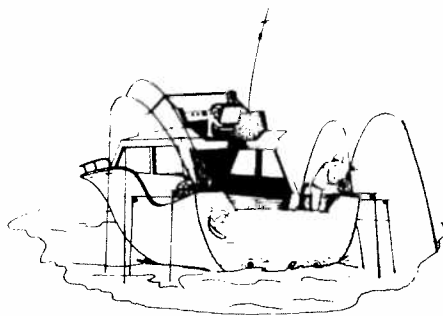




# FISHING TALES



DETROIT AREA CHAPTER  
MICHIGAN STEELHEAD AND SALMON FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION

PUBLISHED BY THE DETROIT AREA CHAPTER

VOLUME 3 • NUMBER 5

JUNE 1978

## Steelheaders score at South Haven



SKIPPER BOB KRING (R) and his crew show off their tournament-winning catch. Bob and crew members Rick Orbin (L), John Rielan (2nd from left), and Don White (3rd from left) sure look pleased!

	Skipper	Boat	Total Weight	Total Length
1st	Bob Kring	Drifter	88.4 lbs.	262"
2nd	Jerry Lee	Sea Screw	84.0	258"
3rd	John Schubert	Easy Money	79.3	255"
4th	John Makela	Sisu	70.9	249"
5th	Toby Lampi	Jessie III	67.6	242"
6th	Larry Atwell	Cobra	68.4	238"
7th	Murrell Blackburn	Fish'n Five	68.0	227"
8th	Terry McCaffrey	Terry's Toy	59.06	232"
9th	Jerry Thompson	Dare Dan	59.0	232"
10th	Clay Garrett	Blue Mist	56.8	230"

• All boats placing entered ten fish •

SEE PAGE THREE FOR THE COMPLETE YEAR-TO-DATE STANDINGS FOR THE SKIPPER OF THE YEAR AWARD.

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## Lake trout at Foote Dam!

THAT'S RIGHT!! Lake Trout! On May 21, 1978, on our last spring river trip of the year, young SCOTT KANAS landed a seven pound laker. Scott took his fish on a small silver spinner, just below the dam. It seemed there were more lake trout in the river than steelhead at the time. Scott also lost two more lakers later in the day. Be sure and ask Scott's dad Bob about his light-line techniques on the rock bass that weekend.

— Ed Yankowski II



**FISHIN' TALES**  
 Published Monthly by  
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 of the  
 Michigan Steelhead and  
 Salmon Fishermen's  
 Association  
 6315 Archdale  
 Detroit, Mi. 48228

The views expressed in this paper are those of the Chapter Members and the Editor. The purpose of this paper is to inform the Chapter Members of events which affect the Sportfishermen. It is our intention to teach, inform and guide the members to respect and appreciate the Great Lakes, Rivers and Land around us.

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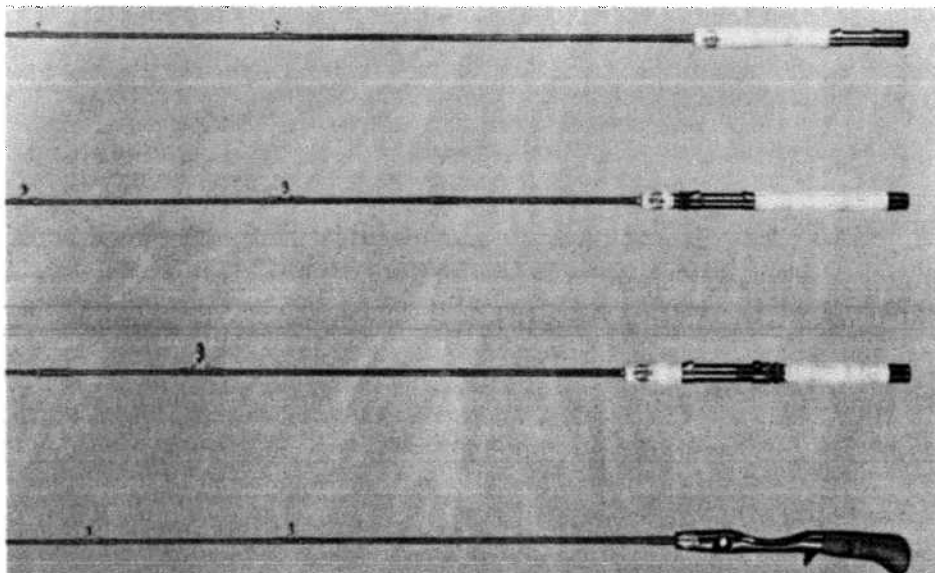
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# New Product Report



Wright & McGill Company, makers of Eagle Claw fishing tackle, has announced a new line of graphite fishing rods--Blue Diamond™.

These medium priced graphite rods are made from graphite oriented filaments bonded with space age materials. Rich blue in color, the Blue Diamond rods are light-weight, sensitive and unequaled in performance.

Super strength nylon guide wraps coated with "Sealflex 100" and ceramic guides for preventing line friction are just a few of the luxuries Eagle Claw has provided to make the Blue Diamond the most advanced rod available today.

For information, contact Steve Peterson, Wright & McGill Company, Denver, Colorado 80216 (303) 321-1481.

## COMING EVENTS

### MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

Tuesday Nights - at June 27  
 Bonnie Brook Country Club July 25  
 Telegraph & 8 Mile Road August 29

### BOAT TROLLING TOURNAMENTS

FRANKFORT July 1  
 ALPENA July 29  
 LUDINGTON August 19  
 OSCODA September 9  
 MANISTEE September 23

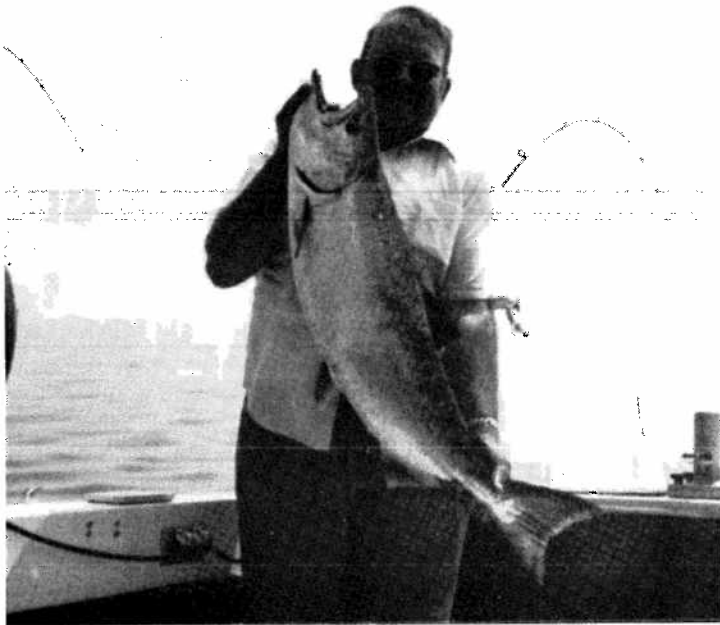
For BOAT TROLLING TOURNAMENT Registration, contact MIKE TREVAS at 563-9541 one (1) week prior to Tournament starting date or an additional \$5.00 charge will be added to the fee.

For further Information or Complaints, contact Mike DeCamillo (Tournament Chairman) at 535-6737

### TOURNAMENT REGISTRAR

Mike Trevas 563-9541

# Kring leads for Skipper of Year, largest fish



BOB KRING DISPLAYS his pace-setting 21½ lb. Chinook salmon, currently the largest fish entered during tournaments.

## CURRENT STANDINGS

### Skipper of the Year

Skipper	Boat	Points
Bob Kring	Drifter	17
Jerry Lee	Sea Screw	15
Larry Atwell	Cobra	14
Tony Recchia	Bella Dawnna	10
Howard Mills	Paramour	8
John Schubert	Easy Money	8
Murrell Blackburn	Fish'n Five	8
John Makela	Sisu	7
Toby Lampi	Jessie III	6
Jim Treadaway	Okie Drifter	5

### Largest fish entered during Tournaments

Steelhead	John Makela	10lbs. 3 oz.
Brown Trout	Sid Kolongowski	6 lbs. 13 oz.
Lake Trout	Murrell Blackburn	11 lbs. 7 oz.
Splake	No current entry	
Chinook	Bob Kring	21 lbs. 8 oz.
Coho	No current entry	
Atlantic Salmon	No current entry	

### Useful information: ideal temperatures, best colors, etc.

#### TEMPERATURE PREFERENCE OF THE COMMON FRESH WATER FISH AND THEIR ACTIVE FEEDING RANGE

SPECIES	PEAK FEEDING	ACTIVE RANGE
Brook Trout	58 F	48-64 F
Rainbow Trout	60 F	50-65 F
Brown Trout	60 F	50-65 F
Lake Trout	51 F	44-53 F
Coho Salmon	54 F	44-58 F
Chinook Salmon	54 F	44-58 F
Whitefish	52 F	44-63 F
Smelt	50 F	43-65 F
Alewife	54 F	48-72 F

#### APPROXIMATE COLOR VISIBILITY (clear water — maximum light)

Red	15 feet
Orange	45 feet
Yellow	85 feet
Green	110 feet
Blue	180 feet
Purple	45 feet
Ultra Violet	45 feet

Laboratory research evidence indicates fish prefer the warm colors (red, orange, yellow) when they can see those colors.

#### LIGHT INTENSITY CONSIDERATIONS

Maximum light intensity penetration--mid-day sun. Early and late sun's rays (at 30° angle or less) are all reflected rays--unless there is a choppy surface. Since fish are more active in low light intensity, early a.m., late p.m. and cloudy days are the best times to fish.

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# Be a Fishin' Partner - enjoy and learn too!

The chapter tournament schedule attracts large numbers of boats, making them very successful contests. Many skippers however, have had to drop out at the last minute because their crew cancelled or the contestant was unable to fill his boat.

Other skippers have had to fish the tournaments with only one mate — making it more expensive — but, more important, he's at a disadvantage with only two aboard. These skippers should contact Fishin' Partners at 537-6926.

All chapter members can sign up for the trolling: new members; stream fishermen; or boat owners who are looking for ideas on equipment and rigs can even learn new techniques for catching fish.

Most trips are for two days but many skippers take an occasional three-day weekend. Many have motor homes or vans or campers and most boats will comfortably sleep 2 or 3. Arrangements can be made to ride with the skipper to save on gas.

Fishing with chapter members is fun, inexpensive and productive. Even during tournaments you're in contact with buddies on other boats by way of FM or CB to hear what they're doing to increase the catch.

All members are invited to get in on the trolling; FILL OUT the card at membership meetings or CALL 537-6926 and we can do it on the phone.

Chapter members who are on file already are encouraged to phone for a trip any time.

**JUST ASK FOR LARRY!**



MIKE TREVAS, Tournament Registrar, shows his catch from South Haven Tourney.

# Cook's Corner

## SALMON LOAF WITH MUSHROOM SAUCE

- 2 c. canned salmon, drained and flaked
- 2/3 c. drained salmon liquid with water added
- 1 c. dry bread crumbs
- 1/4 c. chopped ripe pitted olives
- 1 egg
- 1 tbsp. lemon juice
- 1/2 tsp. salt
- 1/8 tsp. pepper

Mix all ingredients together until well blended. Turn into greased 9x5x3 loaf pan. Bake in oven at 375° about 45 minutes or until done. Let stand a few minutes. Loosen edge with spatula and unmold on serving platter. Serve hot with Mushroom Sauce.

### Mushroom Sauce

- 3/4 c. canned sliced mushrooms, drained
- 1 c. drained mushroom liquid with water added
- 1/3 c. instant nonfat dry milk solids
- 2 tbsp. flour
- 1/2 tsp. salt
- pinch of pepper

Drain mushrooms. In saucepan combine drained liquids and water mixture with dry milk solids, flour, salt and pepper. Beat with rotary beater until well blended. Cook over medium heat, stirring constantly, until sauce thickens and comes to a boil. Remove from heat. Stir in mushrooms. Yield: 4 servings

— LUCILLE GARRETT



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SEA LAMPREY SUCK COMMISSION COFFERS DRY!

# Sea lamprey control prime objective of join

The body responsible for the sea lamprey control is the Great Lakes Fishery Commission. Organized in 1955 between the United States and Canada, it has two main duties: coordination of fisheries research and management, and sea lamprey control. The cost of the sea lamprey control and research is shared between the U.S. and Canada on a ratio of 69:31. This ratio was established on the basis of average annual commercial catches of lake trout in the two countries before the invasion of the sea lamprey into the Great Lakes. Sea lamprey control expenditures, excluding administration costs, in 1958 was \$1,288,880. In 1977 the Commission spent \$2,982,700. Cost for administration is approximately one-third the cost of control expenditures.

When the Commission assumed responsibility for the program in 1955, it entered into an ongoing contractual agreement with Federal agencies in the United States (Fish and Wildlife Service) and Canada (Environment, Fisheries and Marine Service) to carry out the operational program. The Commission has its U.S. office in Ann Arbor with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service operating out of Marquette. The Canadian Commission has offices in Sault Ste Marie, Ontario.

Initial efforts to reduce the abundance of sea lamprey in the 1950's were carried out by means of mechanical or electromechanical barriers that were installed in sea lamprey producing streams. The barriers were designed to prevent mature sea lamprey from reaching spawning areas.

At its peak in 1959, 135 electric barriers in the United States and Canada were in use. In 1977, only 9 electric barriers were in operation in the U.S. — eight on Lake Superior and one on Lake Huron. The reasons for discontinuing these barriers were because of cost, manpower and development of more effective chemical treatment controls.

After seven years of screening over 6,000 different chemical toxicants and two years of field testing, the Commission came up with TFM. The tests with TFM led the Commission to adopt toxicants as the major method of sea lamprey control. Dams or weirs are still considered complimentary to the use of

lampricides. Their use on certain selected streams will keep sea lamprey out of difficult-to-treat river systems and will save lampricide and manpower costs over the years. TFM (plus a small amount of Bayer 73 [1-4%] for limited amounts of survey) still remains the major tool for sea lamprey control. The problem with TFM is that the only source of it is in West Germany which makes the lampricide very costly.

Sea lamprey control with lampricides was introduced into Lake Superior in 1958 and into Lake Michigan and Lake Huron in 1960. The program was discontinued in Lake Huron from 1962-65 because of insufficient funds, and resumed in 1966.

The responsibilities of the Commission are overwhelming when you consider the number of tributaries and sea lamprey

Since 1958, the Commission has treated over 1000 streams with lampricide.

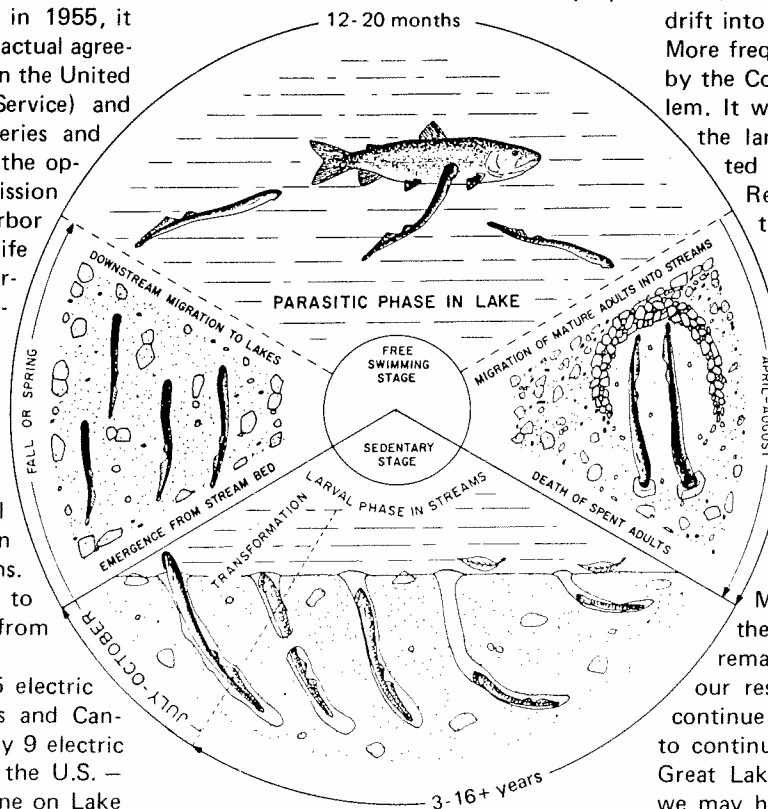
In ranking the Upper Great Lakes, Michigan, Huron and Superior respectively contain the most numbers of sea lamprey. Sea lamprey numbers in Lake Superior are lower because of earlier control before the lamprey reached their peak abundance. Lake Michigan and Lake Huron streams are more suited for sea lamprey production and therefore have more larvae. They are also more difficult to treat because of their stream characteristics.

Today there are a couple of common misconceptions regarding the sea lamprey. One false belief is that lamprey are now spawning not only in the tributaries, but in the bays of the Great Lakes. According to Commission officials, this misconception arises because larvae in a few streams drift into the lake off the stream mouths. More frequent treatment of such streams by the Commission can reduce this problem. It was also previously believed that

the larvae stage of sea lamprey existed only for a few years (2 to 4).

Recent studies, however, show that this larvae stage can last up to 16 years plus in a stream. Because of costs, most streams are treated with lampricide every fourth year. Some streams with many larvae are difficult to treat effectively and have to be treated more often to minimize escapement. We have solved some of the pressing problems of the Great Lakes — alphabet pollution (PCB, DDT, Mercury and Phosphates), but the Great Lakes sea lamprey will remain with us for some time. It is our responsibility as Steelheaders to continue to urge our U.S. Congressmen to continue and expand funding for the Great Lakes Fishery Commission so that we may hold this parasite to acceptable levels.

—Don Calhoun



LIFE CYCLE OF THE GREAT LAKES SEA LAMPREY

producing streams involved in this program. In the state of Michigan alone, Lake Superior has 475 tributaries with 66 identified as holding sea lamprey; Lake Michigan has 380 tributaries and 94 streams with sea lamprey; and Lake Huron has 674 tributaries and 59 streams with a sea lamprey population. The Commission must also deal with other Great Lakes states and the Lower Great Lakes.

Author's Note:

My work on this article required extensive research. I would like to thank Aarne K. Lamsa, Assistant Executive Secretary of the Great Lakes Fishery Commission and Robert A. Braem, Supervisor of Sea Lamprey Control from the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for their assistance.

# United States/Canada fisheries program

The following is a breakdown of lampricide treatment information for selected Michigan streams.

River	County	Cost	Miles	Year of Next Treatment
AuGres — West Branch	Arenac	\$13,500	110	1981
AuGres — East Branch	Arenac	20,500	72	1980
AuSable	Iosco	85,000	12	1979
Betsie	Benzie	24,000	25	1978
Carp	Mackinac	30,000	100	1979
Grand	Ottawa	21,000	102	1981
Huron	Baraga	4,000	6	1978
Manistee — Big	Manistee	110,000	137	1978
Manistee — Little	Manistee	26,000	100	1979
Muskegon	Muskegon	194,000	150	1979
Ocqueoc	Presque Isle	68,000	34	1980
Pere Marquette	Mason	106,000	150	1980
Platte	Benzie	36,000	30	1980
Rifle	Arenac	53,000	325	1979
St. Joseph	Berrien	41,300	50	1981
Two-Hearted	Luce	15,000	80	1979

Cost estimates include only present chemical and application costs. Miles treated vary with changes in sea lamprey distribution in each stream. Year of next treatment is dependent upon current information. The data collected during the sea lamprey distributional surveys in the 1978 field season could change all these figures.

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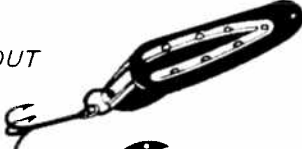
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DETROIT AREA MEMBER KIRK MARTIN with his first Brown this year.



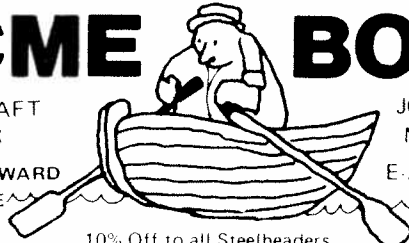
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CONTROL PROGRAMS MUST CONTINUE AND IMPROVE

# Great Lakes sea lamprey a threat again!

For the inland fisherman, or those who fish only salmon in Lake Michigan, the lamprey is seldom, if ever, encountered. But for those fishermen involved in Lake Trout fishing, or Chinook fishing in Lake Huron, this parasite is again becoming a real nuisance.

Lampreys are parasites that feed by sucking blood and other vital body fluids from other fishes. They have a special mouth designed just for this purpose. The mouth is a round suction cup shape, lined with a series of horny teeth, and a sharp, hard-plated tongue for scraping through the skin of a fish.

There are over twenty different species of lamprey. The species of lamprey found in the Great Lakes is actually a sub-species of the Sea Lamprey, which can grow to a length of 2½ to 3 feet, and weigh over two pounds. This species is most commonly referred to as the Great Lakes Sea Lamprey. (All reference made to 'lamprey' will refer to the Great Lakes Sea Lamprey, unless otherwise indicated.)

The lamprey hunts with its ghastly mouth partly open. He usually attacks from above the fish, and fastens his mouth securely to the victim. It seems strange, but usually the victim is not disturbed enough by the lamprey's presence to try to get rid of it. The strong suction created in the mouth affects the blood vessels in the area, which become congested and filled with blood. As the lamprey sucks harder, and digs its teeth in deeper and deeper, it uses its powerful tongue which is equipped with sharp teeth to scrape a hole in the skin. When blood is drawn, the lamprey begins to



HOMESTEAD'S SEA LAMPREY barrier on the Betsie River.

feed. He manufactures a secretion in his mouth, and fills the wound with this which acts as an anti-coagulant to keep the blood from clotting, and to help dissolve the tissue around the wound.

Many fish thus wounded die, but there are a good number that survive and are left with ugly scars that sometimes are very hard to heal. It's very disheartening to catch a beautiful Lake Trout or Chinook, only to find it heavily scarred from lamprey attacks.

All lampreys start their lives in the sand or mud of a stream where as many as 200,000 eggs may have been deposited by their mother. They hatch quickly, in 10 to 20 days, emerging almost transparent, and quickly burrow into the bottom to avoid being eaten by other fish.

These young lampreys in the larval form are not parasites like the adults. Instead, they filter small organisms and particles of organic matter out of the water for their food.

This larval stage which is spent in the river usually lasts for at least a few years. After this larval period, a metamorphosis occurs, involving a series of changes. The mouth becomes rounder and the teeth begin to form. (In the larval stage the mouth was horseshoe-shaped and was toothless.) Eyes which have been deeply receded until now, become more evident. The tail fin becomes forked and a color change takes place. At the time of metamorphosis, the lamprey usually leaves the river and takes up residence in the lake.

*Continued on next page*

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Continued from Page Eight

It is undetermined exactly how long they remain in the lake, but at a certain point in its life, a lamprey stops being a parasite. In fact, they stop feeding altogether. They then start a migratory run from the lake to a river or stream. During this run the lamprey fasts itself, and loses about half the fat content of its body. The female ovary and male testicle increase in size. The dorsal fin grows longer, and a fin appears on the underside of the female.

Lampreys build their own spawning nest, usually on a pebbly bottom, much the same as a trout would. The male builds the nest using his tail and mouth to move the pebbles. As soon as the nest is ready, mating begins.

The male attaches himself to the female and wraps his tail around her body. As he squeezes the eggs out of the female, he also fertilizes them. Thousands of eggs fall into the nest which the cur-

rent usually covers quickly with sand. Exhausted from mating and lack of food, the adults die.

Lampreys were present in Lake Ontario for hundreds of years, but never made their way into the rest of the Great Lakes because Niagara Falls acted as a natural barrier. Then in 1921, almost 100 years after the Welland Canal was dug, the first lamprey were found in Lake Erie. This was the beginning of disaster, caused by the invading lamprey. They were to play an important role in the declining fish stocks of the Great Lakes. Fish populations were already in serious jeopardy from over-exploitation of commercial fishing, and with the fish stocks being down, the lamprey finished the job.

They continued their ascent until the late 1940's when man finally woke up and declared war on the lamprey. Many different methods were tried to rid the

lakes of this menace. Nets were stretched across the mouths of spawning streams, electric wires were installed in streams to kill adults and prevent them from spawning and finally chemical treatments which would kill lamprey, but not harm other fish in the river, were tried. But it was 1957, after testing over six thousand different compounds, that a compound was tested that seemed to work. This was the selective lampricide TFM (3-trifluoromethyl-4-nitrophenol) which proved to be very successful.

The lamprey populations need to be continually treated, and a personal observation has been an increase of mature lamprey the past couple of years. Lake Trout in the Northern half of Lake Michigan have been heavily scarred the past couple of seasons and they have a liking for Lake Huron Chinook as well.

During one weekend of fishing in Lake Huron, approximately 70% of the Chinook were freshly scarred and we caught 5 fish with lamprey still attached.

So please don't forget our very vital lamprey treatment programs. Write your Congressman and urge continued and accelerated control of this Great Lakes menace. Let's save our leisure resources.

— Tom Mandigo



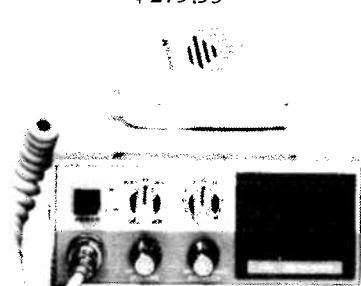
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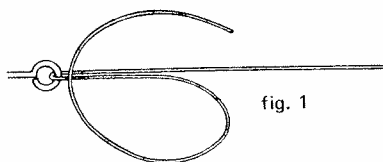
AL ADAMS

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# The Uni-Knot System: easy to learn

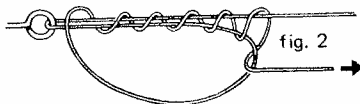
In learning to use this system, the fisherman must first master the basic Uni-Knot, as used to tie line to the eye of a hook, swivel or lure. Here are the steps:

- Run the line through the eye for at least 6". Fold it back to form a double line and make a circle back toward the hook or lure with the tag end (see Figure 1).



- Make six turns with the tag end around the double line at the point where it passes through the eye, pull the tag end, as indicated by the arrow, until

the six turns are snugged into a tight barrel (see Figure 2).



- Now grasp the standing part of the line and pull [see arrow] to slide the knot up against the eye (see Figure 3). Continue to pull standing line until line is tight. You can trim the tag end flush with the closest coil of the knot, because the Uni-Knot doesn't allow line slippage.



## Correct fish handling helps save our sport

For avid anglers, fish are a gift of nature not to be wasted. As many sportsmen catch more than enough and have a hard time deciding what to do with the leftovers, the practice of releasing fish is becoming popular among conscientious fishermen.

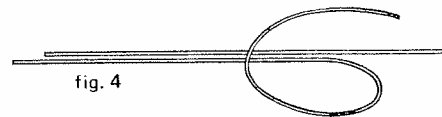
Follow these tips for proper release of fish:

- One of the most commonly ignored rules is that the angler wet his hands before touching the fish. A very thin covering of mucus protects most species from bacterial infections. Dry hands immediately remove this covering, leaving the fish wide open to a host of fungal diseases.
- Ideally, the catch should remain in the water while the hook or lure is removed. In instances where this isn't practical, the lip hold is the most commonly used to prevent mortality. With wet hands, using the thumb and index finger, grasp the fish by the lower lip. The releasing of a toothier species requires a tailhold, or any other hold which does not touch the gills or eyes.
- Studies show that artificial lures cause fewer mortalities than live or prepared baits. An experienced fisherman might allow the fish to swallow the bait before setting the hook, whereas a conscientious fisherman with an artificial lure practices the "hit 'em when they touch it" technique that hooks the fish in the jaw or roof of the mouth. Any fish hooked in these areas and released properly has an excellent chance of surviving.
- Two factors which cause almost immediate mortality are either exhaustion or rapid temperature changes. Shock occurs in fish when they are removed from their environment. Fatigue is the most rapid killer of all. When a fish is hooked and begins to fight, a breakdown of food occurs, to produce energy. A by-product of this energy production is lactic acid, which, when reaching a concentrated level, makes it impossible for the fish to recover. The sport who brags about how he fought a fish until it rolled up on its side and then gently released it, more than likely released a dead fish. The best method is to use heavy line and "hoss" the fish in. Getting it in "green" will aid in its survival.

Studies show that the greatest mortality of released fish occurs after the fourth day after being returned to the water. This is when the subtle killers *Ichthyophthirius* and *Columaris* attack. Gray masses on fish, or dead fish on the water's surface with their tails eaten off are signs of diseases which are natural and the common cause of old age in fish. When a fish's resistance is down from stress and the protective mucus has been removed, it becomes susceptible to disease.

It still remains true, as advised by angling specialists, that the best thing a fisherman can do to ensure survival of a catch is to handle it as little as possible, and return it quickly to its own environment.

JOINING TWO LINES of about the same diameter, the Uni-Knot offers a much easier solution than the rather difficult blood knot, yet is every bit as strong. First, overlap the ends of the lines about 6". With one of the ends from the Uni-Knot circle crossing the two lines at about half the overlapped distance (see Figure 4), make 6 turns around the two



lines and through the circle, as in the basic knot. Pull tag end in direction indicated by arrow to snug knot up tight around the other line (see Figure 5).



This will leave the other half of the overlap unknotted. Using loose end of overlapped line, tie another Uni-Knot and snug up (see Figure 6).



SNELLING A HOOK with the Uni-Knot is a bonus, because it permits making a snell with the end of the line, rather than with a piece of leader material.

- Insert the line or leader through the hook eye for about 6" and form the Uni-Knot circle. Make as many turns through the loop and around the line and hook shank as desired. Four or five are sufficient. Close the knot by pulling on the short end of the line, but no need to snug the wraps up at this point (see Figure 7).

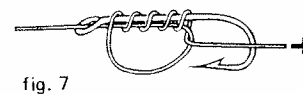


fig. 7

**YOU'RE THE SOLUTION  
TO WATER POLLUTION**

LARGE BOAT NOT NEEDED!

# Excellent trout, salmon fishing with small boat

There seems to be a large number of fishermen who are discouraged about trolling because they are limited to the use of a small boat. Small boats are what most of us consider under 16 feet, down to car top size. However, the fisherman who uses his small boat has some advantages over the larger boats. One great one is that most 12 and 14-footers can be put in the water just about anywhere, especially car toppers.

For us trout fishermen, the spring and fall are the best seasons for small boat use. At these periods of the year, the fish are in close to shore where we have a shot at them without having to run way out into the big lake and risk the chance of being caught in rough weather.

More often than not, the best fishing can be had within harbor basins, jetties and breakwalls. Here, even in rough conditions, the fisherman can usually be protected. Car top-size boats are used very effectively around river mouths and shoreline structures. In the event of bad weather they are simply hauled up on shore and out of danger. Be watchful of wind conditions at all times, beaching any boat in heavy seas is very hazardous.

My most successful day this spring was while trolling in a 12-foot tin boat on April 15. We had been surf fishing since dawn and had taken one fish. About 4:00 p.m. we pulled our boat out of the truck and hauled it down over the dunes into Lake Michigan. From 4:30 until dark the action was great. We took 1 Splake, 1 Steelhead, 2 Lake Trout and 5 Browns.

We used two hand-held rods and spinning reels. The lures were blue and silver. Little Cleos fished 100 yards behind the boat at a fairly fast troll, no weight.

Sophisticated equipment is not necessary. Long-lining in shallow water 5-20 feet is the method which produces a good number of fish. Downriggers, however, can be mounted on small boats and used effectively.



**SCOTT AND MARK LATTIMORE with a stringer of springtime trout taken while trolling in a 12-footer.**

On my larger boat which is 16 feet, I run four downriggers and two 16-foot outriggers. This boat is an aluminum Mirro-Craft Lake Fisherman with a beam of 6 feet, which is fairly wide and allows me to spread the riggers with a minimum of tangle while trolling. When

the fish are shallow, the outriggers really prove their worth. A large percentage of my fish caught last year were taken off the outriggers 100-120 yards behind the boat with no weight.

Getting a good distance between lure and boat is important, especially in calm water. In most cases when I use the outriggers, I use only the two outside downriggers with them, putting four lines in the water. This allows more maneuverability of the boat and fewer tangle problems.

The fish can be anywhere in the early and late seasons, because the temperature stratification either has not yet developed (spring) or has faded out (fall).

Generally, temperature does not seem to be a great factor in locating the fish. River mouth flow on power plant water discharges can create temperature fluctuations, but don't necessarily hold the active fish.

Smaller boats have a few other good advantages. They are very maneuverable, allowing you to work the very shallow water, both near the beach and harbor structures. They present less of a profile on the water surface, cutting down on the spooking effect that big boats often create.

Don't wait for someone to take you out on their 24-foot cruiser this summer for the "big ones". Get that tin boat out and start cashing in on some excellent trout and salmon fishing.

— Mark Lattimore

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**1978 MEETING SCHEDULE**

Tuesdays, 7:30 p.m.  
Bonnie Brook Country Club

June 27, 1978

July 25, 1978

August 29, 1978

VISITORS WELCOME  
BRING A FRIEND

**REMEMBER!**

The Copy Deadline for the July Issue of  
**FISHIN' TALES**  
is **JULY 6, 1978**

**Want Ads:**

**FOR SALE** - Birchwood Farm Kennels - St. Bernard pups. Rough and smooth. AKC.  
Lori Kanas: (313) 772-4250

**HELP WANTED** - Need field reporters, writers and photographers to help with **Fishin' Tales** on regular or occasional basis. Experience not needed. Apply to Editor, Gary Gray, at any membership meeting or telephone at 846-6482 or write to: Gary Gray, 6315 Archdale, Detroit, MI 48228.

**FOR SALE** - "Herbie" Downrigger Weights, \$15.00 per pair. John--283-4684 (after 8:00)

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**Membership Questionnaire**

1. Would you like to purchase Club T-shirts and/or sweat shirts? (Approx. cost \$2.50) Yes  No
2. Are you planning to purchase a Club Jacket? Yes  No
3. Are you a participant in our Trolling Tournaments? Yes  No
4. Are you a participant in our River Tournaments? Yes  No
5. Are you a participant in our Research Trips? Yes  No
6. Do you use our Hotline? Yes  No
7. Do you attend membership meetings? Yes  No   
If No, why not? \_\_\_\_\_

8. How do you feel about our membership meeting place?  
Like present location   
Don't care   
Would like to move (state general location) \_\_\_\_\_
9. What type of guest speakers would you like to hear?  
DNR  Legislative   
Local fishing experts   
Speakers from other chapters   
Other \_\_\_\_\_  
please specify \_\_\_\_\_

10. Are you interested in working for the club as an:  
Officer  Director   
Committee Chairman   
Committeeman

11. The following Committees are now active and seeking help. Please check

the activity you would like to become involved in:

- Boat Tournaments
- Planning Meeting Programs
- River Tournaments
- Photography
- Newsletter
- Membership
- Fund Raising
- Special Events
- Research Trips
- Other \_\_\_\_\_

12. Any other comments or suggestions?

PLEASE RETURN TO THE MEMBERSHIP CHAIRMAN, JOHN MAKELA AT THE NEXT MEETING - OR MAIL IT TO JOHN AT:  
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