



Friends of Lake Wingra



Promoting a healthy Lake Wingra
through an active watershed community

Wingra Watershed News

Fall 2004

volume 1, number 2

Wingra's De-Icing Dilemma

Jim Lorman

Summer is gone; and, like it or not, ice and snow are on the way. It's a good time for us to think about how we can minimize the damage we can do to the environment, while we try to keep ourselves from slip-sliding away on our sidewalks and driveways.

Ordinary salt, sodium chloride (NaCl) is the most common choice for property-owners who diligently keep their sidewalks and driveways free from winter ice. Sodium chloride is cheap, easy to use, and usually effective. But all the salt that we apply to our roads, sidewalks, and driveways eventually dissolves, forming separate sodium (Na⁺) and chloride (Cl⁻) ions. The water then carries these dissolved ions as it soaks into the groundwater or flows downhill through the gutters and storm drains into our lakes. As a result of this run-off of road salt, the levels of sodium and chloride ions are steadily increasing in both lakes and shallow groundwater aquifers.

Lake Wingra has suffered more than other Madison lakes. Before Madison began regular road salting in the 1950s, chloride levels in Lake Wingra were about 5 mg/liter (see graph on page 5). In recent years, average chloride levels in Lake Wingra have often exceeded 80 mg/liter, more than 15 times the original level. Despite a road salt reduction policy adopted in 1977 by the City of Madison, and a brief leveling off of lake chloride levels in the 1970s, the general trend for both road salt use and lake chloride levels is upward. If the trend since 1980 in chloride concentration in Lake Wingra continues (see line in graph), the average annual chloride level will reach 150 mg/liter by 2050, 30 times higher than in the 1940s.

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Love Your Lakes— Don't Leaf Them

The Citywide Fall Leaf Cleanup Campaign

Tanya Meyer and Anne Forbes

Have you noticed the catchy Love Your Lakes yard signs on the terraces of commuter streets, or received a Love Your Lakes door hanger at your home? This year marks the start of what we hope will be an annual campaign to help keep the leaves that fall from our precious urban forest from polluting our precious urban lakes.

Three neighborhood watershed groups in the City of Madison—Friends of Lake Wingra, Friends of Monona Bay and Friends of Starkweather Creek—and the City of Madison Streets Division partnered with Madison Advertising Federation's Voluntary Action Committee to develop a media and outreach campaign. Mayor Dave is kicking off the campaign on behalf of the partners, which will continue through leaf fall (October and early November).

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Friends of Lake Wingra

1000 Edgewood College Dr.
Madison, WI 53711
608-663-2838
info@lakewingra.org
www.lakewingra.org

Mission

We promote a healthy Lake Wingra through an active watershed community.

FOLW Board

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Hannah Harris, Secretary
Anne Forbes
Steve Glass
Jim Lorman
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David S. Liebl

Thanks

Thanks to some recent volunteers: Denny Caneff, Bob Liska, Joan Laurion, Tanya Meyer

Thanks for donated services: Amanda Okopski, Art Harris, Madison Advertising Federation

Thanks to Edgewood College for serving as our fiscal agent and Dane County for partnership on DNR grants.

Become a Friend

To become a Friend of Lake Wingra, send your tax-deductible contribution to Friends of Lake Wingra, c/o Office of Advancement, Edgewood College, 1000 Edgewood College Drive, Madison, WI 53711-1977. Please make checks to Edgewood College – FOLW.

Wingra Watershed News

Fall/Winter 2004, Vol. 1, No. 2

Wingra Watershed News is published twice each year by Friends of Lake Wingra.

From the Chair

Helping Hands Across the Watersheds

Laura England

Since the beginning, the approach of the Friends of Lake Wingra to watershed protection has reflected our belief that sustaining the balance of a healthy lake ecosystem requires the collaboration of many citizens, agencies and organizations. Our work has always involved partnerships with the many stakeholders who live, work, and play in the Lake Wingra watershed. During the past year, our work has shown us that this need for partnerships often extends beyond the borders of our watershed.

The Wingra Watershed is affected by many factors that originate beyond the watershed, for example, pollution and invasive species. Likewise our watershed is a source of these same impacts upon the Yahara Lakes system downstream. What does this mean for our work protecting the health of Lake Wingra? Impacts that transcend watershed boundaries underscore the need for working with others across watershed boundaries, i.e. "helping hands across the watersheds".

One visible example of Friends of Lake Wingra's collaboration with other watershed groups in Madison and Dane County was disseminating common educational messages and advocating for passage of City and County ordinances to limit the use of phosphorus fertilizers. We've also worked with other watershed groups to establish an intensive City street sweeping program, increase the role of Madison's Storm Water Utility in protecting our lakes, and creating a facilitated "Friends of Dane County Waters" workshop.

Our most ambitious cross-watershed collaboration is the Fall Leaf Cleanup Campaign. The City of Madison, Friends of Monona Bay and Friends of Starkweather Creek, have joined with us to create media and street campaigns to educate Madison residents about the importance of keeping fall leaves out of our lakes. You can read more about the Fall Leaf Cleanup Campaign and how you can become involved in this "hands across the watersheds" effort on page 1.

We hope that you'll join your neighbors around the city to help us make this campaign a big success, and help keep our lakes clean. The best way you can put your hands to use across the watershed this season? Grab a rake!

A special note of thanks to Anne Forbes for her thoughtful leadership, creative energy, and dedicated service over the past year as the first Chair of the Friends of Lake Wingra. Anne has provided strong and steady leadership to the Friends since she helped found the organization in 1998. Under Anne's guidance, the Friends have grown in numbers, in the diversity and impact of our projects, and in our capacity to reach out to our watershed community. On behalf of all of the Friends, I'd like to thank Anne for her many remarkable contributions as Chair of Friends of Lake Wingra.



City Wide Fall Leaf Cleanup Campaign (from page 1)

Loving our lakes is easy. They are beautiful and provide all sorts of fun including swimming, fishing, boating, water skiing, and bird watching. But Madison's lakes need our help. In the summer, they are clogged by weeds and algae. That's why it matters what you do with the leaves in your yard. Leaves contain nutrients that fertilize lake weeds and algae, and turn our lakes green in summer. When leaf piles sit in the street, wind and rain carry them into storm drains and to our lakes, via a network of about 300 miles of storm sewers. And, rain seeping through leaf piles makes a super rich "nutrient tea" that flows along the curb into the storm drains even if the leaves themselves don't move an inch!

Leaves account for a sizable portion of the algae and weed-feeding nutrients in Madison's lakes. The good news is each one of us can help reduce their impact. Love your lake by keeping leaves off the streets.

Wingra Prepares for Winter with A Dose of Compost Tea

David S. Liebl

Every organic gardener knows that the best way to concentrate the nutrients in compost is by making a compost tea infusion. Sound delicious? If you're a plant it does, and lake weeds and algae are no exception. While none of us would think of feeding Wingra's lake weeds by pouring gallons of compost tea into the Lake, that's what happens every autumn when rain leaches nutrients from leaves raked into the street.

You may have noticed a dark brown trickle of water draining from your leaf pile after a rain storm. Now, imagine your trickle joining your neighbor's as they run down the gutter into the storm drain. All around the watershed, these small trickles combine in the storm drains into a mighty stream of rich dark compost tea flowing directly into Lake Wingra and its surrounding wetlands. Sound horrible? Not if you're a lake weed or algae.

Every tea drinker knows that the longer the tea leaves steep, the stronger the tea. While a wet leaf pile might leach 10% of its phosphorus after a rain fall, a more efficient way of applying nutrients from leaves would be to dump truckloads of leaves directly into the Lake and let them steep over the winter. Preposterous, you say? Have you notice how many storm drains are clogged with leaves during an autumn rainfall, or have you wondered what happens to the wet mush of leaf debris that can make the streets so slick? You guessed it, down the storm drains and into the Lake.

If you don't want to receive a big "thanks for the great meal" from Wingra's lake weeds and algae next summer, read on to find out what you can do to keep leaves and their nutrients out of Lake Wingra.

Laura England



*Windows
on
Wingra*

All About Composting: Love your Leaves, Love Your Lakes

Saturday, October 30, 9:00 – 11:30 a.m.

Mazzuchelli Center, Edgewood Campus

Sponsored by the Friends of Lake Wingra

Love your leaves and love your lakes! You can help keep leaves out of Lake Wingra by composting them, and fall is the time to start! Come learn how year-round composting can begin at leaf-fall, with Joan Laurion, experienced gardener and the creative inspiration behind CompostBasics™. Joan will discuss the science and practice of composting, and you can participate hands-on by helping to build a compost pile. You'll go home with the know-how for turning your piles of leaves into mulch for your garden beds or enriching your soil.

By composting, you'll be helping to reduce the nutrient overload feeding Lake Wingra's lake weeds and algae, by keeping leaves and their nutrients out of the storm drain system. There is no fee, but please register by contacting info@lakewingra.org or 663-2838. Refreshments and a chance to win a CompostBasics™ compost bin are included!

Featured Partner

Daryl Sherman, Rain Gardener and Wingra Watershed Resident

Hannah Harris

Many people acquainted with Daryl Sherman (pictured at right) know him as a talented photographer. Perhaps you've met him at the downtown Camera Company shop, or perhaps you've seen his photographs at the Arboretum's visitor center, through his involvement in the Arb's photo club. What many people may not know is that Daryl is also a true Friend of Lake Wingra.

When not taking photographs or gardening, you might find Daryl reading one of the more than 7,000 books in his personal library ranging from English and American literature to Revolutionary War, Civil War and WWII history. Many of the books line the walls of his charming home that he shares with his partner, Kathy Lederhause. While he was born in Nebraska, grew up in northern Illinois, went to school in Wyoming and British Columbia, taught in Quebec, eventually moving back to northern Illinois, Daryl considers Wisconsin his home. In fact, while still living in northern Illinois just south of Monroe, Daryl was the editor of the Sierra Club of Wisconsin's newsletter, *The Muir View*.

In May 2003 and August 2003, Daryl and his brother planted two rain gardens on Daryl's properties on Gregory Street in the Dudgeon-Monroe Neighborhood. They dug down a couple of feet, removed the clay soil, added compost from his backyard compost pit, and selected and planted native rain garden plants. He estimates that working together it took them about 15 hours to complete each of the gardens. You are welcome to view Daryl's front yard rain gardens at 3106 and 3102 Gregory Street.

One look at the gardens and Daryl's collection of photographs of the blooming rain garden plants and you can



see that their hard work was well worth the effort. These rain gardens infiltrate water that would have run straight from the roof to the street and the storm drains, carrying with it debris, sediment and other pollutants into Lake Wingra. "After hearing about rain gardens for a few years, I decided to go ahead and do it! I am interested in the lake and preventing a lot of the human damage to the lake," Daryl said. "Plus, I don't like lawns and mowing very much."

Daryl has lived in the Dudgeon-Monroe neighborhood since 1990 and is currently serving a term as the president of the neighborhood association. During his acceptance speech at the association's annual meeting in April 2004, Daryl shared his enthusiasm for rain gardens, expressing how he would love to see a rain garden street constructed in Dudgeon-Monroe neighborhood, much like the one proposed in the Vilas neighborhood. In the Summer 2004 issue of the neighborhood's newsletter, Daryl wrote, "My goal for the year is to leave the neighborhood in better shape than I find it." By our measure, Daryl is well on his way to achieving this goal. Thank you Daryl!



Winter Tips for Protecting Lake Wingra



Use as little salt as needed. If you can see salt crystals on bare pavement after a snow or ice event, more salt was applied than was needed. Remember that NaCl is not effective for melting ice below 15 degrees F, so avoid using it in particularly cold weather.



Try not to use salt as a substitute for shoveling and scraping. If you, or someone you hire, can shovel more frequently during a storm, the need for salt can be greatly reduced or even eliminated.



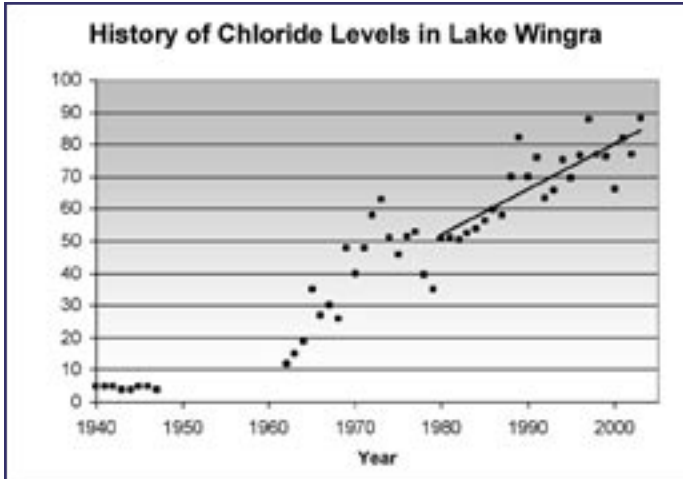
Sand can be very effective in increasing traction on ice and snow. Consider, though, that fine sand can carry unwanted nutrients into our lakes. Also, sand stored outside in winter usually contains some salt to keep it from freezing solid. Clean, coarse sand is best.



Consider using de-icers that contain magnesium, potassium, and calcium instead of sodium. These are still salts, and they still contain chloride; but these other elements are more likely to serve as plant nutrients than is sodium, and they will not contribute to potentially toxic levels of sodium in our groundwater. These other salts are also less corrosive than NaCl and can be more effective at lower temperatures.

Wingra De-Icing Dilemma

(from page 1)



How concerned should we be about these trends? In general, increasing sodium is more of a concern in drinking water (because of the effect of sodium on the human circulatory system) and increasing chloride is more of a concern in lakes (because chloride is not taken out of the system as much by chemical and biological processes).

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) recommends that sodium concentrations in drinking water not exceed 20 mg/liter and requires that public water systems report values higher than this to local health authorities. One of Madison's current drinking wells (well #17) often exceeds this level; and Madison well #4 had sodium levels >40 mg/liter (and chloride levels >100 mg/liter) before it was shut down in 1992.

Wisconsin sets chronic (long-term) and acute (short-term) toxicity levels for chloride in fresh water at 395 mg/liter and 757 mg/liter, respectively. While these standards are quite a bit higher than current average chloride levels in Lake Wingra, ponds and storm water run-off in the watershed do exceed at least the chronic toxicity levels at times. Edgewood College students have measured chloride levels during spring melt that were more than 100 mg/liter in Lake Wingra, Wingra Creek and the Marion Dunn retention pond on Monroe Street, more than 600 mg/liter in Odana Ponds, and more than 3000 mg/liter in Edgewood's retention pond.

There is evidence that sodium and chloride can have detrimental effects on watershed health, even at concentrations lower than current state and federal standards. Elevated NaCl in soils create osmotic imbalances in plants, inhibiting water absorption and reducing root growth. Soil levels as low as 90 mg/liter NaCl may inhibit seed germination and root growth rates for grasses and wildflowers, and can compromise soil structure and erosion control by inhibiting bacteria. Increased salt concentrations in roadside soils can degrade native wetlands by favoring salt-tolerant plant species.

And there are other hidden costs associated with the use of salt as a winter de-icer. A 1991 federal study estimated that road salt causes corrosion to vehicles, bridges, roads, etc., worth \$3.5 to \$7 billion per year in the U.S. What does this mean for individuals simply trying to keep their sidewalks and driveways free from ice? See "Winter Tips for Protecting Lake Wingra" on page 4.

As for excessive road salt applications by the City, we might all consider just slowing down when surfaces are slippery. The City of Madison Public Health Department 2000 Road Salt Report cites "General increased pressure by the motoring public to not have the bad weather affect their pace of life" as a likely reason why the City has not generally been able to meet the road salt reduction goals established in 1977.

We might also all consider promoting alternative de-icers such as calcium magnesium acetate (CMA). While CMA is much more expensive than salt per ton, some studies suggest it might actually be less expensive in the long run if all environmental costs are included. CMA is not currently available retail, but increased demand could change that and bring down its cost.

As part of our mission of "promoting a healthy Lake Wingra through an active watershed community," Friends of Lake Wingra is committed to providing information and promoting dialogue on this and related issues. Through our current coordinated watershed management planning efforts, we are doing our best to bring together all the relevant organizations and agencies to develop and implement effective strategies for protecting the lake and its associated ecosystems. We welcome your input and involvement.

Learn More

Interested in learning more about Lake Wingra and the Friends' work in the watershed? See our growing online library of management planning documents, scientific reports and proposals at www.lakewingra.org.

A Habitat Audit for Your “Lakefront” Property

Steve Glass, UW Arboretum Land Care Manager

Autumn is a natural time for reflection, evaluation and planning for the future. It’s also a good time to explore your neighborhood and watershed, and wonder about the connections between Lake Wingra and activities on your block, your bike/walking/commuting route and other areas you frequent — because everyone in the watershed really does own lakefront property, whether their house is near the shoreline or not.

A good place to start your fall reflection is in your yard and garden with a little “backyard habitat management audit.” For me, that means going on a weed search and destroy mission. Just before the leaves fall and after the native plants have gone dormant, I enjoy wandering my yard in search of the inevitable seedlings of dame’s rocket and garlic mustard (they look like little green lanterns) which I pull and toss on the compost pile. Fall is a better time to deal with these young pests, because I have more time and don’t have to worry about disposing of seed bearing adults. But if I ignore them, I know that next season, their mature seeds will end up in the storm water and become a problem for someone downhill from me.

Later in the fall, when the trees are bare, it’s easier to see the structure of your garden—both pleasures and blemishes. As you rake party-colored leaves and putter in the garden, recall that trees and shrubs with still-green leaves are likely to be non—native invasives such as buckthorn and

honeysuckle, and should be removed or at least clipped so that birds don’t disperse the seeds. Everyone in the watershed lives within three miles of the Lake, and since *Rhamnus cathartica* (buckthorn) seeds pass through a bird’s gut in the time it takes a robin to fly that far, many buckthorn seeds will be deposited along the lakeshore or in the marshes, resulting in buckthorn forests. A similar situation exists for seeds and berries of other invasive plants such as oriental bittersweet and porcelain berry.

As lakefront property owners it’s our responsibility to manage the watershed through prudent gardening. Every fall I search the garden for these uninvited guests and for each one I pull I imagine what native plants I can replace it with—perhaps planting a colorful woodland aster here, or removing a Norway maple to lessen shading of the oak seedlings there, or planting a sapling ironwood (*Ostrya virginiana*) to frame a special view somewhere else.

If you’re like me, you resent spending time raking leaves. Since I have a wooded lot with wildflower beds, my main option is to let the majority of leaves lay where they fall. In areas where they would kill the grass, I rake them into the tree, shrub and perennial beds, or shred them for the compost pile. As you manage your trees’ leaf production by composting, using them as mulch or raking to the curb’s edge, but not into the street, remember that leaves left in the gutter wind up in the storm drains, and ultimately the marshes and Lake Wingra, providing increased nutrients and for algae and lake weeds.

For more information and pictures of selected invasive species visit the Wisconsin DNR web site: www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/caer/ce/invasives/index.htm.



Use a mulching lawnmower (or a regular mower) to chop leaves into small pieces that quickly break down releasing nutrients for a green, well-fed lawn.

Compost your leaves into valuable mulch to place around your vegetables and flowers. Composted leaves create soil that’s healthy for plants, and they’re free! For more information about composting attend the Windows on Wingra event on October 30, 9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m. at the Mazzuchelli center on the Edgewood Campus, or visit the City’s website at <http://www.cityofmadison.com/streets/compost.html>.

Place leaves for City pickup on the terrace between the sidewalk and the street. Put a tarp over the leaves on your terrace to stop them from blowing into the street. Bag your leaves only if your terrace is very narrow; bags must contain only leaves and be open at the top for easy emptying. Raking leaves into the street is against the law and could result in a fine. The City of Madison begins leaf collection in October and the collection runs to the first week of December, weather permitting. Finding the schedule for your neighborhood is simple. Call 267-2088 or point your web browser to <http://www.cityofmadison.com/streets>. The schedule is updated weekly, so check back often.

Did you know that grass isn’t harmed by piles of leaves? By late fall, grass has stopped growing and becomes dormant until spring. Leaf piles and bags of leaves won’t kill your grass.



SW Bike Path Stewardship

Steve Glass

One of my favorite vantage points for checking out the watershed is the SW bike path. What I like about the bike path is that besides being a recreational and commuter corridor, the SW bike path is a social and cultural corridor—a neighborhood commons. The bike path connects most of the neighborhoods in the Lake Wingra watershed and is used for socializing by many of the watershed's residents.

The SW bike path is also a major environmental corridor for the movement of storm water and pest plants through the watershed and into Lake Wingra. Examples of most of the invasive plant species in the watershed can be found along the path. There are a number of storm water erosion gullies intersecting the bike path that carry seeds of pest species to Lake Wingra. If you've thought that it is getting harder to canoe the lake without hitting bottom and thought the lake might becoming shallower, you're right. Much of the sediment deposited in Lake Wingra comes from storm water erosion gullies along the SW bike path (see picture above).

As I run or bike along the path, I imagine a beautiful prairie and savanna and oak woods thriving in a patchwork along the path, where Japanese knotweed, garlic mustard and honeysuckle now form dense thickets; I also imagine dozens of citizen stewards and watershed volunteers pulling, planting and tending plots of native plants along the path; and imagine new and improved ways for handling storm water from the neighborhoods and streets above the path.

If you would like to get involved in combating invasive plants and erosion along the bike path, join us for our SW bike path nature walk, Sunday October 24th 1:00 – 2:00 p.m., meet at the FOLW kiosk on the bike path at Glenway Street.

Pop the Cork: Rain Garden Street Gets Approval

Sue Ellingson

When to celebrate? That can be a tough question for an environmental activist. But in September, when City Engineering sent final approval to participating neighbors in the Adams St. rain garden project, we were ready to pop the cork. Madison's first rain garden street project will be built in 2005.

Seattle built the first rain garden street in 2000. A rain garden is simply a garden of native plants in a shallow depression. The purpose is to hold rainwater and give it a chance to soak into the soil. When rainwater doesn't soak in, it becomes runoff. Runoff is dirty and warm; it flows into the lake unchecked, and that's bad for the Lake Wingra ecosystem. A rain garden street has an extensive system of rain gardens adjacent to the pavement, that are capable of reducing runoff by an astonishing 98%. The soil and plants clean the runoff as it infiltrates.

Roger Bannerman of the Wisconsin DNR first had the idea to try a rain garden street in Madison. The Friends of Lake Wingra submitted a construction grant proposal to DNR, and worked with City Engineering to find a street to use as a demonstration site. Adams St. was chosen because it was ready to be rebuilt. City Engineering has taken the lead on the project, working with the Friends of Lake Wingra, and meeting with the neighbors. The neighborhood agreed to including nine or ten rain gardens in the terraces as part of next summer's street reconstruction.

Not a single spade full of earth has been turned, and already we've learned a lot—about how to talk to neighbors and understand their motivations, about how to design the rain garden street, and about how to address ongoing maintenance questions. After Adams Street is complete, we look forward to working with more neighborhoods to infiltrate runoff. *Cheers!*

Volunteer Needs

As we continue to expand our work in the Wingra Watershed, we're always on the look out for new friends and volunteers who would like to help us in our efforts to promote a healthy Lake Wingra. No particular knowledge or skills are needed—anyone with enthusiasm for the Lake is welcome. To find out how you can help, email us at info@lakewingra.org.

Fall/Winter Calendar

See our online calendar at www.lakewingra.org for more details on these and other upcoming events.

October 24

Southwest Bike Path Nature Walk

Join Steve Glass and friends for a nature walk along the bike path between Glenway and Virginia Terrace. Topics include: invasive species control, ecological restoration, and storm water management. From 1:00 – 2:00 p.m. Meet at the FOLW kiosk on the bike path at Glenway Street.

October 28

Friends of Lake Wingra board meeting

From 5:30 – 7:30 p.m. All are welcome. Contact info@lakewingra.org or 663-2838 to confirm the location and agenda.

October 30

WOW! Windows on Wingra Workshop—All About Composting: Love your Leaves, Love Your Lake

From 9:00 – 11:30 a.m., Mazzuchelli Center, Edgewood Campus.

There is no fee, but please register (appreciated but not required). Contact info@lakewingra.org or 663-2838.

November 6

Voice of Our Waters.

A participatory workshop hosted by the Dane County Lakes and Watershed Commission for all friends of Dane County waters and watersheds. Network with friends across the county and take home tips from conservation groups and individual citizens who successfully influence programs or policies to protect our waters, tips from municipal staff and elected officials how citizens groups can to work most effectively with them, and a post-workshop strategy to bring our voices into Dane County and municipal planning processes over the coming year. From 9:00 a.m. – 1:00 p.m. at the UW–Madison Arboretum Visitor Center, 1207 Seminole Highway. For more information or to register, contact Marcia Hartwig at 224-3746.

November 13

Building Rain Gardens

FOLW Board members Sue Ellingson and Cheryl Bauer-Armstrong will teach a rain garden class at the UW Arboretum, from 9:00 a.m.–12:30 p.m. For more information call 263-7888, or visit www.wisc.edu/arboretum.

November 18

Friends of Lake Wingra board meeting

From 5:30 – 7:30 p.m. All are welcome. Contact info@lakewingra.org or 663-2838 to confirm the location and agenda.

December 10

Our 3rd annual holiday social. Please join the Friends of Lake Wingra to celebrate good friends, a great cause, and all the work we've done. New friends and old—everybody's welcome! Please bring an hors d'oeuvre or beverage to share. At 7:30 p.m. 1922 Vilas Ave. 259-1824.

December 16 & January 27

Friends of Lake Wingra board meeting

From 5:30 – 7:30 p.m. All are welcome. Contact info@lakewingra.org or 663-2838 to confirm the location and agenda.

January 29

WOW! Windows on Wingra—The Voice of the Lake: A Poetry Workshop

From 9:00 –11:30 a.m. Writing poems about Lake Wingra with Judith Strasser.

Friends of Lake Wingra

c/o Office of Advancement
Edgewood College
1000 Edgewood College Dr.
Madison, WI 53711-1977

