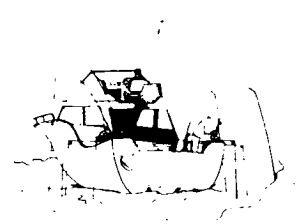




FISH TALES



“Nothing But Fun” wins at Manistee

It was finally time for the Manistee tournament! The Detroit Area Steelheader fleet rendezvoused on August 24 for the seventh event of the 1996 Boat Trolling Tournament season at one of the most popular, and best, ports on Lake Michigan.

After a week of storms and high winds, the weather turned out great for the 20 participating boats leaving the pier heads early Saturday morning. In the first hours of fishing, most boats were reporting some action: Kings, Steelhead and Cohos in 70'-150' of water.

In fact, at the first Fish Call, everybody had caught at least one fish, with “Kemo” reporting six in the box! It looked as though it was going to be a good day, even though it was starting to get a little rough and the sun was heating up.

Around 10 o'clock, the boats started to spread out to 400' depths – the Steelhead were active in deep water. However, in the end it turned out that the best fishing was still close to shore, where big Kings were the highlight. There were so many boats on the water – our tourney fleet, the weekenders, the locals – that it looked like a scene from the glory days of the late 1970's!



DETROIT AREA STEELHEADER SKIPPERS & CREWS enjoyed great fishing and great camaraderie at the Manistee tournament!

At the noon Fish Call, all boats reported at least two fish, with one reporting ten fish caught already! It was evident it would be a big fish shoot-out determining the winner of this event. (It was also evident the Port Captain was not having much luck!)

Many different patterns were producing.

Dipsy Divers and dodgers and squids were doing well, and spoons in the new ‘dolphin’ color were providing very good action.

First place in the tournament went to Paul Nowak and the “Nothing But Fun” crew with an excellent total of 132.14 points – good job! Dick Shirk and “Lil’ Scratch” finished second, with Paul Schoenrade and “Eagle III” ending up in third place.

The weigh-in did produce some surprises in the Big Fish competition. Port Captain Daniel Dima and “Taz” had the biggest fish, a 23-pound, 3-ounce King, followed closely by Don Anton and “Happy Bare” with a 22-pound, 7-ouncer. Chris Dima (youngest boat captain in the fleet) and “Dizzy Devil” took third with a 21-pound, 6-ounce King.

To end a nice day of fishing on the right note, everyone had a chance to socialize at the party following the weigh-in. Overall, the fishing turned out to be even better than expected, with the fleet weighing in a mixed bag of 4- to 10-pound Steelhead, and 10- to 23-pounds-plus Kings.

I would like to thank all who participated, and everybody who helped out to make this day one to remember!

**-Daniel Dima
“Taz”**

Manistee standings and photographs on Page 3

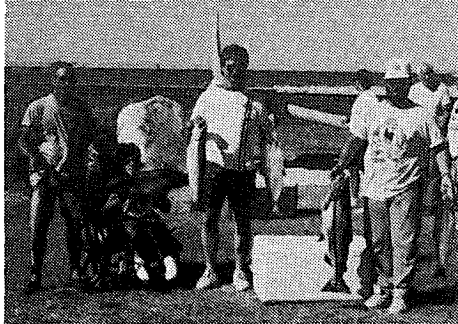
“Skipper of the Year” Standings

(THROUGH MANISTEE, BEST 4 OF 7 SCORES)

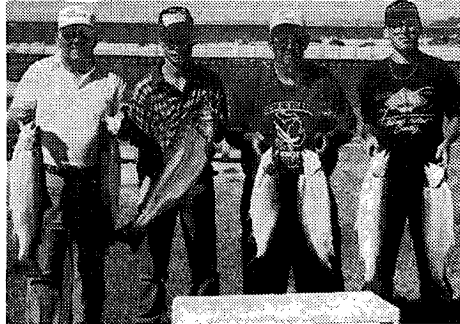
Place & Skipper	Boat	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	Tot.
1) ROB GOLASZEWSKI	“Lucky Falcon”	50	1	50	3	3	4	15		11
2) DICK SHIRK	“Lil’ Scratch”	4	12	5	50	75	2	2		13
3) CHRIS NYTKO	“Aquarius II”	4	75	50	4	7	7	4		19
4) PAUL NOWAK	“Nothing But Fun”	2	75	75	6	11	14	1		20
5) BOB MITCHELL	“Kemo”	17	7	75	19	4	5	5		21
6) DON REDMOND	“Trena Dawn”	10	75	3	9	13	1	75		23
7) MIKE WAKULSKI	“Wet Paint”	3	75	75	1	17	75	7		28
8) JIM HARDRICK	“My Dream”	50	8	2	13	6	75	75		29
8) KEN KUCHAR	“Mary K”	30	2	50	5	50	12	10		29
10) TOM MOORES	“Kare Free II”	7	4	13	11	10	20	9		30
11) DON ANTON	“Happy Bare”	14	50	6	7	14	6	14		33
12) DANIEL DIMA	“Taz”	12	13	50	20	9	9	16		43
13) STAN BILEK	“Blue Star”	50	11	13	12	16	10	75		46
13) RON HUEY	“Half R’s”	29	75	4	10	75	3	75		46
15) GARY RUPRICH	“Rupe”	19	3	75	75	19	75	6		47
16) PAUL SCHOENRADE	“Eagle III”	25	14	50	15	50	16	3		48
17) HOWARD YORK	“Golden Oldie”	20	9	50	22	12	17	11		49
18) DAVE ROEHR	“Floating Holiday”	22	15	10	17	15	75	75		57
19) TIM GRASKEWICZ	“Harmony”	50	75	8	75	5	8	75		71
20) RON HARTMAN	“Molly Frair”	50	75	75	21	50	15	18		104

A = River Crab B = St. Joseph C = Harbor Beach D = Port Austin E = Oscoda
 F = Ludington G = Manistee H = Harbor Beach II

TOP MANISTEE TOURNAMENT FINISHERS



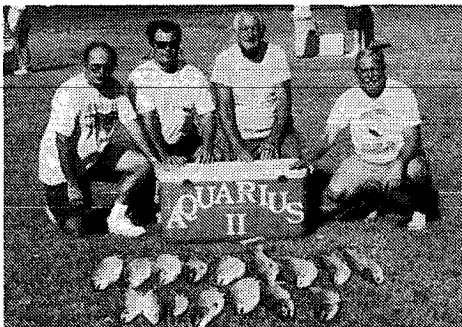
1st Place: "NOTHING BUT FUN" with Paul Nowak, Anthony Nowak, Mike Niedzwiecki, and Dave Leach.



2nd Place: "LIL' SCRATCH" with Dick Shirk, Mike Sexton Jr., Chris Schwark, and Don Redmond.



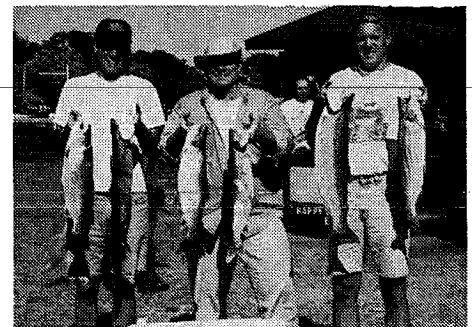
3rd Place: "EAGLE III" with Paul Schoenrade and Charles Shelley.



4th Place: "AQUARIUS II" with Chris Nytko, Angus McIntyre, Stew Domino, and Warren Wright.



5th Place: "KEMO" with Bob Mitchell, Bob Gilbert, Rob Gilbert, and Tim Graskiewicz.



6th Place: "RUPE" with Gary Ruprich, Bob Ruprich, Trey Williams, and Amy Ruprich.



7th Place: "WET PAINT" with Mike Wakulski, Craig Gerbe, Doug Mondt, and Mike Mondt.



8th Place: "CAPIAS" with Mike Lehto, Bob Butler, Eric Butler, and Shawn Penczak.



9th Place: "KARE FREE II" with Tom Moores, Joe Bragg, and Larry Hale.

MANISTEE TOURNAMENT TOP TEN BOATS

- 1) Paul Nowak (Nothin' But Fun) 132.14
- 2) Dick Shirk (Lil' Scratch) 113.02
- 3) Paul Schoenrade (Eagle III) 105.13
- 4) Chris Nytko (Aquarius II) 102.07
- 5) Bob Mitchell (Kemo) 100.13
- 6) Gary Ruprich (Rupe) 100.03
- 7) Mike Wakulski (Wet Paint) 93.14
- 8) Mike Lehto (Capias) 88.03
- 9) Tom Moores (Kare Free II) 83.13
- 10) Ken Kuhar (Mary K) 77.09

NOTE: 18 of 20 boats entered in the tourney weighed in a combined catch of 119 fish

Diaper cream to aid boat bottoms?

Fishermen who pamper their boats may want to try an unusual treatment being studied by scientists for keeping zebra mussels off boat hulls.

The treatment? Coat the bottom of your boat with Desitin Ointment, a diaper cream!

A group of world scientists discussed the technique recently at the International Zebra Mussel and Other Aquatic Nuisance Species Conference in Dearborn, Michigan.

University of Maryland researchers told the *Detroit News* that they are uncertain whether it is the chemicals in the popular diaper cream, or the slick surface it creates that prevents zebra mussel larvae from sticking to boat hulls. "You just smear it on," said marine biologist David Writem of the Maryland Chesapeake Biological Laboratory. "We've been a bit tongue-in-cheek about this, but there are enough positive results to continue experiments."

Zebra mussels are spreading rapidly into inland lakes, and biologists believe they are spread via trailered boat bottoms.

- Hoosier Coho News

BOAT/U.S. guide to radio manners

Now that the Federal Communications Commission (F.C.C.) has eliminated radio licenses for recreational boats in the United States, there's no reason why the Very High Frequency (VHF) marine band has to become another Citizen's Band (CB) radio free-for-all.

Everyone who depends upon a two-way radio for their safety out on the water has a stake in the future of the VHF frequency. BOAT/U.S. is equally concerned and is urging members to join the Association in an active effort to promote proper use of the airwaves and actively discourage abuse. The best way to do that is to educate skippers, guests, family members and fellow boaters on how to correctly use the marine radio.

Although the license requirement has been eliminated, F.C.C. regulations still remain in effect. VHF radio operating rules continue to apply and violators are still subject to fines by the F.C.C., up to \$8,000. The marine band is monitored by both the F.C.C. and the U.S. Coast Guard, and both agencies have sensitive radio direction finders that can track a violator, for example, a false "Mayday" caller.

But an even better reason to safeguard the marine VHF band is its lifesaving importance to everyone out on the water. Skippers in well-traveled boating areas who monitor Channel 16 are often distressed to hear repeated violations of proper radio usage rules.

"Many radio users simply do not know what the rules are," said Jim Ellis, Director of the BOAT/U.S. Foundation for Boating Safety. "They don't realize that they could be putting lives in jeopardy."

Among the most egregious offenses on the VHF marine band are issuing a false "Mayday" call, using profanities, monopolizing Channel 16, and using an improper channel. Some people even broadcast "Mayday radio checks," according to Joe Hersey, Chief of Telecommunications for the Coast Guard. These are false Mayday calls just to see if

one's radio is working.

The rules for radio operation are mainly common sense and are described in detail in at least two easy-to-read reference books, *Chapman's Communications Afloat* by Elbert S. Maloney, and the *Maritime Radio Users Handbook* by the Radio Technical Commission for Marine Services. Both are available through BOAT/U.S. Also, the U.S. Coast Guard's home page on the World Wide Web has information concerning correct radio use (see <http://www.navcen.uscg.mil>).

While many boaters who want to have long conversations are better off using cellular telephones when boating, many forget that the real value of the VHF transmission in an emergency is that everyone can hear a call for help.

When inconsiderate broadcasters use foul language over the airwaves, it can cause boat-

ers, especially those with children, to shut the radio off, thus eliminating a potential source of rescue for someone in distress.

Keep in mind that Channel 9 has been designated as a calling channel nationwide, and that designation has helped to relieve congestion on Channel 16. The Coast Guard, however, does not monitor Channel 9. Channel 16 is always the first choice for emergencies or to hear official alerts.

Requesting a radio check from the Coast Guard on Channel 16 is prohibited. It is also improper procedure to issue a call to "any vessel, any vessel" requesting a radio check. What members may do is hail "TowBOAT/U.S." on Channel 16 or 9, and after receiving a reply, switch to a working channel. The TowBOAT/U.S. skipper will be glad to respond.

From *BOAT/U.S. Magazine*, September, 1996

Marine Band Radio Do's

- Whenever the radio is on, monitor Channel 16, unless you are communicating on another channel
- Before transmitting, listen for 30 seconds to determine if the channel is in use
- At the beginning and end of your transmission, identify your vessel by its name or your radio call sign
- Use Channel 16 or Channel 9 for calling, and when contact is made, switch immediately to an unused working channel (see list below)
- Set your radio to the low power setting whenever possible – you don't need the high-power setting to talk to someone across your creek
- Speak slowly and clearly with the microphone about an inch from your mouth
- There's no need to shout – it distorts your transmission
- Keep all communications as brief as possible

Marine Band Radio Don't's

- Don't call the Coast Guard requesting a radio check
- Don't use the VHF radio for transmitting on land
- Don't monopolize any channel with long conversation or idle chatter
- Don't let children use the marine radio or think it's a toy – don't allow children to play on the boat with no adult present, even in the driveway
- Don't broadcast a Mayday unless there is immediate danger to life or property
- Don't broadcast profanities or insults – it is a criminal offense to transmit obscene, profane or indecent language or meanings
- Don't speak on Channel 70 – it is reserved for Digital Selective Calling (DSC) ONLY

VHF CHANNELS FOR RECREATIONAL BOATS

Channel 16 Distress, Safety, Calling
Channel 9 Calling
Channels 68-69, 71-72, 78	... Recreational Channels
24-28, 84-87	.. Marine Operator Channels
Channel 13 Locks, Canals, Bridges, Pilots
Channel 70 Digital Selective Calling (DSC)

Coming Events

MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

Last Tuesday of month at 7:30 p.m.

K. of C. Hall, 6177 Chicago Road, Warren

SEPTEMBER 24, 1996 • OCTOBER 29, 1996 • NOVEMBER 26, 1996

NUTRITIONAL INFORMATION ON VARIOUS ALASKA SALMON SPECIES

Few single foods bring as many valuable contributions to the dinner table in significant quantities as salmon generally, and in this instance, Alaska salmon.

Salmon is an excellent source of high-quality protein, containing all the essential amino acids. Salmon contains vitamins A and D, as well as niacin and riboflavin from the B-complex group. Iron, zinc, magnesium and phosphorus are also present in appreciable amounts in this choice seafood.

The fats in salmon are predominantly unsaturated. There is evidence indicating these unsaturated fats help to avoid development of artery disease.

NUTRITIONAL VALUE OF FRESH/FROZEN ALASKA SALMON

(100 grams raw weight portion)

Salmon Species	Protein, grams	Fat, grams	Carbohydrates, grams	Calories
KING	20	12	0	188
SOCKEYE	20	9	0	161
SILVER	22	5	0	133
PINK	19	5	0	121
CHUM	21	4	0	120

(Analyses were performed on the raw muscle *without* skin or bones)

NOTE: The nutritional value of fresh or frozen salmon will vary 1%-2% in protein and fat content from these average values, depending upon the maturity of the fish.

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Curing eggs

So, you were lucky and have some eggs to cure. I've heard many inquiries on how to cure salmon, or other, eggs. Here are two methods that I use to cure salmon and steelhead eggs (in skeins).

BORAX METHOD

This is probably the most popular method for curing eggs, with many variations used. Here is my borax procedure.

1. Catch a fish with eggs in it. Yes, it must still have the eggs in it! And . . . Bucks won't do!
2. Remove the skeins carefully - avoid getting them dirty.
3. Wrap the whole skein in paper towels, then in several layers of newspaper and place in the refrigerator or cool spot for one or two days (depends mostly on when you get around to the next step).
4. Using a pair of scissors, cut the skeins into baits - smaller for summer fishing (dime size), larger for winter fishing (quarter size for Steelhead, half-dollar size for salmon). Be sure that some of the skein is attached to each cluster.
5. Drain on a piece of mosquito netting or other draining surface - 1 or 2 days.
6. Spread borax (NOT BORAX-0!) on a sheet of newspaper and roll the baits in it, covering each thoroughly.
7. You can add Jell-o (strawberry is what I use) and/or salt to the borax mixture if you feel a creative urge.

8. Using old margarine tubs or other small containers, spread some borax on the bottom and place the baits in the tubs. Place a little borax on top of the baits and put the lid on the container.
9. Place back in the refrigerator for another day, so the eggs dry a little more.
10. Label the containers and place in the freezer. Cured this way they keep for two to three years.

If you cannot cure the eggs while they are still fresh, you can soak the skeins in a saturated salt solution overnight, drain and then freeze them until you can get around to curing them. Options you can try: add other flavorings such as distilled sand shrimp essence, herring oil, dyes, etc. Some people swear by these additions.

PRO-CURE METHOD

For this method, just follow the directions that come with the stuff. I will, however, offer a few pointers:

1. Make sure the skeins and/or baits are well-drained before curing.
2. Dust the cured baits with borax, to make them more pleasant to handle.
3. Pay attention to the warning about wearing gloves when using the fluorescent dye varieties. That dye they use is strong!

Which method is better? I can't really say. I like the fluorescent color of some Pro-Cure eggs for winter Steelhead, but nothing beats a light borax treatment for summer Steelhead. Guess I like both.

- Bob Roberts

WANT ADS

FOR SALE - Four Walker electric downriggers with dual rod holders and swivel bases, used 1 season, \$150 each. Also, four Diawa #47SH level wind reels, new, never used, \$25 each. Call: (810) 435-8017

The DEADLINE for the October issue of FISHIN' TALES is September 24, 1996

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