

Deer vs. Vehicle

YEARLY REPORTED COLLISIONS IN BARRON COUNTY IN THE 500 RANGE

BY **DAVE GRESCHNER**
sports@chronotype.com

Spring turns to summer, and roadsides are a lush green, spotted with wildflowers. Unfortunately, the scene is too often spoiled by a sprawled deer, killed in a collision with a vehicle.

This spring appears to have been a particularly hard one on deer, especially in past weeks as fawns join the carnage.

Though there are no solid numbers that show all the car-killed deer—many such collisions go unreported—the reported crashes are at 165 on highways in Barron County so far this year, according to the Barron County Sheriff Department.

“There seems to be an uptick in car-killed deer on some of the major highways,” said Kevin Morgan, local wildlife biologist with the Department of Natural Resources. “Highway 8 seems to have new deer fairly frequently, as do Highways 63 and 53.”

What happens with disposal of those deer is a matter of where the collision occurred, whether on state, county or town roads. In recent years, the state and county have taken a natural decomposition approach by having the deer pushed to the far edge of the ditch right-of-way, where the animal is out of sight as it decomposes or is fed on by carrion-eating crows and eagles.

“It’s called roadside disposal. Last year it accounted for 74% of how car-killed deer were handled,” said Scott Bush, car-killed deer program manager with the Department of Transportation.

Though the state and county have different deer recovery contractors in Barron County, the county highway system uses basically the same approach.

“We have separate contractors but both follow kind of the same process. They push the deer off the roadside,” said Mark Servi, Barron County Highway commissioner, of the county’s contractor Certified Removal of Ashland.

Townships also have their own discretion of how to handle dead deer, but will also follow the “push off” approach, which is a money saver in all instances.

Bush said that in instances where deer cannot be simply moved to the far edge of the highway right-of-way, they are either taken to an approved landfill or used as animal feed at big cat sanctuaries or a zoo. Landfill disposal makes up 11% of all car-killed deer in Wisconsin, and use for animal feed makes up 11%.

Reporting car-killed deer

A driver’s reporting of a car-hit deer is not always required but is always helpful. It will help in the safety aspect of getting the deer off the highway or road shoulder and in deer population estimates.

Once the deer is reported, whether by the driver, a passer-by or a highway department worker, the deer is spray-painted orange to indicate it has been reported for pick-up.

The non-emergency number to report a car-killed deer to the Barron County Sheriff’s Department is 715-573-3106. As much information as possible should be given, such as the road and the exact location on that road.

The law requires that a report is filled out if the crash results in personal injury or damage over \$1,000 to personal property or \$200 to government property, said Ron Baures, a captain with the Barron County Sheriff’s Department.

Baures said there are other procedures a motorist should follow if they hit a deer and are reporting it, including staying buckled up until help arrives.

“Motorists should get the vehicle safely off the road. If the deer is injured they should not attempt to move it,” said Baures.

If the deer is still alive, a sheriff’s department officer will dispatch it.

To avoid collisions with deer, Baures said there are several steps drivers can take.

“Be vigilant for deer, especially in early morning and early evening. Slow down and eliminate distractions. Don’t swerve to miss a deer because you can actually lose control of the vehicle and cause more damage or injury. Stay within your lane,” said Baures.

Baures added that even if one deer has crossed the highway, there’s usually one or more that may be coming onto the highway in the same spot.

Keeping the deer

The procedure has been simplified for motorists who want to legally take the deer they have hit and killed. The DNR’s non-emergency number for taking possession of a car-killed deer is 608-267-7691. The line is staffed daily

SEE **DEER COLLISIONS**, B4

ALMANAC, DATES, JOURNAL ...

JOURNAL ...

With the summer solstice looming a few days ahead, I stepped outside shortly before 10 o’clock last night and was a bit taken aback to see an amber glow softly painting the northwest sky. This, nearly an hour after sunset.

I looked to the south, where the sky was much darker, a deep blue transitioning to black at the horizon. I turned back to the glow on either side of straight northwest. It was like a night light in a dark house.

I should not have been surprised at the lingering twilight. When the summer solstice does arrive late this week, the sun will take its northernmost journey across our sky. On the morn of this pretty day in June, the sun rose to the north of due east. It had now set, more than 15 hours later, to the north of due west.

The sun, begging for summer to start, was now reaching up from below the horizon, where the amber sky stopped me. And I wondered, when is it truly dark on a day this long?

I’ve read that it takes more than a couple of hours after sunset for the sky to grow truly dark. In the morning, a hint of light is in the air already a couple of hours before sunrise. Listen to the birds before dawn and you’ll know that.

So, are there only perhaps 4 hours at the most of true darkness in the mid June night? Do we, or even the nesting, young-raising birds, find enough rest in those few hours? Or do we find a soothing peace in the magical soft solstice light of dusk and dawn?

—Dave Greschner

ALMANAC NOTES

June 19, 2019: As spring is about to turn to summer, we’ve enjoyed a period of comfortable temperatures and sunny skies early this week. Daytime temperatures will continue in the 70s through the end of the week and weekend, but showers and thunderstorms are forecast to move in Friday, which is the first day of summer. The summer solstice occurs at 10:54 a.m. on the 21st, with the sun standing the farthest north of the year before setting near 9 p.m. that evening. Another inch and a half of rain fell late last week. The wet spring is starting to produce some hatches of mosquitoes. Anyone spending time in the woods or grasses should also be aware that ticks are plentiful right now, and it’s a good idea to daily check pets for ticks.

Fawns and bear cubs are being seen regularly. Activity at bird feeders has slowed as many songbirds are on nests, though some are still declaring territory and calling for mates. There have been some late migrants of warblers, flycatchers, thrushes and vireos moving through. Rare birds spotted last week included western kingbirds in Ashland and Bayfield counties. Loon chicks are hatching, and turtles are on the move to find a gravel spot to lay eggs. Lake water is warming, and crappie and bluegill fishing has been good close to shore as though panfish are in various stages of spawning. The Milky Way begins its summer journey, arcing low across the east not long after nightfall.

FISHING-HUNTING TABLE

Rice Lake Area - Longitude: 91.45, Latitude: 45.3

SOLUNAR TIMES						LUNAR TIMES			
Date	Minor a.m.	Major a.m.	Minor p.m.	Major p.m.	Sunrise a.m.	Sunset p.m.	Moon Rise	Moon Above	Moon Set
20 Thu>	8:17	2:05	8:42	2:30	5:19	8:56	11:39 p.m.	3:38 a.m.	8:18 a.m.
21 Fri>	9:11	2:59	9:35	3:23	5:19	8:56	no moon	4:26 a.m.	9:18 a.m.
22 Sat>	10:02	3:51	10:25	4:13	5:19	8:56	12:11 a.m.	5:12 a.m.	10:20 a.m.
23 Sun	10:50	4:40	11:12	5:01	5:20	8:57	12:38 a.m.	5:56 a.m.	11:21 a.m.
24 Mon	11:35	5:25	11:56	5:46	5:20	8:57	1:03 a.m.	6:38 a.m.	12:22 p.m.
25 Tue-Q	-----	6:07	12:18	6:28	5:20	8:57	1:26 a.m.	7:19 a.m.	1:23 p.m.
26 Wed	12:37	6:48	12:58	7:09	5:20	8:57	1:48 a.m.	8:01 a.m.	2:25 p.m.

Major Activity: 2-hour duration F=full moon
Minor Activity: 1-hour duration >=peak activity period of week
Note: Summer arrives with the solstice on the 21st at 10:54 a.m. The summer solstice marks the year’s longest stretch between sunrise and sunset, about 15 hours and 17 minutes.

DATES

Frogs on program of Cakes at Lake

Frogs and other amphibians are featured on Saturday’s Cakes at the Lake environmental and nature series at Hunt Hill Audubon Sanctuary.

Chris Cold, wildlife technicians with the Department of Natural Resources, will tell how to identify frogs, toads and salamanders and their habitats at the June 22 program.

The Cakes at the Lake series is sponsored monthly by the Long Lake Preservation Assn. Each event begins with breakfast, including buttermilk pancakes, sausage and fresh fruit from 8-9:45 a.m.

Charge for breakfast is \$7 for adults and \$3 for ages 5-12.

The nature program follows from 10-11 a.m. Those not taking part in breakfast are invited to free program.

Hunt Hill Audubon Sanctuary is located on the west side of Long Lake on Audubon Road, which goes west off Hwy. M.

For more information contact Hunt Hill at 715-635-6543 or info@hunthill.org or see www.hunthill.org.

Summer solstice canoeing June 21

Hunt Hill Audubon Sanctuary plans a summer solstice canoe outing for Friday.

Registration is required by this Thursday. Fee is \$8 per



Amphibian program June 22 at Cakes at the Lake (at left).

person or \$20 per family, with a discounted price for Hunt Hill members.

Canoers will paddle on Twin Lakes from 7:30-9 p.m. All equipment and a lifeguard will be provided. No prior canoe experience is needed.

To register, see hunthill.org or call 715-635-6543.

Birkie Trail Run set

The Birkie Trail Run Festival is Friday and Saturday, Sept. 27-28, on the Birkebeiner Trail in the Cable area. Events include 100-kilometer ultra marathon and team relay, marathon, half marathon, 10-mile Nordic trek, 5k run/walk, three- and six-person relay events and kids obstacle course. See birkie.com for registration information.

Deer collisions

CONTINUED FROM B10

from 7 a.m. to 10 p.m. Outside of those hours, the caller should leave a voice message with their first and last name spelled out, a call-back number, the deer location (road name, township, county) and whether the deer is a buck, doe or fawn. By leaving the voice message, the caller is authorized to take possession of the deer, but must take the entire carcass. If the driver does not want the deer but someone coming upon the scene does, that person can follow the same procedure.

The process is the same for car-killed turkeys but not for bears. A motorist killing a bear and wanting to take possession of it can call the same non-emergency number but must then wait for a tag to be issued by DNR law enforcement.

By the numbers

Reports of deer-vehicle collisions in Barron County have been dropping over the past several years, according to sheriff’s department statistics. The reports have dropped from 623 in 2015 to 586 in 2016, to 537 in 2017 and to 460 last year. But at the same time,

the deer population is deemed as high in many parts of the county, and the Barron County Deer Advisory Council is currently in a strategy to reduce the herd. And the total deer kill by hunters in 2018 was 6,843 deer, nearly 300 more than were taken in 2017. For this year, the 165 reports of deer/vehicles

crashes in Barron County midway through June may seem low, and it may indeed follow the downward trend, but the entire summer remains before the high crash months in fall. “The major concern for Wisconsin motorists is in May and June during spring fawning and in October and November during the rut,” said Baures. State DOT statistics show that, in 2017, crashes numbered 4,000 in November, 3,000 in October, and nearly 2,000 in May and again in June, and nearly 2,000 in December. The low months were January through April at about 1,000 each, and again in July, August and September, all just on

either side of 1,000. The time of day most of those crashes occur is 4-6 a.m. and 7-11 p.m. State numbers of deer/vehicle collisions compiled by the DNR have stayed fairly stable over the past decade, from nearly 18,000 in 2007 to just under 20,000 in 2017, the last year of an available graph.

Speedway

CONTINUED FROM B1

Doughty lead Streets

Dustin Doughty was the other first time winner at the speedway as the Minnesota driver also started on the pole for the Street Stock main event. Doughty’s route, however, was slightly smoother than Thompson’s as he was able to maintain a wider lead over what was a long race. While Doughty was sailing smoothly up front, the rest of the field was all about spins, pushing and shoving and fender banging. The yellow flag waved seven times during the contest for various spins and other “dust ups,” and a couple drivers had to be set back for over aggressive driving. The race even ended under the yellow after a last lap collision sent Bob Wahlstrom hurtling toward the wall with a flat tire. The official finish found Doughty on top with Hunter Van Gilder, who worked his way up from the eighth starting spot, behind him in second.

Adams doubles up

Kevin Adams earned yet another double win as he topped both the Midwest Modified and Modified main events. In the Midwest Modified feature, Adams started eighth on the grid and made some of the most spectacular moves of the night early to thread his way to the front, moving from bottom to top on the speedy track to find openings to the front. Travis Anderson was the early leader, but following a lap four yellow for a spin, the restart saw Adams blow by Anderson on the high side and take over the lead. Once in front, Adams quickly stretched his advantage, while Shane Halopka got past Anderson to take over second. A late yellow set up a four lap sprint to the finish and gave Halopka his chance, but Adams pulled away again to a comfortable lead for his fourth Midwest Modified win in 5 weeks. At the finish, Austin Ellis would nip Anderson

SEE MOD RACE, B5

Legal Notice

TOWN OF RICE LAKE
NOTICE OF ADOPTION
OF ORDINANCE
PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Town Board of The Town of Rice Lake, located in Barron County, Wisconsin, has enacted on June 10, 2019, Ordinance No. 19-103 entitled, "Outdoor Burning." This ordinance is intended to promote the public health, safety and welfare and to safeguard the health, comfort, living conditions, safety and welfare of the citizens of the Town of Rice Lake due to the air pollution and fire hazards of open burning and refuse burning. Copies of the complete text of the Ordinance or other information associated therewith can be viewed by contacting the Town Clerk as follows:
Janet Tomesh, Clerk, Town of Rice Lake, 1830 Macaulley Avenue, Rice Lake, WI 54868, Telephone: 715-234-8087, Email: townhall@townofricelake.com, Time: Monday through Wednesday 8:00 a.m. to 2:30 p.m. Thursdays and Fridays 8:00 a.m. to 12:00 pm
Janet Tomesh
Clerk/Treasurer
278539 c42 WNAXLP

Legal Notice

VILLAGE OF HAUGEN
Pursuant to Chapter 125.04 of the Wisconsin Statutes, applications have been made to the Haugen Village Board for Combination Class B Intoxicating Liquor and Beer Licenses for the period starting July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020.
Class B Beer, Class B Liquor: James Arneberg, Trade name: Haugen Inn, 113 3rd. St. Haugen, WI 54841
Class B Beer, Class B Liquor: Casey Mathews & Andrew Olsen, Trade name: Hanson's Hide -A- Way DBA Cousin's Hide-A-Way 209 N. CTH SS Haugen, WI 54841
Class B Beer, Class C Wine: Two Girls and a Grape LLC, Desha Freely agent, Trade Name: The Creamery, 321 2nd Ave N Haugen, WI 54841
The Village Board will act on the above applications at its meeting on Thursday, June 20, 2019 at 5:30 p.m. at the Village Hall. Dated this 4th day of June 2019
Heather Long
Clerk/Treasurer
275279 c41-42 WNAXLP

Legal Notice

2018 CONSUMER CONFIDENCE REPORT DATA
CAMERON WATERWORKS, PWS ID: 60301274

Water System Information
If you would like to know more about the information contained in this report, please contact Jaden Ebert at (715) 790-1140.

Opportunity for input on decisions affecting your water quality
Village of Cameron Village board meetings Second Monday of each month 6 p.m. at Village Hall 300 N 1st Street Village of Cameron 54822

Health Information
Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).
Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. EPA/CDC guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Environmental Protection Agency's safe drinking water hotline (800-426-4791).

Source(s) of Water

Source ID	Source	Depth (in feet)	Status
2	Groundwater	383	Active
3	Groundwater	310	Active

To obtain a summary of the source water assessment please contact, Jaden Ebert at (715) 790-1140

Educational Information
The sources of drinking water, both tap water and bottled water, include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.
Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, which may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations and wildlife.
- Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, which can be naturally- occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining or farming.
- Pesticides and herbicides, which may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff and residential uses.
- Organic chemical contaminants, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals, which are by-products of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff and septic systems.
- Radioactive contaminants, which can be naturally occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, EPA prescribes regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. FDA regulations establish limits for contaminants in bottled water, which shall provide the same protection for public health

Definitions

Term	Definition
AL	Action Level: The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.
Level 1 Assessment	A Level 1 assessment is a study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system.
Level 2 Assessment	A Level 2 assessment is a very detailed study of the water system to identify potential problems and determine, if possible, why an E. coli MCL violation has occurred or why total coliform bacteria have been found in our water system, or both, on multiple occasions.
MCL	Maximum Contaminant Level: The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. MCLs are set as close to the MCLGs as feasible using the best available treatment technology.
MCLG	Maximum Contaminant Level Goal: The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs allow for a margin of safety.
MFL	Million fibers per liter
MRDL	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level: The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.
MRDLG	Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal: The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.
mrem/year	Millirems per year (a measure of radiation absorbed by the body)
NTU	Nephelemetric Turbidity Units
pCi/l	Picocuries per liter (a measure of radioactivity)
ppm	Parts per million, or milligrams per liter (mg/l)
ppb	Parts per billion, or micrograms per liter (ug/l)
ppt	Parts per trillion, or nanograms per liter
ppq	Parts per quadrillion, or picograms per liter
TCR	Total Coliform Rule
TT	Treatment Technique: A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Detected Contaminants
Your water was tested for many contaminants last year. We are allowed to monitor for some contaminants less frequently than once a year. The following tables list only those contaminants which were detected in your water. If a contaminant was detected last year, it will appear in the following tables without a sample date. If the contaminant was not monitored last year, but was detected within the last 5 years, it will appear in the tables below along with the sample date.

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
BARIUM (ppm)		2	2	0.004	0.001–0.004	2/8/2017	NO	Discharge of drilling wastes; Discharge from metal refineries; Erosion of natural deposits
CHROMIUM (ppb)		100	100	1	1-1	2/8/2017	NO	Discharge from steel and pulp mills; Erosion of natural deposits
FLUORIDE (ppm)		4	4	0.1	0.1–0.1	2/8/2017	NO	Erosion of natural deposits; Water additive which promotes strong teeth; Discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
NICKEL (ppb)		100		0.5300	0.0000– 0.5300	2/8/2017	NO	Nickel occurs naturally in soils, groundwater and surface water and is often used in electroplating, stainless steel and alloy products
NITRATE (NO3-N) (ppm)		10	10	4.80	3.50–5.30		NO	Runoff from fertilizer use; Leaching from septic tanks, sewage; Erosion of natural deposits
SODIUM (ppm)		n/a	n/a	4.20	3.30–4.20	2/8/2017	NO	n/a

Contaminant (units)	Action Level	MCLG	90th Percentile Level Found	# of Results	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
COPPER (ppm)	AL=1.3	1.3	0.3600	0 of 10 results were above the action level	8/8/2017	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits; Leaching from wood preservatives
LEAD (ppb)	AL=15	0	0.79	0 of 10 results were above the action level	8/8/2017	NO	Corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

Contaminant (units)	Site	MCL	MCLG	Level Found	Range	Sample Date (if prior to 2018)	Violation	Typical Source of Contaminant
RADIUM, (226 + 228) (pCi/l)		5	0	1.3	0.9 - 1.3	3/19/2014	No	Erosion of natural deposits

Additional Health Information
If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Cameron Waterworks is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in your water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at www.epa.gov/safewater/lead.