands and riparian habitat of the lake.

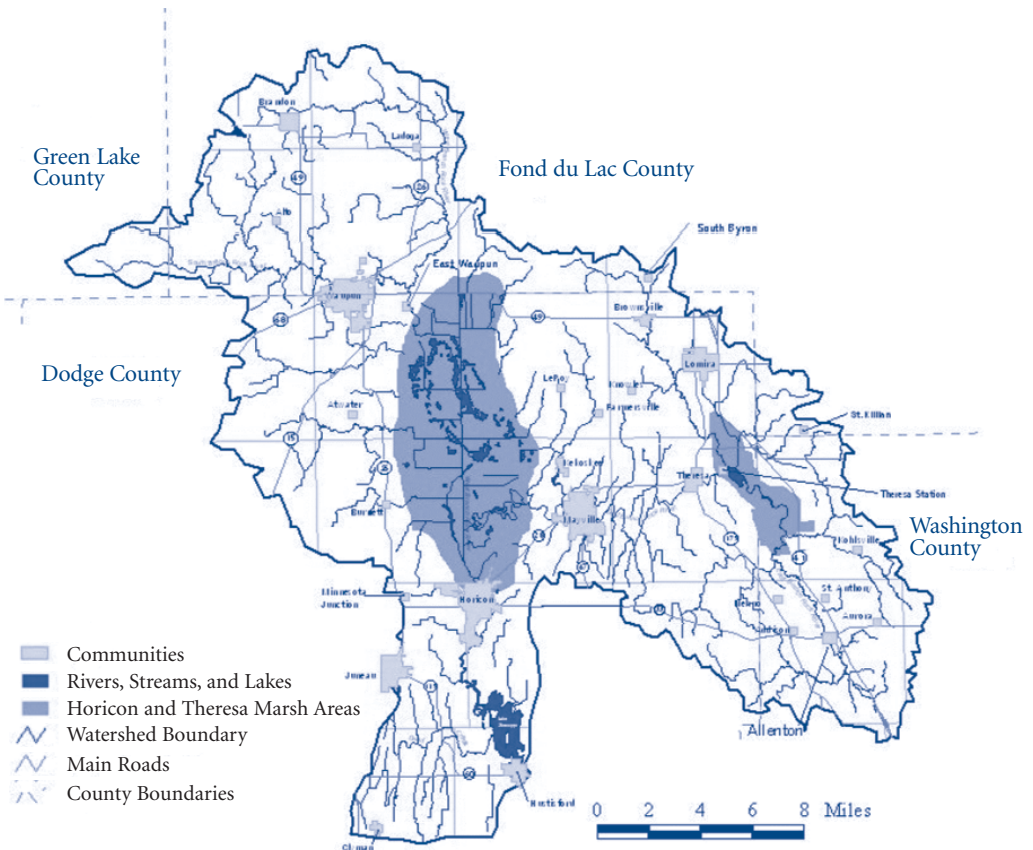
Given the gentle contours of the flooded land, Lake Sinissippi is a very shallow lake, averaging four feet for most of its area, with a maximum depth in a few places of eight feet. Upstream from Sinissippi, the Rock River watershed (i.e., the area that drains into the river) includes the Horicon Marsh as well as thousands of acres of agricultural land. The total watershed of the lake is over 500 square miles.

Lake Sinissippi's physical location at the bottom of this large watershed is a key factor associated with the problems in maintaining water quality. During snow melt and heavy rain, runoff from agricultural fields makes its way into Sinissippi with the Rock River water, and from several small streams in the lands surrounding the lake. Agricultural runoff brings silt and nutrients to the lake, contributing to the growth of algae, increasing water turbidity and resulting in a gradual filling of the lake bottom.

Other pollutants reach the lake from upstream urban runoff, wastewater treatment plants, failed septic systems, boating spills and runoff from lakefront properties—landscaping fertilizers and weedkillers, soil and sand from building sites, organic waste, and other substances that we fail to contain within our own properties.

Environmental experts call the water quality condition of Lake Sinissippi “eutrophic”. This means that its water is enriched with nutrients such as phosphorus and nitrogen, is turbid and has a reduced oxygen content. Eutrophic lakes favor the growth of water-borne algae rather than root-based plants. Gamefish require clear water, because they feed by sight, and root-based aquatic weeds for cover. Carp and bullhead, by contrast, thrive in turbid, murky water and hasten the process of eutrophication by uprooting plants and stirring up sediment.

ROCK RIVER HEADWATERS - LAKE SINISSIPPI WATERSHED



LAKE PROTECTION & REHABILITATION

Lake Sinissippi Association

In the 1940's, a group of lake residents shared a common vision of lake protection and enhancement of the lake community. The Lake Sinissippi Association was established in 1944 as a volunteer property owner's association.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources and the Lake Sinissippi Association conducted a major lake rehabilitation project in 1972. The project involved lowering the lake level to eradicate carp in the lake and Rock River headwaters. The project was only moderately successful, however. The extended lake draw down created a condition in which growth of aquatic weeds proliferated.

Fish stocking programs and an aeration system to minimize winterkill were initiated in the 1980s, but the lake environment did not provide suitable habitat for a sustained game fishery. The Association also conducted a series of lake studies to provide important technical data needed for lake management decisions.

The Association is active in a number of public educational programs and lake improvement projects to help meet the needs of Lake Sinissippi.

Lake Sinissippi Coalition

In 1997, the Association joined with other interest groups and local government officials to form the Lake Sinissippi Coalition. The Coalition identified major issues of lake improvement:

- **Siltation** - sediment and polluted runoff entering the lake
- **Aquatic Ecology** - vegetation, fish species and diversity and water quality
- **Wetlands and Shoreland Use**
- **Lake Management**

Lake Sinissippi Improvement District

The recommendations and issues identified by the Coalition became the organizing principles for the formation of the Lake Sinissippi Improvement District in 2000. The Lake District is a statutory unit of local government with responsibility to protect and rehabilitate Lake Sinissippi.

Management of the Lake District is by a board of commissioners elected by District residents and property owners. The Lake District's operational focus is on major lake rehabilitation projects. The Lake District, in conjunction with the Association, also provides information to residents to assist in lake improvement efforts. This handbook is part of the educational work of the District.

The work of the Lake District is conducted in four main areas:

- **SILTATION/WATERSHED MANAGEMENT**
- **WETLANDS/HABITAT**
- **FISHERIES**
- **SEDIMENT REMOVAL**



Okay, let's move on and look at some of the ways we, as property owners and residents, can contribute to a healthier lake!

INDIVIDUAL HOMEOWNERS CAN HELP

As lake property owners we have a direct stake in water quality and an ability to affect it positively or negatively. Lake water quality, in turn, directly influences property values. There are many ways we can be responsible stewards of our shore lands, including the control of runoff from our yards into the lake and other ecologically sound behavior.

The Runoff Problem

Water running off our land into the lake can become polluted in many different ways. Some of the pollutants we inadvertently add to the lake include:

- Substances such as fertilizer, weed killers and insecticides that we may use for landscape maintenance purposes
- Natural materials such as leaves, soil, grass clippings, and other yard waste that add excess nutrients and contribute to sedimentation and the buildup of organic muck in the lake.

Slow It Down and Soak It Up

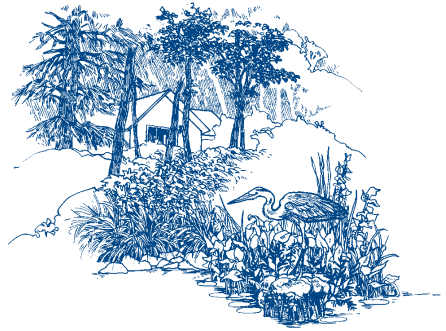
Water is supposed to run in, not run off. Runoff is the most common way for nonpoint source pollutants to reach Lake Sinissippi. To reduce runoff, we need to help the water soak into the ground, instead of flowing over the surface. Allowing water to infiltrate also helps replenish groundwater aquifers.

Research by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources has shown that lawns mowed to the shoreline edge can cause seven times the amount of phosphorus and 18 times the amount of sediment to reach lakes as compared with flow from properties with natural shorelines.

Landscape Solutions to Runoff

By making some fairly simple modifications to landscape design and gardening practices, we can minimize runoff problems. If a groomed suburban-looking lawn is central to your yard's design, consider some more natural additions. Try cultivating a more natural look, permitting areas of shrubs and wildflowers to grow. You can reduce the use of potentially harmful chemicals and reap other benefits besides:

- You will encourage birds and other wildlife to make their nests on your property.
- With a little forethought, you can achieve an environmentally-sound and well-maintained appearance. You'll save yourself a lot of work, since you will not have to mow constantly, and you will help reduce runoff to the lake.



Create a Shoreland Buffer

A vegetative border of trees, shrubs, native grasses and broadleaf groundcover along the lake edge of your yard forms a shoreland buffer. The buffer doesn't need fertilizer and pesticides and doesn't require mowing. Water runoff will be slowed by the buffer, filtered and allowed to soak into the ground. Wildlife will benefit and the buffer will also help to repel nuisance geese! A natural shoreline will resist erosion.

If converting the entire lake edge of your yard to buffer is too big of a step, think small! ... start with a 10-foot strip at the corner of your lot. More buffer can be added later as you gain confidence in the positive attributes of a shoreland buffer.

Contact the Lake District or the Association if you want to get started. Technical assistance and cost sharing may be available.

SLOW IT DOWN AND SOAK IT UP

Redirect Runoff Water

Move downspouts on your house away from paved areas and foundations and toward flat, well-vegetated areas. Establish a rain garden on your property! Rain gardens are shallow depressions planted with water-loving ground cover and flowering plants. The gardens retain water runoff and help the infiltration process.

Protect Slopes

Limit clearing and grading. Cover slopes with vegetation and mulch to reduce erosion and runoff. If you're building a driveway or other paved surface, minimize the amount of impervious area and design it so that rainwater and other runoff doesn't go toward the lake.

Maintain Dense, Healthy Plant Cover Over Your Whole Yard

- If you have recently purchased lake property, try to preserve trees and shrubs. Native vegetation provides food and shelter for wildlife, adds privacy to your home and creates a quiet natural area. Trees can be removed in minutes, but take a lifetime to replace!
- Make your lawn a sponge! Grass, ground cover, shrubs and trees encourage water to soak into the soil. Consider porous materials or paver blocks for driveways and walkways.

Keep Runoff Water Clean

Substances other than landscaping materials can also degrade lake water quality. Chemicals like the gasoline and oil in our boats, paint and other household materials, detergents we use to wash our cars, and waste seeping from faulty septic systems contaminate runoff water. Here are some steps you can take to avoid this kind of pollution.

From Our Driveway and Lawn

- Wash your car on a part of the driveway that does not allow the soapy water to run off into the lake.
- Consider avoiding fertilizers on your lawn. One pound of phosphorus washed into the lake can produce 500 pounds of algae! If you think you need fertilizer, have the soil tested first. Most soils in this area have adequate phosphorus. Consider using no-phosphorus fertilizer, which is now required in some areas of Minnesota.
- If you must use fertilizers and pesticides on your lawn, apply these chemicals in a responsible way. Read the directions for application and use minimal amounts. More is not better!

Organic Waste and Chemicals

- Don't throw organic matter like grass clippings, leaves, or pet waste into the lake. Leaves can be composted, tilled into the garden, chopped up and used as mulch. Grass clippings can be left on the lawn. They quickly decompose and will fertilize the grass.
- Store and dispose of all chemicals responsibly. Dodge County periodically conducts "Clean Sweep" days at which time hazardous materials can be brought to collection sites for disposal. Keeping leaky containers of toxic materials in your garden shed or boathouse invites trouble. A gallon of used oil can contaminate one million gallons of drinking water.

Consider Avoiding Fertilizers on your LAWN



IMPORTANT THINGS TO CONSIDER

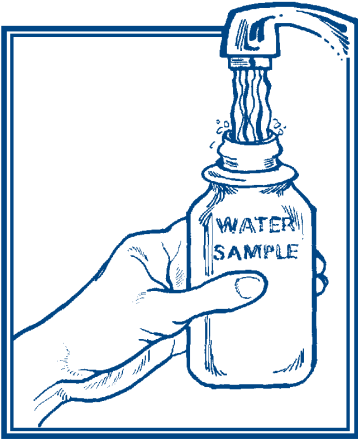
Septic Systems

Most of the shoreland properties of Lake Sinissippi are connected to the sanitary sewer systems of Sanitary Districts #1 and #2 and the municipal sewer in Hustisford. A large number of private septic systems remain, however. A private system needs to be pumped on a regular basis and inspected to ensure it is functioning properly. A failed system is a threat to your family's health and nearby lake waters and may back up sewage into your home!

Well Water

Don't assume that your well water is safe! Groundwater contamination from numerous sources may pollute it with bacteria, nitrates, pesticides and other substances. Have your water tested periodically. Inspect your well and pressure system. If there are problems, contact a water expert and discuss remedial measures.

Contact the Horicon Office of the Department of Natural Resources or the UW-Extension office in Juneau for information on well water testing.

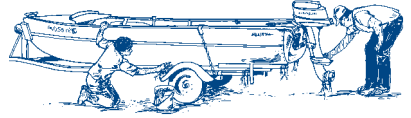


MAJOR ISSUES of Lake Improvement

- **Siltation** - sediment and polluted runoff entering the lake
- **Aquatic ecology** - vegetation, fish species and diversity and water quality
- **Wetlands and shoreland use**
- **Lake management**

On The Water

- Maintain your boat engine properly so that it doesn't leak oil or gas into the water. Inspect your boat and trailer to avoid bringing invasive plants and animals, such as Eurasian water milfoil and zebra mussels, into Lake Sinissippi.



Inspect your boat and trailer to avoid bringing invasive plants and animals into Lake Sinissippi.

- If you use a boat on the lake, adjust your speed near islands and shoreland to reduce the wake and wave action that can erode the shoreline and stir up bottom sediment. State regulations restrict speed to slow-no-wake within 100 feet of another boat, dock, raft, pier or buoyed restricted area and within 200 feet of shore for personal watercraft.
- Sensitive habitat and wetland zones are established by local boating ordinance and marked by slow-no-wake buoys. These zones are designed to minimize disturbance to waterfowl nesting sites and disruption of aquatic vegetation. Slow-no-wake means no waves!
- Be a considerate lake user. Obey the "rules of the road" and don't drink and drive! State regulations prohibit boating and operation of a personal watercraft while intoxicated.

Snowmobiling and Hunting

Understand the laws that apply to these activities and be especially watchful for your safety and the safety of others. Pursuing or harassing wildlife while on a snowmobile is prohibited by state law. Avoid areas posted for the protection or feeding of wildlife. And, stay on the water or open ice with your boat, RV or snowmobile! Cattail fringe and near-shore marsh bogs are an extension of the shoreland and, thus, constitute private riparian property.

Runoff is the most common way for *nonpoint source pollutants* to reach LAKE SINISSIPPI.

Construction

Bare soil during construction is susceptible to erosion. Disturb only as much ground as is necessary. Use proper erosion control techniques, including silt fences and hay bale dikes. Direct runoff away from the lake.

The Land Use Code for Dodge County and the Wisconsin Uniform Dwelling Code as adopted by town ordinance require comprehensive erosion control at construction sites. Removal of trees and vegetation is also restricted by Code and trees must be protected during construction.

Details are available at the [Planning and Development Department of Dodge County](#).

Shore Protection

If you own waterfront property, you know that the shoreline is often fragile and constantly eroded by wind-driven waves, boat wakes and ice. Stabilization techniques range from enhancement of natural shoreline buffers to the “hard armoring” of rip rap and bulkheads. Any shoreline protection that involves construction below the ordinary high water mark of the lake requires permits. Check with the Department of Natural Resources (refer to NR 328, Erosion Control Standards for Inland Lakes and Impoundments) and Dodge County Planning and Development Department before you plan a shoreline project.

Shoreland Zoning

Wisconsin’s Shoreland Management Program (NR 115) and the Dodge County Shoreland Wetland Overlay District comprise shoreland-zoning regulations that affect a number of activities within 1,000 feet of the Lake Sinissippi shoreline and within 300 feet of the Rock River shoreline. Shoreland zoning encourages site design techniques that preserve the natural environment and enhance the developed environment. These include erosion control and sediment runoff, slope stabilization, preservation of wildlife habitat and protection of property values.

Zoning regulations address land development; construction; use of structures, land and water; excavation, filling and dredging; and, tree cutting and removal of shore cover. Within the shoreland area extending 50 feet inland from the ordinary high water mark of the shoreline, tree cutting and vegetation removal is limited to 30 percent of the lot width (to a maximum clear-cut width of 30 feet). Check with the County Planning and Development Department before you start clearing!



Waterway and Wetland Permits

Wisconsin Statutes Chapter 30, Navigable Waters, covers boating regulations and provides guidelines for permitted activities and physical alterations to waterways. These guidelines are designed to protect public rights and interest in the waterway and to allow projects that will maintain water levels and flow, protect natural habitat and provide quality water recreation.

Permits are required from the Department of Natural Resources and the County Planning and Development Department for such activities as boathouse ramps, dredging and filling, aquatic plant control, culverts, piers and docks, water ski platforms, rafts and buoys. The local township and other agencies, such as the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, may also require permits for certain waterway alterations. It is always prudent to thoroughly investigate the regulatory status of a project before your plans are finalized.

Wildlife

- Shoreland areas support a diversity of wildlife. For many of us, the presence of wildlife is an important part of daily life. Plan your land development and maintenance accordingly and emphasize native vegetation.
- Keep your pets under control. Cats that are allowed to roam are destructive to wildlife, killing small mammals and songbirds. Dogs can disturb and kill nesting waterfowl.
- Geese make for messy piers! They favor mowed lawns and are discouraged by high grass and a natural shoreline.

Shoreland Lighting

Glare and obtrusive light has become a concern in many waterfront communities. And, the fading of the night sky, as a consequence of light pollution, is no longer limited to urban areas. Sensible lighting is designed to do its intended job well, with minimum adverse impact on neighbors and the environment.

MAKING A POSITIVE CONTRIBUTION

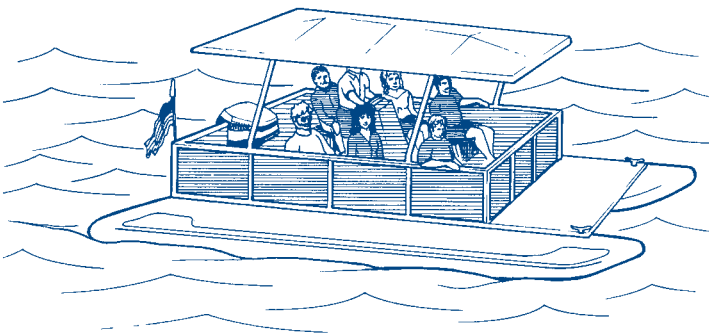
We've suggested a number of ways individuals can help the quality of Lake Sinissippi. We encourage you to incorporate these practices into your own life at the lake. You will be doing a lot to help the lake just by avoiding those actions that can have destructive effects. Long term the economic value of lake property and near-shore property depends on wise decisions about land and water use.

Consider becoming actively involved in lake protection and rehabilitation efforts of the Lake Sinissippi Improvement District. The operating committees of the Lake District benefit from active participation of lake residents just like you! And, how about becoming a member of the Lake Sinissippi Association? The Association sponsors a number of worthwhile educational, lake improvement and social activities. By getting involved in these organizations, you will have the opportunity to learn about the lake and your lake community, and to make friends with your neighbors and fellow property owners.

LAKE SINISSIPPI NEEDS YOUR ATTENTION

No one likes to be told what to do, or what not to do! However, Lake Sinissippi is threatened and needs help: pollution, shoreline development, user conflicts, zoning changes and other problems are degrading lake quality. Our actions have consequences that are felt beyond the limits of our individual property.

PLEASE CHOOSE WISELY!



LEGAL & REGULATORY ISSUES

Protection of Wisconsin waters falls under a legal concept known as the Public Trust Doctrine. The Doctrine says that the waters of the state are public resources, entrusted to the state and local governments for their care and for the benefit of all citizens and future generations.

Our state legislature administers the “trust” of our waters by establishing general statutes, such as Chapter 30, Navigable Waters, and Chapter 33, Public Inland Waters. In addition, the legislature also directs state agencies (such as the Department of Natural Resources) to prepare administrative rules that set forth detailed standards and practices, such as NR 115, Wisconsin’s Shoreland Management Program, and NR 328, Erosion Control Standards for Inland Lakes and Flowages.

The federal government is also involved in establishing policies and practices that affect our waters. Three well-known federal agencies dealing with water issues are U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

And, our municipal governmental units, Dodge County, the Towns of Hubbard, Hustisford and Oak Grove and the Village of Hustisford, also deal with regulatory issues that affect Lake Sinissippi and the shorelands. These local issues are administered through land use, zoning and other ordinances.

Riparian Rights

The ordinary high water mark on the shoreline generally determines the limit of private land. Wisconsin law recognizes that riparians (waterfront property owners) have certain rights in the water. Riparians do not own the water next to the shoreline, but they have a right to use it. This includes the right to access for swimming and boating, the right to build a pier and to other reasonable uses. Riparian rights, however, must be balanced with the public interest in waterways as protected under the Public Trust Doctrine. The public’s interest in navigation, fishing, recreation, hunting and enjoyment of natural scenic beauty is paramount. Riparian access to public waters is often described as a privilege, rather than an absolute freedom.

The legal and regulatory issues that affect our lake are many and complex. They represent the accepted view of the best use of the water and nearby lands and our responsibility to care for our lake as a public resource.

We encourage each resident to learn about these important issues and become familiar with the appropriate laws and regulations. The Lake District has information for your use and you can contact public officials and agencies directly. An informed citizenry can be a powerful force for positive change!

To that end, the next section provides a list of references and contacts you may find both informative and helpful!



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REFERENCES & CONTACTS

There are a number of very good publications available that deal in depth with the topics introduced in this handbook. We have used ideas and excerpts from some of these booklets and pamphlets in our handbook preparation. For those of you who would like to learn more, please investigate the list below and select a publication of interest. A few copies are available at the Lake District office.

If you are interested in detailed information about the water quality issues of the Rock River Basin and Lake Sinissippi watershed, see the Rock River state of the basin report prepared by the Department of Natural Resources.

Also, try web sites of the Department of Natural Resources, University of Wisconsin-Extension and Wisconsin Association of Lakes given below. Each site is filled with numerous information pages and links to a variety of subjects.

- Illustrations and maps courtesy of University of Wisconsin-Extension, Department of Natural Resources and Dodge County Land Information Department.
- Cover photograph courtesy of Jim Czyprynski.
- Archive photographs are courtesy of the Hustisford Historical Society.

FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN-EXTENSION:

A Fresh Look at Shoreland Restoration	UWEX GWQ027 DNR-FH-055
A Guide to Selecting Landscape Plants for Wisconsin	UWEX A2865
What is a Shoreland Buffer?	UWEX GWQ028 DNR-FH-233
Nonpoint Pollution: What Does it Mean for Wisconsin's Waters?	UWEX G2962
Disposing of Hazardous Wastes from the Home: Home and Garden Pesticides	UWEX G3453
Care and Maintenance of Residential Septic Systems	UWEX B3583
Rain Gardens	UWEX GWQ 034

FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES:

Better Homes and Groundwater: A Homeowners Guide	WR 386-DNR
Pier Planner - Public or Private? The Ordinary High Water Mark	WZ-004 96 Rev.
Why Protect Shoreland Areas?	WZ - 009 94
The Water's Edge	DNR PUB-FH-428
The State of the Rock River Basin	DNR PUB WT-668-2002

OTHER:

The Best Lake Practices 2002; Wisconsin Association of Lakes

Protecting Our Lakes and Shorelands; Wisconsin Association of Lakes

Life on the Edge ... Owning Waterfront Property
Dresen, M. C. and Korth, R. M. UWEX-Lakes Partnership, UW Stevens Point.

Celebrating Hustisford's 150 Year Heritage. 1987. Hustisford Sesquicentennial Committee.
(Available at Hustisford Public Library)

Questions About...

Who to Ask...

Alterations to shoreline or buffer	County Planning, DNR
Aquatic plants, algae	DNR
Backyard conservation	UW-Extension, DNR
Boating regulations	LSA, Town, DNR
Building/remodeling	County Planning, Town
Driveways, garages	County Planning, Town
Filling and grading	County Planning, DNR
Fish and wildlife	DNR, USFWS, UW-Extension
Piers, docks, boathouses	County Planning, DNR
Sanitary, septic	County Planning, Sanitary District
Shore erosion control	LSID, DNR, County Planning
Shoreland trees and shrubs	County Planning, UW-Extension
Shoreline buffer restoration	LSID, LSA, UW-Extension
Shoreline setbacks	County Planning
Well water	DNR, UW-Extension
Zoning and land use	County Planning

ADDRESSES

Lake Sinissippi Improvement District

PO Box 89
112 South Lake Street
Hustisford, WI 53034
www.lakesinissippi.org

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Horicon Office
N7725 Hwy 28
Horicon, WI 53032
920-387-7860
www.dnr.state.wi.us

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources

Central Office
101 S. Webster Street
Madison, WI 53703
608-266-2621
www.dnr.state.wi.us

Sanitary District #1 (Hustisford)

N4421 Daley Road
Hustisford, WI 53034
920-349-3907

Town of Hubbard

W2864 Neda Road
Iron Ridge, WI 53035
920 387-3429

Town of Oak Grove

N5801 South Grove Road
Juneau, WI 53039
920-386-2398

Village of Hustisford

210 S. Lake Street
Hustisford, WI 53034
920-349-3188

US Army Corps of Engineers

Waukesha Field Office
1617 E. Racine Avenue
Waukesha, WI 53186
262-547-6986
www.usace.army.mil

Wisconsin Association of Lakes

One Point Place Suite 101
Madison, WI 53719
800-542-5253
www.wisconsinlakes.org

Lake Sinissippi Association

PO Box 304
112 South Lake Street
Hustisford, WI 53034
www.lakesinissippi.org

Dodge County Planning and Development Department

Administration Building
127 E. Oak Street
Juneau, WI 53039
920-386-3700
www.co.dodge.wi.us

Dodge County UW-Extension

Administration Building
127 E. Oak Street
Juneau, WI 53039
920-386-3790
www.uwex.edu

Sanitary District #2 (Hubbard)

112 South Lake Street
Hustisford, WI 53034
920-349-8109

Town of Hustisford

N3906 So. Road EE
Neosho, WI 53059
920-349-8425

US Fish and Wildlife Service

Horicon National Refuge
W4279 Headquarters Road
Mayville, WI 53050
920-387-2658
www.fws.gov

Hustisford Water/Wastewater

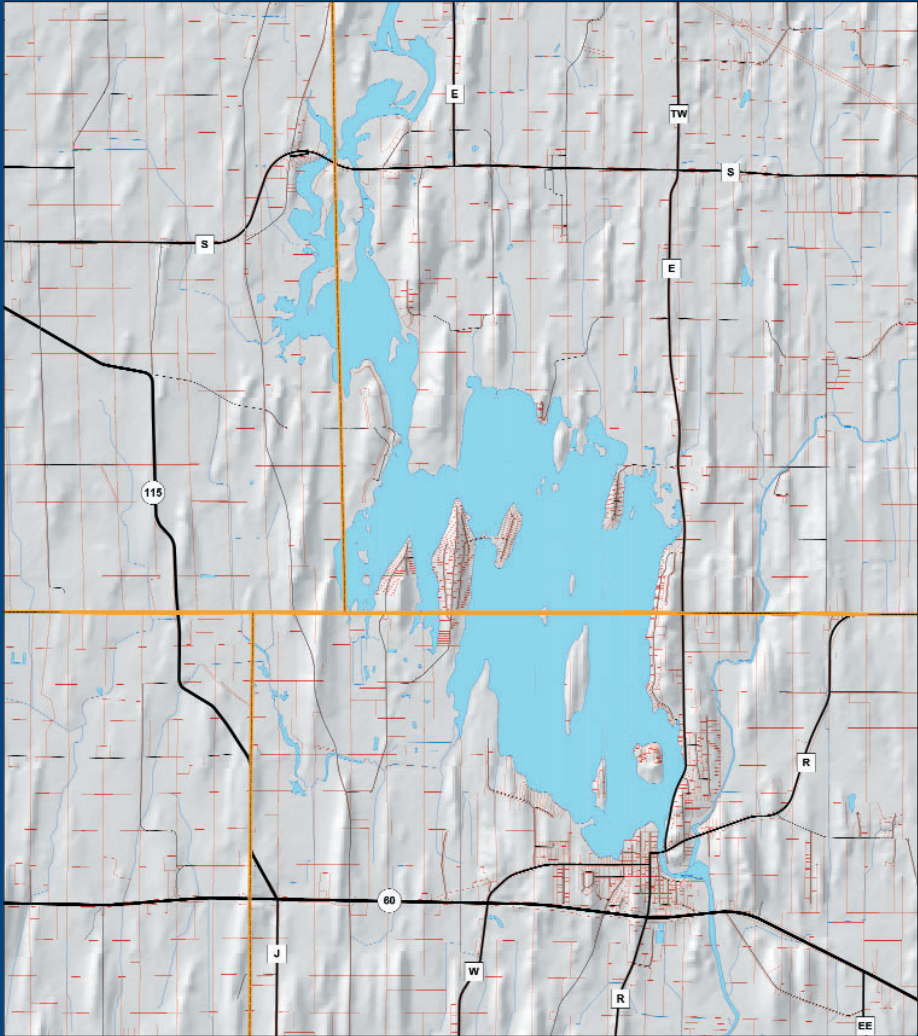
210 S. Lake Street
Hustisford, WI 53034
920-349-3650

US Environmental Protection Agency

Region 5
77 W. Jackson Blvd.
Chicago, IL 60604
800-621-8431
www.epa.gov

Rock River Headwaters, Inc.

PO Box 151
Horicon, WI 53032



Lake Sinissippi
Regional Overview

- State Roads
- County Roads
- All Roads
- ▭ Parcels
- ▭ Township Boundaries



LAKE SINISSIPPI IMPROVEMENT DISTRICT
PO Box 89 | 112 South Lake Street | Hustisford, WI 53034

www.lakesinissippi.org