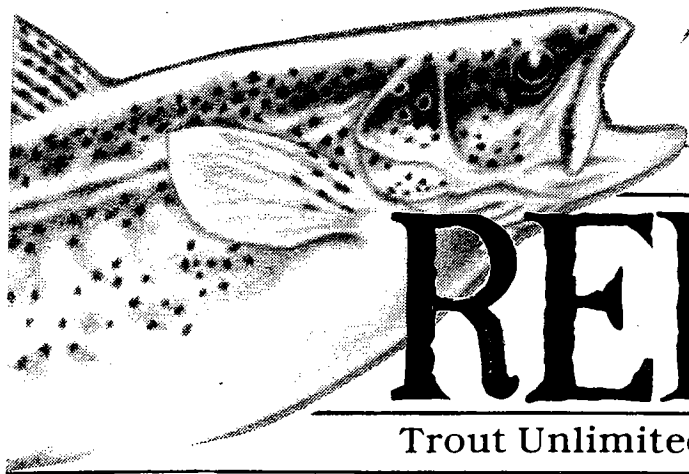


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Spring 1985

A Millpond Dies and a Stream is Born

From the Chairman

As I sit writing this piece, it looks like spring is finally on its way here. The miserable snowfall we had earlier in the week is beginning to melt away, and the grass is starting to show. With all these good omens, it must mean that trout fishing season can't be too far in the offing. And that's a good thing, because this has been a long, long winter, and it's time to cure that cabin fever that's been hanging on for the last few months.

With the coming of the general fishing season also comes a lot of other things: TU banquets, work projects, meetings, legislative matters and what not. One thing that our State Council is going to work on this year is to get our legislators to take a good hard look at the monetary penalties that are currently assessed for violation of trout angling regulations, specifically the problem of illegal and excessive harvest. Over the past few years, yours truly has been hearing with disturbing frequency tales of fish poaching that you might have thought had stopped decades ago. I know that when I hear people talking about "...two guys took 65 trout..." "...the three of us had over 40..." "...we got into a spring hole and cleaned them all out..." something is wrong. Very wrong.

There are unfortunately still too many folks that gaze at Nature's bounty and figure that it's all for them; everyone else be damned. Regulations are for others; they're above the law. This attitude, perpetuated from one generation to another, spawns a flagrant disregard for sportsmanship, ethics and concern for the resource. Our world is too big and too populated to tolerate those who cannot abide by regulations and creel limits designed to allow everyone a portion of the resource without harming the population base. And, our present statutes and rules do not adequately deal with the problem. For poaching trout, one can get off with a fine of \$26.25 plus court costs. Big deal! That's as bad as when the old fine for illegal deer hunting was a hundred bucks plus a slap on the wrist. And when those fines were weak and inconsistently applied, the level of deer poaching reached astronomical levels.

But...when the Legislature decided to get tough with these game thieves by upping the fine level to \$1,875 per deer and making the fine mandatory (meaning judges couldn't arbitrarily decide the level of fine), things started changing. Number one, poaching dropped dramatically. Just ask any game warden how dull life got after the heavier fines were in place; they didn't spend every night chasing game thieves because the thieves found that the game was too expensive to play. And...another interesting thing happened: deer populations went up. Milder weather may have helped play a part, but the game wardens and field personnel will tell you that the number one reason for the increased deer herd was the reduced level of poaching. More deer simply made it through to hunting season, because they weren't "stolen" before the season.

And I think the same holds true for trout. Once you remove a fish from a spot, it's gone. For good. And when

continued on Page 5

Department of Natural Resources fish managers recently pulled the plug on the Nelsonville Dam and stood back with a sigh of relief as a 120 year old millpond disappeared forever. In December of 1984 a new stream bed appeared for the first time in over a century. For all those years it lay beneath a 22 acre pond formed when a dam was placed across the Tomorrow River at Nelsonville, Wisconsin in 1864. The pond water was used to spin a turbine that powered the Nelsonville feed mill which ground the grain for area farmers.

Above and below the pond, the stream provided a comfortable existence for brook and brown trout. In spite of the 22 acre Nelsonville Pond and the 48 acre Amherst Pond just downstream, the Tomorrow River developed a reputation as a trout stream. As time went on, the ponds filled with silt and became heavy with weeds. They caused temperature differences below the dams interfering with the life cycle of the trout. Fish like northern pike, bluegills, suckers and carp became the dominant species and began to spread into the river system. By 1971 it looked like carp and other warmwater fish had expanded to the point where the entire river system was threatened.

The Department of Natural Resources took on the task of chemical treatment of the entire river and its tributaries from Nelsonville to Weyauwega. This invasion of warmwater fish started in the millponds where warmer water and vegetation created their favorite habitat. This was an expensive, time consuming and controversial project that would probably never be undertaken again. Much of the remaining native trout population and other native species were removed before treatment and then returned to the river. With supplemental stocking the trout population returned to respectable levels in a few years. The sick patient was cured, but because of its illness remained. As long as the millponds were present, there would be an opportunity for rough fish and predators to expand and teaten the trout stream again.

The sale of both mills was discussed with their owners in 1971, but there was no interest in selling to the state. Early in 1984, the owner of the Nelsonville Dam came to the Department of Natural Resources and offered to sell the mill and dam. He was ready to retire and could not find a buyer for this ancient, water powered mill.

We met with Nelsonville's leaders to discuss our interest in the pond and offer the village an opportunity to purchase the mill and dam for their own control. We advised them that it was our intent to appraise the property and make the owner an offer. If he accepted, we would drain the pond, restore the river channel, and preserve the mill building if possible. The village had no interest in owning the dam, so we scheduled a public meeting to sample public opinion on the issue. Meanwhile, the Portage County Historical Society was contacted to see if they would be interested in preserving the old mill if we would give it to them. After tour of the mill, they agreed to accept it and preserve it if we became the new owners.

Public interest was pretty evenly divided on the issue, and the public meeting gave everyone a chance to ask questions and offer suggestions. Once again our plans were laid out and the local people were given the chance to purchase the mill themselves if they wanted the pond to remain. No local action was taken, so the department appraised the mill at \$38,000, made the offer and became the new owner.



The pond has been drained and the mill building will soon be given to the historical society. The Brunswick "Fish America" Foundation and Mr. Les Hildebrand have established a \$1,500 fund to assist in the restoration of the "new" Tomorrow River. The fund will provide money for landowners to stabilize soil, remove stumps and debris, and riprap stream banks to help restore the stream. These people will have no other financial help available to them. We estimate it will take at least \$1,000 more to accomplish this objective. We are asking concerned conservation groups like Trout Unlimited to help out.

Another good news story concerns the Amherst Dam. While that flowage was lowered for repairs to the dam this winter, I talked with the owner and the Village of Amherst board. They agreed to leave the pond drained all winter to help improve conditions in the stream. The water level will be restored about mid-April. I am hoping that they will agree to an annual winter drawdown if the local population does not object. A winter drawdown would improve winter stream temperatures; minimize chances for warmwater fish reproduction; save wear and tear on the dam and freeze out the roots of aquatic vegetation. Both the stream and the townspeople have something to gain at no cost to anyone. This is not the solution to the problem, but it is a favorable compromise and certainly a step in the right direction.

If we can make an example of the stream at Nelsonville, we can show people the benefits and beauty of a trout stream as opposed to a millpond. The day may come when the people of Amherst choose to have a trout stream flowing through their community rather than a shallow, weedy millpond that threatens the life of the river.

Jack Zimmermann
Area Fish Manager
Wisconsin Rapids

An Open Letter From Your New National TU President:

Here in Southern Indiana most people are better acquainted with the intricacies of basketball than with the problems of salmonid fisheries. And every Indiana University fan knows that Bobby Knight's extraordinary coaching success is based on team play built around three basic principles: player match-ups that can deal effectively with the strengths of the opposition; a hard-nosed defense that "helps out"; and, a motion offense. Based on a long standing love affair with both I.U. basketball and Trout Unlimited, I see some important parallels in their principles-of-success.

In basketball, unless you can effectively match-up against your opponents they will play to the mismatch and whip your "derriere" in the process. A 6'10" forward in close against a 6'3" defender is virtually no contest. He will score almost every time.

One of the fundamental things we are trying to do in TU is influence public policy because this is what determines the framework of laws and regulations that guide our society. Without a friendly public policy framework to operate in, our individual efforts to preserve and enhance coldwater fisheries are severely frustrated.

Public policy is a power game that is played at elevated levels involving states, regions and nations with multiple constituencies. To effectively match-up in this game one needs a coordinated, collective effort. A fragmented approach is like David going out to meet Goliath without a sling. No contest!

Over the years, the resolution of many of our fisheries issues has been escalated into the public policy arena. Atlantic salmon in the Northeast, steelhead and salmon along the West Coast and around the Great Lakes, pH levels along the Appalachian Range and water usage in the Rockies are all examples of problems that are no longer simply a matter of local stream management.

To be a factor in this public policy arena, TU must have a strong organization top-to-bottom: from Chapters, to Councils, to Regions, to National. And that organization must be able to operate as a unified force, marshalling resources to match-up at whatever level is required. We also must have a strong membership because members mean votes, and votes are the scorecard that public officials play to.

On the basketball court, a principle that is closely related to the concept of match-ups is that of a hard-nosed defense that "helps out". When the ball goes to the opponent's 6'10" forward, if the defending center moves over to help his 6'3" teammate, the flow of the game can be changed and the contest won.

Private practice is the arena in which public policy is implemented. We in TU call ourselves The Action Organization partly because we actively defend the coldwater resource against abuses of public policy. TU's grassroots organization, our members and Chapters, are the heart of this active defense against local abuses of the resource. But more often than we would like, our Chapters are overmatched by the opposition and need help from the rest of us. They need help from Councils and they need help from National — at times they need help from fellow members across the country.

In all of TU there is nothing more inspiring than the times when the organization rallies around a fellow Chapter that is in trouble. It happened when the free-flowing Yellowstone River was threatened by a dam; it happened when the Esopus Creek was threatened by a pump-storage project; it happens repeatedly because TU people are special people who care for the resource whether it is just down the road or in another region.

But a good defense alone won't make a national basketball champion. To consistently put points on the board one also needs a balanced offense. In an effective motion offense it takes someone to set the picks, someone to get the ball to the open man, and someone to take the good shot.

For TU to be successful in the major league arenas where we must compete, it takes more than members and missionary zeal...it takes money — and it takes management.

In our drive to increase membership we have not raised dues for six years. During that time the cost of supporting our membership has increased significantly because of inflation and the need to reach out to more people. In 1978 membership revenue was 75 percent of our total revenue base and funded most of our activities. Today membership revenue is only 45 percent of total revenue and merely funds a portion of our membership related activities — membership development, membership services and Trout Magazine.

The rest of our activities are funded by Corporate, Foundation and Personal giving; the National Conservation Banquet Program; and Special Projects. Most Corporate and Foundation gifts are through the Living Brightwater program and are restricted to our Embrace-A-Stream projects.

This means that many of our most important efforts — educating our members and the public on resource issues, developing public policy initiatives, and building a strong organization from Chapters to National — must be funded by the Banquet Program, Personal giving and Special Projects. These fund raising activities are no longer just icing on the cake. They have become one of the fundamental cornerstones in our financial base.

To become the organization we want to be, we must build a balanced financial base. This means we must help Bob Herbst increase Corporate, Foundation and Personal giving and we must make the National Banquet Program one of the main arteries in the lifeblood of the organization. Failure to do these things will eventually force us to raise membership dues by a quantum amount which could reverse the hard-won momentum we have developed over the past few years.

The meaning of a person's life is largely determined by what he believes and what he does with his time. I believe that what we are trying to accomplish in Trout Unlimited is inherently right and fundamentally important.

As leaders of TU, I invite you to share in my dream of building a world-class team that is second to none in the field of conservation — a team that is playing from a unified playbook; a team that knows how to set the picks and is willing to help out on defense; a team that doesn't fumble when it's their turn to shoot; and, above all, a team that can collectively match-up with anybody — and win.

E.H. Davis

New Films Available

"Territory in Conflict" (28 mins. 16mm)

A moving portrayal of the conflict between the people of Crested Butte (CO) a small mining town, and AMAX Inc., a huge corporation intent upon mining one of the largest molybdenum deposits in the world. The film examines the controversy in terms of its broad implications for environmental action.

Purchase \$450, Rental \$50, Video \$275.

"Windsong" (20 mins. 16mm)

An informative, poetic introduction to the history and uses of wind energy through the centuries. Using both historical and modern photography, it illustrates the theoretical and mechanical workings of various windmills and their function.

Purchase \$385, Rental \$40, Video \$275.

"Aldo Leopold: His Life and Thought" (27 mins. 16mm)

This biography illustrates how Leopold's ideas of "land health" and "the land ethic" developed over a lifetime of observation and experience.

Purchase \$425, Rental \$45, Video \$275.

"Aldo Leopold: A Sand County Almanac"

Narrated by Lorne Greene, this film dramatically recreates the environment that inspired Leopold's "A Sand County Almanac." Shot on location at Leopold's "shack," it follows the structure of the months in sequence to stimulate audiences to become more aware of their environment.

Purchase \$425, Rental \$45, Video \$275.

For purchase or rental of the films listed contact: Centre Productions, Inc., 1800 30th Street, Ste. 207, Boulder, CO 80301-9989.

Did You Know?

...that graphite rods can develop a strange, hissing sound when a thunderstorm is approaching? Keep in mind that graphite is an electrical conductor. TU's North Georgia Chapter reminds us not to stay in the water during a thunderstorm — especially not with a graphite rod.

For Your Information

Need some ideas for resource reading and/or programs in the coming months? The following books and pamphlets are available:

"A Citizen's Guide to River Conservation" available from The Conservation Foundation, 1717 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20036, Attn: Publications. (\$7.95 plus \$2 postage or \$3 UPS, prepaid).

A report, titled "State of the Environment — An Assessment at Mid-Decade" available from The Conservation Foundation same address as above. (\$16 plus \$2 postage or \$3 UPS).

National Acid Precipitation Assessment Program Annual Report to the President and Congress — 1983. Write to Executive Director, NAPAP, c/o EOP Publications (Rm 2200) 726 Jackson Place, NW, Washington, DC 20503. Free.

The Acid Precipitation Digest — a monthly summary of current news and research pertaining to acid rain. To order, write: Center for Environmental Information, Inc., 33 S. Washington St., Rochester, NY 14608. (\$30/year).

Congressional Office of Technology Assessment has a 320-page report on acid rain titled "Acid Rain and Transported Air Pollutants; Implications for Public Policy." Write Superintendent of Documents, US Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402. (\$9.50/copy).

Proceedings of the Air Pollution and the Productivity of the Forest Symposium, available from Izaak Walton League of America, Attention: Proceedings Orders, 1701 N. Fort Myer Drive, Suite 1100, Arlington, VA 22209. (\$16 plus \$2.50 postage).

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Chapter Reports

Green Bay

During the past few months, Green Bay TU has been active in a variety of things. The chapter held its fourth annual winter Hobby and Fun Day on Feb. 16 at the National Guard Armory in Green Bay, with displays of fly-tying, net-making, artwork, canoe-building, wood-carving and movies. Despite some less-than-desirable weather conditions, a nice crowd came to view the exhibits.

In March, Tom Sheffy, DNR acid rain specialist, spoke at the chapter meeting and gave an interesting talk regarding the threat of acid rain on the watersheds of Wisconsin. At that meeting, elections were held, and Kim McCarthy was chosen as chapter president for the next two years.

The chapter has also been busy putting together work projects for the coming year. Kim McCarthy and Don Ropson are working with Brown County park officials to settle details for the chapter's proposed dock for handicapped kids' fishing at the county Reforestation Camp, and Bob Nimmer has been working to coordinate plans for fencing a stretch of the South Branch of the Oconto River where livestock trampling has caused extensive stream-bank damage. The chapter plans to work on 4-5 Saturdays with the DNR on stream improvement on the North Branch of the Beaver Creek in southern Marinette County, plus additional work on the North Branch of the Embarras River and Mill Creek (in conjunction with Shaw-Paca TU) in Shawano County.

Green Bay TU voted to appropriate \$200 to the Tomorrow River restoration project, and \$1,000 to help fund the DNR creel census on five southern Wisconsin streams for data collection.

Northwoods

The Northwoods Chapter of Trout Unlimited's October meeting was highlighted by a presentation by Bob Martini, DNR water quality specialist and expert on acid deposition. Bob's presentation, augmented by his excellent slide show, provided a broad overview of the acid rain problem in the US and Canada but focused on Northern Wisconsin. Bob's program reaffirm the need for Trout Unlimited to continue the fight against acid rain.

A work day was held on Oct. 28 to remove beaver dams on the lower section of Noisy Creek. Chapter members Wally and Richard Cooper, Connie Rollman, Matt Nowak, Sr., Harley Erbs, Bob Martini, Don Minder and John Zatopa teamed up in four canoes, each canoe covering about two miles of the stream. Regretfully, a week of rainy weather preceded the workday. This resulted in wet, muddy roads and high water on the stream. The wet roads made access difficult, with canoes having to be carried nearly one quarter of a mile to get to the creek in one area. The high water buried many of the lesser check dams under as much as a foot of water.

The major dams were opened up and the minor dams counted and their locations noted. We were able to make a count of the beaver dams through this section of stream, which is about eight miles, and found as many as four dams per mile. This section of creek will require an effort similar to the work done on the upper section by the WCC crew and chapter members this past summer. Those efforts were rewarded by complete removal of the beaver from the upper section of Noisy Creek. Regretfully, fur prices are down again this year which makes it difficult to encourage trappers to work the stream. However, Northwoods TU is confident that our continued efforts will bring about a reduction of beaver on Noisy Creek and a long term improvement in the trout population.

The November and December meetings were cancelled to allow members time out for deer season and the holiday rush.

Plans are progressing for our annual fund raising event — the Northwoods TU annual banquet. The banquet will be held Saturday, March 23, 1985, at the Rhinelander Pub and Cafe. The grand prize is a 17' Grumman Standard Canoe. Banquet tickets are available through the chapter.

In order to encourage attendance at monthly meetings, we have had special interest programs. The January meeting featured a movie about the ecology of the famous Smallmouth Bass streams of Missouri. February's meeting featured a guest speaker and a movie. Tony Rinaldi of the Nicolet National Forest addressed chapter members to explain the proposed "Land and Resource Management Plan" and "Draft Environmental Impact Statement." This plan will establish the management of

continued on Page 5

Stream Profile

Waupaca/Tomorrow River

Two fish were rising in the darkness. The fish that rose only a few feet ahead of the other was clearly the larger of the two. To avoid hooking the smaller fish, I would pull my fly away after it had drifted past the one I wanted. This went on for, perhaps, two dozen drifts when I carelessly let the fly stay too long and the second fish sucked it in. The fight was hard, but not long. I horsed the fish to my net before measuring and releasing it. Now I was a bit excited. That fish, being the smaller of the two, was 19 inches — and the other fish continued to rise.

Unfortunately this story did not end with a brace of fish over 19 inches, but it came close. A few casts later, the larger fish took, but was quickly lost. The night became silent, and I closed another evening on the Waupaca/Tomorrow River with a contentment that is frequent enough to keep me coming back.

The Waupaca/Tomorrow River — I use the slash because its name changes at the county line — has its origin in Portage County, somewhere near Polonia. Years ago, when I lived in Polonia for a summer, I would fish the upper reaches of the Tomorrow for the few brook trout that would make a meal back at the ranch. A well placed worm could almost guarantee a fish, but the fact that you would catch one did not necessarily mean you could keep it. Many fish were undersized, but an occasional 10-incher was possible.

In those days, I never fished down river where the Tomorrow became the Waupaca. I was told it was full of rough fish and that there were not any trout. For a worm dunker, as I was then, that kind of water did not interest me a whole lot. It was a couple years later that the DNR made its controversial decision to poison the river and bring back the trout.

Although the DNR had made an effort to round up as many trout as they could prior to injecting the poison, a friend of mine relates how he floated down a mile stretch of the river and picked up five dead trout over 20 inches the day of the holocaust. It did not please him that the DNR had done this because he had been having very good fishing for large fish in that section of the river up until then.

Many people were pleased as a result of this action, however. The DNR literally loaded up the river with trout, and for a few years the fishing was fantastic. Now the river is stocked on a more economical basis, and a lot of the rough fish have returned. The popularity for the river that was created in the early 70s has diminished considerably, but many of the old timers say that it is still too popular for their liking.

Nevertheless, there is still a lot of elbow room. If you look at a map, you can see there are quite a few miles between Polonia, where the stream starts, and Waupaca, where, basically, the trout water ends. I wouldn't recommend trying to fish it all in one day.

It would be nice if all the trout in the river could be concentrated in one that is a third as long. The fishing would

be fantastic. Actually, the fishing could be fantastic anyway if the river did not suffer from temperature extremes and agricultural practices. These two detriments do a lot more to limit pounds of trout per acre of water than fishing pressure could ever do if their impact weren't present. But, the fact that you will eat more potatoes than trout when you come home from the Waupaca, should not deter you from plying its waters with the weapon of your choice.

Fly fishermen, spin fishermen and bait fishermen all have their moments on this river. There are certainly enough fish in waters to avoid getting skunked (I can't say that I always manage to avoid that though). Fly fishermen will find that the insect activity is sufficient to bring fish to the surface during any month of the season. This is not to say that the fish will always come to the surface when there is a good hatch, but there is enough potential for them to do so. Generally, the hatches with the most potential for bringing larger fish to the surface include (in general order of emergence):

March Brown (*Stenonema Vicarium*) — Middle of May to early June. Hatch is sporadic throughout the day, intensifies toward dusk. Spinner fall at dusk is best. Size 10 or 12 dry fly.

Grey Fox (*Stenonema Fuscum*) — Late May through early June. Similar to March Brown only slightly smaller.

Sulphur Dun (*Ephemerella Dorothea*) — Late May through June. Concentrations of spinners sometimes gets very heavy at late dusk. Fish will often take in preference to fewer larger flies. Size 16 or 18 light colored fly (spinner pattern sometimes works best).

Brown Drake (*Ephemera Simulans*) — Late May, early June. Heavy spinner falls occur sporadically. Hit it right and wow. Dusk. Size 8 or 10. At dark, will often be followed by -

Hex, Big May flies (*Hexagenia Limbara*) — Late May, June. Best hatching generally middle of June. Hatching intensifies late dusk and into the night, but spinner falls at dark are usually most exciting. Spinner pattern usually works best then. Fly is 1-1 1/4" long, so choose hook accordingly.

Tricorythodes (*Tric* pronounced "Tryke") — July, August, September. A morning fly. Brings up big fish, but if you manage to land one over 18", let me know. Size 22 to 24 dark body, light wing spinner pattern.

Ephoron — Middle July to early August. A little known evening fly that hatches, molts, mates and falls within an hour, resulting in heavy concentrations at dark. If conditions are right, this hatch can be as exciting as the Hex hatch — if not, you will probably get skunked. Occurs on Waupaca in warmer water area, so temperatures are a factor in success. Size 14 white fly. Spinner pattern usually best.

Leadwing Coachman (*Isonychia BiColor*) — July, August. Evening fly, concentrated about dusk to dark. More dependable than Ephoron, but peaks at about the same time. Size 8 or 10 dark fly.

It is difficult to be specific when trying to pin point emergence dates because the river varies so much in temperature. Sometimes, hatching of various species will be strung out in a nice orderly fashion, and sometimes everything seems to happen in the same week. Also, hatches occur at different times at different places on the river, and not necessarily in a predictable manner. So load up your fly boxes accordingly. You will notice that all the hatches I have described except for the Tric, are concentrated toward dusk/dark. That is when the probability of raising big fish is greater and these happen to be some of the major hatches that occur at that time. Nevertheless, you can catch fish on dry flies during the day. In fact, especially in May, some very good hatches occur that can provide very peasant daytime activity. If you are not fishing a specific hatch, try a caddis fly pattern, or Pass Lake (a consistently good pattern for poking around). Otherwise, I like to use streamer patterns which I try to cast under overhanging brush into log jams, etc. (be prepared to lose a few).

I am not going to tell you exactly where to fish on the Tomorrow/Waupaca River, because there are frankly too many good places to fish. But, there is one particular spot where there is a log jam, and in front of that log jam there is a large rock, and the currents funnel right into that rock from the waist-deep pool above, and when the moon is right, a sound will periodically come from in front of that rock that sounds something like, "galoop." It moves the water, and it will move you, too.

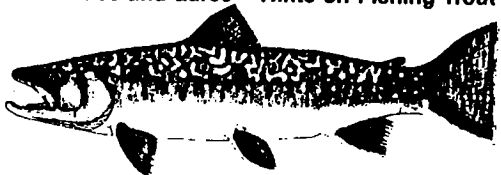
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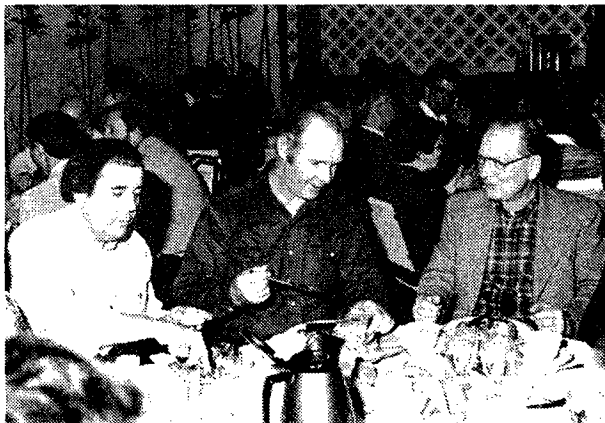
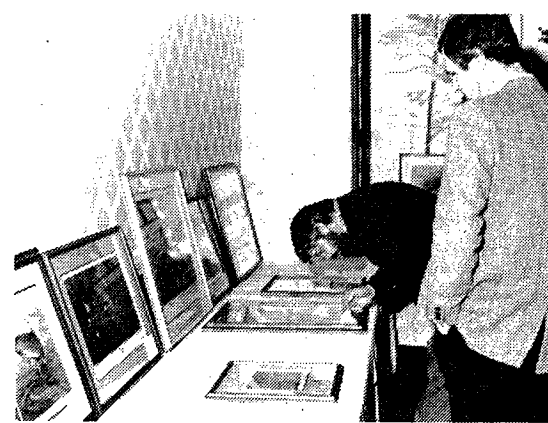
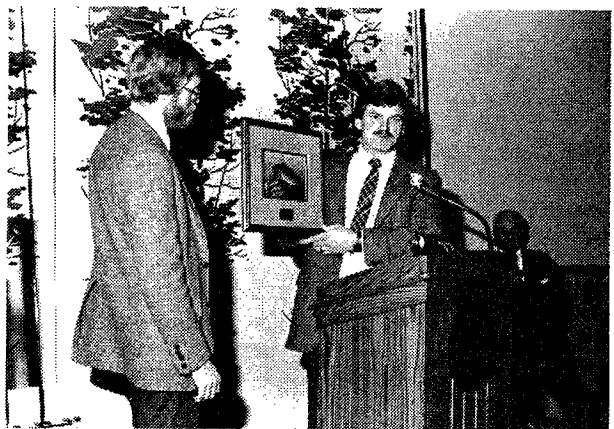
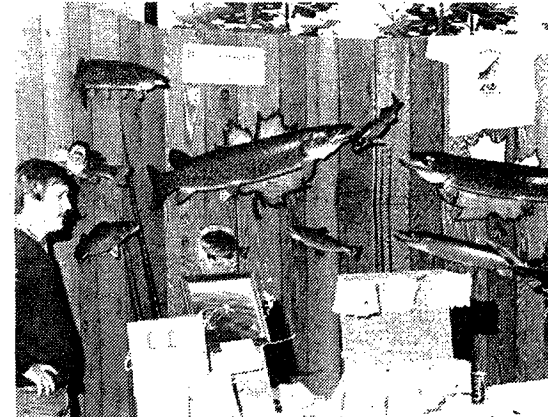


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**1985
State Banquet
In Pictures
by Jim Bereza**



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From the chairman Cont.

you yank 65 out of one spot, you've pretty well decimated the breeding potential for a long time to come. So what if you get caught, right? The fine is only about \$35; maybe some of your equipment is confiscated, but, then again, maybe it's not. But, if that fine is something like \$100 per fish, will the poacher be so quick to stuff 20 extra trout in his creel? I doubt it, because that's \$2,000 right there. Are 20 trout worth \$2,000? Not on my wages, you can bet that!!

Hopefully, we can reach a new awareness with the Legislature on this. The DNR is supposed to be studying this. But I think we need to do more than study; we need to act. We've proved that heavy fines for deer poaching will curb that illegal activity. There's no reason why heavy fines for trout poaching wouldn't cure that, too. At least let's give it a try. Because the way things are now is not good. The illegal decimation of source can only hurt trout angling for each and every one of us. All of our stream improvement work and funding efforts can go for naught if we ignore this threat. And we've got too much invested in that resource not to care.

By Mitch Bent

Chapter Reports continued

the Nicolet National Forest Supervisor to express their opinions and ideas. Our chapter responded with some specific recommendations. The movie, "Living River" dealt with the ecology of a salmon river in British Columbia. It was acclaimed "the best movie we have ever shown."

Our March meeting will feature something everyone has been requesting for many months — thr 3M video, "Fly Fishing for Trout." We anticipate record attendance at that meeting and hope to continue to feature the 3M fishing videos in the future!

In addition to providing entertaining programs at our meetings, we have also changed our meeting night from Thursday to Monday and have changed our meeting place from local bank meeting rooms to the Nicolet College Campus. We hope to see a continuing improvement in meeting attendance.

Looking to the future, our April meeting will include annual elections and a wrap-up on our banquet. At that time, we will have a good idea of how much money has been generated to continue our efforts of coldwater fisheries conservation.

May meetings have always been poorly attended. This is understandable. Who wants to sit in a stuffy meeting room when they could be out trout fishing? This year the May meeting will be held on one of our area trout streams. This will accomplish a number of things. It will give members the opportunity to show off their pet streams, let people learn about new places and methods to fish for trout and give both members and non-members an opportunity to learn from some of the best trout fishermen in the area. We hope to make this a regular event throughout the fishing season, featuring a different location for each monthly meeting.

As members of Trout Unlimited, we have joined together because we enjoy fishing for trout. We also want to work to preserve and enhance our coldwater fisheries locally, throughout the state and nationally. These summertime fishing meetings will provide the opportunity for us to get together and enjoy the thing that brought us together initially — fishing for trout!

Central Wisconsin Chapter

After blizzard winds forced a postponement in January, the Central Wisconsin Chapter held its first workday of 1985 on Feb. 23, at Emmons Creek. The 10 hardy souls who turned out in the rain managed to brush out about 500 feet of streambank. Jon Stoffregen had a hot lunch waiting for the soggy crew when they finished, and the group was pleased to have gotten an early start on what we hope will be another good year on the stream for the chapter. The next workday on the Emmons is scheduled for April 27.

The Chapter's Annual Banquet is scheduled for Saturday, March 23, at the Pioneer Inn in Oshkosh. A good turnout is expected, and hopefully the event will generate enough funds to keep the Chapter's gears turning for another year.

A Spring Fishing Seminar is being planned for either April 21 or 28 in the Oshkosh area. Fly casting, fly tying, knots, reading water and other topics will be covered. A

site is still being sought, so those interested should keep an eye on area newspapers for information on the seminar.

Mike Stapleton reports receiving quite a few early registrations for the Chapter's 8th Annual Fly Fishing School, to be held the weekend of May 31-June 2 near Wild Rose in Waushara County. There is still room for a few more, and interested persons can obtain information from Mike by calling (414) 297-7111 (evenings) or writing to him at Route 1, Box 204A, Montello 53949.

Kiap-TU-Wish

This winter, Kiap-TU-Wish Chapter has spearheaded a driftwood and brush removal project on a half-mile stretch of the Kinnickinnic River in the Parker Creek area. Ten weekends have been worked, with three to four full cords of waterlogged elms and willows removed and a great amount of brush and beaver cuttings burned. The chapter has been assisted by members of Twin Cities TU Chapter, the St. Paul Fly Tiers and the Lew Jewett Chapter of Fly Fishing Federation.

Improved stream flow and sunlight penetration should reduce silt deposits and stabilize the bottom of this neglected section of a beautiful spring-fed Class I stream. The WCC and DNR have done extensive work of a similar nature on the stream above and below this section over the past six months.

As an intervenor (along with TU State Council and the DNR), Kiap-TU-Wish has been notified of the issuance of a minor hydropower license for the Little Falls Dam on the Willow River. It is assumed that FERC has also issued licenses to the same developer for the other two dams in the Willow River State Park. Although the developer has agreed to the conditions sought by the DNR, the project must be watched closely if it actually proceeds.

Coulee Region

Our chapter has had joint streambank restoration with a district boy scout camporee at Ft. McCoy (La Crosse River, 1600 hours) and in Mormon Coulee (200 hours).

We are also going into "no kill fishing" defined as artificial lure only, catch and release only on waters selected by 1) poor spawning, 2) good carryover, 3) ability to carry large fish and 4) good growth rates. This is a joint TU, landowner, Rod and Gun Club venture and we are not publicizing locations. Signs are up now on selected fisheries.

Marinette County

It's banquet time once again. Last year's banquet, our first, taught us a lot. This time we mailed ticket information to all of last year's attendees. We offered two ticket prices, \$20 or \$30 with a one year membership. It has worked well. Our membership has increased by 25 percent.

We have awarded our first scholarship to the UW-Stevens Point — DNR High School Summer Workshop. The recipient will be honored at our April 25 banquet.

If any Chapter President or banquet chairman writes to me and requests it, I'll share our banquet report with them. It will include an item by item breakdown of what we spent and made for each item in the silent and live auction and bucket raffles. We are having a National Banquet this year. If you are willing to share yours, so much the better. Write to: Jim Bereza, Marinette County Chapter, 710 McAllister Ave., Marinette, WI 54143.

We have work days scheduled for a project on the North Branch of the Beaver.

Southeastern Wisconsin

The Southeastern Wisconsin Chapter held its annual banquet on March 2 at the Pulaski Inn of Cudahy. DNR fish manager Randy Schumacher was the guest speaker and he gave an excellent presentation of trout habitat projects in southeastern Wisconsin. Awards were given to chapter member John Turkal for outstanding service and to the Board of Education of the Oconomowoc School District for their cooperation in the restoration of Rosenow Creek.

For the 14th year the chapter has sponsored a booth at the Milwaukee Sentinel Sports Show for the week-long run in March. This year Mike Callahan took on the organizing of members to staff the booth. The goal of this activity is to gain greater exposure for TU as well as to promote greater awareness of coldwater resource related problems.

The chapter recently decided to suspend monthly indoor meetings from April thru October. During these months greater emphasis will be placed upon work projects, field trips and fishing education.

Fox Valley

The Fox Valley Chapter has been very busy over the winter. Besides the monthly meetings, the chapter has been involved with several other events.

On Feb. 28, the Fox Valley Chapter held its annual 'Fun Night.' Exhibits and demonstrations included rod building, fly tying, taxidermy, wildlife art, antique tackle, etc. The film 'Way of the Trout' was shown as well as several Scientific Angler videos. It was a tremendous success with over 330 people in attendance. Dale Peterson and Jim Hlaban did a fine job of organizing this event.

The Fox Valley Chapter also participated in the Tri County Sports Show (sponsored by WLUK TV-11) which was held March 1-3. Demonstrations of rod building and fly tying were held and numerous fishing tales were told over the three day period. Raffle tickets were also sold and netted over \$500 from the show.

The Fox Valley Chapter also held two fly casting classes at the Appleton YMCA. The response was excellent, with 18 students participating in the first class. Ryan Hagen, Richard Ward and Wayne Larson should be commended for organizing and instructing the class. A special thank you to Wayne Larson of Ace of Appleton for providing the equipment for the course.

The Fox Valley Chapter will also be holding its annual banquet on April 13, 1985, at the Paper Valley Hotel in Appleton. Tickets are \$12.50 and are available from Forrest Grulke, 1356 Home Ave., Menasha, WI 54952, (414) 739-5155.

On May 18, the Fox Valley Chapter will once again be taking local handicapped youth trout fishing at a local game farm. This has provided many happy faces in the past and is anticipated by both the youngsters and chapter members.

The Davis Creek project is also scheduled for completion this year. Work days currently planned are: April 27, June 1 and June 29. More work days will be planned as needed.

In the fall newsletter it was reported that John Neble was designing a pin for the Fox Valley Chapter. John Neble is not associated with the design of the pin. The Fox Valley Chapter extends its apologies to John Neble for this misstatement.

Aldo Leopold

During the Christmas season the Aldo Leopold Chapter undertook a project under the guidance of member Lee Parker. At the request of Columbia County Fish Manager Tim Larsen, Lee was challenged to design a sheet metal box which could be utilized to carry out a voluntary creel census. After the prototype was approved, chapter members met to construct and paint the boxes, which DNR crews have mounted along Hinkson, and Rowan Creeks and Rocky Run-all in Columbia County. Hopefully, fishermen will now take the time to fill out the short questionnaire and provide the DNR with some basic information.

Currently the Chapter is preparing for its Third Annual Fishing Seminar to be held Saturday, March 30, at Beaver Dam Senior High School from 9:30 a.m. to 4 p.m. The program will consist of presentations by Clint Byrnes on Spin Fishing for Trout, and Earl Little on Fly Fishing for Trout. Mike Primising of the DNR will discuss aspects of Fishing and Fish Culture. The featured presentation will be August Rankey and his wife of Fishing Pox Charters on Lake Michigan Fishing. Additionally, exhibitors with artwork and taxidermy, fishing tackle and boats will be on hand. Food will be available and many door prizes will be awarded. The Chapter also runs a raffle with cash prizes. Admission is \$3 for adults, \$1.50 for those under 18 and free under 12 accompanied by an adult. The proceeds will benefit the resource so come out and enjoy the programs, win a prize or two, and perhaps encounter an idea or two that will enhance your fishing experiences.

Cabin For Sale

Completely furnished cabin for sale near Pembine, WI. Includes: sandpoint well, electricity, new stove and refrig., etc. Situated on approximately 10 acres; within 1 1/2 mi. of thousands of acres of public land; 1 mi. from So. Branch of Pembonwon; 4 mi. from No. Branch of Pembonwon; 7 mi. from No. Branch of Pike River... all class I trout streams! Plenty of small lakes nearby for pan fishing. Excellent grouse & deer hunting plus all winter sports. \$15,000. For more information call or write: Bob Nenahlo, 18419 Tisch Mills Rd., Rt. 1, Denmark, WI 54208. Tel. 414-776-1132.



A Letter to Friends of Clean Water and the Environment

Just 200 years ago most of Wisconsin's lakes and streams were fed by clean spring waters, safe for drinking, for fish and inviting for swimming. The State was blessed with an abundance of clean water, essential to life, agriculture and industry. Our forefathers realized its value and the need to use it wisely and adopted the Ordinance of 1787, which provided that, "The waters of the State of Wisconsin shall be held in trust by the State for the people." The concern for all of our natural resources was defined as "The Sacred Trust," "To use, but not abuse our natural resources, and to pass them on to succeeding generations undiminished in quality or quantity." Today that may sound like a noble commitment, but was it anything more than basic decency and common sense due ones own descendants?

In spite of that early commitment, today, hardly four generations later, look at the sad condition of much of our waters, Lake Michigan and many of our rivers. Under the protection of the State that Sacred Trust has been wretchedly violated. The desecration has not been due only to the ever-increasing population, for we still have an abundance of water, but rather to human greed, abuse, speculation, trade-offs and compromise for monetary gain. The extra profits which some industries enjoyed by using rivers for water disposal must now be paid for in taxes a hundredfold for our States work to revitalize them. Pollution abatement is expensive, but there is no alternative. No amount of money can buy a clean river only time and nature can heal them.

Not only have our surface waters been abused, but in to-

day's chemical orientated society we read, with ever-increasing frequency, reports of ground water pollution, toxic chemicals contaminating well water, vital to life and health. Accidental spills, misuse of chemical though unintentional, and other abuses all have the same detrimental effect. We cannot afford to continue spoiling our waters, but can it be stopped?

We believe it must. And it can be stopped if enough people accept that "Sacred Trust" as his own personal responsibility. We must work with, and convince our State agencies that we cannot compromise or trade off our clean waters. We must prevent pollution and chemical dumps, rather than allow them to develop and then later spend a lot of time and money attempting to correct the damage and trying to maintain and contain them.

We have that same serious threat brewing now in the headwaters area of the Wolf River in Northeast Wisconsin. The Wolf River is our largest clean, free-flowing white-water trout stream, still primarily undeveloped and in a wild state of nature. There are a dozen large lakes in that area which could also be effected if chemical pollution of the ground water occurs. A large copper-zinc mine is proposed in that area, near Crandon, and is near the permit stages with the State. Certain features, as proposed, will cause a serious threat to the surface and ground waters of the area. To date, we have been unable to get written assurance from State officials those features will be corrected to eliminate those threats. So we are asking for your concern and help to convince them that we cannot trade off our clean waters for short term job opportunities for the area.

We know our country's industries need metals and we are not opposed to mining if it is done without trade-offs or threats to the environment. This large metal deposit is in the bedrock below the surface soil. Ore is to be removed over a 20 year operation by shaft mining. It will be ground powder fine and the metal extracted by a chemical process. And therein lies our concerns, for it is proposed that the tailings and the vast amount of chemicals used will be disposed of at the site in clay-lined tailing ponds, accumulating up to 500 acres to a depth up to 100 feet deep. The tailing ponds are being covered to prevent the 34 inches of annual precipitation from entering them, for that would leach the toxic chemicals into the water table. From the information we have, clay lined ponds usually leak and it is impossible to waterproof 500 acres forever. The tailings and chemical dump would be a disasterous accident just waiting to happen.

To protect the waters of the area we ask that the proposed waste water discharge pipe to Swamp Creek, a feeder to the Wolf River be eliminated and seepage ponds be installed. We ask that all chemicals used in the operation be recaptured and returned to the supplier for recycling or proper disposal. And we believe the tailings themselves contain toxic chemicals and must be permanently contained. Those which cannot be put back into the depleted mine should be cast into concrete or a better method developed to assure forever they will be no threat, or a perpetual containment expense for the County or State.

If you are concerned about this threat to the clean waters of the upper Wolf River watershed and are willing to spend some time and effort (not money) to preserve them, we need your help. Posterity will be grateful.

Sincerely,
Herbert Buettner
Secretary

Wolf River Conservation Club
TU, Wolf River Chapter

Following a Dream

By Lee Snyder

From a groggy half-sleep inside the camper I could hear the slamming of car doors near the stream and could smell fresh coffee only a few feet away. This was another opening day on the Little Wolf and it looked like a good one. The eastern sky was getting light. The air was crisp but still comfortable. After downing some donuts, eggs, beer, bacon and coffee for breakfast, we all split for different parts of the stream.

I pushed my way through the dense brush along the river and hurried upstream for about 20 minutes. This took me past a few other fishermen near the bridge and a long noisy rapids well beyond the crowd. Above the rapids, I found the deep eddy and quiet water I was after. Memories of the brookies and browns from the past flashed through my mind. The sun was almost on the horizon when I pulled the leader and sinking tip line through the guides of the fly rod and attached a weighted muddler of the 4x tippet. Soon a few small brook trout found the fly and offered some excitement.

As I bent over to release another eight inch brookie something caught my eye. In the long shadows hovering over a deep bend about 50 yards upstream I thought I saw a rising fish. With the silence of a cigar store Indian I watched intently. Moments passed and I began to doubt my eyes. Then it happened — a definite circle in the upstream pool — and it had the appearance of being made by a larger fish. Moving closer I noticed more rises and began to concern myself with identifying the insects causing the activity. Although the morning air was getting sweet and warm, I struggled to imagine what variety of fly could be hatching at this early hour in the beginning of the season. There was no noticeable hatch. I could see no insects in the air and none on the surface of the stream.

Finally, I decided to try a caddis pattern with the hope that it was small caddis they were after. I tied on a number 14 elk hair and made the first cast. Nothing happened. In fact, nothing happened for some time afterward. The sloppy cast had put them down. This turned out to be an advantage since it provided time to think about this "hatch." The light finally turned on: Midges! Midges were causing the activity.

Soon another ring appeared on the far side of the pool. I had already changed to a floating line with a 12 foot leader and 7x tippet. The fly box contained a few 22 black gnats and 20 mosquitoes for just such an occasion. After trying on a black gnat, I began a false cast. The timing seemed right for another rise as the fly fell invisibly to the surface about 40 feet away. It appeared to land just above the pool and began to drift in. Somehow I had made a good cast and began to strip in slack line. Then the surface boiled and the line jumped. Instinctively, I set the hook and the battle began.

This was no ordinary trout. He headed deep into a hole under the bank and I worried about the slender tippet connecting me to that fish. Thelike a cannonball he came out of the water and somersaulted across the surface. I could see the red spots and kiped jaw which distinguished him as a male German brown and I stood in awe of such a beautiful fish.

The battle turned into a full scale war. He was all over the pool and tried a downstream run which appeared certain to break line, leader and fisherman. Somehow, it all held together and the big brown began to tire. Slowly I led him to the shallow side of the river — but he had to make another run. We repeated the entire process including the somersaults. Finally he wore down and it was possible to slide him onto the wet grass along the bank. Measuring this fish at 24 inches I knew what I had to do. He could not tolerate much time out of water. I removed the fly and held him in the current. Would I ever catch a fish like this again? I certainly hoped so. As he slipped away to his own deep pool the realization set in that I had just accomplished the dream of a lifetime — a truly trophy sized trout on a miniscule fly.

I could hear the slamming of car doors near the stream and could smell fresh coffee only a few feet away. This was another opening day on the Little Wolf and it looked like a good one.

I turned my shaking body downstream and began to head back. Just then something bumped my boot. Then it bumped again...and again...and I realized it wasn't just a bump. It was a kick. I began to open my sleepy eyes and could hear my buddies calling outside the camper: "Hey, Snyder, wake up. It's opening day. Grab some nightcrawlers and let's go!"

Reagan Administration Seeks to Impound Dingell-Johnson Funds

In a move that has shocked and angered fish conservationists nation-wide, the Reagan administration has gone against Congressionally mandated statutes and sought to withhold distribution of the expanded Dingell-Johnson funds to states for increased fisheries management projects.

As many of you know, in the last session, Congress finally enacted legislation expanding the Dingell-Johnson Act, which places an excise tax upon fishing tackle for producing funds in a segregated account for matching state monies for a wide variety of fish management and research programs. The new D-J expansion program covered more types of fishing tackle for application of the excise taxes, plus existing motorboat fuel taxes and customs duties on imported tackle and watercraft were added to the D-J fund. This would have resulted in about \$68 million more each year to the program that was taking in \$33 million. The Administration proposes that only \$6 million from the new revenue sources be returned to the states while the other \$62 million — the amount the Administration claims would have gone to the Treasury from fuel taxes and customes duties — would revert to the general fund. This represents not only a serious loss of funds for state fishery programs, but it also goes against the direct intent of the D-J Expansion language. TU National is urging all TU'ers to write their Congressional representatives and U.S. Senators to oppose this plan to undermine the effectiveness of the D-J program.

Banquet Chairperson Needed

At the March 16 meeting of the Executive Council of Wisconsin TU, discussion took place as to the handling of State Council banquets in the future. It was suggested to hold a banquet on an every-other year basis, rather than every year. Others still wanted a banquet every year. In either case, there is a need for a State Council banquet chairperson, as the chairman of the past two banquets indicated that he will no longer serve in that capacity. This notice, then, is a call for volunteers for that spot. Should anyone wish to volunteer his or her services for banquet chairperson, write to Mitchell Bent at: 1282 Monterey St., DePere, WI 54115, or call him at (414) 336-4983. We will need a confirmation by mid-July. This January's State Banquet netted \$5,177.

Buettner Memorial Fund

The State Council of Trout Unlimited (Wisconsin) has established a memorial fund in honor of the late Cap Buettner, founding father of Trout Unlimited in Wisconsin, who passed away on Nov. 8, 1984. Revenue from the memorial fund will be used to establish a fitting memorial to Cap along the Wolf River, which Cap worked so hard to preserve for so many years. Checks payable to Trout Unlimited from chapters and individuals should be sent to: Patrick Kordus, 433 Deleglise St., Antigo, WI 54409.



Fertile southeastern Wisconsin streams have the ability to grow large trout at a faster rate than less fertile streams farther north. The limiting factors, however, are often a lack of cover or excessive angling pressure.

Photo by George Boronow

Coming Events

April 13 - Fox Valley Chapter Annual Banquet, \$12.50. Call (414) 739-5155 for information.

April 25 - Marinette County Chapter Annual Banquet, \$20. Call (715) 735-7703 for information.

May 2 - Oconto River Watershed Annual Spring Banquet, \$151 Write Route 1, Gillett 54124 for details.

May 31-June 1 - Central Wisconsin Chapter 8th Annual Fly Fishing School. Write Route 1, Box 204A, Montello 53949 for details.

Send your chapter's coming events to editor.

We All Share Loss

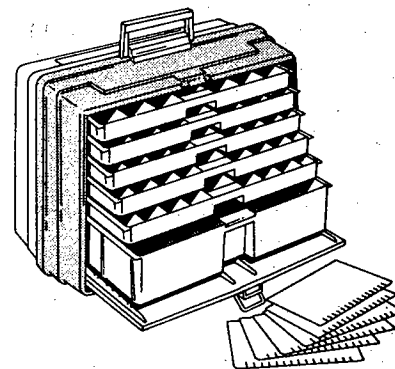
We are saddened this week, to learn of the death of one of our most valuable members — Someone Else. Someone's passing creates a vacancy that will be difficult to fill. Someone's been with us for years and for every one of those years Someone did far more than a normal person's share of the work. Whenever leadership was mentioned, we looked to this wonderful person for inspiration, as well as results — "Someone Else can work on that committee." "Someone Else can do that job."

When there was a job to do, a need to be filled, or a place of leadership and responsibility vacant, one name always mentioned was Someone Else.

It is common knowledge that Someone was among the largest contributors of time and money in TU. Whenever there was a financial need, everybody assumed Someone Else would make up the difference.

Now that Someone Else is gone, we wonder what we are going to do. No longer can we say: "Let Someone Else do it." If it is going to be done, one of us will have to do it. Submitted by Mick Kolassa, National Membership Committee Chairman

 **PLANO**



#777RN PLANO Tackle Box

This unique box occupies only 14 3/4" when fully open, yet holds more lures than any other box of comparable size. Front panel opens and slides under bottom drawer. Drawers pull out to make baits easy to reach. Features a spinner bait rack bottom drawer that can take up to six bait racks notched to hold up to 15 spinner baits each. Wormproof trays. Colors are Beige and Saddle Leather Brown. ABS construction.

OVERALL 19 x 9 1/2 x 13 3/4"

WEIGHT 12 lbs.

PACKED Individually

SHIP. WT. 17 lbs.

FOR SALE: 8' Leonard Bamboo Fly Rod. Model 50 "Tournament" 3 pc., 2 tips, No. 4 or No. 5 line. Mint restored by Thomas & Thomas. \$550.00. 8' Orvis 99 Bamboo Fly Rod, 2 pc., 2 tips, No. 6 or No. 7 line. \$250.00 Dan Christopherson, Ph: 715-524-4166 or 715-823-6228 after 9 p.m.

Hearings April 29

Conservation Commission hearings will be held throughout Wisconsin on April 29. Consult local newspapers for time and place, then attend and participate.

Direct Mail Campaign Planned for TU Advertisers

Within the next few weeks, a direct mail campaign will be conducted to solicit advertising for this newsletter. Over 1,000 sport shops in Wisconsin will be contacted. Why not stop into your favorite shop and ask the owner to consider advertising in our newsletter. Then show him/her your copy so, when they receive our mailing, they will be more familiar with TU.

Artists, Writers and Photographers Wanted

Trout Unlimited is a volunteer organization and that includes the work that goes into the publication of this newsletter. So if you wish to improve it and have any skills in photography, drawing or writing, we need your contribution. We need humorous stories, cartoons, stream profiles, member profiles, articles, stories on important local conservation issues (a great way to get state-wide support), drawings, artistic photos, ads from local merchants (see ad rates in this issue), and any other contributions on Trout Unlimited related issues. Our 2,500 members will be grateful for your generosity.

Please send typed or neatly written articles and camera-ready artwork to the editor.

Wisconsin Trout Unlimited would like to thank Forrest Grulke, Lee Snyder and Kurt Helker of the Fox Valley Chapter for allowing us to reprint articles from their chapter newsletter.

When In Doubt, Try a Hairwing

By Forrest Grulke

There is an old saying in fly fishing that states, "When in doubt, try an Adams." Well, on the Wolf River, the saying has been modified to state "When in doubt, try a Hairwing Adams." The Hairwing Adams (also known as Cap's Hairwing) is probably the most successful dry fly pattern on the Wolf River. It has the ability of riding high and dry through the heaviest of water, including the Twenty Day Rapids. It appears to be a good imitation for many varieties of mayflies and thus it fools many of the Wolf's trout.

My first introduction to this fly was about five years ago. A friend of mine had asked me to go along to the Wolf in search of that elusive 20 inch brown. Immediately calling in sick to my place of employment (now former employment — the price we fly fishers must pay), I then informed my guide that I would be ready five minutes ago. On the way north, I asked what flies I should use. Being a fanatic for proper English, he corrected me and stated that the correct term was fly, not flies. "Use the Hairwing Adams," he said. Wouldn't you know it. I didn't have a single Hairwing; besides, I didn't know what it was!

Being a true friend, he said that we would stop at Cap's Fly Shop; he really needed a few for himself but wouldn't admit it. When I first saw a Hairwing Adams, I thought that it looked rather crude and untraditional. I bought a few, sizes 10 and 12, and decided to give them a try.

Standing chest high in the Wolf (especially exciting considering that I didn't have felt soles), I began casting to the trout which seemed to be rising everywhere. Within the first five casts, I had missed several and managed to

land a heavy 14 inch brown.

That evening, I caught and released many browns in the waters of the Wolf. And I did it on one fly, the Hairwing Adams. Since that time, I have enjoyed many fine hours on the Wolf using the Hairwing. Two years ago, I had one evening (about two hours of fishing) which resulted in five nice browns between 14 and 18 inches plus numerous smaller fish. It is easy to see why I like the Hairwing Adams. The directions for tying the Hairwing Adams are as follows:

Hook: Mustad 94840, 94833, or Partridge Captain Hamilton.

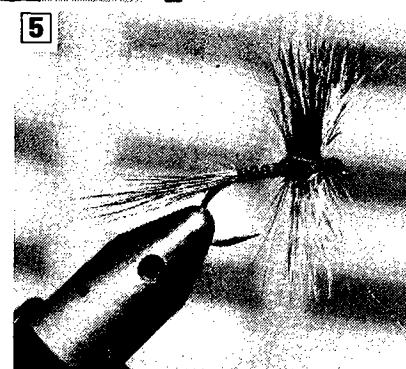
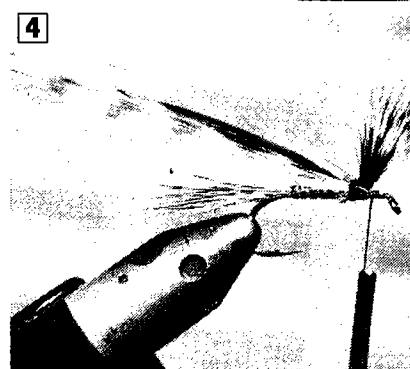
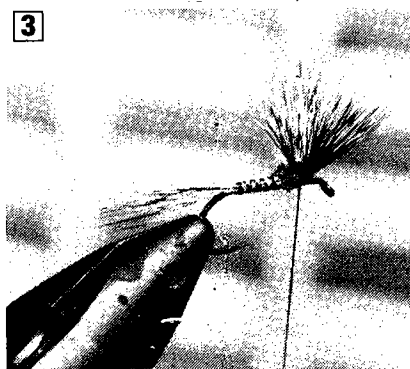
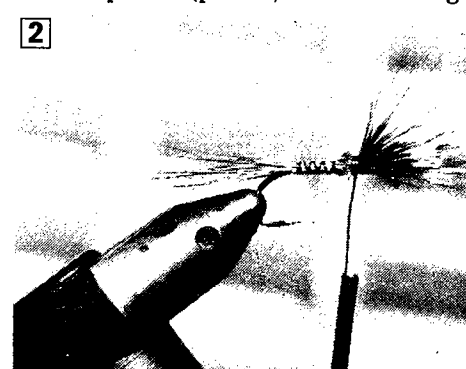
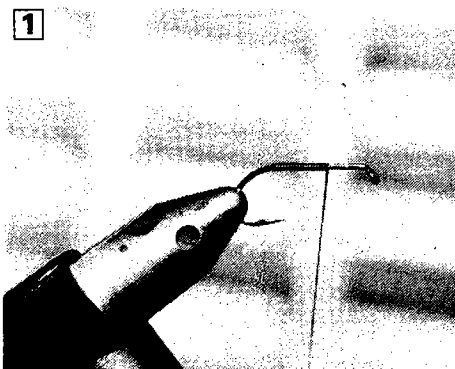
Size: 8-14 are very common.

Tail: Bucktail or very stiff natural deer body hair.

Body: A layer of black monocord over which is tied the bucktail use for the tail. Tied in an X pattern.

Wings: Bucktail or deer body, tied upright and divided Hackle: Grizzly and brown mixed, very full.

Begin by attaching monocord at the wing position and wrapping back to the bend. Then reverse and bring the thread back to the wing position (photo 1). Cut bucktail and comb out underfur and short hairs. Stack tips so that they are somewhat even. Now lay the entire mass of bucktail on the top of the hook so that it forms both the tail and the body. NOTE: Keep the bucktail on top of the hook so that the black monocord shows on the bottom of the fly. Tie the bucktail down, working the thread back and then forward over the material forming an X pattern (photo 2). Now, tie in the wings (photo 3). Be careful not to tie the wings too far forward. (This will result in little room for hackle and the fly will tip over on its face). Tie in a grizzly and brown hackle (photo 4). Wrap the hackles so that they are full. Whip finish (photo 5). Good luck and good fishing



Here are our low ad rates:

Number of times	1 time	2-4 times	5 or more
Column inch 1"x3-1/4"	\$10.00	\$9.00	\$8.00
Business card reprint (2"x3-1/4")	\$18.00	\$16.00	\$14.00
1/12 page 3 col. inches	\$27.00	\$24.00	\$21.50
1/6 page 6 col. inches	\$50.00	\$42.00	\$35.00*
1/2 page	\$140.00	\$120.00*	\$100.00*
Full page	\$260.00	\$220.00*	\$185.00*

* Extra Big Savings.

Our page format is 10"x13" B&W tabloid. Printing dates with closing dates shown in (): January 1 (12/15), April 1 (3/15), July 1 (6/15), and October 1 (9/15).

Order Form

Run my ad _____ time(s) at the rate of \$ _____ each time. My check for \$ _____ is enclosed.

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Send artwork or send just your logo plus ad copy, and we'll design the ad for you. Send order form and check for each issue's ad to:

Wisconsin Trout Unlimited

John Cantwell, Editor

Rt. 2, Box 316
Marinette, WI 54143

Thanks for supporting Wisconsin Trout Unlimited

Join Trout Unlimited

YES, I believe in the goals and objectives of Trout Unlimited, a national organization, and wish to be enrolled as a member. *Enclosed please find \$ _____

NAME _____

ADDRESS _____

City _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

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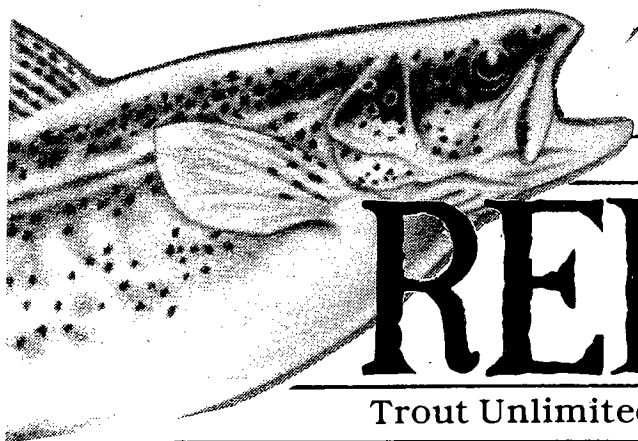
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NEWS AND VIEWS FROM WISCONSIN TROUT UNLIMITED

REFLECTIONS

Trout Unlimited, 1326 14th Avenue, Green Bay, WI 54304

Summer 1985

Wisconsin Conservation Corps - A Profile

From the Chairman

Ten years ago, Exxon USA discovered a body of zinc and copper ore in Forest County near Crandon, WI. Since that discovery and subsequent announcement, a great deal of work, investigation, research, and thought has gone into the planning of the proposed mine. Environmental safeguards have been at the top of the list of concerns for many of us. We're all aware of the many resources that will be impacted if this mine is started...resources like wetlands, lakes, groundwater, and forests. And, of great importance to Trout Unlimited, the Wolf River. Cap Buettnier's Wolf River. The most storied river in Wisconsin.



(l-r) Bary Hansen (Exxon), Lloyd Andrews (DNR Fishery Manager), Walli Arts (Assistant Public Intervenor), and Ron Martin (DNR Madison), answer questions regarding the proposed Exxon mine near Crandon at the January TU State Council Meeting at Paper Valley Hotel in Appleton.

The reason I bring up the issue of the Exxon mining project is that, soon, an Environmental Impact Statement will be forthcoming from state agencies and Exxon on the proposed project. During that period for public comment and scrutiny of this massive project, Trout Unlimited will be getting involved in the decision-making process for various permits required for mining. Along with a host of other environmental, conservation, and other groups, we will be sifting through the data, mulling over the projections, and digging into everything to determine the level of impact the project will have on our environment.

At the moment, Trout Unlimited takes no side of the argument; we cannot, and will not, voice our comments on the aspects of the mine until we can peruse the EIS. To do so otherwise would be to jump the gun. We are, of course, in somewhat difficult economic times. The plea that the mine will be an economic boon to Wisconsin will be heard loud and often. There will be those that dispute that claim, stating the number of jobs to be made available by the mine will be less than that projected by Exxon and that those jobs will go to outsiders, not local people.

See "Chairman", page 2

by Dave Leshuk

Almost 570 young people recently spent a year venturing daily into Wisconsin's fields, forests, streams and rivers to work to conserve the state's natural resources.

At the same time they were helping themselves to new job skills, work experience, conservation knowledge and education.

They were doing this as members of the Wisconsin Conservation Corps. WCC is a state-funded program designed to employ young adults aged 18 to 25 on meaningful conservation projects of long-term benefit to Wisconsin citizens. The program is also charged with encouraging personal development of Corps members through the work experience.

When Corps members successfully complete a year of service with WCC, they receive a bonus in the form of a \$1,000 scholarship or \$500 cash.

WCC is based on sound historical precedent.

Some 50 years ago President Franklin Roosevelt had a good idea that developed into one of the most successful government endeavors ever — the Civilian Conservation Corps. The CCC, created in the midst of the Great Depression, accomplished two important goals simultaneously. It gave hundreds of thousands of young men an opportunity to work when previously there had been no work. And it helped to replant the nation's ravaged forests and beat back the Dust Bowl era erosion. But perhaps most importantly, the work of the CCC instilled a new sense of pride and accomplishment in its members — tools that not only helped them survive the Depression, but served them throughout their lifetimes.

WCC was established in 1983. In January of that year, following an unsuccessful attempt to establish a Corps during the previous legislative session, a special Committee on Forest Productivity and Rural Development was charged with the job of putting together a conservation corps package that could be included in the state's biennial budget bill slated for passage in June.



The Wisconsin Conservation Corps' City of New Richmond crew, which spent a year working in New Richmond on the western edge of the state near Minneapolis.

After months of study, which included a look at similar programs operating in other states and Canada, the committee took its proposal for the Wisconsin Conservation Corps to hearings around the state. Public testimony was overwhelmingly favorable. The committee used the public comment to refine the bill and brought it before the Legislature's Joint Committee on Finance.

The committee reduced the requested appropriation of \$10 million to \$5 million in Segregated Forestry Account funds (one of the few state accounts with a surplus in 1983), and it voted to include the WCC program in its amendment to the state budget bill.

The bill was signed into law at the end of June, and in less than three months the first crews were in the field. During the first biennium some 570 positions were filled and 69 conservation projects completed, the last finishing in June of 1985.

An independent, seven-member board sets policy and oversees WCC. The board is composed of citizen volunteers appointed by the Governor. A four-person administrative staff, headed by Director Bill Brakken, serves the board and is assisted with payroll and accounting by the Wisconsin Department of Administration.



Wisconsin Conservation Corps Director Bill Brakken (left) and State Rep. Jim Holperin (Eagle River) watch crew members of the WCC Oneida County crew work on stream improvement with Trout Unlimited.

Crew members can only work with WCC for one year, and they are paid minimum wage. For many crew members a job with WCC is their first full-time job, and crew members must have been unemployed prior to being hired. Even if they don't use the scholarship, many have found their WCC experience to be extremely valuable in finding a job when they finish the year.

WCC members work on conservation projects which are organized by a project sponsor and approved by the WCC Board. Projects are selected in a competitive application process. Board members consider such factors as the nature and diversity of work proposed, the extent of public benefits to be gained, and the sponsor's commitment to providing training and other personal development opportunities to Corps members.

See "WCC", page 2

From "Chairman", page 1

Trout Unlimited's focus will be for the safeguarding and protection of our water resources. We know that there is potential trouble from the mine project. Lakes could be dewatered, groundwater contaminated, rivers ruined. Trout Unlimited will work to ensure that, if the mine IS allowed to operate, that the strictest safeguards will be applied to the protection of these afore-mentioned resources. A mine such as proposed by Exxon can indeed bring some economic benefit to an area that needs it. But, it can also bring ecological hazards. Should the mine be put into operation, we would hope that we can have the best of both worlds, i.e., a stronger economy AND a safe environment. However, Trout Unlimited's ultimate goal will be the protection of our resources, especially the Wolf River. A mine will last for 20 to 30 years. The resources, if protected, will last forever.

From "WCC", page 1

Eligible sponsors include federal, state, local, and tribal units of government, non-profit organizations or combinations of these. No project may be approved that would displace existing sponsor employees or relates in any way to a labor dispute. Typically, WCC pays the cost of crew salaries and the sponsor provides materials, equipment and transportation.

The nature of the projects undertaken by WCC crew varies widely throughout the state. In addition to the more traditional forestry activities such as tree planting and timber stand improvement, many WCC crews have worked to improve fish and wildlife habitat. They have built numerous hiking and cross-country ski trails and improved community parks.

A number of crews have created educational trails and environmental exhibits at school forests and non-profit nature centers. One crew undertook the challenge of building a park shelter of massive beam and fieldstone construction, modeled after a similar CCC-era structure, but meeting code requirements of the 1980s.

All of the projects have one similarity — they emphasize natural resource improvements of a long-term nature as opposed to make-work activities. Crews are also available for disaster assistance, such as fighting forest fires or cleaning up flood or tornado damage.

In Oneida County a WCC crew worked under the sponsorship of the Northwoods Chapter of Trout Unlimited on two trout streams — Noisy Creek and Pine Creek — to improve trout stream habitat. The streams were clogged with brush, debris, mud and beaver dams. The WCC crew members cut and removed the brush, pulled logs, stumps and debris out of the creek bed, removed beaver dams, constructed wing dams and half logs for trout cover, and rip-rapped banks to prevent erosion and siltation. DNR and Trout Unlimited personnel directed the work.

Another WCC crew working under the sponsorship of the Bad River Band of Lake Superior Chippewa Indians surveyed the walleye population on the Bad River at the northern edge of the state. The crew caught, measured, weighed, milked (for sperm and egg), and fin clipped at least 1,400 walleye.



WCC crew members work on the Root River watershed in Racine County.

They also assisted in fishery production and expanded the Bad River Fish Hatchery facilities. This past year the hatchery produced its greatest hatch of walleye fry ever.

WCC has been deemed a success by legislators, media and especially project sponsors. Assembly speaker Tom Loftus recently said, "The Wisconsin Conservation Corps has probably been the most successful program ever enacted by the Legislature."

Director Bill Brakken commented, "With that kind of support, the program's future appears bright." Still, the legislature's Finance Committee recently recommended an overall cut in WCC funding from Gov. Anthony Earl's proposed budget, as it did for many other programs.

The WCC Board has already approved 14 projects for the 1985-1987 biennium, but it is still accepting project applications. More information can be obtained by writing or calling: Wisconsin Conservation Corps, 119 Monona Ave., Rm. 514, Madison, WI 53703.



This streamside plaque on the Wolf River in Langlade was dedicated this spring honoring the late Cap Buettner. Mrs. Buettner can be seen holding a purse in front row. TU is also in the process of arranging for a memorial to Cap Buettner to be erected in the name of its members.

Memorial Service Honors Cap Buettner

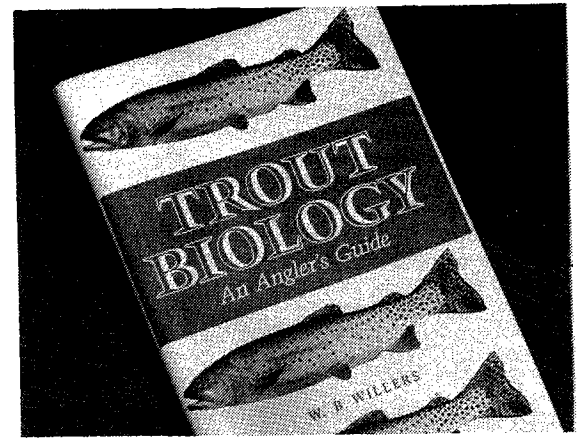
Friends and relatives of the late Cap Buettner, founder of Trout Unlimited in Wisconsin, gathered along the banks of the Wolf River on May 4 (Opening Day) to witness the dedication of a plaque honoring Cap and his achievements. The plaque and gathering were coordinated through the efforts of Howard Levin and Dr. James Curry, two members of the Wolf River TU Chapter who own land along the Wolf near Cap's residence. A local minister addressed the audience and paid tribute to Cap and his wonderful work in preserving the Wolf. Also speaking were Herb Buettner, Cap's brother and president of the Wolf River Chapter; State TU Council Chairman Mitchell Bent of DePere; and Max Johnson, DNR Fish Manager from Antigo. The plaque was set into a large boulder beside a stretch of stream that Cap dearly loved to fish. It will serve as a reminder for all who pass by of the dedication Cap Buettner had to the Wolf River.

State Council Meeting to Feature Wisconsin Conservation Corps

The State Council of Wisconsin Trout Unlimited will hold its summer meeting on July 13 in Wautoma, WI. Central Wisconsin TU will be the host chapter. Business will include committee reports, proposed by-law changes, discussion of the early trout season in Wisconsin, and discussion of DNR's trout stocking program relative to native brook trout populations. The featured program for the day will be a presentation by officials from the Wisconsin Conservation Corps (WCC). WCC folks will explain the agency's function, how it came into being, and how groups like TU can sponsor stream improvement projects through the WCC. Council meetings are open to all TU members. Meeting time is 10 a.m. at the Union State Bank in downtown Wautoma.

REFLECTIONS is pleased to announce that upcoming issues will include a column titled "Fishful Thinking" by Jim Curry. Jim, who hails from Waukegan, Ill., is a flytyer and rodbuilder with considerable interest in the "gentle art." He will cover the how-to's of tying, casting, rodbuilding, and insect identification as well as other topics.

Book Review: Trout Fishing? Ask the Professor



"Trout Biology, An Angler's Guide" by W.B. Willers, The University of Wisconsin Press, 206 pgs., \$21.50. UW Press, 114 N. Murray St., Madison WI 53715.

Most books devoted to the subject of trout fishing spend at least a little time discussing the trout itself, its characteristics, behavior, life history, and place in the ecosystem. But most "how-to" authors avoid detail on the subject for fear of exposing their lack of scientific knowledge. They, like the rest of us, know that fish need to eat and sometimes an angler can fool them. This is not the case with "Trout Biology, An Angler's Guide" by William B. Willers.

The author, a biologist and trout fisherman, attacks the subject head-on and provides a comprehensive biological sketch on which the angler can rely. The book, published in 1981, covers all common species of trout. Chapters on evolution, inheritance, the salmonid body, parasites, the aquatic medium, behavior, and a very interesting chapter on trout populations and trout production form a really complete package.

More importantly, the book is of particular value to Trout Unlimited members and others dedicated to protecting our cold water resources. It includes many clear photos, charts, and drawings to support and enhance the subjects being discussed. It's handy size means you can even carry it along on fishing trips and refer to it when the discussions turn to arguments.

"Trout Biology" is a valuable book and belongs in every trout angler's library. Willer combines the biologist's expertise with the angler's desire to practice his sport in a more intelligent and successful way. It is a book to be read and referred to often. - J.C.

Editor's Note: We plan to have a regular book review section. If you would like to submit a review, please send it to the editor.

Lincoln County Seeks to Abandon Prairie Dells Dam

The Lincoln County Board of Supervisors has formally petitioned the DNR to abandon the Prairie Dells Dam on the Prairie River northeast of Merrill. This action came about due to the unanticipated high costs of rebuilding the dam. The county was told it could rebuild the dam for about \$350,000 to \$400,000; with close to \$500,000 already put into the dam's rebuilding and with construction nowhere near completion, the county decided to abandon their plans for rebuilding. If approved by DNR, this abandonment will mark a victory for Trout Unlimited, which had wanted the dam removed long ago. The impoundment created by the dam had flooded a large part of the class II water of the Prairie River and part of Big Haymeadow Creek in Lincoln County. Trout have appeared in good numbers downstream from the uncompleted dam as well, and fishermen have reported good results. If a potential lawsuit regarding the Lincoln County Board's action is dismissed, a good new fishery will reappear in Lincoln County. Thanks are due to the Wisconsin River Valley Chapter and the Northwoods Chapter of Trout Unlimited for their constant vigilance in this matter.

Banquet Chairperson Needed

At the March 16 meeting of the Executive Council of Wisconsin TU, discussion took place as to the handling of State Council banquets in the future. It was suggested to hold a banquet on an every-other year basis, rather than every year. Others still wanted a banquet every year. In either case, there is a need for a State Council banquet chairperson, as the chairman of the past two banquets indicated that he will no longer serve in that capacity. This notice, then, is a call for volunteers for that spot. Should anyone wish to volunteer his or her services for banquet chairperson, write to Mitchell Bent at: 1282 Monterey St., DePere, WI 54115, or call him at (414) 336-4983. We will need a confirmation by mid-July. This January's State Banquet netted \$5,177.

Stream Profile: The Mecan River

Gliding through the rolling sand country of Marquette and Waushara counties is one of Central Wisconsin's best known and most heavily fished trout streams, the Mecan River. Originating in a spring pond west of Wautoma, the Mecan supports a healthy trout population through 16.2 miles of stream, all the way down to state highway 22 in Marquette County.

6.6 miles of the upper river in Waushara County is considered to be Class I water, with the remainder of the stream being Class II. The upper river in the Richford area is characterized by abundant riffles with gravel bottomed pools and runs, while most of the lower river meanders through deep sand bottomed pools and silt flats. This is primarily brown trout water, although the Mecan also is home to small populations of both brookies and rainbows. It is one of only a small handful of streams statewide supporting a resident population of naturally reproducing rainbow trout. It is the browns, however, for which the stream is best known.



Lower Mecan River in Marquette County.



Mecan River at Dakota, Waushara County.

Access points are numerous along the Mecan, thanks to state land acquisition, the development of parking areas, and numerous road crossings. The public lands along the stream, combined with its close proximity to major population centers like Milwaukee, Chicago, Madison, and the Fox Valley, result in heavy fishing pressure on the Mecan through much of the season. Early season pressure can be particularly heavy, and in the lower river some stocking has been necessary to maintain good fishing. The Department of Natural Resources has done extensive stream improvement work on the Mecan, consisting of both brushing and the installation of instream structures.

Major tributaries to the Mecan River are Chaffee, Little Pine, and Wedde creeks. Chaffee and Wedde creeks are also high quality trout streams, having good access through state lands and both having received stream improvement work. The Little Pine is a brook trout stream having some state land ownership along its headwaters.

The Mecan River System has in recent years become a focal point for opposition to the state's land acquisition program. A coalition of local officials and landowners has organized to bring a halt to land acquisition by the state in

this area, claiming that it reduces the tax base and results in a higher property tax burden to be assumed by the remaining landowners. Some of the opposition also comes from the heavy use the public lands receive during both fishing and deer hunting seasons, when complaints about trespass and littering are common. The state has produced evidence that public ownership does not result in a greater tax burden as claimed, but opponents of the acquisition program remain unconvinced.

Another area of concern that has developed in recent years is the start up of a commercial canoe rental operation on the Mecan, which has resulted in conflicts between canoists and fishermen. Some landowners have indicated that there has been an increase in litter on their property due to this new activity on the river.

Among fly fishers, the Mecan is perhaps best known as one of the top places in the state to be during the annual Hexagenia limbata hatch. The abundant silt beds of the lower Mecan support huge populations of the burrowing nymphs, and when the Hex hatch is in full swing, every pool in the river comes alive with trout gorging themselves with abandon on the huge, clumsy mayflies. The deep pools and undercut banks of the lower river harbor good numbers of big fish, and every year the stream gives up a number of trout topping 20 inches during this hatch. The peak of the hatch usually occurs during the second week in June, and many a fly fisher has cleared his calendar in order to be on the Mecan during this time.

The Mecan supports a wide variety of insect life, and as a result, most of the standard popular fly patterns account for their share of fish. During the Hex hatch, a local pattern called the Hart Washer, originated by Arling Erickson, usually spells doom for large browns of the lower river. A Light Cahill, both wet and dry, produces well on the Mecan on summer evenings, and a variety of caddis patterns will serve the angler well. The ever popular Muddler Minnow, which catches trout just about anywhere you fish it, is another standard carried by most of the regulars on the Mecan.

In the face of increasing pressure from a growing army of trout chasers, the Mecan continues to provide fine trout fishing, and through the efforts of the Department of Natural Resources and groups like TU, it will continue to do so in the future. Give it a try sometime.

Courtesy of Central Wisconsin Chapter

Editor's Note: If you have a favorite stream, let's hear about it.

State Outdoor Recreation Planning To Address River Access Problems

by Tom Mertens

Statewide Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Planning (SCORP) is a major undertaking of the DNR to plan for recreational use of our natural resources.

An important element of the current SCORP process involves development and management of access to rivers and streams.

This past winter, the DNR held panel discussions in Madison, Wisconsin Rapids, Eau Claire, and La Crosse which sought input from various resource agencies and conservation organizations as to problems related to river access.

As Wisconsin Trout Unlimited Water Resource Chairman, I participated in the river access study panel and list below some of the access problems discussed during those meetings.

- Excessive access in some areas - insufficient access in other areas; unequal distribution of access points.
- Conflicting uses on rivers.
- Not enough access site maintenance.
- Not enough river corridor preservation.
- Too much pollution.
- Too much siltation.
- Problems with water level fluctuations.
- Too much crowding at certain times and certain sites.
- Too many landowner/user conflicts.
- Not enough protection from resources overuse - stream/shoreline impacts.
- Enforcement and regulation problems.
- Not enough public lands along streams - too much posted land.
- Too much trash and litter.
- Lack of camping facilities along rivers.
- Deterioration of stream bank.
- Problems with commercial use of rivers/streams.
- Need for a system for prioritizing sites for access development.

Coming Events

Aug. 10 - Cent. Wisc. Chapter summer picnic at Mt. Morris County Park.

Aug. 11 - 2nd Annual Fly Fishing and Wildlife Exposition. Grosenick's Dakota Inn, eight miles south of Wautoma on Hwy 22 to JJ, west on JJ two miles to Dakota. Dedicated to the memory of Cap Buettner. Demonstrations, displays, seminars. Don't miss it.

Mellon Embrace-A-Stream Funding

TU has recently been informed by the Richard K. Mellon Foundation that for several pressing reasons, they will not be able to provide continued funding for our Embrace-A-Stream Program.

We know this decision was extremely difficult for the Mellon Foundation and we will always maintain strong feelings of appreciation for the on-going interest, support and funding they have provided.

Because the Mellon Foundation's decision was unexpected, the national office is now looking for alternative funding sources that will help bridge some, or all, of the funding gap arising from Mellon's withdrawal.

We will keep you informed of future developments relative to 1986 Embrace-A-Stream Project funding prospects and grant submission requirements.

TU Assists DNR in Creel Census

On May 22 at the monthly meeting of the Natural Resources Board in Madison, State TU Council Chairman Mitchell Bent presented DNR Secretary Carroll Besadny with a check payable to DNR for \$7,000 for partial funding of a creel census on five southern and southwestern Wisconsin trout streams (Rocky Run, Rowan and Jennings creeks in Columbia County; Big Green River in Grant County; and Blue River in Iowa County). The creel census to be conducted by DNR will assess the effects of special restrictive regulations on angler harvest, success rates, and carryover populations of trout. The data taken from these censuses will be used to determine application of special regulations on trout waters in other parts of the state. Both Secretary Besadny and the members of the Natural Resources Board expressed deep appreciation to Trout Unlimited for its financial assistance in this endeavor.




NEW 3216 Mini-Magnum, Jr.
from PLANO MOLDING COMPANY

The new 3216 Mini-Magnum, Jr. has just been added to the popular Magnum series of Plano Molding Company, Plano, Illinois 60545-0189. A 2-sided box with 16 practical compartments, the 3216 is set up for trout or panfishing. There are compartments for bobbers up to 1 1/2", pliers, stringers, knives and small terminal tackle. Conveniently hangs from belt if desired. Material is attractive worm-resistant amber Acrylite.

Chapter Reports

Southeastern Wisconsin Chapter:

Fifteen Southeastern Wisconsin Chapter members turned out on Saturday, April 20, to work on improving the trout habitat of Rosenow Creek near Oconomowoc. The task during the four hours was the installation of half-logs and bank stabilizing brush bundles.

During 1983 the DNR initiated habitat improvement work on the stream with over \$20,000 worth of trout stamp funds being utilized. Habitat improvements, on the once ditched stream, were made possible through the granting of an easement to the DNR on land owned by the Oconomowoc Area School District.

Fish Manager Randy Schumacher met the TU crew at the stream with material for over 40 half-logs and he demonstrated their proper installation. Randy also showed the volunteers where to pile brush in order to narrow the channel and enhance the stream flow.

By 12:30 all of the half-logs were installed and a stream-side lunch was served to all volunteers. It is the intent of the half-logs to provide cover that is lacking for young trout.

Other recent chapter activities include a fishing outing to the Wautoma area during May 17-19 and a May 28 field trip to tour DNR improvements on Tichigan Creek near Waterford.

Chapter elections during May have resulted in Len Cederholm being elected president. Webb Kennedy has been elected vice-president.



A Southeastern Wisconsin trout habitat workday on May 20 produced an excellent turnout.



Southeastern Wisconsin members broke up into crews of two or three to install half-logs on Rosenow Creek near Oconomowoc.

Shaw-Paca Chapter:

The Shaw-Paca Chapter of Trout Unlimited held its second annual banquet on March 16 at The Gathering in Shawano. Close to \$9,000 was netted by the event. Member Arnie Green Hill was given an award for his service to the chapter's fund-raising efforts.

The chapter will be working this summer on Mill, Whitcomb, and Spaulding Creeks, doing brushing of bank cover and brush-bundle installation. The chapter will also be keeping tabs with Green Bay TU on potential land parcel acquisitions along the North Branch of the Embarras River.

Marinette County Chapter:

Our April banquet was successful. We had 160 people attend and we split over \$3,400 with National. If any banquet chairman or chapter president would like to know more about our banquet please contact Jim Bereza, 710 McAllister Ave., Marinette, WI 54143.

We donated two VHS videocassettes to our local public library. They are "The Way of a Trout" and "Fly Fishing for Trout" with Gary Borger.

Work projects on the North Branch of the Beaver Creek are scheduled for June, July and August.

Wild River Chapter:

On Saturday, April 20, Wild River Chapter Trout Unlimited held an All Tackle Flea Market at Northern Lakes Cooperative Mall, Hayward, Wisconsin. Merchandise was sold on consignment and interest was generated in Trout Unlimited by publicizing the organization goals and objectives.

On March 21, Wild River Chapter members assisted Mr. Frank Pratt, local DNR Fish Manager, in conducting a stream survey on the Namekagon River below the Lake Hayward Dam. This section of river, previously marginal in trout population, has recently received extensive stocking by the DNR. The survey indicated a healthy population of rainbow and brown trout with some particularly large trout in evidence. Wild River Chapter commends Mr. Pratt and DNR personnel in establishing a trout fishery resource so near the city of Hayward and accessible to young people with limited means of transportation, i.e., no car, who cannot travel to other streams and lakes in Sawyer County.

Lakeshore Chapter:

The Lakeshore Chapter conducted a Fly Tying Course for six weeks during this past winter. The class was filled in short order with 20 students. The course was a big success.

A stream improvement project on Jambo Creek in Manitowoc County got underway on Saturday, May 18. Bushing and creek flow improvement is planned for about two miles of stream. Work dates for the future are June 22, July 27, August 17, and September 7.

Lakeshore Trout Unlimited sent a letter to the State Council asking Trout Unlimited to take a stand against Exxon's mine near Crandon because of the Wolf River being in danger.

Lakeshore Trout unlimited took a stand against a fly ash dump in a pit only 100 yards from Lake Michigan. The DNR voted it down.

Coming events include Chapter Fishing Outing in July - Oconto River and Rod Building Workshop - September, October, and November meetings.

Central Wisconsin Chapter:

The Central Wisconsin Chapter recently held its 9th annual fly fishing school, and it turned out to be one of the best yet. 22 students attended, a new high for the annual event, and the quality of the program continues to improve.

The Chapter's rehabilitation project on Emmons Creek, in Waupaca County, continues to make progress. Several work days have been held there this year, and to date in 1985 over 2,000 feet of streambank has been brushed. Attendance at the spring workdays has been excellent, which is important, since much remains to be done.

The Chapter again held a preseason indoor fishing seminar, this year in Waupaca. Attendance was lower than expected, about 50 people, but those who turned out seemed to enjoy the presentations, and appeared to be primed for opening day.

In May, four chapter members traveled to Mt. Horeb to put on a weekend fly fishing clinic for Vern Lunde's Fly Fishing Chalet. Nine students attended, and time was split between instruction at the shop and on-stream experience at nearby Mt. Vernon Creek.

Work days will be June 22 at Pine River, July 20 at Emmons Creek, and August 17 at Radley Creek.

Northwoods Chapter:

Sunday, May 19, Northwoods Chapter held a "trout-outing." In spite of intermitten showers and storms, trout were caught and the group met for a cook-out and a brief business meeting at the end of the day. Enough trout were caught to satisfy the hungry anglers' appetites.

Workday is planned for Saturday, June 22. Several streams are on the schedule (depending on number of workers). Involved will be removing beaver dam debris, clearing brush along streambanks and installation of halflogs.

The Chapter will be hosting a weekend campout of fishing and picnicking on August 17 and 18 for all interest T.U. members and their families. Location will be approximately 10 miles south of Rhinelander at a campsite on Noisy Creek in Oneida County Forest. Further details on exact location, registration and available facilities can be had by contacting Wally at (715) 362-5228 or John at (715) 362-4271. Deadline for registration will be August 12. We look forward to having members of other Chapters join us for the weekend. It promises to be a great time.

Kiap-TU-Wish Chapter:

Kiap-TU-Wish Chapter spearheaded a three-month winter clean-up project on the Kinnickinnic River. Fifteen chapter members took part and enlisted help from 16 friends and members of other area conservation clubs, including Twin Cities TU Chapter, the St. Paul Fly Tiers, and the Fly Fishing Federation. The project was a big success, as driftwood and excess brush was removed from approximately 400 yards of this Class I stream. The work will be continued next winter.

Early in April, eight Kiap-TU-Wish members and friends helped DNR Fish Manager Scot Stewart and his crew - Jim Stewart and Jim Bennett - with mark and recapture electrofishing surveys on the Kinnickinnic and Rush Rivers. The Kinnie results reflected very high numerical densities (no stocking for about 10 years), and some large ones were seen in the Rush.



Chuck Goossen and Lance Gore help Jim Stewart and Jim Bennett of the DNR with electrofishing on the Kinnickinnic.

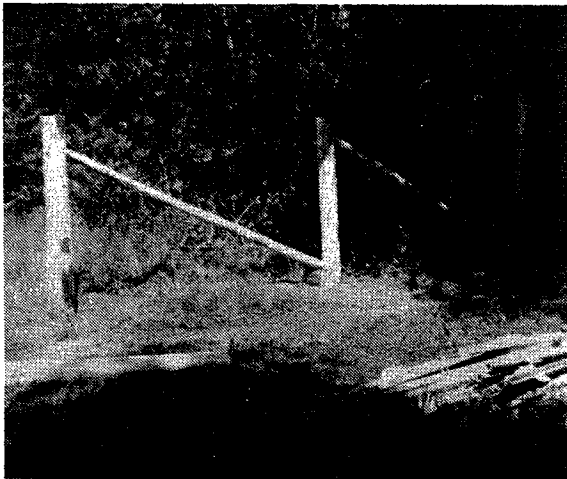
Fox Valley Chapter:

On April 13, the Fox Valley Chapter held its annual banquet at the Paper Valley Hotel in Appleton. The banquet again proved to be very successful in raising funds and providing an enjoyable evening for everyone.

On May 18, the Fox Valley Chapter once again had the privilege to take locally handicapped youth and adults trout fishing at a local game farm. Although the trout were not as cooperative this year as in years past, a good time was had by all. Thank you to all who participated.

Two work days on the Davis Creek Project have brought the project to another phase. With all of the structures in place awaiting rock placement and most of the brushing and deadfall removal completed, we are now awaiting dry summer conditions to transport the rock back to the structures. Future work days are July 20 and August 17 (contingent upon rock placement).

Chapter Reports continued



Set of corner posts and diagonals installed by Green Bay TU at 6/1/85 work project on South Branch Oconto River.



Roger Denil, Bob Solboe, and Dale Druckery select metal stakes for lining up fence rows.

Green Bay Chapter:

Green Bay TU held its tenth annual conservation banquet on March 30. A new record of \$17,400 was raised at the event. Bruce Deuchert was awarded the Chapter Member of the Year award for his many years of service to the chapter, and Bill Doyle received the Silver Trout award for his donations of original artwork over the years for the banquet auctions. Special awards were given to Bob Solboe for his able-bodied assistance on work projects in 1984, and to Gary Stoychoff, chapter secretary-treasurer for the last 12 years, for his many sacrifices for TU. A crowd of 700 was on hand for the event.

In late March and all of April, the chapter members, directed by Kim McCarthy and Don Ropson, worked on and completed a dock that has been installed at the Brown County Reforestation Camp ponds. The dock was built to provide fishing access for handicapped citizens and the elderly. At TU's request, the ponds will be open for fishing only to kids, handicapped persons, and senior citizens.

In June, the chapter began its long-awaited fencing project on the South Branch of the Oconto River north of Suring. Seven- to eight-hundred yards of fencing will be built, along with two cattle watering stations, to prevent livestock from entering the stream area and destroying bank cover. Work projects on June 1, 15, and 29 will hopefully see the project through to completion. Chapter member Wally Heil has been instrumental in coordinating the project.

The chapter made donations of over \$1,400 to the DNR to assist on land acquisitions along the South Branch of the Oconto River and the North Branch of the Beaver Creek (Marinette Co.). Talks are still continuing with landowners about potential acquisitions or easements on lands along Upper Middle Inlet Creek in Marinette County and the North Branch of the Embarrass River in Shawano County.

The chapter has awarded four scholarships to environmental camps for area high school students, plus two scholarships to nature study camps for youths between the ages of 9 and 13. The chapter also sent TU National a check for \$4,500 for use as unrestricted funding.



Wally Heil (holding drill), Greg Kornely of DNR, and Darrell Huff labor to install corner posts on South Branch Oconto River project.



Wally Heil and Darrell Huff drill hole for corner post on South Branch Oconto River fencing project on June 1, 1985.

National Banquets Boost Membership

Trout Unlimited National Conservation Banquets have begun the year with a strong start. To date, 37 Spring banquets have been held and while not all financial reports have come in, 1985 promises to be another successful fund raising year.

The big news this Spring is the dramatic success of those chapters and councils incorporating membership in their banquet ticket price. Under the special banquet membership program designed for National Conservation Banquets, new members may be recruited under the Modified five/ten program for \$10 by using the banquet form provided.

For example, to sign up a new regular member, only \$10 must be added to the banquet ticket. In the case of couples, \$15 may be added to their combined tickets for a family membership. As in the past with the modified five/ten program, student and senior discounted memberships are not eligible for further discounts and no sponsor may be listed for purposes of membership drives or The President's Club.

The catch, of course, is that only new members may be signed up under this program. Banquet guests who are already TU members rarely object to non-members receiving a complimentary membership. Some chapters, however, prefer to charge slightly less for banquet tickets for their members, or they choose to provide members with \$5 or \$10 worth of bonus raffle tickets. So far, this technique has not appeared to reduce raffle sales at the banquet.

Many creative ideas are emerging as the concept of banquets-plus-membership catches on. In fact, the Guide distributed to National Conservation Banquet committees includes several options to successfully recruit every new banquet guest.

How successful is this new member generating tool? With reports from just one-fourth of our Spring banquets, over 600 new regular and family members have been added to TU rosters. Tom Pero, editor of "Trout", recently organized the first project of Oregon's new Deschutes River Chapter, a National Conservation Banquet, and signed up 200 eager new members. Minnesota's Twin Cities and Hiawatha Chapters, together gained nearly 300 members by taking advantage of the banquet member-

ship option. The Georgia Council, a pioneer in the concept of banquet membership, boosted their roles by 100 members with their March 21 banquet.

TU's National Conservation Banquet Program was developed to generate resources for more effective conservation action. Those chapters and councils taking advantage of this program's many new options have become TU's new conservation vanguard — boldly leading us toward a brighter future for trout and salmon.

For information about the banquet membership option or the National Conservation Banquet Program, please call Dave Kolbert, Banquet Coordinator, at (703) 281-1100.

TU Attends Watershed Priority Hearings


In late May of this year, four regional meetings to determine priority for watersheds that would receive funding from the Wisconsin Fund for non-point pollution control were held in the state. State Chairman Mitchell Bent attended meetings in Manitowoc on May 29 and Waupaca on May 30 to give TU's position on watersheds that deserved attention for non-point pollution abatement. In Manitowoc, Bent convinced the county agents to give priority to the Branch River in Manitowoc County, which will be the site eventually for establishment of an anadromous run of Skamania-strain steelhead trout. At Waupaca, Bent and TU members Cliff & Pat Stern gave endorsements to the Lower Oconto River and Lower Little Wolf River watersheds, which received the two highest ratings for priority from committee members. Each region will send a list of three watersheds to Madison for consideration for funding. Of the 20 or so watersheds nominated, DNR will select 13 watersheds to be added to their present list (7) of watersheds for future funding for non-point pollution abatement.

TU members also attended the hearing in Madison on June 3 for prioritizing watersheds in the southern part of Wisconsin.



South Branch of the Oconto River, site of Green Bay TU fencing project.

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Legislation

A fair number of bills and budget items of interest and concern to Trout Unlimited members are still pending in the Legislature and will be listed here:

SB 32: bill to create "Cabinet government" for DNR. Hearing was held on April 10. State TU Chairman Mitchell Bent appeared on behalf of TU to vehemently oppose this bill which would change the DNR from where a citizens' board directs department policy to one where the governor has direct control over hiring and firing of DNR secretary, thus creating politicized DNR. No action yet from Senate Committee on this. Several TU members, especially Wally Cooper of Rhinelander, have been working actively to get the bill killed. Cooper was successful at the annual Conservation Congress hearings in getting the Congress to oppose SB 32 despite attempts by Congress Chairman Murphy (who supports Cabinet government) to get the resolution tabled. A big "thanks" to Wally Cooper for a job well done!

AB 275: bill authorizing use of Inland Trout Stamp funds to pay \$10 bounty on any beaver trapped in Wisconsin. Bill would provide for no DNR contract trapping, thus allowing anyone to bring in a beaver and receive \$10. Tom Flesch, Mitch Bent, and Wally Cooper have made contacts on behalf of TU to get language of bill changed to carry out the program with funds from license revenues, GPR funds, and Transportation funds (thus keeping Trout Stamp funds for their intended purpose - habitat improvement). Also, language of bill should be changed to allow DNR to carry out the program with trappers who are under contract with DNR so that abuse of program will be minimized. Under current language, trappers could easily bring in beaver from Michigan and Minnesota and get the \$10 subsidy. No hearing date set yet. The Wisconsin Wildlife Federation and their lobbyist, Tom Harnisch, are also working to get these inequities corrected.

Budget items: 1) Trout poaching fine increased - budget item requested by Trout Unlimited and Wisconsin Wildlife Federation to increase the minimum fine for illegally harvested trout (inland waters) to not less than \$100 and not more than \$200 PER FISH has been included in the DNR budget package of the State's Budget Bill. Effective work by lobbyist Harnisch and Rep. Metz of Green Bay got the amendment passed unanimously in the Joint Finance Committee; 2) Increased fines and penalties for commercial fishing violations have been put into DNR budget; 3) Increased restrictions and regulations regarding placement of bridges and culverts over navigable waters are included in budget package. All items mentioned above will become law if Budget Bill is passed without legislative tampering with these items.

I.D.E.A. Bill: Industrial Development Expansion Act. Would "fast-track" permit applications for large industrial developments in Wisconsin. Would exempt such projects from many of the processes required under the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act (WEPA), including elimination of PUBLIC HEARINGS. Herb Buettner, president of the Wolf River TU Chapter, appeared on behalf of the Wolf River Conservation Club to oppose the bill. Under its present wording, the bill would exempt public input into projects such as the Exxon mining operation. Information states that bill authors will reword the bill's language.

Have you signed a new member lately? See application in this issue.

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Letters:

Dear Editor:

Grulke's article on the "Hairwing Adams" (Spring 1985) needs some addition and adjustment. Since both developers of the fly are now deceased, we should establish some facts in the name of tradition.

The fly was conceived by Cap Buettner who instructed his tyer, Ed Haaga, in its design. It took about three years of experimentation before the fly evolved to Cap's satisfaction, but the finalized version rolled off the vise about 1972. Cap and Ed called it the Adams Hairwing until 1983 when they re-christened the fly "Cap's Hairwing." This name should be used exclusively.

Cap and I spent many dozens of evenings together at my cabin, drinking wretched coffee and talking mostly about fishing and our beloved Wolf River. On several occasions, he discussed development of the fly and always ended with a chuckle that Ed didn't use it for several seasons. Eventually, it became one of the tyer's favorites also.

In appropriate sizes, the Cap's Hairwing has caught trout on faster stretches of the Wolf during the Dark Hendrickson, Gray Drake, Gray Fox, Brown Drake and Great Slate Drake hatches.

Exuberant reports on successes with Cap's Hairwing have come back from both coasts, the Rockies, Canada and New Zealand.

In Cap's final years of fishing, he sometimes modified the fly in late evening by flattening the hair to give a spent-wing effect. One night I watched him 150 yards upstream below Hemlock Rapids hook trout after trout — each event punctuated by a boyish "Ah-ha" or "Hup." If I didn't acknowledge each fish, Cap would yell, "Hey, 'Doc', I think I'm on to something." It was almost more fun watching him than catching my own. As we drove home in his old Jeep truck, he explained what he had done. That was the first evening he had changed the fly's silhouette during a spinner fall.

Later descriptions of this success gave rise to another super fly, Ed's Brown Palmer.

The Authentic Cap's Hairwing has a tapered underbody, the clipped butts of the wings extend slightly behind the hackle and are splayed up and sideways. Cap felt this provided better floatation, especially when greased. Also, Ed finished the body with a glaze of head cement to protect the vulnerable thread overwrap.

To see true versions of this remarkable fly, stop in at the Wolf River Fly Shop.

As I write this the Brown Drake hatch is about a week away. You can bet I'll be casting some Cap's Hairwings, partly to catch trout but mostly in tribute to its developer and my close friend, Cap Buettner.

P.S. Only last year we succeeded in getting Cap to partially accept the name Slate Drake (Hexagenia atrocaudata) in place of the "Green Drake" misnomer. (Try rapidly saying Great Slate Drake several times and you can understand his reluctance.)

Jim Curry
Waukegan, Ill.

Dear Editor:

Your good article about the Hairwing Adams prompts this note. I was with Mr. Bob Budd of Owosso, Michigan, when he had a fly tyer make him some Adams with a deer hair body. This was in 1955. The idea was to use the floating characteristic of the hollow deer hair. Winter hair is preferable. Peacock was used for the tail. Both hackle and upright or spent wings were used on the original fly. We used these flies on the West Branch of the Manistee. The original was tied as a 12 and then larger and smaller sizes were tied and tried. Bob took one Brown that weighed six pounds on this fly.

I brought this fly to the Wolf in the late 50s. Miles Tourtilotte from the Menominee Reservation tied many of these for me. He began modifying it and it finally emerged without the wings. They did not seem necessary. The fly works well when it is tied with a bobbed end-hook end. One theory advanced was that trout saw this as an egg sack. I used this fly with a bobbed end and peacock tail and had trout taking it when the flying ants were about. Both Neil Sandvidge and Cap Buettner were given samples of the Tourtilotte version.

I have had Browns pick this fly out of naturals floating by...It has to be presented in the food path. Few trout will move to take it. The only times that Browns will move to chase and take the fly seems to be when they are taking flying ants. I did not understand what was happening with the ants until I cleaned a few and examined their gullet contents.

Earl Little is also tying this fly...and I have it at Hardy's of London trying to see whether it will take English trout. It is not an Adams anymore...What should it be called?

Sincerely,
George Steed
Wolf River Lodge, Inc.
White Lake, WI

Update on Brule River Acid Problem

by Tom Mertens

In the Fall, 1984 issue of this quarterly, I reported that after nearly five years of engineering study and numerous meetings, we were about to begin correcting the acid water drainage problem affecting the Iron and Brule Rivers at the Wisconsin/Michigan border.

In March of this year, Michigan Governor James Blanchard recommended \$11.8 million to clean-up 28 toxic waste sites that qualify for money under the Michigan Environmental Response Act.

Under the clean-up program recommended by the governor, Michigan plans to spend \$140,000 to remedy the flow of acid water into the Iron and Brule Rivers.

The Legislature must approve the expenditure in the 1986 budget to pay for the acid water clean-up. Since preliminary engineering and research work has already been completed, this project is expected to be approved for remedial construction in 1986.

The recommended solution calls for diversions of a small percentage of flow from the Iron River into a mine pit. Mixing of these waters would allow neutralization of the acid water and metal precipitation to occur. The water would then flow through a series of existing ponds to allow further settling of insoluble material. A much cleaner effluent would then be returned to the Iron River which empties into the Brule River.

It has been determined that 25 years would be the required lifetime of the system as the iron concentration of the acid water flushed from the iron mine is reduced to one-half each five years.

Support Our Advertisers

In the American Wilderness

Yasuhiro Hamano, representative of our Japanese affiliate "Friends of River", will be travelling through North America with his family during the summer of 1985. He will be accompanied by a television crew who plans to broadcast the journey in a series called "Tokyo 12 Channel." The trip will also be written up in a national Japanese magazine called "Lee".

Yasuhiro Hamano will be meeting with Tom Pero, Editor of "Trout," and with some TU chapters throughout the country, particularly in Montana. Mr. Hamano's agenda is entitled "In the American Wilderness" — a trip that will take him through California, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Idaho, Wyoming, Montana, Utah, Colorado, New Mexico, South Dakota, Vermont and Maine as well as portions of Canada.

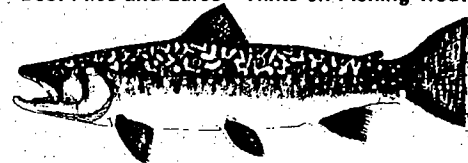
The purpose of the trip? To see how a natural environment is protected in the U.S. and in Canada, to introduce the Japanese to national parks and camping grounds of North America, and to "leave the hassle of the business world, become alive again, and gain some light into the future.

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Artists, Writers and Photographers Wanted

Trout Unlimited is a volunteer organization and that includes the work that goes into the publication of this newsletter. So if you wish to improve it and have any skills in photography, drawing or writing, we need your contribution. We need humorous stories, cartoons, stream profiles, member profiles, articles, stories on important local conservation issues (a great way to get state-wide support), drawings, artistic photos, ads from local merchants (see ad rates in this issue), and any other contributions on Trout Unlimited related issues. Our 2,500 members will be grateful for your generosity.

Please send typed or neatly written articles and camera-ready artwork to the editor.

Wisconsin Trout Unlimited would like to thank Forrest Grulke, Lee Snyder and Kurt Helker of the Fox Valley Chapter for allowing us to reprint articles from their chapter newsletter.

Your Washington Voice

by Robert L. Herbst, Executive Director

Trout Unlimited, along with several other conservation organizations in Washington, DC, actively represents the nation's sports anglers with federal agencies and in Congress.

Discussions made in Washington, DC, by our Federal Government and in many federal programs, affect our lives every day in many ways — including the quality of our fishery and fishing opportunities.

TU actively provides information and recommendations on federal policy, funding, and programs to strengthen fishery programs and the quality of air, water and other resources as important to our fisheries. In recent years, activities of TU membership and staff have involved the Clean Air Act, the Clean Water Act, acid rain, scenic rivers, small hydrodevelopment, federal fishery funding, Forest Service National Forest management, etc.

But let's look at a current issue where TU, you and others, have been successful.

For seven years TU, other organizations, boaters, anglers and related industries worked hard with Congress to expand the Dingell-Johnson revenues and provide more funds to state fishery agencies to improve the resource we enjoy. We asked for more taxes on our equipment to finance fishery programs.

In the early fall of 1984, landmark legislation — the Wallop/Breaux bill, "The Boating Safety and Sport Fish Enhancement Act of 1984" passed, making an estimated \$1 billion available over the next decade to state fishery and boating safety programs.

However, conservation battles are never finished. In February of 1985, the Administration's budget proposal for 1986 proposed to freeze the collection of taxes and not use most of the new revenue for the purposes intended.

Again, TU and others mustered efforts to convince Congress and the Administration to fully implement this needed program. In both the Senate and the House, resolutions were prepared to retain the Wallop-Breaux funding. Sixty Senators and over 150 Representatives co-sponsored the resolutions. Today, both the Senate and House budgets provide for full funding of the Wallop-Breaux fund.

And so, it looks like we have won and the monies collected will be available to the states in 1986 to continue and expand our fishery programs.

Your voice in Washington is all of our voices. Each TU member and each chapter is vital to presentation of our message.

Wisconsin TU Chapters Receive "Operation Restore" Funds

Two Wisconsin TU chapters are recipients of matching grants from TU National's "Operation Restore" program. The Ojibseau Chapter will receive a \$2,000 grant for funding its project on Duncan Creek in Chippewa County, and the Blackhawk Chapter will receive a \$1,606 grant for its continuing efforts on Allens Creek in Rock County.

Out of a total funding request nationwide of \$121,998, TU National bequeathed \$65,000 to chapter projects. The funds come from grants made to Trout Unlimited from the Richard King Mellon Foundation and the Polybill Foundation of Wisconsin.

TU Honored

On May 30, Trout Unlimited will be honored twice by the Natural Resources Council of America.

TU's 'Living Brightwater' Program was selected as "Best Conservation Project" for 1984. The NRCA recognized "the excellence of this on-the-ground resource improvement program, involving volunteers to enhance streams throughout the nation. The efforts on more than 95 projects in two years has done much to improve streams and focus public attention on fishery management and water quality needs."

"Trout" Magazine was selected "Best Conservation Magazine" in 1984. The NRCA recognized the "efforts of Tom Pero and Trout Unlimited to upgrade the magazines's format and content to increase circulation."

Wisconsin Trout Unlimited Stream Projects

by Tom Mertens

Over the years, Wisconsin TU Chapters have raised funds and volunteered countless hours of time to improve and protect trout waters.

Looking through the files I would estimate that TU has worked on about 75 streams in the state. Back in 1983, Tom Flesch, then State Council Chairman, compiled a listing which revealed a staggering 50,000 hours of accumulated stream work on some 60 different streams.

The table below shows the stream work undertaken by various chapters for the year 1983. In 1983 alone, 21

chapters worked on 34 streams for a total of 6,365 hours of work and Trout Unlimited contributions of \$28,644 to various private, state and trout stamp projects.

As soon as our work inventory for 1984 is complete, a similar table will be published and our efforts will exceed those of 1983.

Most chapters are well into projects for this current year and chapters are reminded to maintain records for their year-end reports.

Wisconsin Trout Unlimited
1983 Resource Work Summary

Chapter	Stream	Type of Work	Work-Hours	Expenditure
Antigo	E. Branch	Bank Cover	300	\$1500
	Eau Claire	In-Stream Structures		
Wis. R. Valley Wausau	Prairie River	Bank Cover	60	20
Blackhawk Janesville	Allen Creek	Wing Dams	300	3330
		Bank Cover		
Marinette County	1st So. Branch Oconto River	Bank Cover	36	22
	LaMontagne Cr.	Bank Cover	22	34
	Wolf River	Stocking	14	18
Oconto River Gillett	1st So. Branch Oconto River	Bank Cover	26	25
Harry Nohr Dodgeville	Harker Creek	Fencing Bank Cover	340	1000
Fontinalis Cameron	Pine Creek	Fencing	130	35
Wild River Hayward	Nemakagon R.	Clean-up	7	20
Central WI Wautoma	Pine River	Brushing	109	155
	Mecan River	Beaver Dam Removal	30	60
	Emmons Creek	Brush Bundles Brushing	72	106
Chequamegon Ashland	Four-Mile Creek	Hearing Testimony	48	50
	White River	Brush Removal	38	10
Green Bay	1st So. Branch Oconto River	Bank Cover	483	292
	LaMontagne Cr.	Bank Cover	90	245

See "Projects" page 8



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Jim Addis, DNR Fisheries Bureau chief, with his 1985 Wisconsin Inland Trout Stamp print awarded him by Wisconsin TU at the State Council Banquet in January.

From "Projects", page 7

Chapter	Stream	Work done	Work hours	Expenditure
	Wolf River	Stocking	84	110
	Brule River	Acid Water Drainage Problem	65	3200
Aldo Leopold Beaver Dam	Rowan Creek	Trout Harvest Study	24	20
		Brush Bundles	110	68
		Removing Log Jams	48	45
Fox Valley Appleton	Davis Creek	In-Stream Structures Brushing	250	1933
Kiap-TU-Wish Hudson	Willow River	In-Stream Structures	483	2242
		Stocking	30	20
		Hydropower Involvement	60	45
		Electro-Shocking	10	15
	Parker Creek	Temp. Monitoring	10	15
Northwoods Rhinelander	Noisy Creek	Brushing Beaver Dam Removal	185	75
	Deerskin	Half-logs	36	35
Lakeshore Manitowac	LaBudde Creek	Habitat Improvement	150	250
Southeastern WI Milwaukee	Paradise Spgs	Fish Cribs	257	2330
	Allenton Creek	Creel Census	7	15
Wolf River Langlade	Wolf River	Stocking	275	920
		Temp., Oxygen Monitoring	98	42
Southern WI Madison	Black Earth Cr.	Fencing Cattle Crossing	800	4000
	Deer Creek	Fencing Cattle Crossing	750	5830
Ojibseau Eau Claire	Elk Creek	Brushing Clean-up Monitoring	130	250
	Lowes Creek	Storm Sewer Agreement	86	75
	Duncan Creek	Bridge Repair Negotiations	20	12
Shaw-Paca Shawano/Clintonville	Witcombe Creek	Beaver Dam Removal Brushing	123	80
	Spalding Creek	Brushing	86	45
	N. Branch Pigeon River	Temp. Monitoring	40	25
		Electro Shocking	43	25
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Contributions, photos, articles, book reviews, drawings, art, and stories are welcome and encouraged. Contributors wishing to have items returned must include proper postage and envelope.

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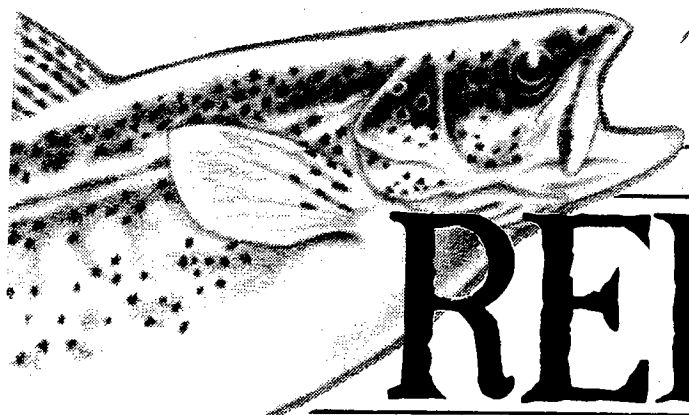
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Fall 1985

It's Time To Move On Acid Rain

From the Chairman

As chairman of the Wisconsin Trout Unlimited State Council, I am privileged to receive from time to time the newsletters of various TU chapters around the state. This summer I got one of Southeastern Wisconsin TU's chapter letters and read an interesting editorial by Len Cedarholm, chapter president. In it, Len talked about how the idea of "tax reform" was sweeping the country, and that perhaps it was time in Wisconsin, as far as trout anglers are concerned, to begin pushing the idea of "trout reform."

Len Cedarholm has a good point. The time IS ripe, I believe, to begin focusing on the management practices regarding coldwater resource conservation in this state. We have known for quite some time now that, despite the efforts of DNR and Trout Unlimited, the demands upon the inland trout fishery to produce catchable fish would soon be greater than the ability of the coldwater resource system to provide for. This is especially true in the southern part of the state, where next season the DNR will implement more restrictive size and creel limits for trout harvest in order to attempt to reverse the apparent decline in carryover trout populations in the trout waters of that region. This concept was produced through meetings of the southern DNR fish managers with Trout Unlimited, the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation, and the Wisconsin Conservation Congress.

But, the arena of "trout reform" does not end with that change. My other areas need to be addressed in the near and distant future. Wisconsin lags far behind many other states in the number and total miles of trout waters that have special restrictive regulations for trout angling so as to promote larger trout populations and more large fish. We have got to take a harder look at our trout waters, single out the "crown jewels," and establish regulations that promote the sustaining of healthy fish populations.

Additionally, we must focus on DNR's trout stocking program. Is it cost effective to continue putting so many hatchery-reared trout into our class II and III trout waters? Should we be focusing more on stocking lakes with these fish rather than our free-flowing streams? What are the effects of hatchery-reared trout on native fish? Why are many of our native brook trout waters continually stocked with brown trout? We need answers to these questions and others that will follow.

I bring up these issues for "trout reform" now, because I see a golden opportunity for Trout Unlimited to begin to have serious and long-lasting input into the coldwater resource management decisions in this state. Too often in the past, Trout Unlimited has merely reacted to proposals on trout management. Now, however, we are going to be the ones that do the proposing. The Governor, the DNR secretary and the DNR Board have declared an open-door policy to the many conservation/environmental groups in Wisconsin; the "Welcome Mat" has been laid before us so that we may more actively and aggressively push for our proposals and goals resource management and protection. Wisconsin Trout Unlimited intends to make the most of this opportunity too. We are the voices of the concerned and dedicated trout anglers in Wisconsin who care about the resource and are willing to work hard to see our goals in coldwater resource conservation achieved. We WILL be heard.

By Mitch Bent

MADISON — Air pollution from Wisconsin needs to be further controlled because it is causing acid rain that is harming some Wisconsin lakes, the Department of Natural Resources announced recently.

In a presentation to the Natural Resources Board, DNR researchers recommended further controls on sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions to curb acid rain in Wisconsin.

As many as 1,400 Wisconsin lakes are sensitive to acid rain damage because they contain few natural buffers that could neutralize acid precipitation. The acid rain, researchers said, is caused by sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide emissions from coal burning and motor vehicles.

Donald Theiler, director of DNR's Bureau of Air Management, said an intensive research effort probing Wisconsin lakes has found "chemical fingerprints" left by acid rain. The "fingerprints" provide evidence to conclude that the acidity in sensitive lakes is due to acid rain. A few lakes that were studied about 60 years ago have deteriorated due to acidification, Theiler said.

Theiler also said that research indicates about 300 lakes (almost two percent) of Wisconsin's lakes are already acidic. A few of these are naturally acidic bog lakes, but most are thought to be damaged by acid rain. Most of the lakes at greatest risk are in northeast and north central Wisconsin, areas of the state which are popular tourist destinations.

Further DNR analysis, to be completed by August when the board considers alternative course of action, will estimate the amount of acid rain caused by Wisconsin air pollution sources, Theiler said. Current DNR estimates speculate that between 20 percent and 50 percent of the acid rain that falls in Wisconsin comes from Wisconsin sources, he said.

In addition, DNR research shows that Wisconsin sources contribute about 10 percent to the acidity of the rainfall in the Boundary Waters Canoe Area of Minnesota and 15 percent to the acid sensitive area of the eastern Upper Peninsula of Michigan.

See Acid Rain Page 2



National Director Tom Flesch and Wisconsin TU Chairman Mitch Bent at Sept. 14 dedication of memorial.

Cap Buettner Plaque Dedicated

On Saturday, Sept. 14, members and friends of the late Cap Buettner, founder of Trout Unlimited in Wisconsin, gathered in the crossroads town of Langlade to witness the dedication of a plaque honoring Cap. The plaque will be attached to a large boulder near the Langlade Historical Marker by the Highway 64-55 intersection.

Elections Set For Oct. 26

The Fall State Council meeting will be held Oct. 26 at Stevens Point. Election of officers will be on the agenda. Send nominations for chairman, vice-chairman, secretary and treasurer to Dick Wachowski, 310 Water St., Eau Claire, WI 54701.

Lincoln County Votes To Keep Dam Alive

by Dr. Henry Kanemoto

The Lincoln County Board, which had voted to abandon the Prairie Dells Dam in January, now has decided to spend an additional \$14,000 for yet another study. The board decided in August to spend the funds to drain the pond behind the dam. Two Madison men, Ray Kleisch and Frank Gribble, think that the dam can still be repaired and used to generate electricity.

Kleisch is a demolition and building contractor, and Gribble is an electrical engineer. If repair of the dam is economically feasible, they would hold first rights to build a generating plant.

Lunda Construction Company of Appleton is suing Lincoln County for \$423,000 for work already done on the dam. The original work was stopped in October, 1984 when a 3-4 foot hole was found in the dam leaking 30-50 cubic feet of water per second. Average river flow on that section of the Prairie River is estimated at 180 cubic feet of water per second. Michael Hahn, an engineer with Mead and Hunt of Madison, commented at that time that the leak was a large one relative to river flows and that a DNR employee was able to stick a nine foot probe into the hole. Faced with unforeseen expenses to repair the dam, the County Board voted in January 1985 to abandon the dam. They subsequently voted in March 1985 against a further hydropower study proposed by Peter Bruno of Stoughton, who owns several low power hydro dams in Wisconsin.

It is interesting to note that the original "estimate" for repair of the dam was \$330,000, and Lunda Construction's bid was \$380,000. With \$423,000 in work already done, several tens of thousands for consultants fees, and with legal fees for the lawsuits mounting, Lincoln County has spent close to half a million for an eyesore. The "lovely Prairie Dells Park" is no more, closed since the park is no longer safe. It is littered with debris from the abandoned dam construction. Ironically, the only people who visit it now are fishermen who have heard of the improved fishing below the dam due to less thermal pollution.

Incidentally, the original estimate for removal of the dam was an "astounding" \$195,000, including the cost of trucking away all the debris. Now the cost to do this work is estimated at \$403,000, because the dam has been partially repaired. It would be funny if it weren't so "dam" pitiful! I wonder if Senator Proxmire would consider the Lincoln County Board Fleece Award?

Reflections

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Contributions, photos, articles, book reviews, drawings, art and stories are welcome and encouraged. Materials submitted become the property of Trout Unlimited and will not be returned. Advertising rates are shown elsewhere in this issue. Circulation: 2,400.

Acid Rain (From page 1)

Theiler said that in 1980 Wisconsin documented 758,000 tons of sulfur dioxide emissions from Wisconsin sources, mostly coal burning power plants and the pulp and paper industry. For nitrogen oxides, motor vehicles are the most important man-made source, contributing about a third of the emission. Theiler said. Coal burning also is a major nitrogen oxide source, he added.

"If the acidity of the rainfall remains the same, it appears that more of our most sensitive lakes may be lost," Theiler warned, citing current state policy that has simply put a "cap" on existing sulfur dioxide emissions. "Over 1,000 lakes in the northeastern quadrant of the state are at risk from acid rain damage and if acidity of rainfall increases any further, we are quite confident that a substantial number of these lakes would become acidic."

To prevent further lake damage, and protect against damage to forests, human health, buildings and streams, Theiler recommended a state goal of keeping the acidity of rainfall at no more than a pH of 4.7 everywhere in the state. This, in effect, would more than halve the acidity of rain currently falling in eastern Wisconsin, where acidity is greatest.

At the same time, Theiler said research should begin to determine acid rain's impact on human health, forests, buildings and streams in Wisconsin. Theiler was especially interested in investigating the relationship between acid rain and mercury contamination that is now showing up in numerous Wisconsin lakes and fish. In addition, national research indicates that fish-eating birds like eagles, osprey and loons have also been contaminated by mercury.

"No systematic studies of possible damage (in these areas) have been conducted in the state at this time," Theiler pointed out. "This could be related to acid rain or it could be a far broader problem of 'toxic rain'."

The DNR research results released today show that small, softwater lakes that get most of their water from precipitation are especially susceptible to acid rain damage. As these lakes become more acidic, the variety of fish and other aquatic animals and plants decreased. Without natural buffers, these lakes cannot neutralize the sulfur and nitrogen compounds present in rain, snow, dust and fog to form acid precipitation.

Conclusions of two independent researchers verify DNR's studies on which lakes are susceptible to acid rain damage, Theiler said.

Theiler listed "extremely sensitive lakes" by regions defined by the acidity of the rainfall.

Region 1 (highest acidity at 4.4 pH): Florence, 16 lakes; Marinette, 22; Forest, 98; Langlade, 189; Oconto, 9; Menomonee, 4; Shawano, 3; Waupaca, 1; Outagamie, 1.

Region 2 (high acidity at about 4.6 pH): Iron, 109; Vilas, 324; Oneida, 339; Price, 34; Lincoln, 67; Taylor, 40; Marathon, 5; Clark, 9; Portage, 5; Jackson, 32; Monroe, 13.

Region 3 (moderate acidity at about 4.8 pH): Douglas, 29; Bayfield, 72; Ashland, 3; Burnett, 11; Washburn, 37; Sawyer, 35; Barron, 6; Rusk, 5; Chippewa, 16.

The scientific pH scale measures the relative acidity or alkalinity of liquids. Some samples of acidity as measured on the pH scale are: 7.0 neutral; 5.6 "pure rain"; 5.0 "acid rain", 4.2 tomatoes; 3.0 apples; 2.2 vinegar; 2.0 lemon juice. Each unit of acidity measured on the pH scale is 10 times more acidic than the previous number. For example, pH 5 is 10 times more acidic than pH 6 and 100 times more acidic than pH 7.

For more information, contact Don Theiler, director, DNR Bureau of Air Management, (608) 266-0603; Paul Koziar, acid deposition section chief, (608) 266-7790; or Tom Sheffy, DNR acid rain coordinator, (608) 267-7648.

Exxon Delays Release Of Impact Statement

The anticipated July issuance of the Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed Exxon Minerals Corp. zinc-copper mine near Crandon, WI, has been delayed. Exxon has scaled back the size of the proposed mine, and thus much of the data and many of the figures have had to have been revised. Trout Unlimited is keeping abreast of any and all information that becomes available concerning this project.

Downstream

With Cal

by

Cal Erickson



There has been promulgated previously a new set of fishing regulations for the lower Pine River in this column. But since this column has a couple of new readers, this riverman has decided that a repetition of said regulations may be in order.

I am uncertain as to whether the regulations should be listed and explained first or the event or events leading up to their imposition. After due consideration, of about one minute, I think the regulations should be set forth publicly first so that trout fishers may be prepared for their enforcement.

The regulations were duly passed in a special legislative session held out at Cherub Lodge, that bastion of rectitude which guards the lower Pine. In attendance were Dale Nixon, Chase Erickson and this riverman. Absent were Jay Nixon and Neal Vassar, who were subsequently informed of the actions taken at said meeting.

It was unanimously decreed at said legislative session that all trout less than 17 inches long caught in the lower Pine would henceforth be released.

Such trout under 17 inches long should be minutely fin-clipped in the right pectoral fin. A second catching of the same trout would result in the clipping of the left pectoral fin, and a third would result in the minute clipping of the dorsal fin.

This new regulation has two purposes: to determine just how smart brown trout are, and secondly to determine how dumb fishermen are. A third purpose is to encourage the taking of trophy fish only.

This will be an interesting piece of my continuing trout research. If a particular brown trout is caught frequently, we can conclude that this trout is not particularly endowed with river smarts. If many are repeatedly caught before obtaining trophy size, we can conclude that the intelligence quotient of brown trout might be overrated. If few fin-clipped trout are caught, we can conclude that fisherman rank lower on the pectoral scale of intelligence than their prey. I suspect this scientific experiment will prove the latter conclusion correct.

Seven or eight now are swimming around with a minute portion of the right pectoral fin missing since we put this regulation into effect for ourselves late last summer.

Now, upon publication, the regulations take effect for all fisherman, not just the members, residents and hangerons of Cherub Lodge.

The lower Pine River consists of all that river from the slate banks down to LaSalle's Falls. Above the slate banks is Mr. Donald Vassar's country, and he can impose whatever regulations he wants.

The regulations will be enforced by the River Rat Patrol consisting of Neal Vassar and Chase Erickson, both 15.

They have the legal authority vested in them by the aforementioned legislative session of the BTFOTLP (Brown Trout Fisherman of the Lower Pine) to confiscate any trout under 17 inches.

Said confiscated trout will be given either to Allen C. Wittkopf of Spread Eagle, or Fred Sikora of Keyes Lake. Those guys eat anything with fins including 14, 15 or 16 inch trout.

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Update On Brule River Acid Problem

First phases of cleanup project now underway
IRON RIVER — Coming on the heels of Gov. James Blanchard's announcement here Aug. 16 that \$140,000 has been awarded to clean up acid mine water pollution of the Iron River, the first phase of the project was launched this week.

Working in concert, the Iron County Board of Commissioners and the Acid Mine Water Cleanup Committee advertised in several Upper Peninsula newspapers that they will be accepting engineering proposals for the preparation of specifications and construction documents for the Dober Mine Pit Pollution Project.

Handling the administrative responsibilities of the project is Iron County Administrator/Coordinator Dan Hannigan.

This spring the county board agreed to act as public sponsor of the cleanup project.

The purpose of the project is to divert clean water from the Iron River through a series of weirs and ponds that will be constructed under the system. A pilot project conducted by Michigan Technological University in 1983 determined up to 95 percent of acid mine water pollutants would be filtered out and retained.

DNR fisheries biologists expect the aquatic and environmental communities in the Iron River will dramatically improve soon after the system is in operation.

At a meeting of the Acid Mine Water Cleanup Committee held here Aug. 16, DNR Region One Water Quality Division Supervisor Jack Rydquist of Marquette distributed a tentative timetable for the project from now to the end of construction.

The end of this month, the committee will interview engineering firms and make its selection to design the treatment system.

During the month of October, the DNR and Iron County will sign a contract, followed by the Surface Water Quality Division of the DNR obtaining authorization to use the legislatively appropriated grant. The \$140,000 orchestrated by Blanchard will be in the form of a grant channeled through Public Act 307. Then the 307 money, dispensed through the DNR, will be awarded to the Dober Pit project upon request and documentation.

In November the county, committee and engineers will be obtaining land use authorization at the project site, adjacent to the Iron River one mile south of here.

By March 1, 1986, construction design plans and specifications should be submitted to the county/committee and the DNR for review.

Between April 15 and May 1, the county and committee will be obtaining permits for construction, flood plain and soil erosion.

At the same time, the project administrators will be advertising for construction bids. The awarding will be made about June 1.

After construction work begins next summer, the committee will be preparing an operation and maintenance manual that will be submitted to the DNR Surface Water Quality Division for approval.

The construction is expected to be completed by Dec. 1, 1986.

Implementation of the operation and maintenance program will start in early 1987.

Cleanup Committee Chairman Ed Erickson III said, "The finalizing of the suggested schedule for construction work to halt the flow of acid mine water from the Dober Pit into the Iron River is the result of years of work by many dedicated people.

"It was the dedication of concerned persons like Arthur Campbell of the Outdoor Sports Club of Iron County, Tom Mertens of the Green Bay Chapter of Trout Unlimited and Dr. Allan Johnson of Michigan Tech that was of great encouragement to see this pollution problem stopped. During the committee's infant form several years ago, these three people were relentless in seeing to it the Iron and Brule rivers would someday get cleaned up.

"In recent years, other organizations, DNR, clubs and Iron County units of government became part of a team concept, and their representatives became members of the cleanup committee," he said.

"The committee demonstrated persistence and purpose in achieving its goal — cleaning up the two rivers from acid mine water pollution," he concluded.

Iron River Reporter
Sept. 4, 1985

Legislation:

Listed below are several items of interest that have taken place during this session of the Wisconsin State legislature:

1) **Trout Poaching Fines Increased:** Trout Unlimited's goal of seeing increased monetary fines for illegal harvest of trout was achieved this session. Rep. Sharon K. Metz (D - Green Bay) successfully pushed through an amendment to the DNR's budget request that calls for the mandatory imposition of fines of not less than \$100 and not more than \$200 PER FISH for illegal harvest of trout (inland). A jail sentence may also be tacked onto any monetary fine imposed. This new statute, which is similar to the fine for poaching deer, will help to discourage trout poaching and thus protect our fish stocks.

2) **Beaver Control Bill Debated:** AB 275 by Volk, et al., sought to use Inland Trout Stamp funds for use in subsidizing beaver trapping in an effort to reduce the overpopulation of beaver on our coldwater resource waterways. State Chairman Mitch Bent of DePere and Southern Wisconsin Chapter President Henry Haugley, Jr., of Madison testified on July 24, 1985, on the bill. While both advocated increased funding of beaver control, they objected to the utilization of Inland Trout Stamp funds for such a program, as that would be a use of the funds that they were not intended for. The Assembly Tourism & Recreation Committee has been grappling with the funding side of this issue and continues to seek some method of producing an acceptable bill for the fall session. Wally Cooper of Rhinelander has been instrumental in working with TU and the northern legislators on this.

3) **Black Earth Creek Receives Priority Status of Non-**

Point Funding: Fast work by members of the Southern Wisconsin TU Chapter near the end of the Budget Bill deliberations succeeded in getting the Legislature to approve giving Black Earth Creek in Dane County a high priority status for receipt of funds for work on controlling non-point pollution. Black Earth Creek is one of the premier trout waters in the southern part of the state, but has been subject to heavy degradation over the past years from erosion and runoff from agricultural and construction activities.

4) **I.D.E.A. Bill to be Rewritten:** The I.D.E.A. Bill ("Industrial Development Expansion Act") received a cold reception from the public when a hearing was held on it in summer in Madison. Designed to facilitate "fast-tracking" of large economic development projects in Wisconsin in order to improve the state's economy, the bill contained many provisions that would have nearly wiped out the Wisconsin Environmental Policy Act. Some of the provisions would have prevented public input into the process of siting and licensing such developments. The authors of the bill decided after the hearing to rewrite the legislation to accommodate concerns of conservationists. Herb Buettner of the Wolf River TU chapter attended the hearing and opposed certain provisions that would have been environmentally dangerous.

5) **Sulfur Dioxide Emissions Controls Debated:** Two sets of hearings have been held on proposals to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions in Wisconsin. The Natural Resources Board on Aug. 21 in Sheboygan approved by a 6-1 margin a resolution seeking legislative approval of a proposal to reduce sulfur dioxide emissions by 50 percent in the state.

3rd Annual Wisconsin Trout Unlimited STATE BANQUET Saturday, January 18, 1986 PAPER VALLEY HOTEL AND CONFERENCE CENTER Appleton, Wisconsin Cocktails: 5:30 P.M. Buffet Dinner: 6:30 P.M.

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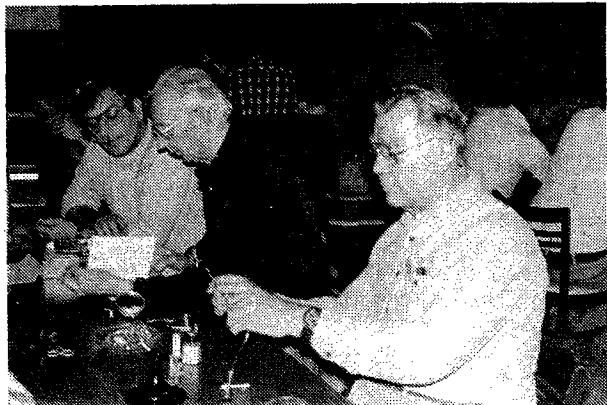
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Chapter Reports

Marinette County Chapter

A well known and respected stream is getting some improvements. The North Branch of the Beaver Creek, known for its cold water and big trout, is where our efforts this summer have been directed. After things have settled down there a bit, many people will try their luck there because it is within a half hour drive of Marinette. We also assisted the Green Bay Chapter with a fencing project on the Oconto River.

Hopefully we will be helping to fund the purchase of about 42 acres on the Upper Middle Inlet. This particular area is right next to U.S. Hwy. 141 about two miles South of Wausaukee. The stream could use some improvements and its highly visible location could be good publicity for Trout Unlimited.



Lakeshore Chapter Fly Tying Class.



Lakeshore Chapter Stream Project on Jambo Creek near Mishicot.

Lakeshore Chapter

Sept. 7 was our last stream improvement project date for the year. Members who worked on the stream will receive a chance for a special flyrod drawing at the 1986 banquet (one chance for each project date attended).

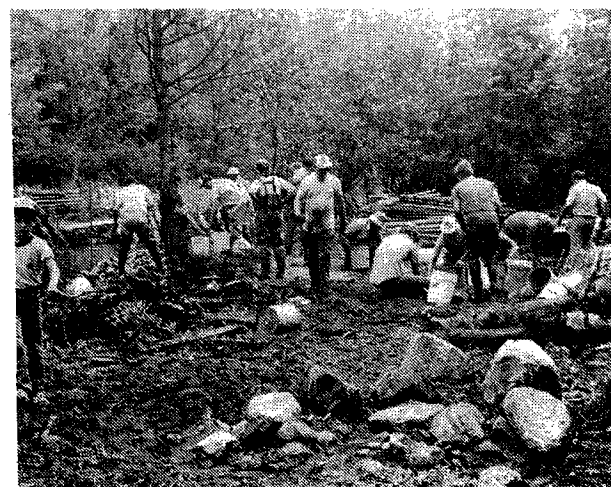
On Sept. 21, Paul Peeters (DNR) will hold a shocking demonstration at Jambo Creek. Members and the general public are welcome. Starting time: 10 a.m. at Mishicot Sportsman's Club.

Our chapter donated \$100 towards the Wolf River scatter planting in Cap Buettner's honor.

We are contacting area high schools to see if they would be interested in receiving a gift subscription to Trout magazine.

On Saturday, Sept. 28, we will have a rod/reel rebuilding/repairing booth set up at Mid-Cities Mall in Manitowoc, and will be collecting used usable rods/reels which will be repaired/rebuilt by the club and distributed to needy youngsters in the area.

Pat Valenta (Two Rivers) and Steven Phipps (Brillion) were chosen as this year's scholarship winners to the Natural Resources Workshop in Stevens Point. Both attended our September monthly meeting and gave a presentation describing their experience at the workshop.



Views of stream improvement project on Beaver Creek, Marinette County. Participants were from Marinette County and Green Bay chapters.

Southern Wisconsin Chapter

Southern Wisconsin Trout Unlimited is presently involved in a fencing and cattle-crossing project on Black Earth Creek. So far, two workdays have been held, at which members removed the old fence (which was in poor condition), and did extensive brush cutting. Construction of the new fence began in September.

In early spring the chapter also removed a beaver dam on Vermont Creek, a project that involved about 140 man-hours of work.

At our September meeting we elected new officers and members of the board of directors.

Kiap-TU-Wish Chapter

After a three-month suspension of organized activities in favor of individual piscatorial pursuits, Kiap-TU-Wish Chapter started the season by assisting the DNR in the annual stocking of the Lower Willow on Sept. 7. Twenty members and friends scatter-planted 10,500 brown trout fingerlings from basket floats over a two-mile stretch of water.

Plans have been formulated for bank and stream bed work on the Willow Race and horse crossing and brushing work on the Kinnickinnic.

Aldo Leopold Chapter

The Aldo Leopold Chapter of Trout Unlimited put on its third annual Fishing Seminar for an appreciative audience of 200 people in early April. Demonstrations, films, exhibits and fishing information were presented. Door prizes were awarded, and the chapter held a raffle in conjunction with the event.

In early June the chapter provided manpower to assist the Beaver Dam ShopKo store and the City Parks and Recreation Dept. with the Take-A-Kid-Fishing Day. Members were on hand all day to oversee various contests and generally contributed to a smooth running event. The day was beautiful, and 90 boys and girls participated and enjoyed the opportunity to panfish in the Crystal Park Lagoon.

Chapter member Dale Gonnering has been serving on the Beaver Dam Lake Study Committee. The committee has been at work for over a year and recently in coordination with the DNR developed a management plan for Beaver Dam Lake and its watershed. Dale has reflected TU's concerns for freshwater resources on the committee and kept the chapter updated on the committee's progress.

The chapter will hold its election of officers and directors at its October meeting. Additionally the chapter may tackle a couple of brushing projects on Columbia County streams later on this fall.

Green Bay Chapter

The Green Bay Chapter finished up a successful summer of work projects. Work was completed on the fencing project on the South Branch of the Oconto River north of Suring, and that section of river is now protected from livestock damage to the stream-bank. Chapter members spent the remainder of the summer working on the DNR stream improvement project on the North Branch of Beaver Creek in Marinette County. Working with members of Marinette County TU, the chapter helped install undercut bank cover and wing deflectors in this stretch of stream.

At the September meeting, the chapter approved funding for purchase of 42 acres of land bordering Upper Middle Inlet Creek in Marinette County; this is a joint purchase in conjunction with Marinette County and Oconto River Watershed TU chapters. Upon completion of the transaction, the chapters will begin formulating a stream improvement project on the creek.

The chapter also approved a request for helping fund a program designed to assist in protecting the National Park Service program for the Yellowstone River in Yellowstone National Park. Severe budget cuts by the Reagan administration are leaving this priceless gem in jeopardy, and Green Bay TU'ers decided to help prevent further deterioration of the Yellowstone system.

Southeastern Wisconsin Chapter

The Southeastern Wisconsin Chapter, in cooperation with the DNR, worked on Saturday, Aug. 10, to improve trout habitat in Washington County's Allenton Creek. The stream is presently undergoing DNR trout stamp funded habitat work. Boom covers are being installed with rock rip-rapping along a portion of stream above Wildlife Road. The majority of the work during the summer was accomplished by a WCC crew.

TU members assisted with the installation of two boom cover structures and also aided with hauling of rock and brush. DNR Fish Manager John Nelson provided participants with a tour of the work that had been accomplished by the WCC crew during the spring and summer.

Chapter Reports continued



L to R, Oscar Mellenthin, Marlin Spindler, Don Neuman and Cy Sendelbach gather around a casting pool prior to start of the Aldo Leopold Chapter Take-a-Kid-Fishing Day.



Blackhawk Chapter members at work on Allen Creek Project.

Blackhawk Chapter

At the present time Blackhawk Chapter of Trout Unlimited is engaged in many different activities. For the past three years the chapter has been involved in a major renovation project (as part of Operation Restore) on Allens Creek here in Rock County. The chapter will also be providing leadership to the YCC program this summer in Rock County.

The chapter is also working on a booklet entitled "Favorite Fly Patterns of Wisconsin" submitted by chapter members, and will be ready for print and sale by spring of 1986.

Several years ago the chapter began the production of bronzed trout bookends for sale and distribution, thanks largely to the efforts of Frosty Parrish.

During the months of January-April of each year, the chapter holds clinics for those interested in learning how to tie flies, build rods and fly casting for those interested in learning the proper techniques.

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Stream Profile

Allen Creek, Rock County

by Don Bush, DNR Fish Manager at Newville

Allen Creek is a medium sized stream which originates in a wetland area near where Green, Rock and Dane counties join. Like most of the other streams in southern Wisconsin, Allen Creek near Evansville was originally home to a wild population of brook trout. But that was before the dragline, and cities, and industry, and sewage effluent.

The first major change occurred in the late 1800s when a dam was built across the stream to power a mill. Behind the dam Lake Leota was formed. As the pond's water warmed, the trout disappeared. Farther upstream, the headwaters were drained to provide additional cropland, and the stream was legally classified as a drainage system. As the railroads came through, about two miles of stream was straightened to accommodate the grade.

The villages of Evansville and Brooklyn grew, and sewage treatment plants were built. Effluent was continually discharged into Allen Creek. The native brook trout were replaced with stocked browns, and by 1956, stocking was discontinued for all of the stream except for 4.5 miles of stream above Lake Leota. The DNR classifies this area as 2.5 miles of Class II water and 2.0 miles of Class III water. An annual stocking quota of 700 yearling browns provides early season fishing, and a modest amount of carryover produces some 15 inchers for the following year.

Efforts to protect and restore Allen Creek as trout water began several years ago when Evansville TU members such as Bob Brunzell, Roy Sarrow and Frosty Parrish gave up their evenings to attend numerous meetings where Allen Creek's water quality was being jeopardized. Along with Nash Williams of the Southern Wisconsin Chapter, the TUs were successful in preventing a water quality variance from being issued on the stream below Brooklyn. Consequently, after the lobbying efforts of TU, the citizens of Brooklyn built a very modern sewage plant, and the downstream water quality was maintained.

The sewage treatment plant at Evansville was also in terrible condition, and during peak loading periods raw sewage would be discharged directly into Allen Creek. During the design and planning phase of the new plant, the pleas from Brunzell and Sarrow persuaded the city fathers to build a state-of-the-art plant which no longer discharges any effluent to the stream.

Stocking was discontinued below Evansville in 1956 when a combination of bank erosion and sewage effluent made the waters uninhabitable for trout. Through the years, conditions improved as the DNR purchased over 510 acres of wetlands. Without cattle on the banks, there was less erosion, and water quality improved dramatically with the completion of Evansville's new sewage treatment plant. In the spring of 1982, anglers caught a few large trout in Allen Creek below town. It was not so unusual that trout would move down from the trout waters above Lake Leota, but the size of the fish indicated that they had overwintered in the stream.

Encouraged by the possibility of adding trout water to the area, the newly formed Blackhawk Chapter of Trout Unlimited applied for and received matching funds of

\$1,500 dollars from National TU (Project Restore) to start doing habitat work on the stream.

The DNR's first efforts on the stream were to stock 100 fin clipped trout below Evansville in March of 1983. A follow-up survey found that unmarked trout outnumbered the marked trout by nearly two to one. It was recommended that the department take action to reclassify Allen Creek below Evansville as trout water.

TU's habitat work on the stream began in April of 1983 where they could work on over one mile of stream frontage in the DNR Evansville Wildlife Area. By the end of the summer the chapter had repaired 200 feet of bank with limestone riprap, had built 40 feet of boom covers and as a chapter had invested over 400 hours of work in the stream.

On Dec. 3, the last work day of 1983, the chapter stocked 610 brown trout fingerlings which were purchased from a private hatchery. Television crews were on hand, and excitement was high as everyone could visualize the rewards of their efforts in making the stream home for trout once again.

Tragedy struck only two weeks later. Sometime during the week a bung blew out of a tank containing 22,000 gallons of liquid nitrogen fertilizer. The chemical quickly ran across the frozen ground and flowed into the creek. Fish were killed over eight miles downstream from the spill site, but recovery of the dead fish necessary for evidence was difficult. The stream was frozen over, and the dead fish were on the bottom under the ice.

In early January 1984, the DNR surveyed the stream and found only 11 surviving trout. The total loss of fish attributed to the spill was estimated to be 600 trout and approximately 75,000 minnows and forage fish. Damages to the fishery and losses of recreation were valued at \$13,750, and clean-up and survey costs were \$2,335, for a total assessment of \$16,085 for damages. The spiller's insurance company settled out of court for the entire amount in October of 1984, and a project has been approved for spending \$16,000 to further restore the trout habitat of Allen Creek.

Despite the tragedy of seeing some of their efforts destroyed, the Blackhawk Chapter has continued to build habitat structures. Additional matching funds from the Mellen Foundation of \$1,500 in 1984 allowed the club to build three boom covers and wing-dams, install 25 half-logs, and riprap over 200 feet of creek bank. As Bob Brunzell commented, the chemical may have killed the fish, but the habitat work remains in tact.

As the DNR has a two year time lag in establishing quotas for trout streams, the chapter has taken it upon themselves to restock the stream by purchasing fish from private fish hatcheries. Since the fish kill occurred, the club has stocked nearly 2,000 brown trout back into the stream. DNR's stocking efforts will begin this fall.

Allen Creek below Evansville has been reclassified as 3.0 miles of Class II and 2.0 miles of Class III water. Although five miles of trout water may not seem like a lot, it is in a county where there was previously only 7.5 miles of water. The future for Allen Creek looks bright thanks to the dedicated TU members of Evansville. Their efforts can stand as an example for their community, and the nights they lost in fighting for clean water.

Artists, Writers and Photographers Wanted

Trout Unlimited is a volunteer organization and that includes the work that goes into the publication of this newsletter. So if you wish to improve it and have any skills in photography, drawing or writing, we need your contribution. We need humorous stories, cartoons, stream profiles, member profiles, articles, stories on important local conservation issues (a great way to get state-wide support), drawings, artistic photos, ads from local merchants (see ad rates in this issue), and any other contributions on Trout Unlimited related issues. Our 2,500 members will be grateful for your generosity.

Please send typed or neatly written articles and camera-ready artwork to the editor.

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"Fishful Thinking"

by Jim Curry



Building Your Custom Rod

This winter is a great time to build that custom rod you've always wanted and be the "rage of the river" during the '86 trout season. Here are some basics to help you achieve this.

Since most troutiers prefer fly rods, let's start with these.

If this is your first attempt, I suggest you obtain a kit from your rod shop or supply house. All the components and instructions for assembly are included. However, if you're the daring sort, or are acquainted with the essentials of rod making, let's build one from scratch.

It is important to obtain the best blank you can afford. The names Fenwick, Sage, Loomis and Fisher come to mind.

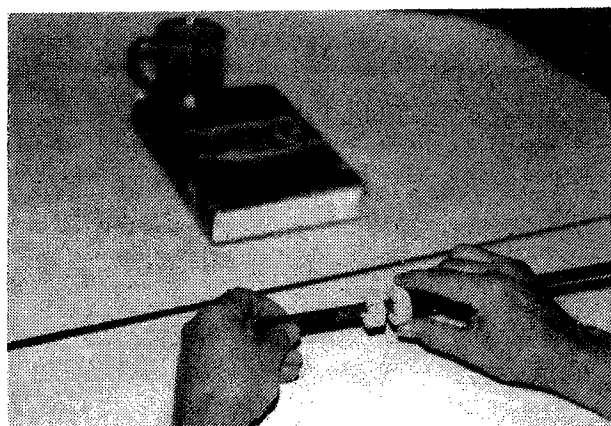
Length. Usually, 6-7 foot rods work well on small streams, while 8-9 footers are good wands for larger rivers and lakes. If you fish both types of water, a 7 1/2-foot rod might be a logical compromise.

Material. Start with a blank of glass or graphite. In shorter lengths glass works fine. For the big rods graphite cuts down the weight problems of glass, but the cost is about four times greater. Your choice.

Action. Many blank lengths are available in several grades of stiffness; e.g., an 8-foot blank can be obtained for a 5-, 6- or 7-weight line. If you fish mostly midges and dry flies, try a blank with a softer action. Obviously, a stiffer rod handles streamers and weighted flies more easily.

Grip. You can order a preformed grip or build one from cork rings. For the latter, use a rat tail file to enlarge the center holes to fit the blank. A 7 1/2-8" grip is nominal. Score the surface of the blank with coarse sandpaper from the butt up to the point where the top of the grip will be. Next mark where the upper edge of the reel seat will extend. Smear a blob of 1-hour epoxy on the scored section of the blank and slide the first ring down to this mark, rotating the rod and ring to assure that glue is distributed under the cork. Wipe off excess below the ring. Smear epoxy on the top surface of this ring plus another blob up the blank and twist on the next ring. Repeat until all the cylinders are in place. Use large rubber bands to compress the rings while the epoxy cures.

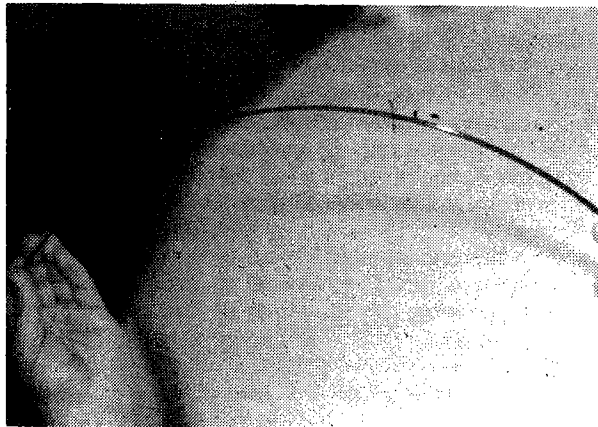
Custom form the grip with files and sandpaper, or to better assure uniform thickness of the grip, rig a lathe with variable-speed mounted drill and a padded cradle. Shaping is done first with strips of coarse and then fine sandpaper while the blank rotates.



1. Gluing cork rings for grip.

Guides. You can use bright or black standard snake guides or try single-footed guides. With the former, buy four each of sizes 1/0, 1, 2 and 3. With a file, smooth edges and taper the feet of the guides before winding. For the tip, select a tear drop type or Fuji BZT which fits the blank and scratch the inside of the tube with a fine pattern file. Also, gently score the blank tip which will be covered by the tube. Epoxy the tip in place.

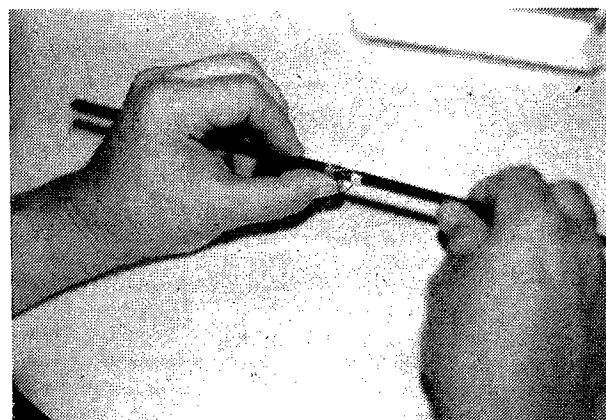
Before this cures, locate the spline of the tip section. To do this, put the ferrule end under your knee and bend the section. Maintaining this bend, rotate the blank. You will feel a stiff side. Align the tip top with this spline and put the section aside until the glue is set. Most rod makers provide for the stiffest side of the blank to be in play during the pick up phase of the casting cycle.



2. Splining the tip.

Tape the bottom or stripping guide about 30" from the reel seat end of the butt section. A 10 Fuji BSHG (black) or SHG (bright) guide work well. Hold the section in casting position and imagine you're stripping in line. Does the guide coincide with a comfortable reach of your other arm? Adjust this stripping guide up or down the blank until you're satisfied, but try to keep the guide between 28" to 32" from the butt end. This distance will accommodate most of us.

Guide spacing is a hotly debated subject, but for our first rod let's stay out of the fracas and use the rough formula of a running guide plus one per number of feet of blank — e.g., an 8-foot rod will cast well with nine guides, excluding the tip top. Start with a 1/0 guide 4-5 inches from the tip, then tape one foot of the next guide 5-6 inches below that. Smoothly progressing in both distance between guides and guide size, space these loops until the appropriate number (determined by the above formula) are in place.



3. Winding guide, showing thread pulling through loop.

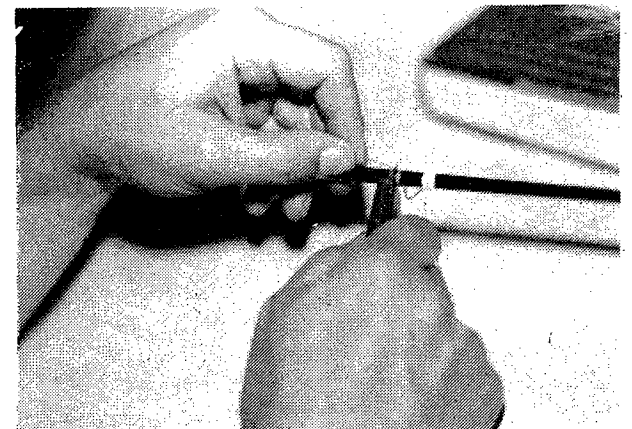
Murphy's Law will now enter with one guide most probably falling right on the ferrule. Move it a couple of inches away from the juncture and respace its neighbors accordingly to maintain the general progression of interguide distance.

You'll have some guides left over. Save them to repair your other rods or those of your friends.

Windings. Pick a color you like of Size A nylon thread and put the spool in a coffee cup behind the area you will wind. Pull the thread through pages of a book. More tension is achieved by inserting the thread between later chapters.

Let's say the guide foot being wound is to your left. Bring the thread over the top and circle the blank with the end toward the guide center (right). Start about 1/16" beyond the foot. Maintaining tension, nudge the running thread over the end piece row to the right. Hold your thumb on this as you rotate the top of the rod toward you. After 3-4 rows, the end piece will stay in place. Wind up the tapered toe of the guide. After about 10 rows, tug gently on the end to tighten the winds and then cut the end piece with scissors or knife close to the winds. Continue winding toward the guide center, keeping the rows as close together as possible. You might want to pack the rows more tightly by pushing them together with your thumbnail.

When you're within about 1/8" of the steep portion of the guide, wind in a 5-6" separate loop of thread (loop to your right). Finish the remaining winds on top of this loop, hold your thumb on the last section to avoid unraveling and cut the serving thread, allowing a 4" excess. Put this new end through the loop, grasp the ends of the loop and pull under the windings. Tug this end to your right to separate the rows. With slight tension, pull the end to your left and with a razor blade or sharp knife, cut the strand close to the right side of the gap. It won't hurt to gently press the blade into the blank coating. Burnish with thumbnail or spoon to close this gap and flatten the entire winding.



4. Cutting thread to finish guide winding.

Start on the other foot or go to a new guide. Remember, you have all winter. After several windings, the job becomes much easier.

Be sure to add at least 1/2" of windings on the female end section of the ferrule.

Now that all the guides are wound, align them. The easiest way for me is to hold the section with guides down and sight at an angle along the top of the blank, adjusting each guide until all are perfectly aligned with the tip guide. Congratulations, the tough part is behind you.

You might want to consider winding a hookkeeper in front of the cork, plus a band of thread 10-12 inches above the grip. This makes a good fish measuring device.

Finishing. Paint the windings with 2-3 coats of clear fingernail polish or thinned fly head cement to keep the thread from changing color during the next step. You can use one of the polymer coatings or gloss spar or urethane varnish. Brushing on 1-2 coats of polymer or 5-7 coats of varnish will cover the wrappings nicely. Coatings should extend beyond the windings about 1/16-1/8". Now to the final step!

Reel Seat. Everything from cork to graphite to aluminum with wood insert reel seats can be obtained. Select one which balances your rod — e.g., don't put a cork reel seat on a heavy rod. Scratch the inside of the metal barrel with a file. Build up 2-3 tidy cylinders of 1/2-3/4" masking tape on the blank to the required thickness. The reel seat should be snug against these cylinders. Cut a 1/4" groove in each cylinder down to the blank and remove the wedge. Stagger these grooves. Smear 1-hour epoxy on surfaces, sides and in the grooves of these cylinders, slide the reel seat up to the bottom cork and align with the guides.

Now is the time for some heavy celebration. You've finished it!

Between blizzards (and when the neighbors aren't watching), try some casts with your new custom rod. At this point you should be grinning with well-deserved pride. We at "Reflections" would like to learn of your achievements.

The foregoing will result in a basic flyrod which can give years of service and provide you with that extra measure of fishing satisfaction — because you built it yourself. Be sure to show the rod to your fishing buddies. Could be they'll want rods built for them.

Book Review: Brule River Recollections

by Topf Wells

"Brethren of the Brule," by William Bauer. (Arrowhead Printing Co., Superior, WI 54880; \$7.95) Reviewed by Topf Wells.

When Wisconsin trout fishers gather to talk, conversation usually turns to the Brule. When the steelhead run in the fall and the spring, no river in Wisconsin is more challenging or more rewarding. And not too many are more beautiful either.

Dr. William Bauer has fished the Brule for 40 years and contributes to the conversation with "Brethren of the Brule." Like all good fishing talk, it mixes three elements well: funny and significant anecdotes, interesting facts, and informed speculation.

Anecdotes comprise the first half of the book. Bauer remembers those incidents which reveal how tough the river is to fish. He mentions the friend, for example, whom the river dunked three times in one morning of fishing. During one snowstorm, he encounters a fisherman who, in struggling with a lure with several treble hooks, had entangled both hands behind his back. It had to be a flatfish.

The first half of the book sparks memories in those of us lucky enough to fish the Brule. Hapless Martin, who falls in three times, calls to mind the time the Brule knocked me over — the friend who ran downstream to my rescue later said I looked like a 200 pound muskrat scrambling out of the rapids. I can't laugh too hard at the handcuffed angler because I remember helping dig a friend out of the Brule's red clay banks. He was 30 feet from and 15 feet above the streambank but trapped as thoroughly as if he had been chest deep in water and silt. Of course, some of Bauer's anecdotes concern close friends, magnificent fish and lovely encounters with nature. These lead to memories, some pleasant and others precious, and a desire to get back to that river.

The second half of the book offers Bauer's mixture of facts and speculation regarding the Brule's steelhead. Any would-be steelheader will profit by reading these papers carefully. Bauer thinks that 38 degrees is the minimum temperature for significant steelhead activity. He analyzes what combination of temperature and water conditions trigger steelhead movement. He theorizes that choice of lure or bait is far less important than presentation. He then discusses how to present a lure effectively.

Bauer's speculations are thought provoking. He is highly critical of shocking steelheads as a study technique — he claims to have witnessed severe physical damage. He also argues that the fall-run steelhead are on a true spawning run which is arrested by the drastic drop of temperatures experienced by the Brule in December and January. He also thinks (and I agree) that the DNR should close the season between Nov. 15 and May 1 on the lower Brule. I would have been interested in his analysis of the DNR's lamprey dam (for that matter I'd be interested in the DNR's analysis).

Bauer is a good fisherman, a good writer, and, I'd guess, a good man: it's no surprise that his book is a good one. Occasionally when he describes his enjoyment of the Brule, his writing is a bit flat and stilted. That's no disgrace, though. Writing about the fundamental joys of life — eating, making love and fishing — often tends to miss a bit of those realities.

Normally, one closes a review with a notice of where the book can be purchased. I haven't seen it yet in Madison. They're selling it all over Brule, however; it would make a nice souvenir of a spring fishing trip.

Editor's Note:

Dr. William Bauer, author of "Brethren of the Brule," sent a note indicating that he can supply autographed copies of his book for \$9.95. His address is 417 Fourth Street, Ladysmith, WI 54848. He inscribes each book individually, and so would like to know something about the person for whom he is autographing the book.

Support Our Advertisers

State Council Banquet Set For Jan. 18, 1986

The third annual Wisconsin Trout Unlimited Awards and Fundraising Banquet is set for Saturday, Jan. 18, 1986, at the Paper Valley Hotel and Conference Center in downtown Appleton, WI. (see ticket order form for ticket information). Cocktails will begin at 5:30 p.m. and buffet dinner at 6:30 p.m. Awards will be made to various individuals and chapters of Trout Unlimited for their efforts on behalf of the coldwater resource in Wisconsin. In addition, a variety of door, raffle and auction items will be available. Proceeds from the event will be used by the Wisconsin State Trout Unlimited Council for its conservation activities.

Donations of artwork, carvings, custom built rods and other things are needed for the event. If you wish to make a tax deductible contribution toward this event, please contact: Tom Flesch, Rt. 2, Box 1010, Poynette, WI 53955 (608-635-2552 Home; or 608-241-3311 Ext. 3142 Office).

Cash contributions from businesses and financial institutions are also needed to help defray costs of major raffle items and door prizes. If YOUR business would care to make a tax deductible cash contribution for the event, please send that to: Trout Unlimited, 1282 Monterey St., DePere, WI 54115.

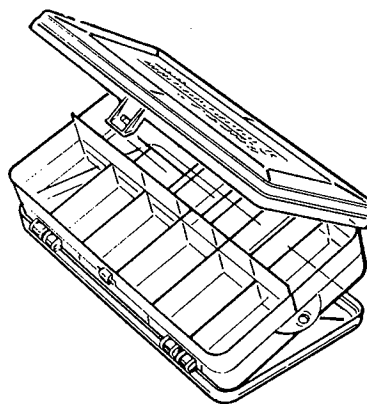
All contributors will receive recognition on the banquet program for their generosity. We hope to see you there at this event! Please order your tickets for the third annual Wisconsin Trout Unlimited Banquet today!!

FORTUNE To Feature Wisconsin TU

Fortune Magazine was in Wisconsin over the weekend of Sept. 14 for research on an article about how executives of large corporations fit into organizations like Trout Unlimited, what they put into them, and what they get out. The visit was arranged by Midwest Region Vice-President Tom Flesch. The editor and two Chicago photographers accompanied Flesch to Langlade, Wisconsin, for the Wolf River scatter planting and the plaque dedication in memory of Cap Buettner.

Fortune has a circulation of about 700,000 corporate executives. The article is scheduled to be printed in the Oct. 30 issue and will include two pictures of the trout planting project. Watch for it at your newsstand.

 PLANO



NEW 3216 Mini-Magnum, Jr. from PLANO MOLDING COMPANY

The new 3216 Mini-Magnum, Jr. has just been added to the popular Magnum series of Plano Molding Company, Plano, Illinois 60545-0189. A 2-sided box with 16 practical compartments, the 3216 is set up for trout or panfishing. There are compartments for bobbers up to 1½", pliers, stringers, knives and small terminal tackle. Conveniently hangs from belt if desired. Material is attractive worm-resistant amber Acrylite.

Letters:

Dear Editor:

We have many many streams, while classified as "Public Waters" are controlled by individual landowners. The right of Wisconsin residents to use navigable waters was secured as early as the Northwest Ordinance of the late 1700s; yet this right has been eroded by people who feel that the water that flows through their land belongs to them. Fences across trout streams do indeed curtail fishing and, in some cases, makes it impossible. Some of the streams that are fenced are more "rivers" than streams, and there is no doubt of their navigability. Public tax dollars support trout stocking programs by the DNR, and stream improvement often involves the DNR and sports groups including Trout Unlimited. So to deny the right to fish by man-made fences is a real galling thing.

I hope that you and Wisconsin Trout Unlimited support my efforts and this proposed legislation. I will be happy to furnish additional data at your request.

Respectfully,
Dr. Armin C. Block

AN ACT to create 90.095 of the statutes, relating to fences in or across navigable waters.

Analysis by the Legislative Reference Bureau

Under Chapter 90 of the statutes, a partition fence is required between the adjoining lands of different owners if the lands are used by one of the owners for farming or grazing purposes. A partition fence may be required in or near a river, brook, pond or creek.

Under Chapter 30 of the statutes, no obstruction or structure may be placed in a navigable water without a permit.

This bill prohibits fences in or across navigable waters if those fences materially obstruct or impair navigation or if the fences materially interfere with public rights in the navigable waters. The Department of Natural Resources is required to provide information upon request concerning the construction and maintenance of swinging fences, gates, stiles, portages and other types of structures and fences which do not unlawfully impair or obstruct navigation.

For further information, see the state and local fiscal estimate which will be printed as an appendix to this bill. The people of the State of Wisconsin, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. 90.095 of the statutes is created to read:
90.095 FENCES IN OR ACROSS NAVIGABLE WATERS. (1) Notwithstanding ss. 90.03, 90.08 and 90.09, no person may construct or maintain a fence in or across a navigable water in a manner which materially obstructs or impairs navigation or which materially interferes with public rights in the navigable waters.

(2) Upon request, the Department of Natural Resources shall provide information concerning the construction or maintenance of swinging fences, gates, stiles, portages and other types of fences and structures which do not violate the prohibition under sub. (1).

New By-laws Proposed

A major change in the State Council by-laws was proposed by Vice-Chairman Dick Wachowski at the July 13 State Council meeting in Wautoma. Wachowski proposed "setting up a regional structure with the Council to facilitate communications and to provide better coverage of some issues that may be more regional than statewide." The proposal calls for dividing the state into four regions with a vice-chairman elected to oversee each region. The regions would be:

1. Southern Wisconsin consisting of Southern Wisconsin, Black Hawk, Central Wisconsin, Harry Nohr and Aldo Leopold chapters.

2. Eastern Wisconsin consisting of Green Bay, Southeastern Wisconsin, Lake Shore and Fox River Valley.

3. Northeastern Wisconsin consisting of Northwoods, Wisconsin River Valley, Antigo, Wolf River, Oconto River, Marinette and Shaw-paca.

4. Western Wisconsin consisting of Ojiblaeu, Coulee, Fontinalis, Wild Rivers, Chequamegon and Kiap-tu-Wish. Members should contact their chapter representatives with comments and suggestions regarding this proposal, preferably before the Oct. 26 State Council meeting.

Here are our low ad rates:

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Column inch 1"x3-1/4"	\$10.00	\$9.00	\$8.00
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John Cantwell, Editor

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Thanks for supporting Wisconsin Trout Unlimited

"Frayed Tippetts"

by Rick Penn

Notwithstanding the title of this column, it is not exclusively about fly fishing. Anyone who knows me will soon realize that I am never very far away from at least a dozen nightcrawlers. The title simply refers to the condition of my mental health most of the time. As a matter of fact, some of my most lucid moments occur when I'm plunging the barb of a 8 Fang hook through the collar of a crawler. What I intend to do in this column is express my personal opinions on a variety of subjects that have the cold-water resource at their core. So for this first column in "Reflections," I am going to briefly discuss science.

I am not a scientist. There, I've said it. My training was in education, the frustrations of which led me to fly fishing and Gordon Setters. Some trade off! I do, however, hold a deep interest in science. I am interested in what makes trout tick, how trout see, eat, how they feel (both to me and to themselves), and on and on. A person does not have to be a scientist to understand these things or to have an affect on them. A person needs to know how to read; a little reason helps too. The trouble with science is, well, it is science. Most people put science right up there with medicine, they feel it has the answers and we just need to wait to be delivered. There is this mystique surrounding science that at times seems impenetrable. While I don't pretend to know everything, I feel certain that scientists don't know any more about things in general as anyone else does. And I am sure the scientists would agree. They don't want the added responsibility of correcting all the world's problems, they just need to earn a living and support their families like the rest of us.

We need to respect and use science but not wait for it to give us the support for decision making. This ties in to a discussion at the last State Council meeting. The discussion surrounded a rather controversial motion that was offered. It was suggested that we wait until we have the scientific research data before we make a decision. I disagreed then, and I disagree now. What was really before the meeting was more of a moral issue than a scientific one. Is it moral to kill a trout in January? That is the question. The resolution that did pass dealt only with early seasons having no migratory fish runs. These early seasons are those in which the trout is the most vulnerable to a variety of dangers. The seasons when a disturbing effect on trout eggs. The State Council, in passing the motion, said nothing about the regular season. If TU can't recommend a catch-and-release police for early seasons, who will? Remember the TU slogan "If we don't, who will?" There is not a lot of acreage between the two.

The history of science is a history of moral choices. The early scientists, Galileo for one, dealt with many moral problems. He discovered the moons of Jupiter. The early Roman Catholic Church leaders did not believe him. He invited them to come and look through his telescope, they refused him, condemned him, and called him a heretic. He was, of course, correct, and we smile at this story today.

The moral of the story is this: the truth does not depend completely on exhaustive scientific data (Galileo was a research team of one) or on conventional public opinion. We all know what a problem acid rain is causing and

will cause if nothing is done about it. When Reagan, however, calls for more research data, we scoff. Yet when a perfectly good motion is made concerning an early season, some call for more scientific data. That is a contradiction TU won't, in the long run, be able to live with.

Until next time keep your hooks hidden and your tippetts strong.

Trout Unlimited Meets With State Officials and Conservation Groups

On Aug. 17, 1985, Wisconsin Trout Unlimited, represented by Mitch Bent, Herb Buettner and Bob and Laura Retko, convened with representatives of over 30 conservation and environmental groups in Poynette, WI., to meet with Governor Earl, DNR Secretary Carroll Besadny and other state agency officials to have a question-and-answer session on conservation topics of importance to the various groups. The event was sponsored by the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation.

Both Earl and Besadny were brief in their comments. They focused on what we have accomplished in the last several years regarding environmental protection and enhancement. Besadny covered a wide variety of topics from bear hunting to solid waste disposal to sulfur dioxide emission controls. Earl kept his remarks quite brief, preferring to deal with individual questions submitted to him from the audience. On topics relating to concerns expressed by Trout Unlimited and the Wisconsin Association of Fly Anglers, the governor was in relative agreement with those concerns. He wholeheartedly agreed that the state should pursue policies for more areas of "special regulations" for trout angling, and he opposed use of Inland Trout Stamp funds for subsidizing the trapping of beaver (though he did support increased funding of the general beaver control program). Earl also pledged to pursue policies regarding the proposed Exxon zinc-copper mine near Crandon that would not allow toxic substances to enter the groundwater.

During the session, both Besadny and Earl stressed to the representatives of the groups present that the door was open to them and their groups to have increasing input into the decision-making process regarding natural resource management in the state. In the past, the DNR and the Natural Resources Board have relied heavily upon input from the annual Wisconsin Conservation Congress meetings for public participation in the process of deciding fish, game and environmental policy. However, because of decreasing participation at the annual Congress hearings and increasing animosity shown to the DNR by the Congress leadership, the DNR is welcoming input from other conservation organizations around the state.

Ed Haaga Dies

Just before the issuing of the last State Council newsletter, but not in time for publication, we learned that Ed Haaga, long-time friend of the late Cap Buettner and famous fly-tier for Cap's Fly Shop, passed away to his reward on May 9, 1985, exactly six months to the date of Cap Buettner's death. Ed was a long-time member of Trout Unlimited. His presence along the Wolf River will be missed.

Catch and Release Resolution Adopted

After considerable debate and several impassioned speeches, the State Council at its July 13 meeting in Wautoma adopted a recommendation to the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources by the margin of 13 to 10 that reads "Wisconsin Trout Unlimited supports artificial only, catch and release season for any early trout fishing on streams not having anadromous runs of salmonids."

The recommendation was made to bring attention to the depletion of fish resources in southern Wisconsin streams brought on by early season fishing. The "artificial only" request was made because research has proven that trout tend to swallow worms, minnows and other natural baits and use of these for baits causes higher mortality among released fish. A task force has been assigned to study the issue.

Editor's Note: This resolution is not intended to promote the use of any particular bait or method of fishing. Trout Unlimited is a conservation fellowship of trout anglers whose goal is to protect and enhance trout resources.

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