



This beach walker on Lake Superior just east of Marquette is probably in the right spot.

U.S. MILES OF SHORELINE ALONG THE GREAT LAKES

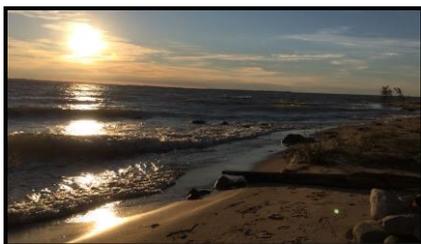
STATE	Shore Miles*	Percent %	Cum %
Michigan**	3244	60.2	
Wisconsin	820	15.2	
New York	577	10.7	
Ohio	312	5.8	91.9
Minnesota	189	3.5	
Pennsylvania	140	2.6	
Illinois	63	1.2	
Indiana	45	<1	7.9
Total Miles	5390		

*Incl. St. Mary's, St. Clair, Niagara, St. Lawrence Rivers. **Michigan has more shoreline than 49 states; all but Alaska.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/List_of_U.S._states_by_coastline
<http://greatlakesseaway.org/statesprovinces/new-york/>

TODAY'S WEATHER:

www.wunderground.com/us/mi/kewadin



Storm Central | Great Lakes Energy

www.gtlakes.com/storm-central/

U.S./Can. Great Lakes Populace

LAKE	Watershed Population	Shore Miles	Surface sq. mi.
Michigan	12 Million	1640	22,300
Huron	3 Million	3830	23,000
Total M-H	15 Million	5470	45,300
L.Superior	607,000	2980	31,700

GREAT LAKES BEACH WALKING RIGHTS – A BAFFLING MUDDLE
QUOTES from 3 Published Citations – Please read the full articles on-line.

BY: Ed Wesoloski, Posted on August 19, 2008

The Michigan Lawyer – A Blog from Michigan Lawyers Weekly

<https://michiganlawyerblog.wordpress.com/2008/08/19/great-lakes-beach-walking-rights-still-clear-as-mud/>

1. Great Lakes beach-walking rights still clear as mud.

It's been three years (now thirteen years) since the Michigan Supreme Court, in *Glass v. Goeckel*, famously clarified the public's right to walk along Great Lakes shorelines and left murky just where the walking can take place. When beach-front property on navigable water is privately owned, the *Glass* court explained, the owner has littoral title to the water's edge, but the public Trust doctrine allows individuals to walk along the beach within the "ordinary high water mark."

And where's that? Justice Maura Corrigan, who wrote the lead opinion in *Glass*, borrowed a definition from the state of Wisconsin and said its where:

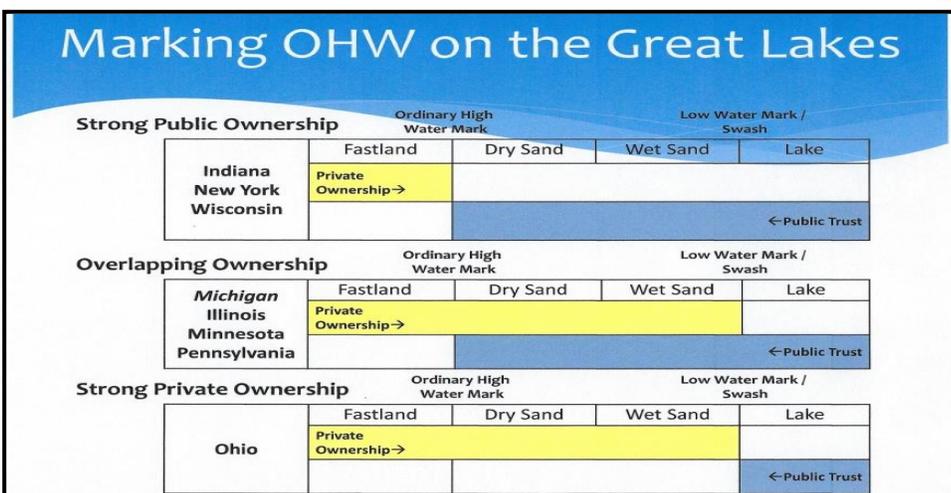
"[T]he presence and action of the water is so continuous as to leave a distinct mark either by erosion, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or other easily recognized characteristic."

Got it? Me neither. Don't feel bad. A lot of other folks don't get it, either. Almost everyone would have got what Justice Stephen Markman argued for in vain: walking is okay where the sand is wet. But despite the confusion about where you can walk, you have to keep moving. Beach walking is not beach gawking.

BY: Richard K. Norton; August 19, 2014; Urban and Regional Planning - University of Michigan

Taubman College. Great Lakes Community Resilience: A No Adverse Impact Approach Workshop, https://www.floods.org/ace-files/NAI/workshop_Aug2014/7_Norton_Drawing_Lines_In_Law_Books_And_On_Sandy_Beaches.pdf

2. Drawing Lines in Law Books and on Sandy Beaches



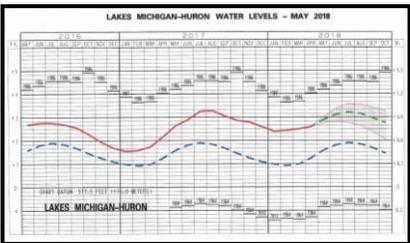
Yellow = Private Blue = Public Trust

"Natural OHWM": Physical evidence of the presence of water (MI Supreme Court 2005)

"Elevation OHWM" (580.1 feet above sea level): "Intersection of a specified International Great Lakes Datum (IGLD) elevation with the shore (GLSLA 1955, 1968)

SPRING ORCHARDS IN BLOOM

Summer TNN News: How Upland Orchards and Vineyards Relate to the Great Lakes.



L. MICHIGAN HIGH WATER-RISKS EROSION

Grand Traverse Bay trend is up from 3 inch discharge/month from L. Superior, which is down for each of last 6 months

The importance of this chart is that the red line is trending-up as it does every Spring with snow melt. The 'fan' is a best guess from past statistics; forecast is inexact for this complex system.

News Release – L.Superior discharge.

http://www.ijc.org/en/files/news?news_id=654

U.S – Canada Board of Control pays more attention to hydropower and reducing L. Superior water level to average than to erosion of Lake Michigan-Huron shoreline, which has 25 times more population than the L. Superior watershed.

High flow through the dredged St. Clair River leads to water levels rising more in Lakes Ontario, Erie and St.Clair

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www.townshipneighborsnetwork.com/donate

BY: Linda Alice Dewey, Glen Arbor Sun contributor

Posted by *editor* – July 2, 2015 – *Investigative Article.*

<http://glenarborsun.com/walking-the-lake-michigan-beach-a-public-right-or-trespassing/>

3. Walking the Lake Michigan beach — a public right, or trespassing?

High Lake Michigan water levels have decimated beaches, leaving little room to walk the shoreline, and potentially pitting the public against private landowners. Photo of Empire Beach by Mimi Wheeler

It's common knowledge that the public can walk along the Lake Michigan shoreline. You can walk it anywhere on public property. That means public road ends, (parks or preserves). The question is: how far from the water's edge can a person legally walk along private property? This is an important issue, since about 70 percent of Michigan's "third coast" is privately owned. The answer is unclear, because neither courts in Michigan nor in other Great Lakes states have offered a clear and consistent answer.



Here's one simple solution. 'The public has always had the right to walk along the Great Lakes shoreline,' said Robyn Wright of the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality. "As long as they were walking with their feet in the water."

Your right to walk in the water comes from something called the Public Trust Doctrine, which originated in Roman law. It states, "Now the things which are, by natural law, common to all are these: the air, running water, the sea, and therefore the seashores." That later carried over to English common law, which was paraphrased in a 2005 Michigan Supreme Court decision: "The sovereign [in this case, the state] must preserve and protect navigable waters for its people."

What about walking? That would be "navigation," the court decided. Things become complex if the water is too cold or rough to walk in and you need to walk on dry land. Muddying the case even further — with the water as high as it is now — where can a person walk without trespassing? That question has been tossed around and re-interpreted by Michigan courts for nearly 100 years.

In Ohio, you definitely have to keep your feet in the water. That's not the case any more in Michigan. In 1955, the Michigan legislature passed the Great Lakes Submerged Lands Act (GLSLA) . . . "That GLSLA was really the key," says attorney Dave Powers with Save Our Shoreline (SOS), an organization that represents the interests of Great Lakes riparians (beach landowners).

The Glass decision is the law. Are we done now? Maybe not, said Powers. "What I say is that Glass v Goeckel is going to stand until it comes across as bad fact. At some point in time there will be a case between a riparian owner and the public, and it's going to come out on facts that favor the owner. It could be a riparian owner getting bitten by a dog, I don't know. But it doesn't make sense for the public to be walking on private land."

So what if you simply want to take a nice walk on the beach this summer? "Play it safe," advised Olson. "Be respectful, and play it safe."

"If your feet are wet," said Leelanau County Drain Commissioner Christensen, "the question of where is the natural ordinary high water mark, is not a discussion."

SIGNS TNN HAS SEEN



Plant
Marram aka Beach grass

Planting Time
March – May
Sept - Dec.

While plants are dormant.



Courtesy of Olde Path Inc.
<http://www.mydunegrass.com/about-dune-grass/planting-advice/>

TNN Feature - Gull Island Preserve

BY: Leelanau Conservancy <http://leelanauconservancy.org/blog/naturalarea/gull-island-preserve/>



Gull Island, sitting just off the coast in Northport Bay, is preserved as a sanctuary for thousands of herring gulls, whose populations have declined in the last 25 years. Don't confuse these birds with ubiquitous "sea gulls" which herring gulls help to keep in check. The birds, which mate for life, will abandon their nests at the slightest disturbance. In a [long-term study](#) here, banded birds have returned for as many as 24 years. A crumbling stone cottage on the island was once inhabited and is a unique part of Northport's history.

Gull Island has also been an important [educational and scientific resource](#). Scientists have conducted groundbreaking studies in population ecology, toxicology, and animal behavior here.

No Access. No mammals are allowed on Gull Island, including humans. Herring gulls mate for life and are very sensitive to disturbance, especially during nesting season. Birds may abandon their nests at the slightest provocation. Boat noise – especially the whine of personal watercraft – are fatally disruptive to nesting gulls.

The island holds its own dangers for people. Cottage ruins seen from the lake pose dangers of rusty nails and the like. Falling feces or, more seriously, the beak of a diving gull, are a given with so many birds on site. There is also a risk of inhaling the fungal spore Histoplasmosis, which causes a potentially fatal lung disease. Gull Island has been preserved as a sanctuary for the Herring Gull colony. Nesting places such as Gull Island, free from predators and human interference, are rare.



History Lesson. Bird colonies have nested here in Northport Bay for at least 4,000 years. Gull Island has also long been a navigational aid. Over the last century, the land has passed through several families who tried to live among the gulls—and failed. When the Conservancy acquired the island in 1995, birds had taken over the dilapidated cottage.

Plant Marram aka Beach grass

Guide to Great Lakes Coastal Plants, by Ellen Elliott Weatherbee, U of M Press

This native perennial is a tall, smooth grass with compact heads that grows in tight colonies on the beach. Flowers in early summer; spreads rapidly. Marram is one of several grasses that grow in the [upland](#) dry sand of the beach to bind blowing sand and stabilizing soil with rhizomes mats to protect other plants.

Open Water Zequanox Trial to Kill Invasive Mussels

BY: David Edwards, Tip of the Mitt Watershed Council

An open water Zequanox trial was conducted in a small lake east of here last July. The project includes follow up surveys 1 year after treatment in July 2018. Release of reports is expected May of 2019. Initial results indicate no environmental impact but the jury is still out on the effectiveness of killing Zebra mussels. We should certainly know more in the fall of 2018. Please keep asking for updates as interest arises.