

Wisconsin Trout

July 2002



DEERSKIN MEANDERING THROUGH FORMER IMPOUNDMENT

The Deerskin River northeast of Eagle River has reclaimed its former channel after the dam on the river was removed last year. This aerial view shows the river meandering through the former impoundment bed.

Governs road building along waterways DOT/DNR 'cooperative agreement' being revised

By Jeremy Hecht

As Larry Kriese noted in his article in on culverts in the last issue of *Wisconsin Trout*, Wisconsin's two categories of "highways" — 12,600 miles of rivers and 112,362 miles of roads — frequently intersect.

To keep the roads in working order at many of these intersections, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation (DOT) must follow guidelines set forth in a document titled simply "Cooperative Agreement Between Wisconsin Department of Transportation and Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources."

The cooperative agreement, in effect since the late 1970s, governs DOT-supervised construction projects over or next to streams, rivers, lakes, wetlands, or other waterbodies. The agreement has come under fire recently for failing to stop some

high-profile erosion cases. Now the agreement is up for an overhaul between the two agencies.

Agreement's history

The agreement was written in response to a state statute that exempts the DOT from needing DNR permits, but requires that the two

departments work together to assure adequate environmental protection on transportation projects.

Under the cooperative agreement, DNR Regional Liaisons to the DOT review the DOT's construction plans to ensure that measures are included to prevent environmental damage. The DNR's DOT liaisons work with DOT staff at the DOT's eight districts from the start to finish of a project. They review and comment on initial project conceptual plans, concur with the

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TU members can report poor silt control on road projects near trout waters. See p. 7 for a table listing DNR liaisons with the DOT.

Historic nonpoint runoff agreement reached

By Bill Pielsticker

On May 22, the Natural Resources Board voted unanimously for a resolution stating that the DNR will develop by December 31, 2007, a rule for incorporating an agricultural buffer performance standard in the previously approved polluted runoff regulations.

It is expected that the Senate Natural Resources Committee will determine that this action satisfies their concerns, which led returning the rule package to the NRB this spring.

Members of the Clean Water Coalition (CWC), including Wisconsin Trout Unlimited, agreed that the NRB resolution addresses their concerns over the DNR's failure to include a buffer requirement in the rules package.

"This is a victory for Wisconsin's lakes, rivers, and streams. We applaud the Natural Resources Board for their action," said Kerry Schumann, Director of WI Public Interest Research Group (WISPIRG) and a member of the CWC.

However, Schumann cautioned,

"It is now necessary that we pay close attention to the research being conducted on buffers to ensure that the study is scientific and fair and not influenced by special interests." UW buffer study called for

The NRB resolution calls for the DNR to fund research on the effectiveness of different buffer configurations. The resolution states that by December 31, 2005, UW researchers will complete their research and present their findings to the DNR.

The agricultural buffer performance standard will be based on the results of this study. If the study is not completed on time, the DNR will use the current Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS) standards in the rule-making process.

The buffer research will be designed and implemented under the direction of the University of Wisconsin College of Agriculture and Life Sciences, assisted by a steering committee that will include researchers in soils and water quality.

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Council investigates creating conservation buyer directory

By Jim Hlaban

At the State Council meeting June 1 the creation of a "Conservation Buyer Registry" was discussed. A conservation buyer is *anyone who is willing to invest in land for the purpose of preserving it*. This can be accomplished in a variety of ways:

- buying it and doing nothing more than enjoying it
- buying it, adding protective covenants, and then reselling it,
- buying it, donating it to Trout Unlimited, or
- selling it to the State of Wisconsin or a land trust for protection.

One of the biggest threats to trout water in Wisconsin today is development on lands surrounding these waters. A TU conservation buyer registry would help by putting people who are selling land with trout water on it in touch with people who are interested in protecting those lands.

Here is how it will work. I have volunteered to be the coordinator. You can contact me if you are interested in buying or protecting land, or if you know of land that has trout water on it that is for sale and in need of protection.

I will compile a list of TU folks who are interested in buying land with trout water. Please send me the specification or limitations you desire — the particular watersheds, counties, or other geographical units the land should be located in.

Also let me know whether it is OK to share your name with land trusts or brokers, whether you would you be willing to partner with other buyers in some situations, and whether you want your interest to be kept confidential.

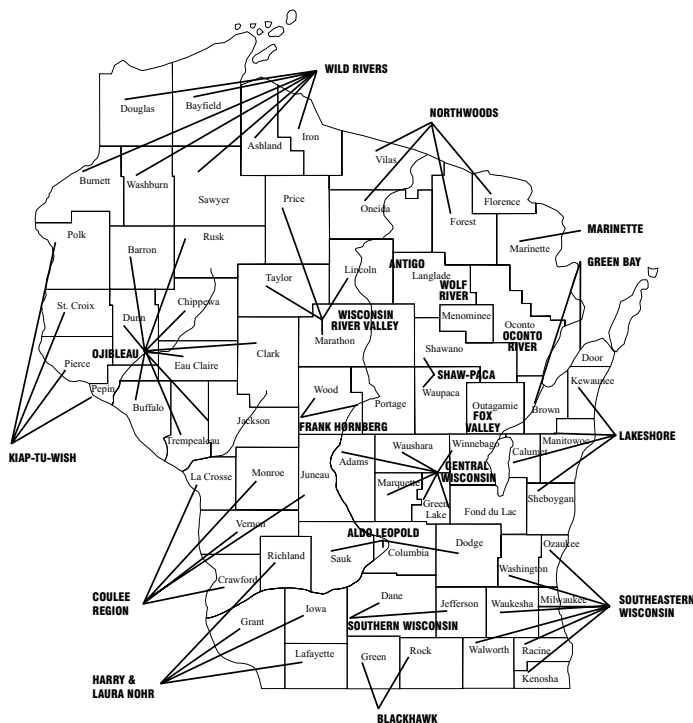
The State Council will not share the details of your interest in trout water land, but we *will* share the fact that we are compiling this registry with land trusts, state land agents, and anyone we find who can help us find trout water for sale.

Please let me hear from you if you think this concept is of interest to you. Also share your suggestions for how to enhance this program. You may contact me at the address shown on p. 2.

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Contact TU National when you change addresses or chapter leaders

1. **Inform TU National.** Call, write, or e-mail TU National using the contact information below. (Only TU National keeps a membership database, so do not contact your local chapter, the state council, or *Wisconsin Trout*.)
2. **Include your ID number.** Your ID number is found on mailing labels attached to *TROUT* magazine or your chapter newsletter.
3. **Note new chapter affiliation.** If you are moving to a different city and wish to be affiliated with the TU chapter in your area, note the new chapter number (see chapter numbers above).

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Letters

More counties join CREP program

Editor,
I just wanted to briefly share some good news and say thanks to all of you who have been helping out on this issue. I just got an update on the CREP program (Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program) from the Wisconsin Buffer Council.

CREP is a voluntary cost-sharing program to help agricultural landowners install buffer strips and other soil conservation measures to reduce nonpoint pollution. The federal and state governments are investing up to \$240 million into the state to help install these practices across large portions of the state — there are potentially large economic benefits for landowners. Controlling nonpoint pollution is the best thing we can do to improve the quality of our state's waters.

At the time of the TU training in

early February there were several counties that had not yet agreed to participate in CREP — La Crosse, Portage, Door, Pierce, Polk, Sheboygan, Clark, Waukesha, Racine, Kenosha, Taylor, and Marathon. One of the actions that we were asking you to pursue was to work with these counties and encourage them to sign onto the CREP program so landowners in that area could participate. I know personally that several of you were actively pursuing this option.

I'm pleased to report that *all* of these counties, with the exception of Kenosha and Waukesha, have signed on to the CREP program. So thank you for the part that you played in getting this kind of success.

Laura Hewitt
Midwest TU Office
Madison, WI

DNR/PIO resolutions adopted by WWF

Editor,
I have been working with Frank Herres who is a delegate to the Wisconsin Wildlife Federation and a member of our Brown County Conservation Alliance. He took our two resolutions [on DNR independence and Public Intervenor Office restoration] to their statewide meeting and got the WWF to unanimously approve both resolutions.

As a matter of course their resolutions (five this year) go to the Governor, the DNR Secretary, the DNR Board, and all the members of the Senate and Assembly.

Frank crafted the last part of the resolutions that says the following:

"LET IT ALSO BE RESOLVED, The WWF at its

annual meeting held in Madison, WI, April 14th, 2002, support this resolution. That the WWF mail a copy of this resolution with a letter from the WWF President to each and every Wisconsin State Senator and Assemblyman requesting a timely written reply. Their reply to include their position regarding this important issue. The results to be compiled at the WWF office and printed in *Wisconsinervation*, the newspaper of the WWF."

Paul Mongin
Brown County Conservation Alliance & Green Bay TU
Green Bay, WI

No trout in Hawaii? Think again, Dan.

Editor,
Maybe Dan Flaherty [who wrote in the last *WisTrout* that there were no trout in Hawaii] may wish to fish the few streams that contain rainbows with a fly. There is indeed a very small rainbow trout fishery in the highest altitudes of Hawaii on the island of Kauai. In fact, the state record rainbow trout weighed 5 lbs. 10 oz.

This would seem to me to be quite an exotic setting to catch non-native rainbows as would catching nonnative brookies on a fly in the few mountainous trout streams of Venezuela.

Christopher (Kit) Deubler
Author *Trout Fishing Wisconsin Spring Ponds*
Manitowoc, WI

Wisconsin TU local chapter meeting times and locations

Aldo Leopold: When needed or called at Beaver Dam Conservation Club, Cty. G, Beaver Dam.
Antigo: Not listed.

Blackhawk: Third Monday of the month at 7:00 p.m. at the DNR office in Janesville.

Central Wisconsin: Second Monday of the month at the Berlin Bowling Lanes, Berlin. Board meets at 6:30; program at 7:30.

Coulee Region: Every third Tuesday 7 p.m. at Forest Hills Golf Course, 600 Losey Blvd., La Crosse. No meetings in summer.

Fox Valley: Third Thursday of the month, 7:30 p.m., at the Gordon Bubolz Nature Preserve, 4815 N. Lyndale Dr., Appleton. No meetings May, June, July, and August. October meeting the annual awards dinner at a restaurant TBA.

Frank Hornberg Chapter: Second Thursday of the month 7 p.m. at Shooter's Supper Club, Hwy. 51 & 54, Plover. May-Sept. meetings are evening stream work events.

Green Bay: First Thursday of month (Sept.-Nov. and Jan.-May) at The Watering Hole, 2107 Velp Ave., Green Bay, 7:30 p.m. Christmas meetings/awards dinner in Dec. at site to be determined. No meetings June, July, and August.

Harry & Laura Nohr Chapter: Third Tuesday of January, March, May, July, September, and November at the old Cobb High School, Village of Cobb, at 7 p.m. (often potluck at 6 p.m.)

Kiap-TU-Wish: First Wednesday of the month Sept. thru May

at the Sports Club in downtown Hudson. Dinner at 6:00 p.m.; meeting at 7:00.

Lakeshore: Second Monday of the month, 7:30 p.m. at The Club Bil-Mar, Old Hwy. 141, Manitowoc.

Marinette County: First Tuesday of the month, 7:00 p.m., Dome Lanes, 751 University Dr., Marinette.

Northwoods: Third Thursday of the month, 7:00 p.m. at the Claridge Inn in Rhinelander. No meetings June, July, and August.

Oconto River Watershed: First Wednesday of the month, 7:45 p.m., at the Lone Oak Gun Club, Hwy. 32 North, Gillett.

Ojiblean: Second Tuesday of the month, 7:00 p.m., at the Eau Claire Rod & Gun Club, Eau Claire.

Shaw-Paca: Third Thursday of the month from Sept.-May, 7:30 p.m., at Mathew's Supper Club, 155 8th St., Clintonville.

Southeastern Wisconsin: Fourth Tuesday of the month. Dinner at 6:00 p.m., meeting at 7:30 p.m. at the Bavarian Wursthauke, 8310 Appleton Ave., Milwaukee.

Southern Wisconsin: Second Tuesday of the month. Dinner at 6:00 p.m., meeting at 7:00 p.m. At the Maple Tree Restaurant, McFarland.

Wild Rivers: Second Monday of the month at various locations. Meetings at 7:00 p.m.

Wisconsin River Valley: First Tuesday of the month, 7:00 p.m., at the Wausau East High School, corner of 7th and Fulton.

Wolf River: Second Wednesday of odd-numbered months, 7:00 p.m., at the Wild Wolf Inn, Highway 55 South.

NONPOINT: agreement reached

Continued from p. 1
professional soil conservationists, and others.

Todd Amb's will help oversee the work in his position as treasurer of the Wisconsin Agricultural Stewardship Initiative. Bill Pielsticker, a trained agronomist and president of Southern Wisconsin TU, will represent Wisconsin TU and other conservation groups on the steering committee.

This resolution only applies to fields next to "Outstanding and Exceptional Resource Waters" and for nonpoint source impaired waters in-

cluded on the state 303(d) impaired waters list.

Some observers have criticized the CWC for accepting this arrangement, noting that enough research already exists to justify a standard now.

"We were not going to get a mandatory buffer standard of any sort until the Conservation Reserve Enhancement Program (CREP) is done, which, thanks to the new farm bill, is now not going to happen any time before 2008," said Todd Amb's, executive director of the River Alliance of Wisconsin.

Thus, the additional research should bolster the acceptance of the buffer rules when they do go into place.

"I am very confident that the science will show the need for buffers at least as restrictive as the (NRCS) 393 standard," said Amb's. "I also believe that this science will show the need for better upland practices to make the buffers more effective."

In the meantime, the Senate Natural Resource Committee also returned the rules governing the implementation of the agricultural portion of the runoff rules, known as ATCP 50, to the Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection. However, DATCP personnel feel confident they will be able to address the committee's concerns and have the rule back for final approval by the end of the summer.

2002 Spring WDNR Rules Hearing and Conservation Congress Results

Summary of selected conservation and environmental questions of interest to Trout Unlimited

RESOURCE QUESTIONS AND DESCRIPTIONS:	Yes	No	Majority	A	B	C	D
13 TROUT FISHING REGULATIONS	4,662	1,611	YES	61	9	2	0
17 SALMON ON LAKE SUPERIOR	3,422	1,110	YES	48	5	0	19
18 BROOK TROUT ON LAKE SUPERIOR	3,719	1,141	YES	56	3	0	13
22 BROOK TROUT ON WHITTLESEY CREEK	2,367	669	YES	36	2	0	34
47 BAN THE USE OF CYANIDE COMPOUNDS	6,224	541	YES	70	2	0	0
50 COASTER BROOK TROUT FUNDING	3,866	297	YES	60	2	0	10

FLOOR RESOLUTIONS OF INTEREST TO TU:

RETURN PUBLIC INTERVENOR OFFICE	5,717	376	YES
DNR SECRETARY APPOINTED BY NR BOARD	6,448	238	YES

Col. A = Counties approving; Col. B = Counties rejecting; Col. C = Counties tie votes; Col. D = Counties not voting

When the Duke met the King

By Jon Christiansen
WITU Chair

On my home stream, there is a big bend in the river that I call "Max's corner" because there, during our first season, my 12-year-old son had an hour of fishing that a father dreams of.

At dusk, small white mayflies were hatching, and for once the exact right fly was in the fly box. I hustled up from down stream when I heard him calling me to come quickly because there were fish rising everywhere. I got there in time to see a 12" brown had taken his fly and jumped over a stick protruding from the stream, so the fish was hanging there in mid-air, flopping about, while Max was wading into chest deep water to grab his fish. It was quite an evening.

After our recent state council meeting, I invited John "Duke" Welter, former state chair, to fish my home water, on the chance that there might be some bugs on the water. We fished without much suc-

cess until just before dark when we approached Max's corner. As I had hoped, "Elvis" was in the house. The largest fish I have yet to see on my home water has lived for three years at Max's corner. Max has caught him once. During the day, he lives under an undercut bank at the outside of a bend where you could sink a Chevy. When a hatch is on, however, he will sidle out 8" or 9" from the bank and feed about a foot ahead of a snag protruding from the bank. I named him Elvis because as near as I can tell, he is the king of the stream and pretty much does things His Way.

So when Duke and I came to Max's corner, Elvis was in his customary spot taking small white spinners with that casual rise form that says "These flies won't escape so I'll take my time." With the surrounding trees and bushes, Duke's left-handed cast could only be made sidearm while standing with half his vest and fly boxes under water. Now, Duke's a great caster, but the back cast had to be through a narrow



Jon Christiansen

eight-foot gap, and the forward cast had to curve right so that he wouldn't line the fish. The fly needed to be 4 or 5 inches from the edge, yet the water piling against the bank kicked it out toward the middle. The

situation was even more challenging because if the fly drifted past the fish, it would end up in the snag. This was a fish worth studying a while to lay out the approach and the cast. Elvis wasn't going anywhere and rose about every 20 seconds.

After some study of the situation and a few false casts for adjustment of windage and range, Duke lofted his left-handed cast forward and drifted the white parachute directly over Elvis' head. The fish then promptly rose and took a natural six inches behind the fly, this time a dun. When he rose, you could tell Elvis was a big fish because as he porpoised, it took awhile to get from head to tail. In some quarters, he might be known as an "Oh #%@ ^ fish." The next cast was wide, the next short, and the next in the alder bush behind us. Time to step out of the batter's box, loosen up, and prepare for a good cut. Duke's next cast was perfect and Elvis took, but at a place a foot and a half ahead of where he had been rising. The fly came back, the fish went down and Duke again stepped out of the batter's box.

"Did you feel the hook nick him?" "No, I don't think so." But no Elvis. We waited three or four minutes and I announced, "Elvis has left the building." We waited a couple of more minutes and I summed up, "If he doesn't come up in a few minutes, I believe he's gone." "Come on fish," I said..... Slurp. Elvis was back in the house.

This time, it seemed that he was a little more wary, a little less regular, but still hungry, even though those little mayflies were probably just appetizers preceding a midnight meal of a mouse or crayfish. So Duke stepped in, took the sign and delivered the perfect cast. Elvis took, but, alas, the fly came floating backwards, and Elvis was gone for good.

I would have to say that I had more fun watching that fish *not* get caught than *landing* most of the fish I have caught. It was so technical, so hard, so challenging, and so futile.

My point is that this moment was a good part of why we work so hard at TU to protect our coldwater resources. Sure, there are lots of devoted members who devote countless hours to TU, never setting foot in the stream to enjoy our work. For many of us, however, the reward for toiling in the vineyards is the sweet drink of success — or at least a chance at it.



BIG FISH WARM HEARTS ON COLD DAY

A proud youngster holds the trout he just caught at the Fox Valley Chapter's fishing day for people with disabilities at the K & H Game Farm north of Shiocton.

Fox Valley marks 24th annual fishing day for people with disabilities

By Tom Beyer

Just north of Shiocton, 27 brave souls and their helpers managed to make the best of a frigid fishing day to hold the Fox Valley Chapter's 24th annual fishing day for people with disabilities April 27.

Although it was cold with strong northeast winds, the rain held off until nearly everyone was done fishing. Our hosts had a roaring fire going in the lodge in anticipation of a lot of cold fishers. The fishing guests caught about 80 fish, including brookies of 12-14" and rainbows up to 16."

Tom Beyer grilled up dogs and burgers, while chapter members Janie Peabody, Les Van Dalen and Toni

Young served up potato salad, beans, fruit salad, chips, hot chocolate, and dessert. Everyone fishing received prizes, including Walmart gift cards, McDonalds gift certificates, and Timber Rattler tickets

Thanks to our hosts — the John Spaulding and Don Killoren families — our guests, all the folks who got to fish, and the unselfish TU members who show up rain or shine to help.

Special thanks to Miller Electric Manufacturing Company and its employees at the Light Industrial division for donating the funds for all the prizes. Finally, I would personally like to acknowledge Del Schwaller for 24 years of organizing what has to be the best day of the year for many in our chapter.



"Our Favorite Activities" is designed to highlight what our chapters feel are their very best activities. This series gives us a chance to find out what makes these activities tick.

This issue covers an activity first conducted just five years ago by the Fox Valley Chapter, but which has since become a favorite — a gourmet fish cookery program run in conjunction with the culinary program at Fox Valley Technical College.

Many of us practice catch-and-release so often that we don't prepare all that many trout meals anymore. The Fox Valley Chapter has developed an annual chapter meeting program that satisfies that craving for tasty trout dishes.

Instructors and chefs-in-training from the Fox Valley Technical College's highly regarded culinary program are invited to come to the January meeting and demonstrate how to cook about four to six different trout dishes.

The chefs bring their own equipment (except ovens, which are available at our meeting place), and they also supply the fish.

The chefs demonstrate how each dish is prepared and cooked, and the food is then sampled by all at the meeting. All the recipes are printed as handouts.

These demonstrations have expanded to include seafood and other species of fish in addition trout. The event has be-

come one of the chapter's biggest draws of the year, often bringing out spouses and friends.

In appreciation for presenting their program, we give the technical school \$250 for a deserving student's scholarship. Usually that student is one of the demonstrators the following year.

Why is the event so popular with members?

Fox Valley Chapter President Tom Deer says the event is a hit because it is both educational and brings out many of the male members' wives and girlfriends. Plus there's food to eat — who can turn that combination down?

In addition, the chefs often focus on nontraditional recipes that show members a couple new tricks in the kitchen.

What are the keys to success?

One key to this event's success is building a good, continuing relationship with the

head chef at the technical college.

The culinary program has grown to count on the presenting the cooking demonstration, and the students also know that an annual scholarship is out there to strive for.

In that this is a complex event involving many people and quite a bit of prior preparation, Deer says another key to success is making a special attempt to publicize the event in both their chapter's newsletter and the local papers.

More information

If your chapter would like to learn more about how to run a fish cooking program like this, contact Fox Valley Chapter member Dean Simon at (920) 734-8371.

Head Chef Jeff Igel at Fox Valley Technical College in Appleton may also be able to suggest the heads of cooking programs around the state that are closer to your chapter.

TU national proposes internal reorganization plan

By Jon Christiansen

TU President Charles Gauvin asked a special committee of the TU National Resource Board (NRB) in 2001 to study TU's national structure and come up with recommendations as to a potential reorganization of TU.

This 10-person committee — known as the Futures Committee and chaired by Steve Born — has now issued its report and recommendations.

TU's national leadership has asked state councils, chapter leaders, and members to review the proposal and give comments. The full text of the final proposal will appear in the summer issue of *Trout* magazine. It will be voted upon at the National meeting in August.

New state council body
Perhaps the most significant aspect of the proposed reorganization is the creation of a committee of state council leaders, called the Na-

tional Leadership Council (NLC), to replace the NRB, which did the lion's share of the heavy lifting in creating TU's national conservation agenda.

With the maturation of that agenda and the feeling that it was important to involve state councils directly in national decision making, the Futures Committee proposed

the creation of the NLC, an entirely new body, to supplant the NRB and perform additional functions for the organization. Under the recommendations, each state will appoint one representative to the NLC. Councils will be free to determine the methods by which NLC representatives are chosen. Regional vice presidents and a formal geographic regional structure will be eliminated. The NLC will elect a chair and a secretary.

New trustee selection process
A second and very significant proposed change for the organization is the creation of NLC-nominated members on the TU National Board of Trustees. These members will be full voting members with equal standing and parity with all other trustees. The goal will be to attract the "best of the best" of TU volunteer leadership nationally.

Appointees should have demonstrated business, management, or leadership experience. It is contemplated at this time that there will be 10 trustees representing TU grass-

roots interests. They would include the NLC chair and the NLC secretary, up to three members of the NLC, and at least five at-large positions.

Nominations for the grassroots candidates for the Board of Trustees must come from the grassroots leaders themselves through the NLC. Under TU's bylaws, Grassroots

trustees will have 50% representation on the Board of Trustees Nominating Committee.

In deciding who to nominate, the Nominating Committee will consider equitable geographic distribution and other fair representation issues to be approved by the Board of Trustees as a whole and voted on by the general membership.

WSN offering TU chapters groundwater program, video

The Wisconsin Stewardship Network (WSN) has produced a video on Wisconsin groundwater issues entitled *Wisconsin's Blue Gold* and is making it available free to state educators, community organizations, and sporting groups.

The video recaps the fight by a grassroots organization to preserve its local groundwater against the Perrier Bottling Company. The video then discusses why the preservation of groundwater is important to our water-rich state.

Through interviews with Jim Krohelski, a scientist with the US Geological Survey, and Dr. George Kraft, a professor at UW-Stevens Point, specific groundwater problems and their impacts are discussed.

Also included is an interview with retired Milwaukee teacher Joan Christopherson Schmidt, who fears her wetland would be affected if Perrier succeeds in their plans.

A discussion guide accompanies the video which contains basic

groundwater information for the discussion leader. This material was developed by Arlene Kanno, a science teacher from Wisconsin Dells.

Wisconsin's Blue Gold is not meant to present answers to the complex problems surrounding groundwater, but rather to stimulate discussion on the scientific and social issues surrounding the subject. The video is narrated by Gil Halsted from Wisconsin Public Radio.

The WSN's six regional hub coordinators and volunteers across the state are available to show the video to Trout Unlimited chapters. To schedule a program, contact the WSN at (608) 268-1218, or e-mail Hirok8@aol.com.

The WSN is a network of environmental, sporting, conservation, and other groups working to enhance Wisconsin's stewardship ethic toward the state's natural resources.

Groundwater protection is one of the eight statewide priority issues voted on by the network's member organizations.

Gary Horvath from TU's Kiapp-TU-Wish Chapter serves on the WSN's board of directors. For more information about the WSN, visit www.wsn.org.



How to comment on the TU reorg plan

To comment on the proposed TU National reorganization plan, contact State Council Chair Jon Christiansen at:
237 W. Aster Ln.
Mequon, WI 53092
(414) 297-5557
jchristiansen@foleylaw.com

TU chapter president profile

Bill Heart builds upon Carlson legacy for Wild Rivers

By Richard Berge

About 20 years ago I was fishing the Hex hatch on the White River in Bayfield County. The hatch was good that night in the Bibon Swamp, and I caught many nice browns. I came across another angler in the dark and stopped to chat briefly. I showed him a pair of 14-inch fish I'd kept for my wife, and I asked him how he had done. He said "OK," and opened his creel to show me a near limit of large browns.

As we parted, I said something like, "You know, maybe we shouldn't keep so many if we want to keep this fishery strong." And I forgot the incident.

This past year, our Wild Rivers Chapter President Bill Heart said, "I was that that guy you talked to that night in the swamp, and now I hardly ever keep a fish." I think this is a good indication of the kind of man Bill Heart is.

Stepping in after Jeff's death

Bill became our chapter president after our past president, Jeff Carlson, died in January, 2001. Jeff was not a highly organized leader, but he knew how to get things done. He took on the largest problems and the strongest adversaries to protect our trout waters.

Jeff led us to accomplish some fine things, but with his death a number of things remained undone. Bill, being Jeff's best friend, wanted to take on the chapter presidency to complete these unfinished projects and to organize and strengthen the chapter in Jeff's memory.

The restoring of coaster brook trout in Lake Superior and finding solutions to the declining fishery on the White River are those two huge unfinished projects.

Bill began to attack the problems immediately. First, working with the new WDNR fish manager, Scott Toshner, the chapter applied for an Embrace-A-Stream grant from Na-

tional TU. The money was used to purchase temperature monitors and to fund aerial infrared surveys of the White River system to discover what problems might be affecting the decline of the browns in the river.

Last week we began installing the monitors throughout the watershed of the White to determine if severe temperature fluctuations are the problem. Our chapter also went on several Northern pike fishing trips to catch and eat these huge predators, which have increased their numbers in the river.

In addition, Bill has organized the surveys of the Lake Superior streams that could hold spawning coaster brookies.

With a grant from Friends of Wisconsin TU, our chapter purchased materials to do the surveys last fall, and we'll continue the program this fall. This will be a long-term project as we work out the solutions to re-establishing this native fish.

Both of these projects are underway because of Bill Heart's organizational and leadership skills. Bill has proven to be an excellent leader. He has held monthly meetings, developed a newsletter and, as previously stated, has gotten projects moving again.

Bill finds that leadership can be a burden, and he strives to get more members involved. Under his leadership, the chapter is growing and becoming more involved in projects that help our fishery.

Bill and his wife, Cindy, live on small farm southwest of Ashland. Bill owns Heart Graphics in Ashland, where he employs eight people. His business does offset printing, screen-printing, embroidery, copying, and sign making.

Originally from Marshfield, Bill worked in a print shop while attending UW-Green Bay. He took some time off to hitch hike through 47 states and New Zealand before settling in for five years of subsistence farming near Ashland.

Then he found the opportunity to return to the print business and purchased his current shop on Main Street in Ashland. Hat embroidery is one of Bill's specialties, as evidenced by the fact that many of our chapter members wear Bill's special events hats.

Other community involvement

In addition to TU involvement, Bill is also very active in community projects. He is past president of the Chequamegon Audubon chapter, has served a couple of times on the board of directors of the Chequamegon Food Co-op, and is on the

advisory board of the Sigurd Olson Environmental Institute of Northland College.

joined a group of fishermen on a trip to the Bighorn River in Montana. Bill wasn't sure about flies, so



BILL'S BIGHORN BROWN
Wild Rivers Chapter President Bill Heart with a nice brown from the Bighorn River in Montana.

Bill was a member of the Ad Hoc Committee on Bayfield County shoreline zoning changes and is involved with a group working on the Bad River watershed problems. He is a concerned citizen and is involved in numerous other environmental causes. We are lucky he has time to work for TU!

Bill enjoys making maple syrup and hunting for morel mushrooms. This past spring, I worked with him at his 40-acre sugar bush. It was fun and fascinating, and I observed how fussy he is to have his syrup be of the very best quality.

Jeff and Bill took annual turkey hunting trips to the Kickapoo Reserve. Now, Bill and his dog, Arlo, make an annual trip to southwestern Wisconsin morel country each spring. (The trip is under the guise of turkey hunting, but usually all he does is trout fish and look for morels, continuing the tradition he and Jeff began.)

Fly tying is another of Bill's accomplishments. Last fall he and I

we made a pact that I'd give him flies for the day if he would make a lunch for me each day. This went fine for several days, but then he started asking about how the flies were made. During evening tying sessions, I'd show him how to tie.

After three days, Bill discovered that his own flies were working quite well on the smart Bighorn trout. One morning he said, "Dick, make your own damn sandwich today! I don't need you anymore." Since then, he has been tying his own flies.

Bill's goals for the chapter are to make a strong functioning chapter and to see more member participation in leadership roles. He wants to protect and enhance the trout waters in this part of Wisconsin. Mostly, he wants to complete some of Jeff's dreams. Just the other day he told me, "I think Jeff would be pleased so far."

(Dick Berge is an accomplished fly tier and member of the Wild Rivers Chapter. -Ed.)

WISCONSIN TROUT WATERS

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The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, in its efforts to catalog the abundant resources of the state, keeps track of trout success throughout Wisconsin. This information has been transferred to the maps included in this publication. These access maps indicate the best-producing trout streams in the state.

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Road grading video available

Attendees at the June 1 State Council meeting viewed portions of a video that chapters are encouraged to view and then bring to the attention of road building authorities in their area.



"The video *Keep an Eye on It* would be helpful to local road authorities, county highway department, and others as a valuable training tool for those engaged in road building and maintenance," says Northeast Region Vice Chair Larry Kriese.

The video shows road graders and other road personnel how to

properly manage roads near streams and rivers to better address runoff.

"Local TU members should consider hand delivering this video to these local authorities to better ensure it gets used by those who can make a difference in this area of environmental protection," says Kriese.

When viewed by chapter members, TU members will also better be able to identify road maintenance situations requiring attention near trout streams.

The video costs are:

1-12	\$7.40 each
13-24	6.85 each
25-50	7.75 each

The 20-minute video was produced in Michigan and can be ordered directly from the producers. Chapters can order them directly by contacting Bob Bishop at Future Media Corp., 2853 W. Jolly Rd., Okemos, MI 48864 or (517) 332-5560.

DOT/DNR: local agreement

Continued from p. 1

environmental protection measures of the final designs, attend meetings prior to construction, meet with the

DOT's contractors, and, when they can, check in on construction sites.

Once work begins, the cooperative agreement requires that DOT supervisors make sure contractors get erosion control barriers in place and follow other waterbody protection measures written in the construction plans.

DNR liaison staff know specifically what environmental protection procedures are to be followed at a site. However, with several ongoing projects at sites scattered across large areas, they cannot regularly monitor every project for adequate waterbody protection. Tom Marquardt, the District 7 liaison for example, works on cooperative agreement projects taking place in eight counties.

Kriese, TU's Northeast Region Vice Chair, led the DNR's Northeast Enforcement and Science Division from 1995 until his retirement in July, 2000. He says the cooperative agreement has generally worked well but adds that there have been incidents where environmental protection procedures were not followed.

The new [agreement]...will better clarify actions DNR can take when waterbody protection measures aren't followed.

Mehlberg procedure lapses

Perhaps the most notable incident was at Mehlberg Creek in Shawano County in 1999. Substandard erosion control let rain flush enough sediment into the creek to send it off course. One reason some waterbodies have not been protected as called for in construction plans is because of a gap in continuity.

"Once heavy construction equipment moves on-site, DOT environmental staff have not been able to have enough influence on DOT construction staff, and their wishes are not carried out," says Kriese.

Stop at a construction site, take a look around, and call the appropriate liaison if you see a problem. If the project is under DOT supervision, the liaison can take steps to get the problem taken care of. Kriese alerted us to five signs caused by careless culvert placement. Also look for bare streamside slopes without any erosion control. "That situation should immediately set off a red flag."

Hay bales and silt fencing are the most common erosion control barriers. Silt fencing is a black fabric about two and one-half feet high strung between stakes. The fencing stops fine sediment, but water can run through it.

You may drive by a site and see hay bales or silt fencing, but they are useless unless placed correctly. At Mehlberg Creek, hay bales were not partially buried. Consequently rainwater cut channels beneath them and carried sediment into the stream. Likewise, silt fencing should be partially sunken to prevent the same problem. "Release of sediment from a construction site into a stream is simply unacceptable," says Kriese.

Stripping away too much vegetation at a construction sites can leave a stream susceptible, says Kriese. If project supervisors are vigilant, vegetation that won't interfere with work is left standing. However, Kriese says vegetation is often cut away right up to the water.

We pay for erosion control and other waterbody safeguards that are part of DOT-supervised projects. The DOT hires erosion control subcontractors and other specialists to put into place protection paid for by taxpayers, says Kriese.

"An underlying point," adds Dave Siebert, the DNR's central office liaison to the DOT, "is there are specific techniques and methods built into these construction plans, and if they are ignored, it's a waste of taxpayers' money."

Agreement being revised

In the fall of 2000, Siebert began coordinating the interagency process of revising parts of the cooperative agreement. Siebert believes the cooperative agreement has worked well toward preventing road construction from damaging waterways. It is a misperception, he adds, to think that the agreement exempts the DOT from environmental regulations. Nevertheless, he says there are some gray areas.

The new version, which Siebert hopes will be out in a couple months, will better clarify actions DNR can take when waterbody protection measures aren't followed.

Kriese notes the cooperative agreement didn't provide enough enforcement direction

during his investigation of the Mehlberg Creek incident. A Shawano County judge eventually put an end to the matter by fining two contractors. The judge also awarded \$4,000 to the Shaw-Paca TU Chapter.

"DNR does not want to be put in that situation again," says Kriese, referring to the task of having to conduct a large-scale construction project investigation.

Clearer language in the new agreement will expedite remedies to problems at sites needing immediate attention.

We need to work with our DOT counterparts when problems arise, says Siebert. "People shouldn't anticipate a major shift with the new version of the agreement," he says. "Our [DNR's] goal for this new version of the agreement is to clarify the process for dealing with these problem events. In some cases, we may need to take enforcement actions against a contractor, and the new agreement will hopefully improve the process for that as well."

TU eyes and ears welcome

DNR liaisons would welcome any citizen help, says Siebert. If you are fishing near a construction site and spot a problem, get in touch with a liaison. If it's the weekend, Siebert suggests you call your local DNR office and let a warden know what you saw.

The planning process for most DNR-supervised projects lasts several months and sometimes a couple of years. Usually there are notices in area papers of planned construction. Kriese advises to let your voice be heard before work starts.

"If you know work is going to be done near a stream, river, or lake, call the people involved and let them know you expect that the waterway is going to be adequately protected. Citizen input into the process will let people know that environmental protection be given equal consideration."

(Jeremy Hecht of the Southern WI Chapter writes "trout science" stories for Wisconsin Trout. -Ed.)

DNR Regional Liaisons to the DOT			
County	DOT District	Liaison	Phone #
Adams	4	Cameron Bump	(715) 421-7867
Ashland	8	Vacant	(715) 635-4226
Barron	8	Vacant	(715) 635-4226
Bayfield	8	Vacant	(715) 635-4226
Brown	3	Shelly Schaeetz	(920) 492-5819
Buffalo	5	Jim Doperalski Jr.	(608) 789-5511
Burnett	8	Vacant	(715) 635-4226
Calumet	3	Shelly Schaeetz	(920) 492-5819
Chippewa	6	Rob Strand	(715) 839-1609
Clark	6	Rob Strand	(715) 839-1609
Columbia	1	Ron Grasshoff	(608) 275-3481
Crawford	5	Ron Grasshoff	(608) 275-3481
Dane	1	Cathy Bleser	(608) 275-3308
Dodge	1	Cathy Bleser	(608) 275-3308
Door	3	Shelly Schaeetz	(920) 492-5819
Douglas	8	Vacant	(715) 635-4226
Dunn	6	Rob Strand	(715) 839-1609
Eau Claire	6	Rob Strand	(715) 839-1609
Florence	7	Tom Marquardt	(715) 365-8916
Fond du Lac	2	Bobbi Jo Reiser	(920) 303-5442
Forest	7	Tom Marquardt	(715) 365-8916
Grant	1	Ron Grasshoff	(608) 275-3481
Green	1	Cathy Bleser	(608) 275-3308
Green Lake	4	Bobbi Jo Reiser	(920) 303-5442
Iowa	1	Cathy Bleser	(608) 275-3308
Iron	7	Tom Marquardt	(715) 365-8916
Jackson	5	Jim Doperalski Jr.	(608) 789-5511
Jefferson	1	Cathy Bleser	(608) 275-3308
Juneau	4	Cameron Bump	(715) 421-7867
Kenosha	2	Maureen Millman	(414) 263-8613
Kewaunee	3	Shelly Schaeetz	(920) 492-5819
La Crosse	5	Jim Doperalski Jr.	(608) 789-5511
Lafayette	1	Ron Grasshoff	(608) 275-3481
Langlade	7	Tom Marquardt	(715) 365-8916
Lincoln	7	Tom Marquardt	(715) 365-8916
Manitowoc	3	Shelly Schaeetz	(920) 492-5819
Marathon	4	Cameron Bump	(715) 421-7867
Marinette	3	Al Stranz	(920) 492-5818
Marquette	4	Bobbi Jo Reiser	(920) 303-5442
Menominee	3	Al Stranz	(920) 492-5818
Milwaukee	2	Mike Thompson	(414)263-8648
Monroe	5	Jim Doperalski Jr.	(608) 789-5511
Oconto	3	Al Stranz	(920) 492-5818
Oneida	7	Tom Marquardt	(715) 365-8916
Outagamie	3	Shelly Schaeetz	(920) 492-5819
Ozaukee	2	Joanne Kline	(414) 263-8756
Pepin	6	Rob Strand	(715) 839-1609
Pierce	6	Rob Strand	(715) 839-1609
Polk	8	Vacant	(715) 635-4226
Portage	4	Cameron Bump	(715) 421-7867
Price	7	Tom Marquardt	(715) 365-8916
Racine	2	Joanne Kline	(414) 263-8756
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Shawano	3	Al Stranz	(920) 492-5818
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St. Croix	6	Rob Strand	(715) 839-1609
Taylor	6	Rob Strand	(715) 839-1609
Trempealeau	5	Jim Doperalski Jr.	(608) 789-5511
Vernon	5	Jim Doperalski Jr.	(608) 789-5511
Vilas	7	Tom Marquardt	(715) 365-8916
Walworth	2	Maureen Millmann	(414) 263-8613
Washburn	8	Vacant	(715) 635-4226
Washington	2	Maureen Millmann	(414) 263-8613
Waukesha	2	Maureen Millmann	(414) 263-8613
Waupaca	4	Bobbi Jo Reiser	(920) 303-5442
Waushara	4	Bobbi Jo Reiser	(920) 303-5442
Winnebago	3	Bobbi Jo Reiser	(920) 303-5442
Wood	4	Cameron Bump	(715) 421-7867

Other DNR contacts for DOT relations:
Central Office Coordinators— George Albright, General Coordination, (608) 266-6437; Dave Siebert, General Coordination and Wetlands (608) 264-6048; Lisie Kitchel, Endangered Resources (608) 266-5248; Mary Ann Lowndes, Erosion Control/Watershed Management (608) 261-6420; John Pfender, Stormwater Control (608) 266-9266.
Regional Leads— SCR: Russ Anderson (608) 275-3467, SER: Mike Thompson (414) 263-8648; NER: Al Stranz (920) 492-5818, NOR: Bill Clark (715-635-4226), WCR: Tom Lovejoy (715-839-3747).



Chapter News



Tom Deer photos

FOX VALLEY AT FORT MCCOY

The Fox Valley Chapter has helped with stream improvements inside Ft. McCoy for a number of years. Seen above are (l to r) Mat Komiskey and John Nobel of Fort McCoy and Fox Valley members Norm Mathewson, Les VanDalen, Jane Peabody, Rick Fahrenkrug, and Gordy Braun. Not pictured are Tom Deer and Del Schwaller.

Blackhawk Chapter

The Blackhawk Chapter enjoyed its most successful banquet ever on April 29 at the **Holiday Inn Express** in Janesville. The event was attended by 230 people, which included members and their guests. The chapter wishes to thank all those who helped make this event possible -- the sponsors, the donors of door prizes, and all those who attended the banquet. The money raised will

go toward our continuing projects to improve habitat for trout and salmon.

The Blackhawk Chapter has approved funding for several stream restoration projects. Three habitat improvement projects on the **West Fork of the Kickapoo** will be completed during the summer of 2002. The chapter's board has also passed a resolution donating money and la-

bor to improve a trout breeding area on **Elk Creek** in Richland County.

On June 1, two members of the Blackhawk Chapter, **John Miller** and **Dave Patrick**, met with members of the Harry and Laura Nohr Chapter to do stream work on the **McPherson Branch of the Platte River**. The Blackhawk Chapter brought its nailing gun to aid in the making of 15 lunger structures. The possibility of future work projects between the two chapters was discussed.

The annual casting clinic of the Blackhawk Chapter was on Monday, June 17, in conjunction with its monthly meeting. Instructor and speaker for that event was **Craig Amacher** of Fontana Sports in Madison.

The Blackhawk Chapter is also planning its annual club outing at the **Avalanche Campground Pavilion** on July 13. Members should look for more details about this event in future mailings.

—John Miller

Central Wisconsin Chapter

Officers for 2002 are:

Bob Chamberlain - President,
John Gremmer - Vice-President,
Tom Poullette - Secretary, and
Ray Piehl - Treasurer.

In addition, **Rich Mlodzik** is Workday Chairman, **John Feeny** is Program Chairman, and **Dan Colligan** is Newsletter Editor.

Seventeen students enjoyed a very successful 26th Annual Central Wisconsin Trout Unlimited Fly Fishing School at the **Natures Edge** near Waupaca. The three-day school was held on May 31, June 1, and June 2. **Dan Harmon III** organized and directed activities. Instructors included **Bob Hunt, Russ Bouck, Dan Harmon III, Gene West, Dr. Tom Poullette, Rich Mlodzik, Tom Sopkovich, and Mark Brosseau**. Activities and topics included stream ethics, etiquette, and fish handling, care and selection of tackle, knot tying, casting, reading the water, trout food and imitations, wading, etc.

The highlight of the school was a half day of on-stream one-on-one guided experience. Guiding were **Sue and Russ Bouck, Rich Mlodzik, John Gremmer, Tom Young, Jerry Strom, John Gremmer, Mark Brosseau, Bob Hunt, Kim Williams, Cliff Stern, Roger Jacobsen, Dave Algrem, Tom Sopkovich, Corky Paulus, Dick Kraus, Mick Trudell, Dan Harmon III, and Tom**

Poullette.

Workday Chairman **Rich Mlodzik** has scheduled a full summer of workdays. The first was held April 27 on **Wedde Creek**. This was an all-day event. 1,500 feet of stream bank was cleared. Participants included **Jack Wahlers, Bob Hunt, Alan Lee, Dan & Brock Dibble, Bob Chamberlain, John Gremmer, Paul Gunz, Don Vorpahl, Tracy Moran, Dan Harmon III, Jerry Strom, and Rich Mlodzik**.

Dan Colligan did another outstanding job of organizing and directing our March 23rd banquet. People were pleased with the new door prize system that sped up the program. Everyone went home with at least one door prize. Funds were raised for TU activities. The event was held at the **Pioneer Inn** in Oshkosh, and Dan was assisted by his wife **Gail, Dave Johnson, Ray Piehl, Bob Chamberlain, Dan Harmon III, Rich Mlodzik, and Mark Brosseau**. New member **Bob Haase** has volunteered to construct a web page for our chapter. Start-up time is scheduled for mid-July.

Program Chairman **John Feeny** is planning special programs to follow the business meetings in 2002. The programs will be open to the public and all members are encouraged to attend.

—John Gremmer

Fox Valley Chapter

The Fox Valley chapter has been very active during the months of April and May. We have had two work details at **Davis Creek** in Western **Wausara County** that were well attended by our chapter and members of neighboring chapters. A windstorm went through this area last year and put enough trees in the water to affect both the flow of the creek as well as the ability of the trout from the **Pine River** to get upstream to the spawning gravel. We are removing the trees that were deposited by this storm.

Two neighboring chapters (Central Wisconsin and Hornberg) are planning workdays to finish the project, and we will go back to our efforts on **Whitcomb Creek** in Northern Waupaca County.

Our chapter again sponsored a Fishing Day for Persons with Disabilities on April 27 at **Maine Creek Farm**, and it was the biggest one yet. This was the 24th annual time this event was held by our chapter, and it

is always a success.

We have also been very active with our **First Cast Program** here in the Valley. We have put on programs at schools in Menasha, Hortonville, and Chilton. We are also doing an eight-week program at the **Boys and Girls Brigade** of Neenah/Menasha that has been very popular. We have started a Fly Fishing / Fly Tying Hobby Club at the brigade, and it has been well received and a lot of fun for both the kids and our chapter members.

We had our annual **Fort McCoy** work detail on Saturday, May 18. We put brush bundles in three different locations and jetted in woody debris for cover for both fish and aquatic bugs.

Elections were held recently with the following officers installed:

Tom Deer - President,
Tony Tremel - Vice President,
Rich Erickson - Secretary, and
Mark Peerenboom - Treasurer.

—Tom Deer

Frank Hornberg Chapter

The Hornberg Chapter began this season on two of our ongoing projects. Two evenings were spent at our **Stedman Creek/Waupaca River** worksite. We cleared out several ar-

reas with major blowdowns from last June's windstorm, and we also did quite a bit of brushmatting in Stedman itself.

At our **Nelsonville** project area

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Chapter News



on the **Tomorrow River**, we picked up where we left off last fall. We augmented last year's brushmats by placing extensive brush fill in the remaining backwaters, behind our front row Christmas tree brushmating. We also placed two sections of overhead cover at the lower end of the current active project area. We will be back later to extend this overhead and to feather it into the stream bank. In addition, a considerable amount of large rock was salvaged from backwaters and placed in the stream channel.

The chapter was also involved with a regional project to help clear blowdowns out of **Davis Creek** near Wild Rose — not high tech work, but needed, as parts of the creek were badly clogged with down trees from last June.

Our annual **Introduction to Fly-fishing Workshop** went quite well. Thankfully the weather cooperated well this year. It was a bit warm in the afternoon, but it sure beat last year when people dressed for winter. Apparent student enthusiasm suggests that we must be doing

things right. I know for sure that we don't leave students sitting around long during the day.

I saved one special item for last, this being the participation of a group of **Urban Forestry** students from **Mid State Technical College** in Wisconsin Rapids. The chapter was contacted by the instructor, **John Anderson**, who wanted to give his students some real world experience. Students came out in two groups — for a work evening and also a work day. I'd have to say it looked like a win/win for all involved. The students got hands-on experience and the chapter got an abundance of much appreciated help.

I can't say enough about this enthusiastic and energetic group of students. We must have done something right, as John inquired about having his new fall class come out also. If this experience is any indicator of positive potential for all involved, I encourage all chapters to consider contacting your area technical colleges.

—Jim Friedrich

Green Bay Chapter

Having raised nearly, \$22,500 at our annual fundraising banquet, the Green Bay Chapter has been busy planning how to best use those funds for trout and our coldwater resources. The chapter donated a substantial amount to TU National for their **Shared Enterprise Fund** and the **Coldwater Conservation Fund**. We have also appropriated funds for various endeavors around Northeast Wisconsin that will benefit trout streams, including \$500 toward **Duke Andrews'** plans to use thermal imaging to map coldwater influges to the **Pine** and **Popple Rivers**.

The chapter also donated \$2,000 (the **Marinette Chapter** contributed \$500 of this money) toward a rainbow stocking in the **Lower Oconto River**.

Harry & Laura Nohr Chapter

The chapter's 25th annual banquet was a big success thanks to the work of **Gordon Grieshaber** and his crew of hard workers. Good food and great fellowship, with some excellent prizes made the evening special.

Two citizen water monitoring trainings were held. An additional 20 citizen monitors have been brought on board. Our friends on the Kickapoo and in Richland County (**PRISTINE**) continue to work with us to make a driftless region monitoring network a stronger entity. Plans are under way to add two more protocols to the testing regime as well as a family level biotic index based on the one from the state of Illinois.

The chapter has reactivated the project function of the club by holding two workdays. The first was a brushing project on **Blue River**. The second was a luncheon-building day on the **McPherson**. Both brought out

Lakeshore Chapter

The Chapter's annual banquet held on May 20 was a huge success, with attendance of over 280 and net profit of over \$9,000. From the proceeds, the chapter allocated \$3,000 to the **Onion River** Project, \$100 to

Friends of WI TU, \$100 to the **River Alliance**, \$600 to local organizations for conservation purposes, as well as other donations.

Chapter elections were held at the May meeting, with the following

results:

Roger Berg - President,
Jack Gehr - Vice President,
Secretary - Jeff Yax;

Doug Leppanen - Treasurer,
New board members include
Wayne Trupke and **Dave Zerger**.
—Doug Leppanen

Marinette County Chapter

Our chapters' monthly meetings will be suspended for the summer months and will resume in October. The Green Bay Chapter has scheduled work projects on area streams this summer. Our chapter members are invited to attend and participate. All the projects are on Saturdays. They start at 9:00 a.m. and go until 1:00 p.m. The project dates are June 8 and 22, July 13 and 27, and August 24.

The sites for the projects are not known at this time. However, for the first two projects, we will meet at the **Forest Service Wayside** on Hwy. 32 south of Mountain. Be-

cause projects are sometimes cancelled because of unforeseen circumstances, we ask that you register with **Pat Hill** at (920) 494-0598 if you plan on attending a project.

Four area high school students are being given full scholarships to attend the **UW-Stevens Point/WDNR Natural Resource Careers Camp** by our chapter. Each scholarship is \$255.

The students attending will be **Greg Frederiksen** and **Travis Hartman** of Marinette and **Haley Malke** and **Eric Walters** of Peshtigo.

—Jim Berezka

Northwoods Chapter

The Northwoods Chapter has completed our winter and spring schedule of speakers and events. In January, we had a dual event with **Bob Martini**, **WDNR Upper Wisconsin River Basin Coordinator**, who talked about the Wisconsin River basin and exhibited his collection of antique fishing gear. Then, **Duke Andrews** gave a marvelous presentation on how to make a bamboo rod and the differences in those rods. For those attending, my hands are still tingling with the memories of holding a \$2,000 Leonard bamboo flyrod. On March 16 we conducted a Fly Tying Session where we tied patterns for the super hatches of brown drakes & Hexagenia.

The Chapter held its **28th Annual Banquet** March 28 at the **Rhinelander Café & Pub**. The Northwoods Chapter presented **Lloyd (Duke) Andrews** with a Certificate of Appreciation for his leadership over the past three years as the Northeast Region Vice President. Duke has been a great mentor and has been the motivator for several projects accomplished by the chapter and the region. **Wayne Parmley** was presented with The Silver Trout Award for his dedication and devotion to the Northwoods Chapter for the past several years. Wayne is the editor and publisher of the Chapter's newsletter and organizes the Annual Youth Fly Fishing Conclave.

On May 16 **Christopher "Kit" Deubler**, author of *Trout Fishing Wisconsin Spring Ponds* gave a slide show and talk to the chapter. What a great presentation to find out about the marvels of spring ponds and find a few new places to use that new float tube.

Chapter officers and board members were elected prior to the meeting:

Brian Hegge - President,
Victoria Houston - Vice President,

Brian Leitinger - Treasurer, and
Wayne Parmley - Secretary.

In addition, **Wayne Stevens** was re-elected to the board and **Kevin Kelly** was elected to the board for the first time.

The Chapter will host the 9th Annual **Youth Fly Fishing Conclave** on July 13. This is our tremendously successful, free fly fishing event for boys and girls ages 10-16. The chapter has invested in 10 rod sets and

new fly tying kits for this event. Contact **Wayne Parmley** or our website at www.northwoodstu.org for up-to-date meeting schedules or changes.

—Brian Hegge

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NORTHWOODS AWARDEES

Several people were presented awards at a recent Northwoods event. President Brian Hegge (top, right) presents Wayne Parmley with the chapter's Silver Trout Award for his commitment to the chapter. Brian Leitinger (middle, left) presents WDNR Fisheries Technician David Brum with a check for \$9,150 for stream habitat work on the Pine and Popple River systems. Duke Andrews (below, left) receives the Certificate of Appreciation for his service the past three years as the Northeast Region Vice President.

Life, liberty, and... water?

In the struggle over water, human rights and environmental ethics flow together

By Kathleen Dean Moore

On the last morning of a wilderness river trip, we pulled the raft onto a cobble beach at the landing. It had been a glorious week of clear, sun-slicked water, soaring osprey, and today, two black bears, wading in flooded willows. I dragged a bucket of river water into the grass and dumped it over my head, sloshing sand out of my hair. Then I dug to the bottom of a dry-bag, pulled out a navy blue suit, changed into my philosophy-professor clothes, and hobbled in dress shoes up the beach to the bridge. As I waited for the shuttle driver who would take me to the airport, I listened to the voices of the river — the breeze in ponderosa pines, the rattle of water over bedrock, and the soft sound that water makes against a rubber raft.

Now, four hours, five hundred miles, and a gut-dropping flight away, I crowd with eight hundred other people into a convention center in Vancouver, British Columbia. We've come to take part in an international forum on water and human rights, "Water for People and Nature," sponsored by the Council of Canadians, a non-partisan citizen's interest group. The forum is sparked by the realization that we face a global water crisis as the world's supply of freshwater is depleted and degraded, and private corporations steadily gain control of what clean water remains. According to Jamie Dunn, water campaigner for the Council of Canadians, the forum's long-term goal is to "take back control of water" as a basic human right.

The voices all around me are hard and scared.



A black-haired man with turquoise and silver on his belt leans over the microphone and speaks slowly. "I come from the desert. Corporations are taking all our water and our people will die. We need to tell what water really means to us. Say something strong. From the heart. From your elders."

People stand in line behind him, waiting their turns. To reach the mike on its short stand, they bow their heads as they speak.

"We are people of the land," a young woman says. "We will not buy water, sell it, trade it, give it away, and we will not give it up for anything."

Even though they speak in a wild mix of languages and accents, the participants' voices all carry the same determined edge. A Sami leader. A college student from the United States. A Hopi elder. A mid-

dle-aged Canadian activist. A Filipina woman leading opposition to a dam. Translators scramble to express the ideas in English, French, Spanish.

The challenges to the world's supplies of fresh water are serious. Demand for clean water doubles every 20 years, while existing supplies of water are reduced by wasteful practices, widespread pollution, and destruction of ecosystems that replenish fresh water and hold it back from the sea. Already a billion people — one in five on Earth — cannot get enough clean water to drink.

"Demand for clean water doubles every 20 years, while existing supplies of water are reduced by wasteful practices, widespread pollution, and destruction of ecosystems that replenish fresh water and hold it back from the sea. Already a billion people — one in five on Earth — cannot get enough clean water to drink. In another two decades, a United Nations report says, two-thirds of the world's population will go thirsty."

In another two decades, a United Nations report says, two-thirds of the world's population will go thirsty. "The major wars of the twenty-first century," World Bank officials predict, "will be fought over water."

In this polyglot conference, it's easy to focus on distant crisis points — India, the Middle East, Africa — but the crisis will fully involve North America as well. The United States struggles with drought conditions and extreme water shortages in the West and South, even as it overpumps its aquifers, pollutes its groundwater, and destroys forests and wetlands that might replenish freshwater supplies.

And if any of us at the conference forget that the global water crisis affects North America too, we're reminded each time we look for a drink of water. We're in Vancouver, a garden city almost awash in snowmelt that courses from icy mountains. But heavy logging upstream has raised the sediment load in rivers that supply municipal water, rendering it unsafe to drink. In signs posted by all the drinking fountains, the Conference Center recommends against drinking the water and apologizes for the "inconvenience." We stand in long lines for filtered water in plastic bottles.

As those who live closest to the land, directly dependent on particular rivers and springs, indigenous people are often the first to feel the impact of the water crisis. Like the proverbial canary in the mine, their



pain and loss give advance warning of patterns of water abuse that will affect us all. Vernon Masayesva, a former Hopi chairman, speaks quietly, explaining that already Hopi springs in Arizona are drying up. He points to Peabody Energy, which each day pumps millions of gallons

of water from local aquifers 35,000 years old, mixes the water with pulverized coal, and pipes the slurry 273 miles to coal-fired electrical power plants. The electricity will pump river water to growing cities across the American Southwest. Masayesva shakes his head.

"Now our fields stand dry and desperate in the hot wind. Our elders warned us that should this happen, our lands will shake like the Hopi rattle, land will sink and dry up, rains will be barred by unseen forces.... Plants will not grow, animals will die, and not only Hopis, but all will disintegrate to nothing."

"Not only Hopis, but all...." The phrase echoes in my mind, and I think of the lower reach of my home river in Oregon, the Willamette, once a source of drinking water, now a Superfund Site. I remember how angry I am each summer, when farmers pull water to irrigate alfalfa fields, and glorious desert rivers dry into muddy, cow-mucked sloughs. I think of empty reservoirs stair-stepping up the middle Willamette Val-

"News outlets and corporate spokespeople encourage us to frame complex decisions as conflicts between so-called 'human and nonhuman' values: jobs versus forests, electric power versus salmon. The false dichotomies serve to paralyze community decision-making and turn attention away from cut-and-run timber corporations or transnational dam-builders, those who create the dilemmas in the first place. Thinking that human interests are separate from the Earth's, we forget that devastating a forest devastates a community as well...."

ley, ugly basins of mud dotted with stumps. I realize that what I had taken as local problems are part of a pattern of water abuse that has built to a global crisis.

When springs fail, and rains fail, and toxins poison what water is left, people of the land — often indigenous people and the poor — are immediately and deeply affected, forced to pay impossible prices for

water trucked in from distant places, or drink contaminated water, or leave the land to take their chances in the cities. Already some people along the U.S.-Mexican border find it cheaper to raise their children on Coca-Cola than pay the cost of clean water. The immediate choices of the privileged classes are relatively easier. For a while, at least, we may be able to afford the higher costs of bottled water and green lawns. But absolute shortage of a necessary condition for life is a deeply destabilizing injustice, and poisons do not know the difference between rich and poor. Every one of us depends on the hydrologic cycle that pulls water from storms and delivers it, clean and life-giving, into the aquifers and streams.

In the indigenous peoples' caucus, representatives at the high table lean over the most recent draft of their Declaration on Water, murmuring together, tinkering with the wording as each person speaks. How do you explain that water is sacred? How can you express the connection between water and life? How do you list your grievances, or explain your grief? How do you declare a right to clean water?



According to my schedule of events, a Columbian activist named Kimy Pernia Domicia is scheduled to deliver a keynote address. But instead there is an empty stage and a long silence. Then people start to chant, "A people, united, can never be divided," and now everyone is standing and cheering and slapping their programs against their legs.

The story comes out piecemeal. Kimy is — was? — a leader of non-violent protests against the URRAI dam project in northern Colombia.

The dam is a disaster for the Embera Katio people who lived on the banks of the Rio Verde. It flooded their homeland, dispersed their communities, killed their fish, spread mosquito-borne diseases, and brought widespread malnutrition. Two days before Kimy was to leave for the water conference in Canada, armed men overpowered him, handcuffed him, and — holding a gun to his forehead — forced

Continued next page

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him onto a motorcycle and drove away. His whereabouts remain unknown.

The desperate situation of Kimy and his people brings home the fact that there can be no meaningful separation between environmental health and human well-being. In the United States, we often make the mistake of thinking that human rights and environmental rights are separate and opposed. News outlets and corporate spokespeople encourage us to frame complex decisions as conflicts between so-called "human and nonhuman" values: jobs versus forests, electric power versus salmon. The false dichotomies serve to paralyze community decision-making and turn attention away from cut-and-run timber corporations or transnational dam-builders, those who create the dilemmas in the first place. Thinking that human interests are separate from the Earth's, we forget that devastating a forest devastates a community as well, and that the toxins that cause tumors in fish will just as readily eat into human flesh.

I once visited a hydrology class, where students were conducting scientific studies of the health of rivers. I asked the students to tell me the names of their home rivers. I wanted them to say the words, to hear the sounds, to celebrate the gathering of waters. Down one row and up the next in a big lecture hall, students said the names of the rivers they loved. Umatilla. Malheur. Umpqua. Siletz. Owyhee. Willow Creek. Columbia. Klamath.

And then suddenly, students looked up, startled, as if a cloud had passed across the sun. The saying of the names had become a drum roll for what was lost — the ancient river cultures, the free-flowing rivers, the clear water, the salmon. The students listened like children at the feet of the uniformed old man who stands by the war memorial in the green park, runs his finger down the granite engraved words, and reads aloud the names of people who have died in service to their country.

People like Kimy Pernia confirm what our own experiences would tell us if we only listened. There is no way to separate the human and non-human costs of water degradation. Harm done to the natural environment is primarily damage to wild places and winged things, to bird-song and river basins. But it is also, and by that very fact, direct damage to humans, violence against the necessary conditions of thriving, and thus a violation of human rights. So a healthy environment is a basic human rights issue. And conversely, because violations of human rights often force people into desperately unsustainable environmental practices, including unsustainable population growth, human rights have become an environmental issue.

In story after story — from Bolivia, British Columbia, Poland, China, but also from the United States — the brute fact of the hydrological cycle is revealed as a global political truth: Dirty water in the back of a truck, allocated once a week to South African women who stand in line four hours for their families' shares; chlorinated water in the Prime Minister's bath; drinking water purchased by a family in India for a quarter of their monthly income;

fog shining on a raven's wing; water sloshing behind a Snake River hydroelectric dam; black puddles in a Superfund site; the river in a rainforest; the blood in a bison's heart; the moisture in a child's mind — it's all one river.



With the aid of two carved wooden canes, a woman walks to the microphone. An electronic hiss drowns her urgent, whispered words. People shift uneasily and an audience member shouts: "Speak clearly!" The woman pauses, squares her shoulders, narrows her eyes, and begins to keen. Part fury, part grief, part red-tailed hawk — it's a sound I have never heard before. The cry needs no microphone. It fills the hall. Translators fall silent.

How can this cry continue? How can it ever end? Finally, the woman's husband gently seats her in a wheelchair and speaks. "We used to have free flowing water. When Outside came, we shared with them. Now they want to divert our water, our water, [and sell it] to fill their swimming pools."

He's calling attention to one of the biggest untold news stories of the decade—the rapid transformation of water from a shared social good, held in common, to a privately owned commodity, the analogue of a pork belly or an open-pit mine. And he has put his finger on the central moral issue: Is everything for sale? May everything be extracted from the Earth and sold off in some cosmic fire-sale? Or are some things so essential, so elemental, that they ought never to be auctioned off, but held forever in a public trust?

For centuries, the essential resources of the Earth — air, water, sunlight — have been held in common. Not bought, not sold, they were not the sort of thing one buys and sells. But now, vast amounts of water are being removed from common ownership and held by a very small number of multinational corporations that are rapidly moving to monopolize water supplies and delivery systems around the world. As a result, water has become an extractive industry — pumped out and sold off, like oil.

Gerard Mestrallet, CEO of one of the world's largest water-holding transnational corporations, Suez Ly-

Worse, scarcity drives up cost, which increases profit, so just at a time when we should be learning to conserve and replenish water supplies, market forces encourage corporations to waste water. Nor does the water market penalize pollution or environmental degradation. People will always be thirsty, and the less clean water there is, the more money people will pay for it.

onnaise des Eaux, makes no bones about it. "Water is an efficient product," *Blue Gold* quotes him as saying. "It is a product which normally would be free, and our job is to sell it." The market potential would make a CEO swoon. Who is not a potential customer for water? The World Bank estimates the value of the global water market at \$800 billion.

How are corporations tapping into this great wealth of water? In part, they do it with bulk water pur-

chases and water diversion schemes, taking water from one place and selling it in another, using dams, diversion canals, pipelines, supertankers, and the one-liter plastic bottles sold in every K-mart and kiosk. For example, according to their report to stockholders, a Canadian company, Global H2O has arranged to make bulk purchases of glacier water from Sitka, Alaska, and ship it to Asia, where low-wage workers will bottle it and slap on a label that says "Blue Alaska." In the tiny town of Newport, Wisconsin, citizens' groups are suing to keep international giant Perrier from pumping water from their springs.

At site after site across the U.S. — on a ranch north of Reno, in the Fremont Valley north of Mojave, in Colorado's San Luis Valley, in the Mojave Desert, and elsewhere — citizens' groups and corporations grapple for control of what California's Governor Gray Davis once described as a commodity "more precious than gold."

Another way corporations profit from water is by buying up municipal or cooperative water treatment facilities, desalination plants, storage tanks, and delivery systems, and then selling the water back to the people at inflated prices. Many cash-strapped governments, particularly in what corporations call 'un-

He's calling attention to one of the biggest untold news stories of the decade—the rapid transformation of water from a shared social good, held in common, to a privately owned commodity, the analogue of a pork belly or an open-pit mine. And he has put his finger on the central moral issue: Is everything for sale? May everything be extracted from the Earth and sold off in some cosmic fire-sale? Or are some things so essential, so elemental, that they ought never to be auctioned off, but held forever in a public trust?

derdeveloped countries,' are eagerly turning control of municipal water systems over to private interests, often transnational corporations. In the U.S., most water supply systems are publicly owned, but new laws are making it easier for corporations to buy control of treatment and delivery systems.

Working all around the world, using elaborately interwoven networks of governments, regulatory agencies, and international banking interests, corporations acquire rights to water and protect their investments with international trade agreements that often supersede national environmental and worker-protection laws. As a result, "the future of one of the earth's most vital resources is being determined by those who profit from its overuse and abuse," according to Maude Barlow, National Chair of the Council of Canadians.

The problem is that private enterprise has one primary goal — the maximization of profit. On the other hand, water, being essential to the survival of living things and all the ecological and hydrological systems they depend on, has multiple uses. Selling to the highest bidder moves water away from the thirstiest people, the penniless landscapes, the ancient aquifers, the fragile ecosystems, the poorest countries, fish without pockets, and moves it uphill to the money — golf courses, sprawling suburbs, cotton planta-

tions, and semi-conductor plants. Congressman Dennis Kucinich (D-Ohio), who helped fight off a bid to turn Cleveland's water system over to private interests, is clearly a hero at the conference. The crowd applauds raucously when he rises to speak. "It should be clear that when it comes to providing the essentials of life, such as an affordable, accessible supply of drinking water," he says, "the interests of the public sector and the private sector are mutually exclusive."

Worse, scarcity drives up cost, which increases profit, so just at a time when we should be learning to conserve and replenish water supplies, market forces encourage corporations to waste water. Nor does the water market penalize pollution or environmental degradation. People will always be thirsty, and the less clean water there is, the more money people will pay for it. One last thing: if the environmental regulations of sovereign nations prohibit water pollution or extraction and thereby cut into transnational water corporations' profit margins, there are powerful provisions in international trade agreements that allow corporations to sue, and win.

The man at the microphone reaches down for his wife's hand, strengthens his grip on a feathered talking stick, and speaks with urgency and anger. "Water, like the land, is a gift from the Creator to hold for all of us, to protect for future generations. I ask the Creator to open your eyes and minds to the fact that we are humans and charged with protecting the land."

Judging from the roar of approval, the people in the audience need no convincing. He has managed to give voice to their deepest beliefs about the human obligation to be good stewards of the water. Natural systems of water replenishment, purification, and storage — aquifers, lakes, marshes, rivers, glaciers — should be carefully protected in place as a global heritage and public trust. And water should be allocated by communities — not just equitably and sustainably among rich and poor — but among all living things, and for all generations to come.



In the U.S. caucus, everyone wants to talk at once. They understand the threats to water, and they will never take water for granted again. How can they respond to the sorrow, fear, and outrage that fill the auditorium? What can they do? and restore free-flowing, healthy rivers and in every way possible, support the water cycles that support all life.

We need to restore and protect the natural systems that catch water, store it, and purify it — the marshes, aquifers, and lakes.

We need to stop water pollution. We need to fight against every international trade agreement, municipal ordinance, or corporate strategy that would take water or the control of water out of public hands.

We need to link citizen organizations in the U.S. with people around the world, in order to take political action to persuade governments, in the words of the U.S. Water Declaration, "to declare that the waters in their territories are a public good

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Nelson's legacy: fulfill it by sustaining WI waters

By Stephen M. Born

Earth Week 2002 has prompted me to reflect once again on the vision of such Wisconsin-bred conservation champions as Aldo Leopold and Gaylord Nelson, Earth Day's founder. As someone who has been working on many different aspects of water planning and management over the past three decades, I have been thinking in particular about how these conservationists' vision impacts upon one of our state's great resources: water.

Rarely do we address water resource management and protection in a way that is sensitive to the interconnectivity of all parts of the ecosystems and the interdependence of their varied uses and values. Instead, we tackle water and related resource problems a morsel at a time, whether it's groundwater pollution, wetlands, Lake Michigan sewage discharges, lake access, polluted runoff, or domestic waste disposal (to name a few).

WATER: human rights and ethics

Continued from p. 11

and enact strong regulatory structures to protect them."

The tactics of the caucus are pure American pragmatism: a mailing list. A list-serve. Regional meetings leading to a national convention. A media committee. Sign-up sheets. Websites. People exchange addresses and jot notes on the borders of their programs.

"Next to a banjo," one of the

Americans says,

"a story is the

most powerful

tool you can

get." This strikes

me as the most

important tactical

insight of the

conference. My

university colleague

teaches her students

that "cosmology is

ethics," meaning

that the story you

tell about the fundamen-

tal nature of reality

will determine what

you believe about

morally right ways of

acting in the world.

If so, then the ultimate

fate of the world's water

will depend on who

tells the most compelling

story about the twenty-first

century.

The old story,

the story that bombards us in

every way advertisers can

devise, is the story that

justifies the commodification

of water. It says that every-

thing is for sale; everything

has its price. Nothing is

sacred. There is no to-

morrow. Whatever you

don't have to pay for has

no real cost — not

cultural dislocations, or

downstream pollution,

long-term health effects,

grief, extinctions, or

shortages. The govern-

ment-assisted accumulation

of corporate wealth will

result in the greatest good

for the greatest number,

because a rising tide

raises all ships, or private

enterprise is the best

regulator of distribution,

or wealth trickles down,

or the fittest survive, or

whatever. It doesn't

matter, because in this

story, wealth is its

own justification.

The new story is a very,

very old story, deeply

grounded in spiritual

and religious traditions,

encoded in the cycles of

birth and renewal in the

Earth itself. It says that

"Global Water Commons" resolution

The Council of Canadians is urging nations to sign a treaty that will declare a Global Water Commons. Here is what it says:

"The global freshwater supply is a shared legacy, a public trust, and a fundamental human right, and therefore a collective responsibility.... Therefore, the nations of the world declare the Earth's fresh water supply to be a global commons, to be protected and nurtured by all peoples, communities, and governments and... further declare that fresh water will not be allowed to be privatized, commodified, traded, or exported for commercial purpose, and must immediately be exempted from all existing and future international and bilateral trade and investment agreements."

Water rights are everyone's fight.

Ne pas avoir besoin de dire j'ai

soif: C'est la vraie démocratie.

EL AGUA para el pueblo.

When the shouting is over, there is a new and thoughtful quiet.

In the silence, a grey-haired woman walks to the podium. She is an elder of the Musqueam people who have long lived among the salt-water sloughs and eelgrass estuaries that have become Vancouver, B.C. She begins to pray. Speaking in her native tongue, her voice pours softly into the auditorium. I can't translate her words. I don't know what the sentences mean. But gradually, as I listen, I believe I begin to recognize the ancient language she speaks. Her sentences, the small clicking in her words, the rising and falling rhythms of her voice, sound like the surge of seawater on a pebble beach, the eternal tick of tide on stone.

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well-being of its parts. That some parts of that system are too essential, too important, too elemental — some might say, too sacred — to be traded away. Rather, the resources of the Earth — air, water, sunlight, oil, genetic information, seeds, ancient wisdom — are a sacred trust, to be held in common and stewarded for future generations of humans and all living things. Communities are the stewards of this trust, and

governments are

one means by

which communi-

cities can carry

out their deci-

sions. Good deci-

sions are those

that are based

on reciprocity

and respect for

all living things;

they establish

practices that

can be sus-

tained for many

generations.

The bottom

line? Personal

wealth and hu-

man well-being

are not meas-

ured in dollars,

but in a bio-cul-

tural heritage of

beauty, health,

wisdom, and

gratitude for the

gift of life.

Singing and

dancing, carry-

ing placards,

students trou-

pe onto the stage

to lead the cheers

that will end the

conference.

Rarely are we proactive, trying to anticipate problems with monitoring, research, and planning; we tend to be reactive, rarely getting on the public agenda until the problem's dimensions are the stuff of news stories. Hamstrung by artificial jurisdictional boundaries that we created for governance, we are frustrated in addressing these problems at the geographic scale at which they occur: watersheds and ecoregions. As a result, most of our efforts have been of limited effectiveness.

Valliant attempts at sustainability

There have been some valiant attempts to take a comprehensive, long-range approach, with the sustainability of environment and human communities in mind. Wisconsin's Coastal Management Program for the Great Lakes initially fit that mold. The Stewardship public land acquisition program captures the concept.

Recent activities to form watershed partnerships and manage river basins in a more integrated way represent moves toward better long-range management and protection. Lake-wide management plans for the Great Lakes — which contain 20 percent of the world's surface fresh water supply — are forward-looking. But implementation of these broad-scope and longer-range programs is difficult.

As we look ahead, there will be a larger population, greater competition for resource uses, more pressured and threatened resources, and more conflicts associated with water allocation and management. These conflicts will likely bring into sharper focus the problems associated with meeting society's and human consumption needs for water with the need to manage these systems with consideration of ecological values and the needs of future generations.

Every day we hear about these conflicts, which are at the core of our policy- and decision-making, from all around the nation (examples: the Columbia River Basin, the overexploited Western aquifers, the Gulf of Mexico and the Everglades). Here at home, think of Lake Michigan, the Mississippi, Wisconsin wetlands, eastern and southeastern Wisconsin aquifers, and the Fox River system.

In past decades, Wisconsin has attempted to address water problems more comprehensively and with an eye to the future. Gov. Warren Knowles convened a statewide water conference for that purpose in the mid-1960s. Gov. Tony Earl was a leader in the formation of the Council of Great Lakes Governors, a hopeful institutional innovation of the 1980s.

The Wisconsin DNR has made at least one major attempt to develop a comprehensive water plan for Wisconsin — but in the end, the task was not completed. Doing environmental management right is tough work, and we're still learning how to go about it.

Unfortunately, too much recent political activity seems to be based on old ways — narrow or short-sighted proposals that do little to protect, and indeed threaten, this most vital of our natural treasures. The controversy associated with the proposed Perrier plant was a high-profile political event, with no shortage of public figures posing for pictures.

In spite of having at hand the requisite scientific and policy studies to take far-sighted action, most proposed legislation has been largely cosmetic and ineffectual — and in some cases has pandered to constituent interest groups.

We have a pretty good idea of how to effectively modernize our high-capacity well laws, but we can't seem to act. We are afflicted with political gridlock, in spite of public demands for action. Last October's Groundwater "Summit" outlined a forward-looking agenda, but where is the political leadership essential to taking action? And in the ongoing state budgetary processes, concern for making sure we have the professional capacity to soundly manage our vital water resources was cast aside by some political actors whose vision seems limited to their terms of office.

Waters of Wisconsin initiative underway

Yet I believe the timing has never been better to tackle the water problems we face in new and creative ways. For the past two years, Waters of Wisconsin, a statewide initiative on water use led by the nonprofit Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters, has been bringing together representatives from water science, industry, agriculture, conservation, education, government and public agencies, and Native American tribes — along with concerned citizens — to shape a sustainable water future for the state. Goals of the initiative are to generate and pool our knowledge about the status, sustainability, and future scenarios of our waters into a comprehensive set of guidelines, to increase public awareness about the problems and promises our waters hold, and to encourage our state's leaders to follow through with a comprehensive plan for sustainable water management.

Throughout its history, Wisconsin has been a beacon to the world, seeking to define and live according to a conservation ethic that crosses cultural, generational, and jurisdictional boundaries. We are attempting to carry on that ethic with Waters of Wisconsin. Please join us. If we act now to protect our waters, I suspect that when Wisconsinites celebrate Earth Day 2075, they will look back and thank us all.

(TU's Steve Born is Co-Chair of the Waters of Wisconsin initiative of the WI Academy of Sciences, Arts and Letters. This piece originally appeared in the Milwaukee Journal-Sentinel on April 21, 2002. -Ed.)

Waters of WI forum Oct 21-22

Waters of Wisconsin is holding a statewide forum October 21-22 at Monona Terrace in Madison. This event will mark the release of a formal report, with guidelines and policy recommendations for water use and management.

Find out more about Waters of Wisconsin at the Wisconsin Academy website, www.wisconsinacademy.org, or call (608) 263-1692.

REPORTS: chapter news

Continued from p. 9

Shaw-Paca Chapter

Our 2002-03 officers are: **Dave Ehrenberg** - President, **Steve Schultz** - Vice-President, **Lee Kersten** - Secretary, and **Joe Murphy** - Treasurer. We voted to send \$200 to help with the **Marion Kid's Fishing Day** which was held at Wallace park in Marion on June 1. We also sponsored two students to the **Central Wisconsin Environmental Camp** at Sunset lake. These students are to be from our chapter working area and attend a camp for junior-high or high school students. Some 85 little fisherpersons and their parents attended the **Marion**

Kid's Fishing Day. The kids fished for bass, bluegills, and sunfish in the beautiful **Marion Pond**. It is hoped that some of these anglers will become our future guardians of our water resources, including our trout waters. As of next fall, we will be sending out our chapter newsletter on a quarterly basis. The plan is to publish for the months of September, December, March, and May. We are also exploring other ideas for fundraising both at our banquet and other occasions. —*Lee Kersten*

Wild Rivers Chapter

On April 27 a number of Wild Rivers chapter members assisted with the planting of approximately 25,000 white pine, white cedar, white spruce, and tamarack in the **Wilson Creek** valley adjacent to the hail damage that occurred in the **Brule River State Forest**. The trees were planted to protect the springs and tributaries of the upper bog area of the Brule River.

In mid-May chapter members **Dan Cervin, Dick Berge, Bob Stanley, Gary Bernhardt, Chuck Campbell, and Bill Heart** helped WDNR fisheries personal **Scott Toshner, Cris Sand, and Cord Manz** with a population assessment on two reaches of the **Eighteen Mile Creek**. This was part of our **Embrace-A-Stream** grant from **TU National**. Unofficially, on one of the half mile reaches, we shocked about 300 fish each of two days. This was mostly browns, with the largest 13.5 inches. On the more upstream reach, there was only about 100 fish shocked each of the two days with one fish measuring 14.7". Again, they were mostly brown trout with a few more brookies. We will be doing another shocking this fall to continue checking out this system.

Another project on the **White River** was held on May 25. Namely our first annual **Whack-a-Northern Day**. Our chapter is concerned that a large population of northern pike is impacting the wild brown trout fishery in the **Bibon Swamp** area, so we held the fishing day to try to eliminate some of the pike in the White River. We had six anglers fishing most of the day with six fish being caught weighing in at 38 pounds. The largest pike was a 38"

12lb. monster caught by Iowa TU member **Charlie Gritzner**. His pike had a seven and an 11-inch brown in its stomach. At the end of the day, chefs **John Casperson** and **Chuck Campbell** did a great job producing a great pike fish fry.

In May, **Chuck Campbell** attended a **US Fish & Wildlife Service** course on the impacts that highway crossings have on fish passage. The course covered stream crossing design and construction, stream restoration, and a field tour of area crossings. The crossing of CTH C with the Sioux River north of Washburn was recently rebuilt. This crossing received high marks because the road is on a high fill but maintains a high level of erosion protection.

The annual **Kids Fishing Day** at the **Northern Great Lakes Visitor Center** was held on June 1 with chapter members **Dick Berge, Chuck Campbell, Gary Bernhardt, Bob Farraro, Jay Thurston, and Phil Wallace** helping. There were over 150 first-to-sixth grade kids that learned what fishing was all about including knots, lure making, catch and release techniques, and casting. After the indoor sessions, the kids were assisted by the chapter members in some actual fishing in the ponds for brook trout.

Don't forget about the Wild Rivers raffle of a great fly fishing package, including a **SAGE 590-4 S LT** fly rod and many other prizes. Tickets for the Aug. 12 drawing are \$5.00. Contact **Bill Heart** (address on page 2) for requests as soon as possible. —*Bill Heart*

WI stream access laws summarized in wallet card

By Todd Hanson

Having trouble remembering what the current Wisconsin laws are regarding stream access? We were, too, so the WI State Council of Trout Unlimited has created the "wallet card" you see below.

The card is two-sided. The side below gives a concise summary of your current rights and responsibilities regarding stream access, while the facing side has relevant excerpts from the state's statutes.

The State Council hopes this card will come in handy to settle any disputes you may

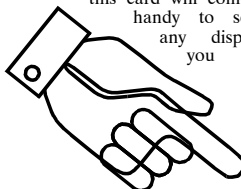
have with landowners who feel you are trespassing.

Confusing recent change

Anglers and other stream users will remember that Wisconsin law was changed two years ago to allow people to walk the exposed banks of rivers up to the "normal high-water mark."

That expansion of rights has now been reversed, and anglers must once again follow the old "keep your feet wet" rule when fishing.


However, the new law still allows anglers to legally walk on private property whenever they encounter an "obstruction." The WDNR has interpreted an obstruction to include "deep water." This obstruction provision is not yet widely known, so this wallet card will help fishers and land owners understand the current law.



CLIP AND SAVE

WI Council of Trout Unlimited

2002 Stream Access Wallet Card



Keep this handy stream access "wallet card" with you when you fish. It describes your rights and responsibilities when accessing public waters that flow through private property.

Can I fish streams that flow through private lands?
Yes, all trout streams are considered "navigable" and, therefore, are public property. Streams are public even though the land on both sides of them may be private. Without permission, you may not cross private lands to enter or leave a stream. Enter the water at bridge crossings, public lands, or private lands under public easement.

Do I have to stay in the water?
Yes, but there is one exception. Wisconsin law was amended in 2001 to say you may exit the water "to bypass an obstruction." (See statute text on other side.) Re-enter the water after the obstruction has been passed.

What counts as an obstruction?
According to the WDNR, "Obstructions could consist of trees or rocks, shallow water for boaters, or deep water for wading trout fishers. The bypass can involve areas up to the ordinary high water mark and should be by the shortest route possible."

Can I walk on the exposed shoreline up to the "ordinary high water mark"?
No, that short-lived provision in the statutes was changed in 2001. Anglers must now follow the previous "keep your feet wet" rule. But you may still leave the stream to bypass obstructions.

What if I come upon a fence across a stream?
Land owners may not obstruct navigable waters in a way that "impairs the free navigation thereof." If you can pass under or over a single strand of barbed wire, the stream remains navigable. However, if several strands of wire or some other intentional obstruction prevents passage, the land owner is in violation of the law. Do not cut the wire. Instead, contact the WDNR to investigate the illegal obstruction.

How does the "no interference" with hunting, fishing or trapping statute apply to my fishing?
Animal right activists have generally preferred to harrass hunters and trappers instead of anglers. Nevertheless, fishing is included in a 1989 WI statute that makes it illegal for someone to "interfere or attempt to interfere with lawful hunting, fishing or trapping with the intent to prevent the taking of a wild animal..."
This statute protects not only you from physical interference, but it protects the animals as well — someone cannot interfere with your fishing by "harrassing a wild animal." For fishers, this may be interpreted to mean that someone cannot interfere with your fishing by throwing rocks into water you are about to fish. Land owners blocking your legal access or preventing you from navigating around obstructions may also be violating this statute.

See WI statute text on other side

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John Cremerer photos

TALKIN' TROUT AT CENTRAL'S FLY FISHING SCHOOL

Dan Harmon III (in water on left) and Mark Brosseau show students a selection of aquatic insects that trout find tasty at the Central Wisconsin Chapter's 26th Annual Fly Fishing School.

Whirling disease article online

The Whirling Disease Foundation's Science Coordinator Jerri Bartholomew has published an arti-

via the Wisconsin Council's website at www.lambcom.net/witu.



cle entitled "Prevention Methods for Anglers."

The article can be found on the Internet at <http://www.whirling-disease.org/prevention.pdf>.

The article can also be accessed

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Relevant Wisconsin Statutes

(Key portions underlined)

§30.134 Use of exposed shore areas along streams.

(1) DEFINITIONS. In this section:

(a) "Artificial ditch" means a ditch, channel, canal or other stream of water that has no prior history as a stream.

(b) "Exposed shore area" means the area of the bed of a navigable body of water that is between the ordinary high-water mark and the water's edge.

(c) "Highway" has the meaning given in s. 340.01 (22).

(d) "Riparian" means the owner, lessee or occupant of land that abuts a navigable body of water.

(2) AUTHORIZATION. Members of the public may use any exposed shore area of a stream without the permission of the riparian only if it is necessary to exit the body of water to bypass an obstruction.

(3) RESTRICTIONS; MEMBERS OF PUBLIC. (a) In using an exposed shore area of a stream, as authorized under sub. (2), a member of the public may not enter the exposed shore area except from the water, from a point of public access on the stream, or with the permission of the riparian.

(c) Use of an exposed shore area of a stream by members of the public does not grant an easement or other right to the exposed shore area that is greater than the right granted to the public under this section.

(4) RESTRICTIONS; RIPARIANS; OTHERS.

(a) No riparian may prohibit a member of the public from using, as authorized under this section, an exposed shore area of a stream.

(b) No riparian may charge a fee for the use, as authorized under this section, of an exposed shore area of a stream.

(c) No person may obstruct a highway with the intention to impede or prohibit access by the public to an exposed shore area of a stream.

(5) EXCEPTIONS. The right granted to the public under this section to use an exposed shore area of a stream does not apply to any of the following:

(a) An exposed shore area of an impoundment on a stream.

(b) Any artificial ditch.

(c) Any location on a stream where there is no surface water flowing in the stream.

§30.15 Penalty for unlawful obstruction of navigable waters.

(1) OBSTRUCTIONS PENALIZED. Any person who does any of the following shall forfeit not less than \$10 nor more than \$500 for each offense:

(a) Unlawfully obstructs any navigable waters and thereby impairs the free navigation thereof.

(b) Unlawfully places in navigable waters or in any tributary thereof any substance that may float into and obstruct any such waters or impede their free navigation.

(c) Constructs or maintains in navigable waters, or aids in the construction or maintenance therein, of any boom not authorized by law.

(d) Constructs or places any structure or deposits any material in navigable waters in violation of s. 30.12 or 30.13.

(3) EACH DAY A SEPARATE VIOLATION. Each day during which an obstruction, deposit or structure exists in violation of sub. (1) is a separate offense.

§29.083 Interference with hunting, fishing or trapping.

(1) DEFINITION. In this section, "activity associated with lawful hunting, fishing or trapping" means travel, camping or other acts that are preparatory to lawful hunting, fishing or trapping and that are done by a hunter, fisher or trapper or by a member of a hunting, fishing or trapping party.

(2) PROHIBITIONS (a) No person may interfere or attempt to interfere with lawful hunting, fishing or trapping with the intent to prevent the taking of a wild animal by doing any of the following:

1. Harassing a wild animal or engaging in an activity that tends to harass wild animals.
2. Impeding or obstructing a person who is engaged in lawful hunting, fishing or trapping.
3. Impeding or obstructing a person who is engaged in an activity associated with lawful hunting, fishing or trapping.
4. Disturbing the personal property of a person engaged in lawful hunting, fishing or trapping. [Remaining portions of the statute deleted. -Ed.]

WI Council of Trout Unlimited
Stream Access Wallet Card

(See other side for a summary of your stream access rights)



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Try gunny sack nymph for small stones

By Larry Meicher

This has been a favorite of mine wherever there are small stoneflies. The burlap bag strand gives the fly both a segmented and rough look at the same time.

Begin by weighting the middle third of the hook with .025 lead. Then attach the tail.

Next attach a strand of burlap fiber about 12" above the bend. Do not just wrap the hook with the strand. First, rough it up as follows.



Hold the burlap and your tying thread together and twist as if you were making a dubbing loop.

Then use the dull, back side of your scissors to rough up the burlap

strand "rope."

Now wrap the twisted, roughed burlap forward to form a segmented abdomen. Untwist the burlap from the thread and tie off. But don't trim — you'll be using this tag to build up bulk for the wing case.

Next begin the wing case by re-wrapping the burlap and thread and wrapping the thorax with a double layer. Finish by pulling the turkey over the top to form a wing case and tie off.

Tie in some soft hackle butt first, wrap 2-3 turns, and whip finish the head. Trim the top and bottom of the hackle to resemble left and right legs.

Color top of the abdomen with a dark brown felt tip pen. Finish by

coating the head and wing case with flex cement.

MATERIALS LIST Gunny Sack Nymph

Hook: Mustad 9672 or equivalent.

Tail: Pheasant tail fibers.

Body: Golden strand of burlap fibers. Stripe the top with a brown, felt-tip marker.

Wing case: Section of wild turkey tail.

Hackle: Brown mottled pheasant or turkey back (soft).

Have a favorite fly pattern or trout fishing tip you'd like to share with others?

If so, contact *Wisconsin Trout* for information on how to submit your material.



Wrap hook with lead wire.



After "roughing" the burlap strand, form the abdomen. Leave the tag.



Tie in the wing case.



Use burlap tag to build up wing case bulk. Tie in legs. Trim top, bottom.

"Terrific Twenty" flies, some helpful hatch charts, quotations from notable anglers from Geoffrey Chaucer to Winston Churchill, and an entertaining and helpful book.

Wisconsin authors' new titles hit the bookshelves

By John Welter



No Hatch to Match, Rich Osthoff, Stackpole Books, \$16.95 softcover, 138 pages.

Now that you're on the stream, two books of interest to Wisconsin trout anglers recently popped into area bookstores. More accurately put, the "new" book is the second title from Mauston's guide-fly tier-writer Rich Osthoff, and the Humphrey-Shogren book is the revised second edition of their valuable guide to Wisconsin and Minnesota streams, first published in 1995.

Osthoff offers a readable handbook for the times when flies aren't popping out all over, which is most of the time. His conversational writing style makes for zippy, interesting reading, but I found his tactics and larger strategies most worthwhile. If you can't pick up some thought-provoking ideas to bring to your fishing next season, either you weren't paying attention or you should be writing your own books.

Osthoff strikes an engaging balance between offering instruction and entertaining anecdotes, offers tips on working water in places or at times everybody else doesn't, and provides a variety of what he calls "parlor tricks" from which you can pick up a helpful idea.

For example, one summer a friend and I repeatedly fished past a dead beaver rotting along the edge of one of our favorite streams, half-in and half-out. It lay right where we usually put in and fished upstream, and in the summer sun it seemed to spend a lot of time at the clothespin-on-your-nose stage. Every time we came to that water, we held our breath and worked our way up past the carcass as fast as possible. Osthoff's suggestion? Try fishing a cream caddis pupa downstream, imitating a drifting maggot. We never thought of that. We should have retained the clothespin.

Osthoff likes solitary exploring for trout, as described in his earlier

book, *Fly-Fishing the Rocky Mountain Backcountry*. He spends a third of his Wisconsin fishing time just exploring for new waters, including Class II and unclassified waters below the better-known and more heavily-fished areas, and headwaters. He finds some water he won't bother with again, but he finds some dandy spots as well. It's a worthwhile suggestion: trout waters are dynamic, like partridge covers, and some will be declining while others are improving. Keep on searching, and you will find more good — or great — waters.

Osthoff's patterns and suggestions for searching flies are helpful; many of the fly patterns are modified just a smidge from a well-known pattern. I've experimented with them during my winter's tying, and am eager to try some of them on the water.

Trout Streams of Wisconsin and Minnesota, Second Edition, Jim Humphrey and Bill Shogren, Back Country Press, \$19.95 softcover, 302 pages.



Jim Humphrey and Bill Shogren have it made. They're on the second edition of their "where-to-go" guidebook, and it appears they were forced to visit almost every trout stream in the

state for "research" a second time around. Our deepest sympathies go out to them.

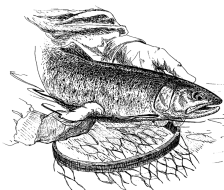
Between them they have close to a century of trout-fishing experience and a history of writing about it. They understand the work and commitment of conservationists like TU members and the value of restoring trout habitat and watersheds, and explain it well.

Their book offers detailed suggestions about places to start exploring dozens of the state's streams, and then leaves you to do the fun stuff — exploring and solving the riddles of each water and moving in to other places nearby.

If you treat it as a collection of starting points for exploring rather than a complete list, you're putting it to its best use. Of course, that's the part of the sport that keeps us engaged beyond the beginner phase anyway.

Along the way, you'll find their

Consider Proper Release



1. Don't play fish to exhaustion. Instead, use a landing net to bring fish under control before they're played out.
2. Handle fish in the net. Grasp them across the back and head for firm but gentle control. Use the net fabric as your "glove."
3. Turn fish belly up while removing hooks. This disorients fish momentarily for easier, quicker handling.
4. Don't remove swallowed hooks. Just cut the line...doing so saves two-thirds of deeply hooked trout.
5. Don't keep fish out of the water more than 10-15 seconds. Fragile gills are damaged after that...especially in cold weather.

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How to request Friends funding

Thanks to Wisconsin Trout Unlimited's many generous "Friends," the State Council has money available for our 21 areas chapters' projects.

Friends of Wisconsin TU funding grants are reviewed and approved by a committee composed of the State Council's regional vice chairs.

Requests should be mailed to State Chair Jon Christiansen describing the project and including a budget for the work to be done.

Complete submission details may be obtained from Friends Chair John Cantwell at 3725 Ken Ridge, Green Bay, WI 54313 or (920) 865-4442.

Project funding criteria

When Friends of Wisconsin TU was created, the following criteria for funding approval were established:

- Requests could come at any time and would be considered at State Council meetings,
- Special, urgent requests can be rushed.
- First priority is given to projects that have a statewide impact (education, research, shared equipment, etc.).
- Second priority is given to regional projects around the state.
- Matching grant projects are also given priority in that they provide more bang for the buck.
- Money only goes into the resource and is not to be used for State Council expenses.

"Friends" Project Locations

1. \$4,000 for rip-rapping and structural improvements on the West Fork Kickapoo River (Vernon Co.)
 2. \$1,500 for placement of LUNKER structures and bank stabilization in Black Earth Creek (Dane Co.)
 3. \$1,000 for hydraulic dredging of Saul Springs Pond (Langlade Co.)
 4. \$750 for purchase of special thermometers to monitor stormwater runoff into the Kinnickinnic River (Pierce Co.)
 5. \$2,000 for rerouting and stabilizing Brewery Creek (Iowa Co.)
 6. \$75 for purchase of catch and release signs for the Bois Brule River Douglas Co.)
 7. \$2,500 for renovation of trout rearing facilities in Lincoln Park (City of Manitowoc)
 8. \$500 for bank, stabilization, and structural improvements on the North Fork Thunder River (Oconto Co.)
 9. \$1,000 for land acquisition along the White River (Waushara Co.)
 10. \$1,000 to assist with acquisition of 64+ acres of land along Upper Middle Inlet Creek (Marinette Co.)
 11. \$7,000 to purchase a Rotary Screw Fish Trap for DNR Coldwater research
 12. \$3,000 to fund stream improvements and riparian protection in and along streams of Middle Kickapoo River watershed. (Vernon and Crawford counties)
 13. \$1,000 to help fund instream habitat work in the Plover River (Marathon Co.)
 14. \$551 to help purchase recording thermographs to monitor thermal regimes in trout streams in the Buena Vista and Leola marshes (Portage, Wood, Adams counties)
 15. \$3,372 for installing bank cover and closing side channels in Sand Creek (Jackson and Monroe counties)
 16. \$3,296 to continue and extend stream bank brushing along Chaffee Creek (Marquette Co.)
 17. \$1,000 to continue population and movement studies of brown trout in the Mecan River (Marquette County) for potential stream reclassification
 18. \$1,700 to conduct follow-up surveys on wild brown trout in the Namekagon River (Sawyer/Bayfield counties)
 19. \$2,000 to conduct studies of fall movement and concentrations of spawning wild brood fish in the Namekagon River (Sawyer/Bay field counties) for capture and use in raising wild trout for the river
 20. \$1,000 to assist with the third year of dredging silt and detritus from Elton Springs (Langlade Co.)
 21. \$1,000 for stream brushing, debris removal, and brush bundle installation in Swanson Creek (Forest County), a tributary to the Rat River
 22. \$500 for building a sand/ sediment trap in Wisconsin Creek (Florence County), a tributary to the boundary Brule River, to enhance trout spawning potential.
 23. \$2,750 to purchase materials for fencing projects approved under the Streambank Easement Program
 24. \$350 to conduct trout population studies in the lateral ditches listed as trout waters (Portage, Wood and Adams counties) that are under threat from agricultural/cranberry operation encroachment
 25. \$250 toward habitat work on the West Fork Kickapoo River (Vernon and Crawford counties)
 26. \$2,000 to fund dredging (silt/debris removal) from McClintock Springs in the southern unit of the Kettle Moraine State Forest (Waushara Co.)
 27. \$2,000 to create overhead bank cover in and remove beaver dams from Whitewater/Bluff Creek (Waushara Co.)
 28. \$2,000 for stream improvements in Billings Creek (Vernon Co.)
 29. \$1,500 for materials for in-stream structures in the Tomorrow River (Portage Co.)
 30. \$2,500 for stream restoration in Mormon Coulee Creek (La Crosse Co.)
 31. \$1,500 to assist in production of an educational video on development impacts along the Kinnickinnic River (St. Croix and Pierce counties)
 32. \$7,000 for stream improvement on Elk Creek (Chippewa Co.)
 33. \$4,000 for rock hauling and restoration work on Duncan Creek (Chippewa Co.)
 34. \$1,750 to purchase materials for stream improvements on the North Fork Buffalo River (Jackson Co.)
 35. \$2,000 to fund backhoe work on intensive habitat improvement in the Prairie River (Lincoln Co.)
 36. \$500 for stream rehabilitation in Tainter Creek (Crawford Co.)
 37. \$1,000 for expenses to study the long-term effects on brook trout following the removal of beaver dams on the Pemebonwon River in northern Wisconsin (Marinette Co.)
 38. \$2,000 to help fund reprinting Trout Stream Therapy book (Waupaca Co.)
 39. \$1,000 to defray expenses involved in holding the Midwest Trout Angling Workshop in La Crosse in July, 2000 (La Crosse Co.)
 40. \$2,000 to fund stream improvement work on Mormon Coulee Creek (La Crosse Co.)
 41. \$2,000 to fund restoration work on the Little Pine River. (Waushara Co.)
 42. \$2,000 to the WDNR to help purchase an easement on Tenmile Creek along Hwy. 13.
 43. \$2,000 in 2001 plus \$2,000 in 2002 to Wisconsin River Chapter for Prairie River work (Lincoln Co.)
 44. \$1,245 to Wild Rivers Chapter for coaster baseline information (Ashland Co.)
 45. \$1,000 to WDNR Trempealeau district for trout restoration backhoe (Trempealeau Co.).

Friends of Wis. TU

Your name would look great here!
Join the Friends today...

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- Thomas J Rice Marshfield WI
- Dr. Alan G. Finesilver De Pere WI
- Rollie Vander Zyl McFarland WI
- Gary Gussel Madison WI
- Topf Wells Madison WI
- Robert Hackinson Appleton WI
- Sterling Strause Wild Rose WI
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- Anglers Club of Chicago Chicago IL
- Dale Bakke Mosinee WI
- Thomas Buettner Sheboygan WI
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