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NEWS AND VIEWS FROM WISCONSIN TROUT UNLIMITED

# REFLECTIONS

Spring 1988

## DNR Special Trout Regulations

### From the Chairman

by Dick Wachowski

#### Methodology

"I started out on burgundy.  
But soon hit the harder stuff.

— Bob Dylan

It appears that the periodic debate over the relative merits of different methods of fishing for trout has reared its head once again. You know the litany: fly fishermen are elite snobs with fascist tendencies. Spin fishers are uncouth hardware slingers. Bait fishermen are aboriginal meat hunters with blood lust in their eyes. The resulting disharmony seems to be an ongoing minor curse on Trout Unlimited.

Our organization has as its mission the preservation, protection and enhancement of cold water resources. Since this mission has nothing to do directly with fishing, the issue of angling methods should be completely irrelevant. However, since the overwhelming majority of our members are concerned about cold water resources because they love the fishing provided in them, Trout Unlimited is an organization intimately related to angling if not strictly a fishing club. After all, I doubt that any of us has ever attended a TU meeting; whether at the Chapter, Council or National level; at which there wasn't as much talk about tippets and rates of retrieve as about boom covers and point source pollution. But we have to recall our bottom line; the fish come first.

For the next few years, my wife Peg and I prowled the streams of southwest and central Wisconsin, fishing with spinners and worms. Trout and their environs became a passion. Fly fishing was still an obtuse and complex procedure that I deemed to be beyond my grasp. (A feeling that was reinforced by my woeful lack of success when I did make occasional forays with my first neanderthal fly fishing outfit, complete with level line and a rod more suited to reincarnation as a golf club shaft.) The trout and their streams were no less important to me than the most ardent ephemera name-dropper.

My development as a trout angler is not atypical. Although I grew up in Two Rivers, now a renowned haven for Lake Michigan trout and salmon fishing, I left for college the same year the DNR began dumping big fish into the big lake. My first experience trout fishing didn't take place until after graduation and a stint in the army. My initial assault was on the North branch of the Oconto River, armed with a gold MEPPS spinner attached to an old Zebco spin casting outfit with eight pound test line. My gear was cumbersome compared to the more delicate equipment of my companion, who tried to help out the poor novice while thoroughly outfishing him. But the magic of that first encounter with the trout stream made me realize that I had found something special and that I wanted more of that experience.

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### The Time is Right

Much discussion has greeted the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources recent announcement of a planned revamping of state trout fishing regulations. Wisconsin TU has been promoting special regulations for many years and actively worked with the DNR. The DNR's Larry Clagget presented the new plan to an intense audience of interested anglers and conservationist at the TU state banquet this past January. Following is summary of the presentation.

Department of Natural Resources (DNR) fishery managers are proposing to change trout fishing regulations statewide. They want to base rules on a new stream classification system. The change would maximize the potential many Wisconsin streams have for producing trout.

#### Why change the state's trout fishing regulations?

To respond to demand from anglers who want to catch bigger fish and who want a greater variety of trout fishing experiences. Anglers have long thought Wisconsin's streams could produce better trout fishing. State fish managers — supported by a number of studies — agree that on many streams, trout fishing could improve if regulations are changed.

#### What's wrong with Wisconsin trout fishing?

- Wisconsin's trout streams produce a lot of trout, but the fish aren't as big as anglers would like to catch. Anglers aren't catching many brown trout longer than 12 inches or brook trout longer than 8 inches.
- Anglers catch stocked fish so soon after stocking that the trout fishing season on lakes and streams is cut short.
- Fish growth and access are poor on many small streams.
- Anglers catch fast-growing trout, which may be harming the fish's overall genetic growth potential by leaving slower-growing fish behind.
- Anglers catch so many fish that few remain in some streams long enough to reproduce even once or twice.
- Few streams support trophy-sized fish, though they're capable of doing so if regulations are changed.

#### What's RIGHT with Wisconsin trout fishing?

Wisconsin is blessed with lots of highly diverse trout streams — small clear brooks teeming with native brook trout, meandering pasture streams that are home to brown trout and swift big rivers where rainbow trout thrive.

Water quality is excellent in most of these trout streams. They feature enough food, space and spawning areas to produce the larger trout anglers want if regulations are adjusted. Wisconsin's trout streams are also well distributed throughout the state. Quality streams lie within ready driving distance for many anglers.

#### What do anglers think about current trout fishing quality in Wisconsin?

The DNR has conducted several surveys to learn more about angler attitudes toward trout fishing in Wisconsin. Those surveys have concluded that:

- what anglers enjoy most about trout fishing is being outdoors surrounded by nature. A majority of them enjoy "getting away from it all" and experiencing a sense of escape *more* than catching and keeping fish.
- anglers want to catch bigger fish, not just more fish. Bigger doesn't necessarily mean a trophy fish — but something with more "oomph" to it than one- or two-year-old fish.
- more and more anglers are catching and releasing trout regardless of whether regulations on a stream require catch and release.
- a large majority of anglers, even those that fish with bait, favor more special regulations to create trophy fishing.

#### How does DNR propose to improve Wisconsin trout fishing?

By relying on a more precise range of stream characteristics to identify what kind of trout fishery a stream is capable of producing and which regulations would best do the job.

Right now, trout waters are broadly regulated statewide. Bag and size limits are generally quite liberal. So-called special regulations that impose bait, size or bag restrictions different than general regulations exist on only 28 miles of Wisconsin's 9,000 miles of trout stream.

#### How would the new trout stream classification system work?

Streams would be divided into six categories based on trout growth rates, trout reproductive success, fishing pressure, location in a watershed, habitat, long-term fish survival, water quality and other factors. Classifying streams this way statewide would make it possible for fishery biologists to manage streams for specific types of trout fishing.

For instance, in small, headwater streams crowded with native brook trout, size limits that exist now may actually be removed because the streams can sustain healthy fisheries even with added fishing pressure. Anglers who like to fish brookies and keep a nice catch of smaller fish to eat would probably want to fish these streams.

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On medium-sized streams, which make up the bulk of Wisconsin's trout waters, size limits would be slightly increased and bag limits decreased so anglers could harvest a maximum weight of fish. Size limits would be higher on stocked streams that are fished a lot and where trout grow fast. On high-quality wild trout streams, a slot size limit may be used to protect fast-growing spawners while still allowing anglers to take fish smaller or larger than the slot size.

On a number of larger streams that have habitat for large fish and where trout grow well, a 12-inch length limit for brown trout and 8-inch limit for brook trout would be used to provide catch or harvest of larger trout.

For anglers who fish for sport rather than food, portions of some large, productive streams would be subject to bait and catch-and-release restrictions so trout could grow to trophy sizes. These streams would be open to fishing year-round.

The season on streams, spring ponds, and most lakes would continue to be the first Saturday in May to September 30. The early season would continue in eight southwestern counties.

### How would the proposed stream classification system improve Wisconsin trout fishing?

- providing more diverse trout fishing opportunities.
- increasing the number of brown trout over 12 inches and brook trout over eight inches that anglers catch.
- increasing the number of trophy-sized fish over 20 inches that anglers catch.
- extending the fishing season on stocked waters by reducing angler harvest of small fish early in the season.

### Under the proposed new system, would more streams be subject to "special" regulations?

Yes. Fish managers have tentatively identified 150 miles on about 50 streams — five times the current figure — that would produce large trout if special regulations were imposed.

However, to catch bigger fish, anglers would have to be willing to give up something — and on streams capable of producing really big trout, that may mean anglers must release almost all of their catch.

Studies show that even letting anglers keep one or two trophy-sized trout from high-quality streams may end up reducing overall size of remaining trout over time. That's why the most restrictive special regulations often require anglers to immediately return fish they catch to the water, or to use only artificial lures or flies rather than bait. (Trout often swallow bait, making the fish difficult to release alive.)

### Would any regulations used under the new system resemble those in other states noted for quality trout fishing?

Wisconsin's regulations would go beyond what Michigan, Colorado and other states are doing to provide special trout fishing opportunities for anglers. Those states have not proposed a range of regulations aimed at providing something for everyone. They have typically only restricted tackle and harvest to provide more trophy fishing.

Wisconsin's regulations would resemble those of other states by designating a few high-quality streams as "blue-ribbon", "gold-medal" or "trophy" trout fishing streams. Specific names for such streams haven't been chosen yet.

### Wouldn't these regulations be complicated and hard to understand?

At first glance they might look complicated, but Wisconsin's trout streams and anglers' desires for different fishing experiences are also complicated. The regulations will be easier to understand if they're displayed in a clearly-written regulations pamphlet and with maps. Trout streams would likely be listed by county and regulation. Also, under the new system, only one or two different regulations would be imposed on most streams in any one area. Special regulations and areas where regulations change on the same stream would probably be posted.

### How soon would regulations go into effect?

Regulations will not go into effect until anglers and the general public have a chance to thoroughly review them and decide if the proposed classification system is what they want.

The public involvement phase begins in the winter. Fishery managers will publicize the proposal for reclassifying streams so people become aware of it and get the chance to comment on the overall concept. The proposal could change as a result of public comment.

In the spring and summer of 1988, local fishery managers around the state will outline how the proposed system would affect specific streams in local areas. Local anglers will be asked for comments again at that point, and the proposal could change again.

If public support continues to this point, people would have a chance to vote on the proposal when it is presented at the 1989 spring conservation hearings, which are held in each county. Public approval at the hearings would mean new regulations would take effect when trout season opens in 1990.

## Trout Seminar

Dr. Bob Jackson of the University of Wisconsin-La Crosse is convening a conference called "Trout and the Trout Angler in the Upper Midwest". The conference will be held June 9 through 11 in LaCrosse at the Midway Motor Lodge. The conference is sponsored by the DNR's of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin; Trout Unlimited and the Federation of Fly Fisherman.

Objectives include the defining of problems relating to trout fishing, fostering communications between anglers and agencies, preserving the unique sport of trout fishing and developing a plan that will help our sport through the 1990's and beyond.

To attend, contact Dr. Bob Jackson, 244 Main Hall, UW-La Crosse, La Crosse 54601 or call 608-785-8625.



Soil testing at Natural Resources Careers Workshop, Central Wisconsin Environmental Station.

## Conservation Workshops for Kids

Children will combine recreation with lessons on the wonders of nature and environmental concerns this summer when they participate in a series of camps at the University of Wisconsin-Stevens Point's Central Wisconsin Environmental Station.

Wisconsin environmental organizations and sports, conservation and service clubs lend their support to the camps and workshops by providing scholarships to participants who want to learn more about their natural environment or who are interested in pursuing a career in natural resources.

Natural Resources Careers Workshops for High School Students have been run for over a decade and are in their sixth year of co-sponsorship by UW-SP and the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources. The three on-week workshops for students in grades 10 through 12, as well as high school graduates, focus on career possibilities and give students a wide range of field experience in the areas of natural resources and environmental protection. Participants meet and talk with professionals in forestry, fire control, fish and wildlife management, park services, environmental standards and law enforcement.

Workshops are scheduled for June 5-10, June 26-July 1, and August 14-19. The cost is \$160. In addition, two specially targeted Natural Resources Careers Workshops will be held. From July 24-30, a workshop for minority high school students will take place. This camp is co-sponsored by the Educational Opportunities Program at

UW-SP. From August 21-27, senior girl scouts from a five state area will be encamped. This session is co-sponsored by Woodland Girl Scout Council.

A Boundary Waters canoe trip is scheduled from July 9-July 20 for 14 and 15 year olds. Along the canoe route participants will discover the natural and cultural history of the area. The fee is \$375.

Nature Adventure Camp is a residential camp for 9 to 13 year old boys and girls who love the outdoors, are curious about nature and who want to learn more. Activities will include swimming, boating, canoeing, arts and crafts, and investigations of beavers, fish deer, hawks, owls and insects on their natural habitats.

The regular Nature Adventure Camp sessions for 9 to 11 year olds are scheduled for June 12-17 and June 19-24. Sessions for 11 to 13 year olds will be July 31-August 5, and August 7-12. The fee is \$160.

Timbertop Nature Adventure Camp is for boys and girls between ages 9 and 13 who are in learning disabilities programs. In addition to the regular Nature Adventure Camp activities, they will receive reading instruction and practice. Timbertop runs from July 10-22. The fee is \$385.

Chapter interested in information about sponsorship, or students requesting application materials should write to: Summer Camps, Central Wisconsin Environmental Station, 7290 County MM, Amherst Junction, WI 54407. Tel. 715-824-2428.

## Here Lies the Walla Walla

by Lee Snyder, Fox Valley Chapter

This patient has been ill for a long time – suffering from temperature extremes that have taken their toll. Now it seems that the situation is beyond hope.

The title of this article could be “Here Lies Carpenter Creek” or “Here Lies Bruce Creek” or “Here Lies Magdanz Creek”. A growing number of other Wisconsin trout waters could also be placed in the title but the final outcome would be the same – another stream no longer capable of carrying trout because warm water has been channeled into its flowage.

I guess we have all heard the phrase “the operation was a success but the patient died”. We in the Fox Valley chapter have had our eyes on Walla Walla Creek for years and we have been keenly aware of its marginal condition as a trout water. Nonetheless, we have contemplated major surgery for this valuable resource in order to make it a place where trout could feel comfortable.

Unfortunately there have been obstacles in the way. Most of these have taken the form of “No Trespassing” signs and irate landowners unwilling to cooperate on any terms – particularly if contact with the DNR is included. Even the most friendly and yielding approaches have been met with a “keep out” attitude. Recently, however, a close friend has opened doors which previously were closed. But it is too late. The prognosis is poor. The condition of our patient is terminal – the Walla Walla has become just one more muddy creek inhabited by chubs, suckers, and stonerollers.

So when did this change take place and how did it occur? Those questions can also be directed at a serious number of other streams – some of which were already mentioned. We could cite a number of symptoms associated with the disease: bank erosion ... excessive brush ... lack of cover ... siltation ... just to name a few. However, the final phase of the illness seems to be characterized by one more condition which aggravates the others: unacceptable water temperatures – too warm in the summer and too cold in the winter. The cause: agricultural drainage channeled into a convenient trout stream.



Excellent cold springs dredged



Erosion of ditch bank results in heavy soil losses transported into Class I trout water.

The real culprit, however, is the statutory clause which allows this to happen. You see, such agricultural drainage is permitted under Wisconsin law. Water from low areas can legally be drained into a creek or river in order to increase tillable acreage – a policy which stands in stark contrast to our national concern for agricultural overproduction and its effect on prices. Even the farmer appears to be faced with a dilemma – produce more to sell for less in order to offset price losses from overproduction and thus compete with others who are doing the same. Did that make sense to you??? ... if so then please explain it to me.

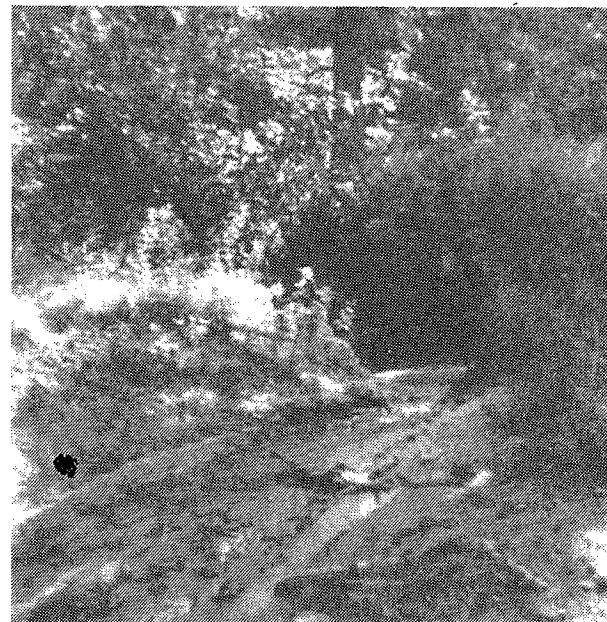


Wetland drainage through large ditch connected to trout stream.

The actual statute which contains this provision is ????? Unfortunately, this is a problem which has not received much attention from trout fishermen. Perhaps it is because we have so many other problems to focus on – acid rain, beaver damage, ground water pollution, excessive fishing pressure, cattle and erosion, and the list goes on. Maybe we see agricultural drainage as a normal feature of the world outdoors – or perhaps we have failed to recognize the harmful effect.

If, however, we have failed to look at this problem because we think that only muddy, unproductive little creeks are effected and that our high class trout streams are immune, we better take a closer look. Just in the central Wisconsin area we can find too many streams which have suffered the effects of this practice. Are you aware of the influx of warm agricultural drainage into the following: Leer Cr. (3 ditches), Magdanz Cr. (now almost dead), Klawitter Cr., the headwaters of Pine R., Big Roche A Cri, Lunch Cr., Willow Cr., the Upper Plover River?

Before these waters are allowed to deteriorate further or others are added to the list (and others already could be) it would be smart for those of us in Trout Unlimited to give serious consideration to this problem. Although we are limited by the fact that this practice is allowed by law, there are still things which we can do.



Ditch at point of entrance into trout stream.

We could, for instance, establish an awareness task force with representation in each of the chapters. This might allow us to do a better job of monitoring the situation. We might also attempt to research and document the severity of the problem. There are two other specific actions which we could take to reduce or eliminate this disease altogether:

First, wherever possible we could attempt to work out private agreements and corrective measures to eliminate specific occurrences. This might involve a little work on our part to convince farmers and others that the change is necessary. It might also involve some amount of volunteer T.U. labor to install corrective measures – such as the development of a drainage pond to replace a drainage ditch.

Last and probably most importantly, we can work individually and as a group to get the law changed. Our state's trout waters are at risk and their good health hangs in the balance. The prescription for a successful recovery is clear: understand this illness, identify its symptoms, and take action to eliminate its causes. There is no better time to begin than right now!

## The Nor'Westers: Profiles of DNR Fish Management Personnel in North-Western Wisconsin

By Daniel J. Perkins

To understand this Nor'Wester, you'll need some historical perspective. As illustrated by the following story, Jerry's involvement in fishing and fish management both stretch a long way back.

William F. Blades book *Fishing Flies and Fly Tying* (1951) is referred to by collectors of fishing books as a “pioneering work on realistic flies.” In an addendum Blades notes: “I received my first fly casting lesson at a couple of fishing clubs (in the Chicago area) before I entered the streams and rivers; my first experience was a creek (near) Spooner (WI).”

That first experience, in the late 1930s, and others to follow, was at Beaver Brook and orchestrated by J. A. “Perk” Perkins, the father of this Nor'wester. So, it is not surprising that stories about “teaching Bill Blades to fish” accompanied the practical information on fishing, and life, which were passed from father to son. Information which, ultimately, influenced “Jerry” Perkins' attitudes about fly fishing and about his chosen career in fish management with the Wisconsin DNR.

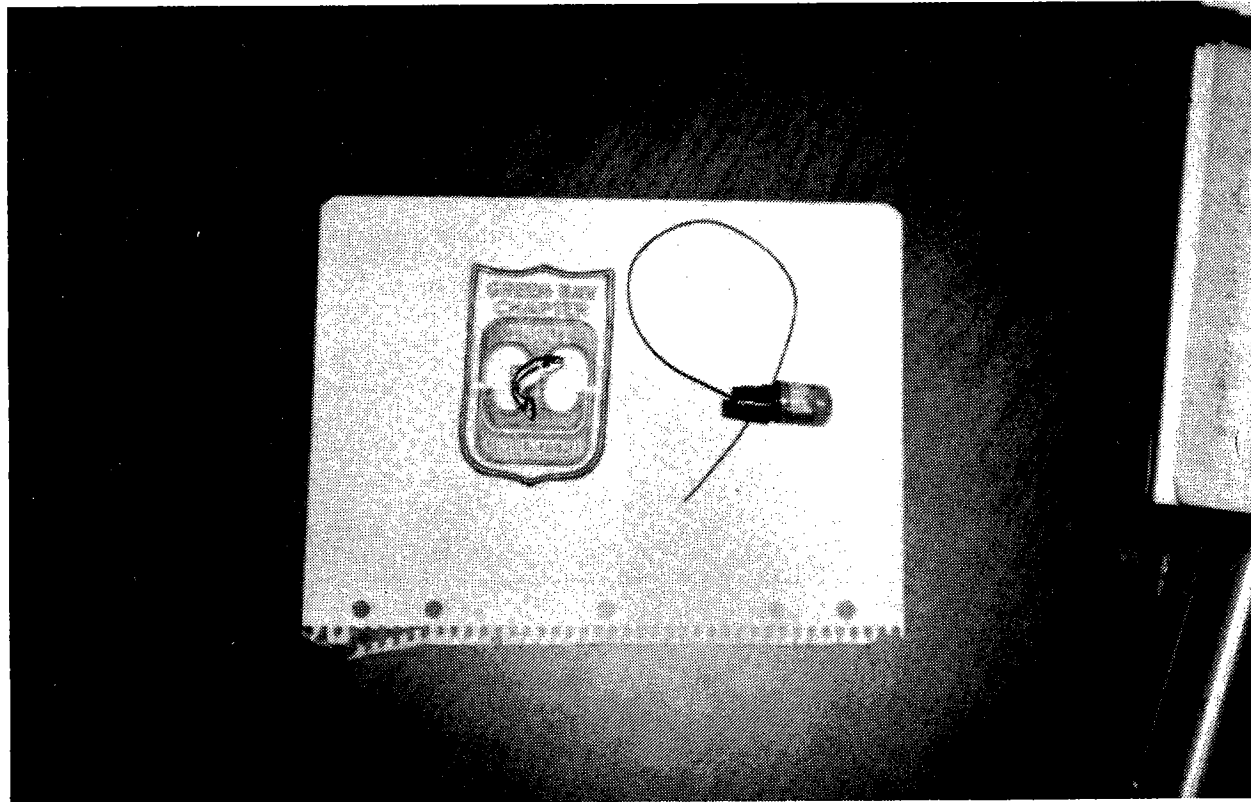
And, it is these attitudes which are still carrying him through a career begun while Jerry was still in high school and now its 29th year. As he puts it, “I've been in fish management since B.B. (before Besadny), B.E. (before Earl), and back in the Voight era (pre-1958).”

His career attitudes are reflected through what he sees as the most positive aspect of the job — “working with the public.” And, concerned about the public's lack of appreciation for some of Wisconsin's natural resources, Jerry has developed an approach to showing people how to take advantage of some of the states' non-trophy fish — small northern and bullheads. He has developed and illustrated publications for the DNR, detailing methods for fileting these species. Those of you who take in the Wisconsin State Fair may have seen him presenting these techniques during his filet and fish boil demonstrations.

He sees “managing the states fish resources” as the second most important aspect of his work as a Fisheries Technician. He notes that with the expected changes in trout fishing regulations, a tourist season as active as the one in 1987, and even more pressure on the existing resources, the management process will become even more important.

Last (but probably most important), is the relationship Jerry shares with his co-workers in the Barron DNR office. He says he is most appreciative of their “cooperation, closeness and professionalism.” The same people have worked together for a number of years their camaraderie is readily apparent to any visitor. The nature of their professionalism is reflected in the fact that the Barron Office has provided the State Wildlife Manager of the Year, the State Forester of the Year, the State Fisheries Technician of the Year (Jerry himself), and one of the five nominations for Fish Manager of the Year.

Continued on page 4



Fish transmitter shown next to T.U. patch for size.

## Green Bay Chapter to Fund Migration Study on Beaver Creek

### Part I

It is well known that some species of salmonoids, such as salmon and steelhead trout, migrate great distances through rivers. Migration of spring-run steelhead up stream from Lake Michigan and Superior is triggered by the warmer waters flowing into the cold lakes. Yet, there is some uncertainty as to how much less obvious movement occurs amongst other stream inhabiting trout.

Studies have shown that trout tend to be territorial in running water and the acquisition of a territory begins early in the fish's life. The extent of a fish's home range depends largely on adequate cover, available food, and competition from other fish. In many situations, riffles are often boundaries to home ranges and a riffle and pool stream constitutes a series of fairly discrete units of home range for stream inhabiting trout. The notion of riffles and pools constituting home ranges is one reason for scatter planting stocked fish.

Yet, in summer when stream temperatures reach the upper limits of tolerance, many of our favorite pools or sections of stream are without fish. What happens to these stream inhabitants during the dog days of summer?

Seasonal movements are believed to occur but much less is known about these seasonal migratory activities. These lesser known movements occur on thermally variable river systems where seasonal temperature variations are believed to stimulate movements of trout to cooler temperatures more suitable to the trout's biologic comfort.

Later this Spring, DNR fisheries biologists Tom Thuemler and Lee Meyers will attempt to answer the question of seasonal migration by implanting radio transmitters in a sample of large fish from the mouth of the Beaver Creek in Marinette County. The Beaver Creek is a tributary of the Peshtigo River. The Beaver is a stream which experiences seasonal variation in both temperature and flow volume and has been selected as a model for the seasonal migration study.

The movements of these radio tagged fish will be monitored and hopefully information on their movements will be gathered throughout an entire seasonal cycle

Hopefully the batteries in the transmitters will last the entire season and the tagged fish will survive anglers and natural mortality.

The data generated from this study will help in understanding the importance of headwater areas to the maintenance of trout populations in seasonally variable streams. Conclusions drawn should have implications for management, stream classification, and sampling methods on our seasonally variable river and stream systems.

— Tom Mertens

### Part II

Most studies on stream trout populations documented movement patterns in relation to trout spawning, but little work has been done to quantify trout movements during other periods of the year.

Paul Needham in his classic book entitled *Trout Streams*, which was published in 1938, notes that brook trout make upstream movements in late summer prior to spawning in late October or early November. He also reports that David Shetter, who studied brook trout in Michigan's famous AuSable River, found little movement of brooks during the summer months. Needham felt that brown trout tend to move upstream in late summer prior to spawning in the fall, however, he reported nothing on brown trout movement during the rest of the year.

In another classic work on a brown trout population in the Horokiwi Stream in New Zealand, K. Radway Allen found there was very minimal movement of brown trout even at spawning time on this ten mile stream. He felt that the Horokiwi actually had a succession of distinct local populations of brown trout with little interchange between them.

James McFadden did an intensive study of the brook trout population in Lawrence Creek, Wisconsin in the mid 1950's. He felt that although some movement on brooks was detected in terms of the total population, it was not extensive.

In recent years studies conducted in northeastern Wisconsin and the upper peninsula of Michigan have pointed to more extensive movements. Work I did on Sidney Creek in northern Marinette County in the early 1970's, showed a movement of adult brooks and browns to a downstream impoundment overwinter. These fish then moved back up into the stream in late April or early May. Ed Avery in his study of the North Branch of the Beaver Creek in 1979-80, saw significant movement of brown trout into his study area throughout the summer and fall. A study conducted on the Ford River in 1984-85 by Michigan State University showed significant upstream movement by adult brook trout in June and early July. It was felt that this movement was triggered by increasing water temperatures.

It is very important for a fish manager to know of movement patterns of trout in streams he or she manages. One can see that in developed regulations, recommending stocking plans and doing instream improvement projects, it is essential for the manager to know when and where the trout in a particular body of water move.

The Green Bay Chapter of Trout Unlimited has graciously offered to underwrite the cost of this study. The Department of Natural Resources is truly appreciative of this support. We will keep you informed on the results of this study in future newsletters.

— Tom Thuemler  
DNR Fish Manager

Nor'Westers cont.from page 3

Jerry says that the only negative part of the work is coping with "people who refer to the DNR as THEY!"

His fishing attitudes are indicated by the fact that he likes to fish anything — from blue gills on the Yellow River in Spooner, to 5 pound Brook Trout in Northern Manitoba. When asked about his favorite fishing spot, he said "Where do you want to go?"

In truth, his favorite fish is the Brook Trout because "it is found in quiet places, far away from all problems, and it makes my creel smell good.." Where to go for Brookies? He says, "Mohnton Creek (ask me about that one)."

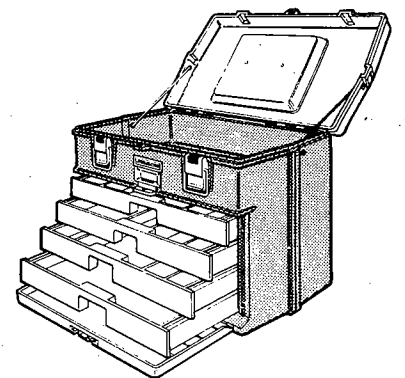
Finally, what has been his biggest fishing thrill? Like his father before him, passing on fly fishing skills to others and watching his son "catch his first trout on a fly."

The 1988 season is beginning, so if you're in the Barron area and need advice on where and what to fish, merely call the local DNR office and ask for Jerry. If you can get him to stop talking, and get on to fishing where he suggests, you'll have a successful day.

Next time: Jeff Kampa, Fish Manager, Brule, WI

## Reflections

is the official publication of the Wisconsin Council of Trout Unlimited, a non-profit, volunteer, conservation organization. All correspondence should be sent to: REFLECTIONS: John Cantwell, Editor; 2286 Mt. Olive Dr; Green Bay, WI 54303. Phone: (715) 735-7703 days, (414) 434-3989 evenings. Subscription included in membership to Trout Unlimited.



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# Chapter Reports

## S.E. Wisconsin Chapter

The Chapter has been making plans for continuing work projects on Paradise Springs in the Southern Kettle Moraine State Park. The Chapter recently donated \$900 in chapter funds to assist the DNR for its work in this area. There will be a total of 5 workdays on this project so everyone will have an opportunity to help out.

Additionally, plans are being formulated for Spring/Summer outings around the state as well as local events. Bob Retko, Webb Kennedy and Mike Sheffey are assisting in these endeavors.

Chapter elections will be held in May. Len Cederholm has announced that he will be stepping down as President and concentrating on State level activities. With a full slate of officers positions open, long-time TU members will respond to the challenge of leading the chapter.

## Southern Wisconsin Chapter

This past winter has, as usual, been very busy. Our annual Trout Fishing Seminar, with speakers Gary La Fontaine and Chuck and Sharon Treon was a success. Besides being fun and instructional, we raised \$2000 for stream habitat improvement. Later in the year we held our annual auction with our esteemed auctioneer - Col. Muskrat and Dr. Sausage - which netted about \$1600. The money will fund our upcoming stream improvement projects.

Our Fly Tying classes are full this year with over 75 people enrolled.

## Green Bay Chapter

The Winter months were busy times as usual for our chapter. In January, George Boronow of the local DNR office presented our chapter with a program on the "FISH WISCONSIN 2000" program, which is a long-range master plan to address the public's concerns and needs regarding warm- and cold-water fisheries by the year 2000. February brought a program by Mitch Bent on trout angling opportunities in the central part of Upper Michigan. Also, the chapter resurrected its "Fun Nite", with displays and shows by artists, taxidermists, fly-tiers, lure makers, and rod-builders. Galen Winter of Shawano was the featured speaker for the evening.

In March, Larry Claggett of the DNR presented the chapter with the DNR proposal for modifying current trout angling regulations. A good turnout of members provided Claggett with a general reaction that, although changes are needed, the DNR proposal is needlessly complex and could be simplified while still achieving desired goals of more special regulation areas and reduced angler harvest.

The highlight of our winter season, of course, was the 13th annual Conservation Banquet held March 26th at Cliff & Ceil's Hall in Green Bay. A sellout crowd of 600 helped produce a net income of over \$20,000. Awards were presented to Wayne Disch for the new member of the year, Darrell Huff for his chairmanship of stream improvement, Jan Stoychoff for member-of-the-year, and Mitch Bent for fund-raising efforts.

The chapter also pledged financial support of up to \$500.00 to restoration of the Prairie River above the Prairie Dells Dam in Lincoln County pending removal of the abandoned dam by the county.

In conjunction with other Northeastern Wisconsin chapters, Green Bay T.U. offered to deed over to DNR the 48(+) acre parcel of land along the Upper Middle Inlet Creek in Marinette County that was purchased in 1986. Since all work was done on the stream flowing through the parcel, the chapters decided to deed the parcel over to DNR for their retention and management. Also, the chapter has filed for placement of the 40-acre parcel in the town of Almon in Shawano County along the North Branch Embarrass River into the Forest Management Act program for property tax reduction purposes.

Stream improvement projects for the summer, as currently planned, include work on Waupee Creek, North Branch Embarrass River, Hill's Pond Creek, and Town Springs in Mountain. The chapter has also pledged to provide scholarships to 4 area high school students plus two junior high school students at summer Conservation Camps.

## Fox Valley Chapter

The Fox Valley Chapter 15th anniversary banquet was held at the Paper Valley Hotel March 26. Rinehart Taxidermy again mounted the largest trout caught at our annual handicapped fishing day. It was presented to David Hurst, the proud young man who caught it. Annually the Pat Howlett Memorial Award is presented to a chapter member who has been outstanding in his work and dedication with the chapter. Roger Wege was this year's recipient for the leadership he took in organizing the Davis Creek stream improvement project.

We also recognized two members who have been there when we needed someone over the past several years. Ryan Hagen and Mike Kordus each received an appreciation award. Ed Swartz, owner of Ace Hardware, Appleton, also received an appreciation award for the generous use of his store for fly tying classes, spinner classes, meetings and other things. The final award of the evening was the Silver Trout Award. This award is not an annual award but one that is given for outstanding contribution of time and effort to the goals of Trout Unlimited.

Lee Snyder has been a leader in virtually everything our chapter has undertaken. He is a past president and has chaired every major event at least one time or more. Many other members have given generously, and for this banquet we should mention a few.

Bob Burnham, outstanding rod builder, made a 15th anniversary 8 ft. 3" graphite rod for the special auction. Bucky from Bucky's Taxidermy donated a beautiful trout carving for auction item. Forrest Grulke tied 100 flies for auction. WE could go on and on. This year's 15th anniversary banquet was outstanding.

## Lakeshore Chapter

Lakeshore chapter members have been working as hard as ever preparing for our fifth annual banquet, being held at Club Bil-Mar on April 9th. Ticket sales and solicitation of prizes seem to be going better than ever, and we are planning on this banquet to be our most successful one yet.

Our chapter has been expanding its library of video tapes. These tapes have been a part of the program at our monthly meetings, and are available to be "checked-out" by members.

Recent presentations at our monthly meetings have included speakers from the Friends of (Camp) Sinawa, and Doug Meidl, one of the recipients of our annual Career Workshop scholarships. Our fish manager, Paul Peeters was present at our February meeting and told members about the past, present, and future of trout planting in the area.

Recent chapter donations have included \$100 to Camp Sinawa, \$125 to the Save the South Platte fund, and hand-tied flies to the Northeastern Wisconsin Great Lakes Sport Fishermen for use in their trout pond. We also donated \$25 to help fund Action Line, and an instructional fly-tying video to the Manitowoc Public Library.

Rods and reels for kids is continuing as an on-going project, and we welcome any donations. We are also packaging hooks, bobbers, split shot and line to accompany our donated equipment to needy agencies.

After our banquet, we will be able to focus on plans for our summer stream project. We have some brushing work left on Jumbo Creek, and we will need to contact the DNR to see if the creek warrants further improvement, or could benefit from the addition of in-stream structures.

## Northeast Regional Report

The N. E. Wisconsin T.U. Regional Council met in early December at Buettner's Wild Wolf Inn. At that meeting, Mitch Bent (Green Bay Chapter) was elected to succeed Kim McCarthy as Regional V-P. Items of interest discussed at the meeting included resource work accomplished in 1987, a review of proposed new trout angling regulations by DNR, and concern over mining under Hixson Lake in Oneida County.

Activities have slowed during winter months, as most chapters are active planning their fund-raising ventures for spring. Of importance to the region was a notice from the WISCONSIN RIVER VALLEY CHAPTER that a public hearing (contested case) was occurring on March 3rd regarding the fate of the Prairie Dells Dam on the Prairie River in Lincoln County. Regional chapters have pledged financial support to the DNR and the Wisconsin River Valley Chapter for stream improvements on the Prairie River upstream from the dam, should said dam finally be removed.

A Regional meeting will be held on April 30th at Buettner's Wild Wolf Inn to discuss fund-raising successes, summer work projects, and other pertinent items.

## Marinette County Chapter

Our chapters 5th annual banquet was April 11th and was another successful event. Thanks to all who participated.

Summer projects are being considered. Some of them will be discussed at the Northeast Region meeting on April 30th.

**FISHING SEASON**  


# May 7th

## GRANT AVAILABLE FOR STREAM IMPROVEMENT

The Blackhawk Chapter of Trout Unlimited has money available in the form of matching grants for stream rehabilitation projects in the southern half of Wisconsin.

Grants of up to \$500.00 can be matched with labor or additional dollars.

Interested chapters should send a short written proposal of project goals to:

Blackhawk Trout Unlimited  
 c/o Kurt Buggs  
 822 Rockport Road  
 Janesville, WI 53545

## Wolf River Fly Shop

LANGLADE, WI 54491

715-882-5941

## Fly Fishing & Tying Supplies

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(Western Guide/Entomologist)

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Bob Talasek

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Glendale, WI 53209

## Wisconsin Trout Unlimited 1986 Work Project Inventory Report

CHAPTER	COUNTY	WORK DESCRIPTION	HOURS WORKED	DOLLARS SPENT
Aldo Leopold	Columbia	Jennings Cr. : Beaver Dam Removal/Brushing	60.0	\$ 0.00
Aldo Leopold	Columbia	Rowan Cr. : Clean up	45.0	0.00
Aldo Leopold	Dodge	Take a Kid Fishing Day	20.0	0.00
Aldo Leopold	Columbia/Dodge	Fishing w/handicapped	140.0	500.00
Aldo Leopold	Columbia	Clean up	20.0	0.00
<b>TOTAL / ALDO LEOPOLD</b>			<b>285.0</b>	<b>500.00</b>
Antigo	Langlade	E. Branch Eau Claire : Wing Dams & Boom Covers & Boulder Retards	120.0	44,500.00
Antigo	Langlade	E. Branch Eau Claire : Parking Lot	20.0	1,300.00
<b>TOTAL / ANTIGO</b>			<b>140.0</b>	<b>5,800.00</b>
Black Hawk	No Report			
Central Wisc.	Waushara	W. Branch White R. : Dead Tree Removal	39.0	50.00
Central Wisc.	Waupaca	Emmons Cr. : Brushing / In Stream Devices	322.0	142.97
Central Wisc.	Waushara	White R. : Clean up	68.0	0.00
Central Wisc.	Waupaca	Radley Cr. : Brushing	206.0	100.00
Central Wisc.	Waushara/Waupaca	General Stream and Equipment Maintenance	86.0	0.00
<b>TOTAL / CENTRAL WISC.</b>			<b>971.0</b>	<b>292.97</b>
Chequamegon	No activities			
Coulee Region	No Report			
Fontinalis	No Report			
Fox Valley	Waushara	Davis Cr. : Stream Improvement	210.0	290.00
Fox Valley	Langlade	Wolf R. : Plant Trout	16.0	0.00
Fox Valley	Winnebago	Sport Show : Public Relations	100.0	100.00
Fox Valley	Outagamie	Handicapped Fishing Day	70.0	125.0
<b>TOTAL / FOX VALLEY</b>			<b>396.0</b>	<b>515.00</b>
Green Bay	Marinette	Upper Middle Inlet : Brushing	76.0	37.50
Green Bay	Oconto	S. Branch Oconto R. : Fence Repair	4.0	0.00
Green Bay	Marinette	N. Branch Beaver Cr. : Bank Cover / Bank Sodding	291.0	138.50
Green Bay	Oconto	1st S. Branch Oconto R. : Wing Deflector	57.0	20.00
Green Bay	Florence	Wisconsin Cr. : Bank Cover	27.0	0.00
Green Bay	Marinette	N. Branch Beaver Cr. : Acquisition	0.0	800.00
Green Bay	Florence	Popple R. : Acquisition	0.00	300.00
<b>TOTAL / GREEN BAY</b>			<b>455.0</b>	<b>1,296.00</b>
Harry Nohr	Iowa	Harker Cr. : Boom Cover & Digger Logs	12.0	700.00
<b>TOTAL / HARRY NOHR</b>			<b>12.0</b>	<b>700.00</b>
Kiap - TU - Wish	St. Croix	Willow R. Race Branch : Trout Planting	45.0	0.00
Kiap - TU - Wish	St. Croix	Willow R. Race Branch : Digger Dam, Excavation, & Bank Covers	95.0	691.00
Kiap - TU - Wish	St. Croix	Kinnickinnic R. : Contracted For Excavation and Rocking of a Horse Crossing	0.00	150.00
<b>TOTAL / KIAP - TU - WISH</b>				
Lake Shore	Manitowoc	Jambo cr. : Brushing	90.0	0.00
<b>TOTAL / LAKE SHORE</b>			<b>90.0</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Marinette	Marinette	Upper Middle Inlet : Brushing	32.0	0.00
Marinette	Marinette	N. Branch Beaver Cr. : Bank Cover	56.0	0.00
Marinette	Oconto	1st S. Branch Oconto R. : Brushing	12.0	0.00
Marinette	Langlade	Wolf R. : Trout Plant	24.0	0.00
<b>TOTAL / MARINETTE</b>			<b>124.0</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Northwoods	Oneida	Noisy Cr. : Brushing	75.0	50.00
Northwoods	Oneida	Noisy Cr. : Beaver Control	100.0	45.00
Northwoods	Oneida	Woodboro Springs : Beaver Control	25.0	15.00
Northwoods	Oneida	Trout Cr. : Beaver Control	25.0	15.00
Northwoods	Vilas	Deerskin R. : Brushing	24.0	0.00
Northwoods	Vilas	Little Deerskin R. : Beaver Control	50.0	25.00
<b>TOTAL / NORTHWOODS</b>				

Continued on next page

"Chairman" continued from page 1

After moving to Eau Claire and joining TU, I gradually became a fly fisherman with the assistance of an extremely knowledgeable group of friends in my chapter. I found that fly fishing made me feel more intimately involved in the totality of trout and trout habitat. I now consider myself to be primarily a fly fisherman, although I will occasionally do some spin fishing. When the time came to introduce my six year old daughter to the sport, it seemed only natural that we venture forth with a can of worms. To me, the act of fishing is what constitutes the main attraction. Methods used are purely a matter of personal preference.

The point of this is not to sneak in an autobiography, but rather to point out that few of us sprang full grown from the legacy of Theodore Gordon. Most anglers I know have had experience and enjoyment utilizing all or many methods of fishing. And when you come right down to it, the "harder stuff" really doesn't taste any sweeter than the burgundy.

Our goal is to insure that the cold water resources are taken care of. In pursuing that objective we should not be sidetracked by squabbling over methodology. The health of trout waters is equally important to all anglers, no matter what fishing method they may choose to employ.

It is my belief that we should strive for a continued diversity of fishing opportunities. The only time when restrictions on methods should be considered is when they are necessary to meet a biological objective. Numerous studies have demonstrated that the mortality rate of fish hooked on live bait is substantially higher than those hooked with artificial lures. Thus, where fishery objectives entail the releasing of some fish caught (catch and release, slot limits, increased minimum size limits), it is probably necessary to restrict fishing to artificial lures only. In the same vein, research has shown no appreciable difference in mortality rates between flies and other artificial lures. Therefore it doesn't appear that restricting angling to flies only ever has a biological justification.

Anglers choose their method of fishing based on what they enjoy the most. No method of fishing is morally or ethically superior to others. Let's leave the methodology debate to others, we have more important concerns; to strive for cleaner and brighter waters for all anglers, no matter how they may choose to fish.

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LaCrosse, WI 54601

## Wisconsin Trout Unlimited 1986 Work Project Inventory Report continued

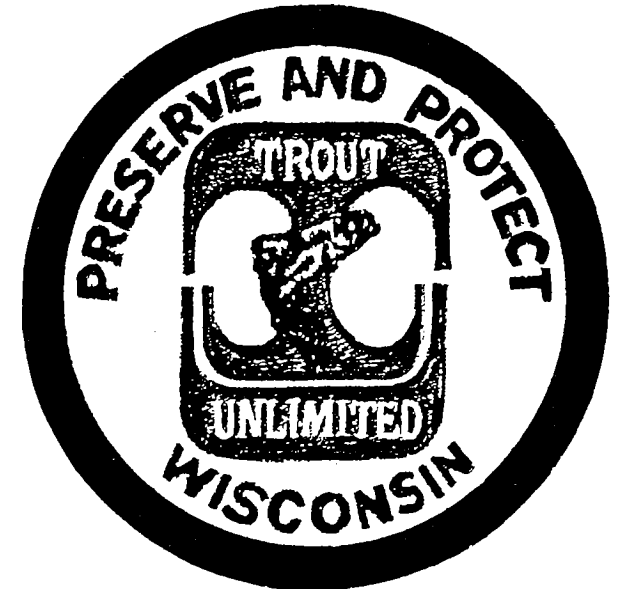
Oconto	Oconto	Oconto R. & Linzy Brook : Trout Planting	28.0	700.00
Oconto	Oconto	Oconto R. & Christie Brook : Trout Planting	2.0	125.00
Oconto	Oconto	Pecor Brook : Remove Old Fence	22.0	0.00
Oconto	Oconto	Oconto R. : Remove Blow Downs	8.0	0.00
<b>TOTAL / OCONTO</b>			<b>60.0</b>	<b>825.00</b>
Ojibseau	Dunn	Elk Cr. : Brushing	10.0	0.00
Ojibseau	Dunn	Elk Cr. : Stream Clean up	10.0	0.00
Ojibseau	Dunn	Elk Cr. : Flood Clean up	90.0	0.00
Ojibseau	Dunn	Elk Dr. : Installation of Bank Rip-rap	60.0	225.00
Ojibseau	Chippewa	Duncan Cr. : Brushing and Structure Work	30.0	160.00
<b>TOTAL / OJIBLEAU</b>			<b>210.0</b>	<b>2,185.00</b>
Shaw-Paca	Waupaca	Whitcolm Dr. : Beaver Dam Removal	6.0	7.50
Shaw-Paca	Waupaca	Spaulding Cr. : Brushing and Spraying	28.0	35.00
Shaw-Paca	Waupaca	Hydes Cr. : Brushing and Brush Bundles: + (2) Easements	82.0	1,120.04
Shaw-Paca	Shawano	Hydes Cr. (Feeder Stream) : Stream Clean up	32.0	10.75
Shaw-Paca	Shawano	Mill Cr. : Brushing: + (1) Easement	30.0	109.35
Shaw-Paca	Shawano	Mill Cr. : Sign	130.0	576.71
Shaw-Paca	Shawano	Mill Cr. : Hauling Rocks	64.0	2,802.63
Shaw-Paca	Shawano	Mill Cr. : Water Station Repair	46.0	173.00
<b>TOTAL / SHAW-PACA</b>			<b>418.0</b>	<b>4,834.98</b>
S. E. Wisc.	Washington	Allenton Cr. : Installation of Half Logs	60.0	0.00
S. E. Wisc.	Racine	Tichigan Cr. : Installation of Half Logs, and Boom Covers	48.0	0.00
<b>TOTALS / S. E. WISC.</b>			<b>108.0</b>	<b>0.00</b>
Southern	No Report			
Wild Rivers	No Report			
Wisc. River		Clark Springs : Gravel For Road Repair		
Wisc. River		Clark Springs : Outlet Blown Open by D. N. R. Supplied Explosives	0.0	387.50
Wisc. River		Plover R. : Beaver Dam Removal	48.0	43.66
Wisc. River	Handicapped Fishing Outing		96.0	345.22
<b>TOTAL / WISC. RIVER</b>			<b>144.0</b>	<b>881.38</b>
Wolf River	Langlade	Spring Cr. : Beaver Dam Removal	60.0	0.00
<b>TOTAL / WOLF RIVER</b>			<b>60.0</b>	<b>0.00</b>
<b>TOTAL FOR WISCONSIN TROUT UNLIMITED</b>			<b>\$3912.0</b>	<b>\$18,821.33</b>

Submitted by Dick Kraus : Water Resources Committee

## Wisconsin Trout Unlimited Patch Available

A Wisconsin Trout Unlimited sew-on/iron-on patch is available to use as fundraising, as gifts to new members or other uses. Patches are available to chapters and are shipped in packs of 25 only. Cost is \$50. Send orders to John Cantwell, 2286 Mt. Olive Dr., Green Bay 54313.

The 1988 State Banquet was another success and netted just over \$7,000 for State Council functions. Special Thanks go out to Jim Bereza, John Cantwell, Dick Wachowski, Ron Ehner, Larry Meicher, Clint Byrnes for their fine efforts and for those volunteers who helped at the banquet. Congratulations go out to award winners honored at the banquet.



## Sea Lamprey Threat to Lake Winnebago – Wolf River System

Since the 1950's, when chemical control reduced the sea lamprey populations of the Great Lakes, sea lamprey had disappeared from the minds of most people. However, the issue has arisen on the lower Fox River and Winnebago system. Due to water quality improvements sea lampreys are finding new streams for reproduction and the lower Fox River is a likely target.

The lower Peshtigo and Oconto Rivers were once badly polluted but now are producing sea lampreys which attack trout and salmon in Green Bay. The first dam on these streams prohibits invasion of the upper reaches by sea lamprey. The lower Fox River also discharges to Green Bay and improved water quality makes sea lamprey a very real threat.

The lower Fox has a series of dams, however the dams also have locks for boat traffic between Green Bay and Lake Winnebago. Sea lampreys (native to the Atlantic Ocean) spread into the upper Great Lakes via a similar lock system (around Niagara Falls).

Once sea lampreys reach Lake Winnebago they have open access to a variety of ideal spawning streams such as the Little Wolf, Embarass, Waupaca, Pine, Willow and Mecan Rivers. Sea Lampreys would reduce the numbers of native fish in the Winnebago system, and of particular concern is the lake sturgeon population. Streams which produce lampreys would have to be chemically treated which is costly and may pose additional problems for resident fish.

Within the past year biologists, fishermen and other concerned citizens have developed a plan to create a sea lamprey barrier in the lower Fox. The Rapide Croche Lock and dam (near Wrightstown) would be modified to become sea lamprey-proof barrier. The lock would be sealed and a boat lift installed if necessary. The Natural Resource Board forwarded a recommendation to seal the lock to the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, however as of early November the Corps also is waiting for a recommendation from the Governor.

We are very fortunate that to date sea lampreys have not gained access to the Winnebago – Wolf River system. Opponents to closure of one lock which would hinder some pleasure boat traffic ask; When will the sea lamprey enter the lower Fox River? The risks to the Winnebago system are too high to delay putting a barrier in place. People concerned about the fishery resource feel it would be prudent to have a barrier in place prior to the 1988 sea lamprey migration.

## Update on the Slot Limit Regulations Research at Timber Coulee Creek

The third and final field-phase of evaluating a slot size limit at Timber Coulee Creek in Vernon Co. gets underway April 13 and 14 when Bob Hunt's electrofishing crew will carry out a preseason inventory of the trout in his study zones. Interested observers are welcome to join the local crowd expected to be present. Tubs of impressive-size trout will be frequent.

Since the spring of 1986, when the experimental slot limit went into effect on a mile-long reach of stream, the biomass of brown trout has increased from 680 pounds to nearly 1000 pounds in the fall of 1987 and the abundance of brown trout over 14 inches has increased from 10 to 70.

A season-long creel survey of anglers in the slot length study zone and in a half-mile reference zone will get underway on "opening day", May 7th. A similar survey was conducted during the 1984 season, before the special regulations were imposed, and during the 1986 and 1987 seasons when anglers in the special regs zone could keep only 1 trout per day in the 14.0 to 16.9 inch "slot". Anglers were also required to fish with artificial lures.

Last year, fishing pressure averaged 10 trips per day in the special regs stretch and over the course of the season angling effort totalled 730 hours per acre – a very high level of fishing intensity for a Wisconsin trout stream.

Anglers reported releasing more than 3000 brown trout during the 1987 season and kept only 8. An average of 393 were released for each trout creeled. Nine of 10 anglers in the special regs zone fished with flies rather than spin-cast lures.

Non-local and out-of-state anglers have been attracted by the special regulations and the kind of fishing quality such regulations provide. In 1984 only 10 percent of the anglers interviewed had travelled more than 25 miles to get to Timber Coulee, and only 7 percent were nonresidents. During the 1987 fishing season, 58 percent of the anglers travelled at least 25 miles and 28 percent were nonresidents.

The creel survey conducted during 1987 was partially funded by a \$2000 contribution to the DNR by the Wisconsin TU Council. A similar contribution has recently been made to help pay for the 1988 creel survey. Bob Hunt sends along his grateful appreciation for the essential financial support provided by TU and for the commitment such financial support represents to underwrite the kind of fact-finding research needed to meet demands for top quality trout fishing in our state.

## Answer Man Found Alive

Reprinted from Fox Valley Chapter Newsletter

As this scribble goes to press, we are happy to report that Answer Man is still with us — alive and healthy. In fact, he never left. We finally found him in his usual place — under his favorite rock on the scenic banks of his favorite stream — sipping his usual gin and strawberry wine. With such good fortune, we have again submitted a few questions from our readers and he has again provided the answers:

Dear Answer Man,

I would like to take a fly-in trip to Alaska. Can you recommend a pilot?

E.Z. Glider from Milwaukee

Dear Mr. Glider,

I have a special treat for you. Answer Man recommends his own personal bush pilot — an old oriental named "One Lung" Wong. Mr. Wong flies a one-popper biplane which he normally uses for crop dusting. He is an experienced pilot and was a Kamikase instructor in WWII. With Mr. Wong you get all the excitement of a carnival ride while on your way to the distant north. On my last trip we did 27 barrel rolls, 51 loop-de-loops, several long dives and ambushed a few marijuana fields. On the way back it only took us 45 min. to make it to Appleton. Obviously Mr. Wong knows the territory.

Dear Answer Man,

What was the biggest fish you ever caught?

Just Curious

Dear Curious,

I thought no one would ever ask. The biggest fish ever caught by Answer Man was a 17 foot Great White. Yes, indeed, this fish took a number 28 midge while I was flyfishing for bonefish off the Florida Keys. It was a long five hour battle and I knew I had a world record on my hands but, as a true sportsman, at the end of the battle I reached down and gently removed the fly from the great jaws of this fish and watched it swim off into the sunset.

Dear Answer Man,

What do you recommend to get rid of mosquitos?

Max "Mini" Festation,  
town of Mukwa, WI.

Dear Mr. Festation,

I prefer a .45 revolver, although a 12 gauge works well at close range. If all else fails try covering yourself with the following solution:

- 2 parts turpentine
- 1 part extract of garlic
- 1 part eucalyptus oil
- 3 parts road binder
- 10 part Old Crow

Drink the Old Crow. Mix the rest.

In addition to mosquitos, this will repel sow bugs, skunks, and bill collectors. If necessary, you can use it as a fly dressing.

Dear Answer Man,

How should I stretch a leader?

From Will I. Breaker

Dear Will,

It depends on the type of leader you are talking about. If it is your boss, try hanging him by his fingers from the tall branch of an oak tree. As you add weights to his feet, he will stretch naturally.

If it is your leader for fly fishing, throw it away. Answer Man has something better. In its place tie on a nine foot length of surgical rubber tubing. This will allow a fish to make a fifty foot run without taking line off the reel. However, be careful if he jumps at the end of the run. When this happened to Answer Man, the fish snapped back and knocked out two front teeth.

Dear Answer Man,

I have a 15 foot ski boat with a 70 horse motor. I use it often to go fishing but I fear deep water. I also like to fish trout, but I am afraid to enter the streams. Water deeper than my knees scares me. What can I do?

From Dr. Wade Onland, Green Lake, WI

Dear Dr. Onland,

No problem. There are a few streams deep enough to handle your ski boat so you can use it instead of trying to walk in the stream. Answer Man recommends that you launch it into the Lower Tomorrow River (Waupaca) early in the season when the water is high — preferably opening day. Try the stretch along the gravel pit below the highway Q bridge and also above. Just hold back on the throttle a little. You can also use it on the Wolf, the Little Wolf, and the Crystal River, but watch out for waterfalls and don't run over the canoes.

Answer Man now retreats back to his favorite rock by his favorite stream. Keep the cards and letters coming. But please ... no more letter bombs.

## State Council Officers Re-elected

The officers of the Wisconsin State Council were re-elected for another year. They are:

Chairman, Dick Wachowski  
Vice-Chairman, Rick Penn  
Secretary, Steve Born  
Treasurer, Ann Dirkman

John Cantwell was also re-elected to the position of National Director.

## FINE CANE RODS

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## ALERT!!

## Trout Fisherman

The Official State of Wisconsin Trout Streams Publication is Now Available. The ONLY official publication printed with the permission of the Dept. of Natural Resources.

You have heard of these before or may even had a copy. Order Now before they are out of print again!

### Wisconsin Trout Streams Includes:

- Complete breakdown of the trout streams and rivers located within every county in the state. Not just the named streams, but even the remote UNNAMED streams.
- **IMPORTANT:** The DNR has graded each area of the water by class I, II or III for fishing quality.
- Includes almost 70 pages of county maps showing the exact location and length of designated trout waters.
- Identifies what species of trout are present, Brook, Rainbow, or Brown
- Even shows if the trout present are stocked or native to the stream
- Lists whether the stream is located on public or private land
- Over 150 pages

A **must have** book for the "Scientific" angler

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