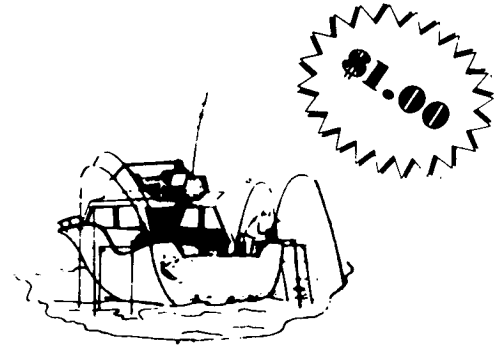




FISH TALES



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Lake Michigan fishery catches fire: UP 50%!

Good news travels fast in angling circles. Fishing effort is up about 50 percent, according to preliminary creel census tallies.

And the catch is up 21 percent!

In some areas, fishing since July has been spectacular, says Department of Natural Resources (DNR) creel census supervisor Jerry Rakoczy.

The hottest big water fishing port on freshwater, Rakoczy points out, is probably the port of Leland. He cites one charter boat report for July: 31 trips netted 177 chinook salmon, 107 steelhead, and assorted lake and brown trout. That figures out to approximately 5.7 chinook and 3.5 steelhead per trip. This may be the best salmon and steelhead fishing in the world, Rakoczy adds.

Charter skippers have been telling Rakoczy since late spring that fishing on Lake Michigan is the best it has been in the last three to five years.

Creel census data, collected at nine ports ranging from St. Joseph to Charlevoix, shows fishermen have "caught on" to the existence of improved fishing. Angler hours are up about 50 percent over the all-time low of 1990, but still considerably behind the record pace of 1986.

Preliminary data for July show the coho salmon catch is up 48 percent, the steelhead catch is up 84 percent, and the brown trout catch is up 100 percent. Chinook and lake

trout catches were even with 1990 levels.

The stunning increase in the steelhead catch is probably due to two factors:

- 1) Excellent water temperature conditions;
- 2) Far better survival rates experienced by the larger steelhead the DNR has been planting in recent years.

Anglers have been able to accurately locate the temperature thermocline, where game fish are most active. One skipper reported finding a 17-degree temperature change over a foot of water depth.

The improved Lake Michigan fishery is thought to tie in with new research findings of biologists.

This year, Michigan researchers have found 50 percent fewer chinook with bacterial kidney disease (BKD) among those taken in research nets aboard the DNR boat "Steelhead," compared to 1990. In addition, far fewer BKD-killed chinook were found along beaches this spring.

Indiana researchers have found chinook feeding more heavily than in the past on chubs, even in areas where alewife (usually thought to be the chinook's preferred diet) are abundant.

Biologists have been speculating that the declines in the alewife populations sparked BKD-related deaths in chinook because of stress due to the chinook not readily adapting to feeding on the increasingly plentiful chubs.

If this is so, it has been predicted, chinook will adjust to feeding on chubs, and BKD-related chinook deaths will decline.

The story is not as bright for most Lake Huron salmon fishermen. Creel census data there indicate an excellent fishery from Alpena to Rogers City, but a poor spring fishery in the south, and only fair fishing off Oscoda and Harrisville. Though some excellent catches have been reported off DeTour, most reports point to a decline out of both Cheboygan and St. Ignace.

The declining overall fortunes of the Great Lakes fishery since 1986 has taken a toll on the charter boat industry, though not nearly as severe a one as had been forecast. There are 827 charter boats still licensed in Michigan, down from a peak of 1,000 a few years ago. Sixty-five percent of all charter fishing trips are taken on Lake Michigan. In the late 1980's, it was predicted that as many as half the charter boats would disappear.

Disagreement continues over the impact of new warnings that Great Lakes fish are unsafe to eat. Some observers blame them for most of the charter fleet's woes. Others scoff at that, claiming that few people are irrational enough to go to the expense of Great Lakes fishing for a meal they can buy at the market for a tiny fraction of the cost of catching fish. **Reprinted from *Northwoods Call*, August 21, 1991.**

Detroit Area Steelheaders caught a lot of fish at Manistee last month!



photo Les Jump

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Photographer **LES JUMP**
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Send all materials for publication to:

JOEL GARINGER, Editor

21237 Sunnydale, St. Clair Shores, MI 48081

New Indian hunting, fishing rights court challenges are expected

Enlarged gill nets are helping tribal fishermen make hundreds of thousands of dollars on salmon this year, according to eastern Upper Peninsula sources.

While the maze of nets along Lake Huron's northern shore is the focus of attention, Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR) lawmen are anticipating a showdown this fall over Indian hunting rights. They expect Indians, acting under advice from attorneys, to seek a court test case.

At least some tribal netters are reported to have expanded the depth of their nets from about 35 feet to 70 feet, thus creating a literal 'wall' in the water in the zone inhabited by the forage fish salmon feed on.

Netted salmon are reported selling for as much as a dollar a pound, in the round. According to some sources, the fish are frozen in huge blocks for shipment overseas.

North Woods Call sources say some tribal netters are becoming the wealthiest people in the UP, aided by their exemption from paying income taxes.

The salmon gill nets are so thick along much of Lake Huron's north shore that boating is dangerous, the *Call* was told. Even experienced boaters are getting tangled in the nets.

In another high-profit move, tribal netting is starting in St. Martin's Bay, east of St. Ignace, where walleyes have been planted for several years. Research netting in the bay revealed a large number of big walleyes. Sport fishermen are either unaware of the walleyes or are ignoring them, according to DNR conservation officers.

Conservation officers, who are under orders not to arrest Indians for hunting violations without direction from Lansing, expect a carefully orchestrated showdown over hunting rights soon. They anticipate that Indians will challenge them to make arrests so they can get the rights issue into federal court.

DNR brass have iced Indian hunting arrests in an effort to assure that any case taken to court can be won.

Officers say they will challenge a new tribal regulation that says tribal members can be assisted in subsistence fishing by non-Indians. Anyone without a tribal membership card caught assisting in netting, spearing or fishing without a license will be arrested.

Reprinted from the *North Woods Call*, August 21, 1991.

Fall's here and it's time for pier and surf fishing!

Autumn brings cool air, changing leaves, and an end to our boat fishing opportunities. However, the cooling conditions also bring the fish into the rivers and streams for spawning – and the fish that 'capitalize' on the ones coming in to spawn.

First, though, the "staging phase" takes place outside of and near river mouths feeding into the Big Lake. It sounds as though someone's calling my name!

At the September general meeting on Tuesday, September 24, we'll be covering the techniques and equipment needed to participate in the surf and pier fishing fun!

– Doug Karakas

Coming Events

MEMBERSHIP MEETINGS

Last Tuesday of month at 7:30 p.m. • K. of C. Hall, 6177 Chicago Rd., Warren
SEPTEMBER 24, 1991 • OCTOBER 29, 1991 • NOVEMBER 26, 1991

SURF/RIVER/LAKE TOURNAMENT SCHEDULE

DATE	EVENT	CONTACT
October 5	AU GRES (Singing Bridge) – Surf	Doug Karakas, 545-1181
October 26	LUDINGTON – Pier & Surf	To Be Announced
November 2	MANISTEE (3-Way vs. Clubs)	To Be Announced
December 7	AU SABLE – River	To Be Announced
January 25	HIGGINS LAKE – Ice Fishing	To Be Announced

A Michigan import – the rainbow trout

The next time you hook into a rainbow trout or a steelhead, give a silent "Thank you" to the two men who were responsible for your catch taking place: John Richardson and Daniel Fitzhugh Jr.

It was John Richardson who, in 1836, first described the rainbow trout based on specimens collected from Washington state's Columbia River. Prior to that, the species had not been scientifically identified, and Michigan had none, either in streams or any of the Great Lakes. Daniel Fitzhugh transferred the first eggs of the western 'redsided' or 'Shasta' trout from the McCloud river system in California into Michigan waters.

And I'll bet you thought the rainbow trout was native to Michigan. So did I!

The eggs that Fitzhugh "imported" into Michigan in 1876 were probably incubated at the now-defunct Northville Hatchery, which was located on the Middle Branch of the Rouge River near Detroit. It was a private hatchery then, operated by N.W. Clark.

Four years later, in 1880, the Michigan State Commission incubated McCloud River eggs at the Pokagon and Battle Creek Hatcheries. In 1882, more rainbow eggs were hatched at Michigan's new hatchery located at Paris, Michigan.

Michigan was not the only state busy importing, hatching and releasing rainbow trout, but it was one of the first states to see the great economic benefits from this new species. Nearly all the eastern states had rainbow import programs underway, and the then-U.S. Fish Commission was also actively involved with the rainbow.

It's difficult to imagine now, but due to a lack of interest, rainbow trout production was greatly reduced in Pennsylvania state hatcheries by 1900, and stopped by 1914.

From its tiny 1880 beginnings to 1900, the Michigan rainbow program planted over 7.7 million rainbow fry, yearlings and adults in Lake Michigan and tributaries.

Let's take a step forward in time to discuss the fish commonly called the steelhead. This totally separate variety is native to the West Coast. Basically the western steelhead trout lives in the Pacific Ocean, returning once a year to spawn in freshwater streams. The steelhead then returns to salt water to await the next spawning call.

Evidence exists showing that freshwater-spawning trout interbreed, and as a matter of fact, some rainbows planted in Michigan in 1895 were the result of natural hybridization of rainbow trout so it is not unlikely that freshwater rainbows crossbred with steelhead.

John Trimberger, fisheries biologist with the Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR), told me that the basic difference between steelhead and rainbow is



JERRY ZABEL took these two fine specimens of "steelhead rainbow trout" from the Manistee River last December aboard "Wish-Full II."

that fish whose basic nature calls them to return to the big water are called steelhead trout, and those fish that do not have this urge are called rainbow trout. This difference is genetic and, he noted, "even biologists are hard-put to tell the difference between the two fish. For all practical purposes, the rainbow and the steelhead are the same fish."

Information is very sketchy concerning the first steelhead rainbow trout, as they were called in 1893 when they were displayed at the Chicago World's Fair. After the Fair's completion, these fish were released into Lake Michigan. Lake Michigan's streams were not stocked with this variety until 1896, when the U.S. Fish Commission began planting the steelhead rainbow trout variety in the Boardman River near Traverse City.

The first recorded catch of rainbow trout from Lake Michigan were small fish taken from the Pere Marquette River in 1886. These were fish from a planting the previous year. The first evidence of natural reproduction occurred in the Muskegon River, when surplus adult fish that had been released from the Paris hatchery in 1886 returned to spawn. Fishermen were catching rainbows in the Boardman River as early as 1891 and from the Little Manistee by 1901.

Hard as it is to believe, all of this hard work was virtually wrecked when the sea lamprey invaded Lake Michigan in 1936. By then, the population of rainbow trout in Lake Michigan had risen substantially, with

commercial fishermen reporting catches of 7,000-8,000 fish annually. While the average fish weighed about 7 pounds, rainbow trout weighing 22 pounds were not uncommon!

The sea lamprey nearly wiped out the rainbow trout. By the late 1950's, the presence of migratory fish in Lake Michigan had become quite rare.

Using a combination of lamprey control programs and heavy restocking, by the mid-1960's Lake Michigan had once again been restored as a rainbow trout factory.

According to the DNR's Trimberger, the current state record rainbow trout is a 39 1/2" fish (taken in Lake Michigan off Berrien County in 1975 by Mark Johnson of Lansing) which weighed 26.5 pounds. My research shows that the previous record rainbow was taken from Pentwater Lake in 1967. That fish was 37" in length and weighed 22.2 pounds.

If you'd like a record to shoot for, here's one to aim at. From what I can determine, the current world record rainbow seems to be a 52.5-pound fish taken from Jewel Lake, British Columbia, Canada in 1959! Go for it!!

Rainbows living and growing to adulthood in inland lakes and streams seem to mature earlier, but don't grow as large as their lake-run cousins. Natural reproduction takes place in inland lakes as long as feeder streams with gravel for bedding are present.

Some evidence exists showing that rainbow will spawn very occasionally on shoals.

Continued on Page Nine . . .

Need A FISHING PARTNER or Another CREW MEMBER?

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Olcott had good fishing, rough weather

Weather certainly has played havoc with outings this year, and in that regard, the Olcott, New York trip was nothing to write home about. For the boats which weathered the rough seas and made the run 10 miles north to the weather buoys, however, the fishing was fantastic!

I myself made the run all three days we were there and had 45 for 70, with a limit catch of 20 on Saturday. Rob Pinsky and the crew on "Anticipation" also boated a limit catch of 20 on Saturday. There were a number of other Detroit Area Steelheader boats whose catches were well up into the 'teens' on that day as well.

"Fish Fly," with skipper Jim Beelby and crew, took the largest king of the weekend, a king tipping the scale at 30 pounds, 12 ounces! There was also a 29-pounder brought aboard "Harmony" by Rod Coffey, and numerous fish in the mid-20's were put on ice by other skippers. The catch was a mixed bag of kings, cohos and steelhead.

Top baits were any combination of yellow chartreuse, lime green dodger teamed up with yellow/white or yellow/pearl squid either running behind Dipsys or lead drop weights. We had a nice 'thermo' break at about 55'-60' the entire weekend, and the majority of the fish were taken there.

Talking about methods on taking fish, ask Don Redmond from "Trena Dawn" what



DETROIT AREA STEELHEADERS, shown here at Wilson, NY in May, journeyed to Lake Ontario out of New York twice during the 1991 boat trolling season.

pound test his rubber bands are! I'm sure he'll relate to you what *not* to do and still catch fish.

There were 14 boats making the Olcott trip this year, and I would judge that the majority – or perhaps all of them – will be returning again next August. What is really great about this destination is the anticipation of hooking up with that 40-pounder we all

dream about! They're being caught over there by others every year, so *WE KNOW THEY ARE THERE!!*

Well, maybe we'll see you there next year – I certainly hope so. Drive carefully, check those buddy bearings, and we'll be seeing you around the docks.

– Dick Shirk
"Lil' Scratch"

1991 Skipper of the Year

(STANDINGS AS OF 8-19-91 – OMIT TWO HIGHEST SCORES)

SKIPPER/BOAT		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	T
1)	DON REDMOND (Trena Dawn)	10	4	3	6	1	1	50	15
2)	BOB MITCHELL (Kemo)	4	7	6	1	3	2	50	16
3)	DAVE EVEN (Teacher's Pet)	5	3	2	3	18	6	10	19
4)	DICK SHIRK ('Lil' Scratch)	3	5	10	50	2	7	6	23
5)	MIKE WAKULSKI (Wet Paint)	6	11	50	7	15	9	2	35
6)	JOE GOLASZEWSKI (Lucky Falcon)	9	75	18	4	8	11	4	36
7)	WARREN RENANDO (Doodah)	1	14	5	15	17	16	75	51
8)	HANK BACZYNSKI (Sinsation)	2	6	12	50	24	75	9	53
9)	TOM MOORES (Kare Free)	17	75	11	10	10	5	50	53
10)	RON HARTMAN (Molly Frair)	7	16	50	16	14	4	50	57
11)	DOUG KARAKAS (Capt'n. Hook)	20	50	20	18	23	12	3	73
12)	CHRIS COFFEY (Coffey Break)	75	9	17	14	19	75	17	76
13)	ED WILCZEK (Pat's Competition)	14	10	21	50	12	20	50	77
14)	WALT POHORILY (Carmen Ashley)	8	75	13	50	7	14	50	92
15)	ED PABISZ (Pole Bender)	75	8	14	8	16	75	75	121
16)	BOB HERMAN (Nomad)	18	50	4	2	50	75	75	124
17)	BILL SHACKLETON (Net Profit)	15	18	75	75	4	19	75	131
18)	AL SCHULTZ (Misery 3)	13	75	50	12	75	21	50	146
19)	RON HUEY (Half R's)	75	17	75	75	25	18	16	151
20)	CHRIS NYTKO (Aquarius)	75	75	50	11	13	75	8	157
21)	DON ANTON (Happy Bare)	75	13	75	75	11	10	75	184
22)	JIM BEELBY (Fishfly)	50	75	50	13	6	75	75	194
23)	STEVE BANOVIC (Exaggerator)	75	50	9	9	75	75	75	218
24)	ROB PINSKEY (Anticipation)	75	1	1	75	75	75	75	227
25)	MIKE CHIMELAK (More Money)	75	75	8	5	75	75	75	238
A = ST. JOSEPH		B = WILSON, NY		C = PORT AUSTIN		D = PORT AUSTIN II			
E = MANISTEE		F = LUDINGTON		G = ROGERS CITY		T = TOTAL			

A = ST. JOSEPH

B = WILSON, NY

C = PORT AUSTIN

D = PORT AUSTIN II

E = MANISTEE

F = LUDINGTON

G = ROGERS CITY

T = TOTAL

BIG FISH TAKEN DURING 1991 TOURNAMENTS

(STANDINGS AS OF 8-19-91)

BROWN TROUT

- 1) Ron Hartman (Molly Frair) 8.12 E
- 2) Dick Shirk (Lil' Scratch) 8.10 E
- 3) Ed Wilczek (Pat's Competition) 8.08 E

COHO SALMON

- 1) Bob Mitchell (Kemo) 8.01 F
- 2) Warren Renando (Doodah) 6.14 A
- 3) Ron Huey (Half R's) 6.09 B

KING SALMON

- 1) Bob Mitchell (Kemo) 25.05 F
- 2) Dick Shirk (Lil' Scratch) 24.10 E
- 3) Don Redmond (Trena Dawn) 24.02 E

LAKE TROUT

- 1) Bob Mitchell (Kemo) 15.08 D
- 2) Bob Herman (Nomad) 15.01 C
- 3) Doug Karakas (Capt'n Hook) 14.12 F

STEELHEAD TROUT

- 1) Bob Mitchell (Kemo) 15.08 E
- 2) Ron Hartman (Molly Frair) 14.01 E
- 3) Robert Saunders (My Valentine) 13.07 E

A = ST. JOSEPH

D = PORT AUSTIN II

B = WILSON, NY

E = MANISTEE

C = PORT AUSTIN

F = LUDINGTON

MANISTEE TOURNAMENT LEADERS



1ST - "TRENA DAWN": Don Redmond, Phil Orlando, Conrad DiLoreto, Leo Olzewski.



2ND - "LIL SCRATCH": Dick Shirk, Mike Sexton Jr. and Don Shirk.



3RD - "KEMO": Leslie Gilbert, Linda Mitchell, Bob Gilbert and Bob Mitchell.



4TH - "NET PROFIT": Marge and Lou Kreiger, Sandy Langer, Bill Shackleton.



5TH - "LITTLE BIG JOHN": Bob Rondalez, Ed McIntosh, John Chwalibog.



6TH - "FISH FLY": West Fresard and Jim Beelby.



7TH - "CARMEN ASHLEY": Walt Pohorily, Kris Pohorily, Lisa Lubowski.



8TH - "LUCKY FALCON": Robert, Jeff and Joe Golaszewski.



9TH - "MISS SUNSHINE": Jay Fannon, Bernie and Gary Fannon.



10TH - "KARE FREE": Joe Bragg, Tom Moores and John Schulte.

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Ludington '91: It was *deja vu* all over again!!

Ludington has always been on of the favorite ports of the Detroit Area Steelheaders, and has been on our tournament schedule right from the beginning. In fact, Ludington is the "Gold Coast" of Great Lakes salmon fishing.

It is also the site of the controversy surrounding the Pump Storage plant, and was also the place where some of the notorious confrontations between sport fishermen and Indians took place. Over the past few years, it has also become the prime example of the decline in the salmon fishery throughout Lake Michigan.

With that in mind, there was a lot of apprehension when our club fleet towed boats there on the weekend of August 3-4 for our annual two-day tournament. Fishing reports were only okay at best, yet there was still a pretty good turnout.

Weather has always been the primary question about tournaments for 1991, and Ludington was no exception. Saturday morning produced great weather, and the very best news was that the fish were there, too! Most boats started anywhere from the Bath House to the Point, the traditional places to fish Ludington in August. While many boats began in shallow (70'-80'), most ended up out in deeper (200'+) waters.

The fleet catch included a variety: kings, cohos, lakere, and a lot of steelhead. The "hot" setup was spoons with the M & M (chartreuse with green tape), probably the number one producer for club members and charter captains alike. Other good colors included black with red tape, and 'Wonder Bread' (white with multi-colored dots).

At Saturday's weigh-in, Don Redmond and his "Trena Dawn" crew served notice that they were still the "hot" boat on our tournament trail. In second place



1ST - "TRENA DAWN": Phil Orlando, Chris Coffey, Don Redmond and Leon Olszewski.

after the first day was Bob Mitchell and the "Kemo" crew, whose catch included the big fish of the day (and the 1991 tourney schedule!), a 25-lb., 5-oz. king. Editor's note: Bob's got that beauty in his left hand in the photo below.

Sunday's dawn brought us totally different weather. Huge rollers had everyone looking out the corners of their eyes - and some leaning over the 'gunnels'! The big question was whether the tournament could go the distance.

Again, the best action was from the Bath House to the Point. -a big school of 2- to 3-year-old kings was there. While they didn't do a lot to help add weight for tournament contenders, it was certainly a good sign to see so many young fish. A

few steelhead were also mixed in the catch. Who knows, maybe Ludington and Lake Michigan are coming back!!!

At the weigh-in, it was obvious that the fishing had been much tougher than the day before, due mainly to the big waves. Everyone wondered whether the "Trena Dawn" crew could hold off the "Kemo" crew and keep first place. That question was quickly answered when Don Redmond hoisted a 22-pound king, big fish of the day, onto the scales. Congratulations to Don and the "Trena Dawn" crew for their second win in a row!!

A special thanks goes to Dick Shirk, and all who helped bring this excellent tournament together.

- Bob Mitchell



2ND - "KEMO": Jodi Gilbert, Bob Gilbert, Leslie Gilbert and Bob Mitchell.



3RD - "BIG INTENTIONS": Gary Billo, John Benia, Mark and Chris Lubowski.

BIG FISH POOL

SATURDAY

1ST - KEMO (Bob Mitchell)
King Salmon: 25 lbs., 5 ozs.

2ND - CAPT'N. HOOK (Doug Karakas)
Lake Trout: 14 lbs., 12 ozs.

3RD - TRENA DAWN (Don Redmond)
King Salmon: 14 lbs., 8 ozs.

SUNDAY

1ST - TRENA DAWN (Don Redmond)
King Salmon: 22 lbs., 7 ozs.

2ND - TEACHER'S PET (Dave Even)
King Salmon: 20 lbs., 3 ozs.

3RD - KEMO (Bob Mitchell)
King Salmon: 13 lbs., 14 ozs.

TOURNAMENT STATS

Saturday Fleet: 23 boats, 86 people

Sunday Fleet: 22 boats, 83 people

Saturday Catch: 2 browns, 7 coho, 25 kings, 31 lake trout, 59 steelhead

Sunday Catch: 1 brown, 2 coho, 34 kings, 21 lake trout, 17 steelhead

LUDINGTON TOURNAMENT (AUGUST 3-4, 1991)

BOAT/SKIPPER	CATCH (By day, species & weight of individual fish)	PTS.
1).....TRENA DAWN (Don Redmond).....	Sat., 124.02 pts.: K14.08, K13.00, K12.13, L10.11, S10.00, L9.02, K7.13, S6.07 Sun., 112.05 pts.: K22.07, K10.07, K8.15, L8.02, S6.11, K6.03, K5.00, L4.08	236.07
2).....KEMO (Bob Mitchell).....	Sat., 119.00 pts.: K25.05, K16.09, C8.01, S6.11, S4.08, S4.05, L3.09 Sun., 93.02 pts.: K13.14, K11.02, S6.11, L5.09, C4.11, K4.11, K3.06, L3.02	212.02
3).....BIG INTENTIONS (Mark Lubowski).....	Sat., 65.10 pts.: S9.02, S6.08, S5.14, K5.12, S4.11, S3.11 Sun., 77.13 pts.: K16.01, S8.07, S7.07, C5.10, L5.02, S5.02	143.07
4).....MOLLY FRAIR (Ron Hartman).....	Sat., 53.08 pts.: S10.10, S9.12, L7.13, L5.05 Sun., 88.15 pts.: K12.13, K9.11, L5.07, S5.07, L4.12, L3.13, L3.10, L3.06	142.07
5).....KARE FREE (Tom Moores).....	Sat., 88.10 pts.: S9.08, L8.02, L6.04, S6.02, L5.06, K5.04, S4.11, S4.05 Sun., 46.08 pts.: K6.02, L4.12, S4.00, K3.10, K3.00	135.02
6).....TEACHER'S PET (Dave Even).....	Sat., 91.00 pts.: S9.13, L7.09, L6.09, B6.08, S6.08, S5.03, L4.07, S4.07, S4.07 Sun., 42.09 pts.: K20.03, K4.09, S2.13	133.09
7).....LIL' SCRATCH (Dick Shirk).....	Sat., 92.12 pts.: S9.04, S7.13, S7.10, S6.08, L6.05, L5.10, C5.07, S4.03 Sun., 40.11 pts.: K6.15, S5.08, K4.08, L3.12	133.07
8).....A DAY LATE (Paul Nowak).....	Sat., 90.02 pts.: L10.10, S8.13, S8.12, S8.07, L8.05, S5.03, S5.00 Sun., 39.00 pts.: L6.15, B5.02, S3.09, K3.06	129.02
9).....WET PAINT (Mike Wakulski).....	Sat., 88.09 pts.: K9.10, K8.05, S7.04, L5.07, S4.15, L4.08, S4.08, S4.00 Sun., 39.13 pts.: L8.09, K4.12, K3.04, K3.04	128.06
10).....HAPPY BARE (Don Anton).....	Sat., 81.10 pts.: S8.10, L8.06, K8.05, K7.09, K5.04, C5.00, S3.08 Sun., 34.03 pts.: S9.07, L6.02, S3.10	115.13
11).....LUCKY FALCON (Joe Golaszewski).....	Sat., 58.01 pts.: K10.04, S6.01, B5.15, S5.07, S5.06 Sun., 49.11 pts.: L7.12, S5.02, K4.09, L3.13, K3.07	107.12
12).....CAPT'N. HOOK (Doug Karakas).....	Sat., 41.07 pts.: L14.12, K6.03, S5.08 Sun., 59.12 pts.: S7.08, K5.13, L5.03, S5.00, K3.03, K3.01	101.03
13).....ALICE'S ANGLER (Les Jump).....	Sat., 52.00 pts.: S6.08, S6.01, L5.12, L5.03, L3.08 Sun., 46.14 pts.: S8.03, S7.14, K7.00, L3.13	98.14
14).....CARMEN ASHLEY (Walt Pohorily).....	Sat., 71.02 pts.: S9.15, K8.08, L6.14, L5.10, C5.08, S4.11 Sun., 26.07 pts.: K4.02, L4.02, K3.03	97.09
15).....RUPE (Gary Ruprich).....	Sat., 94.00 pts.: K11.15, S9.04, K8.11, S5.12, K5.04, C4.13, L4.07, C3.14 Sun.: NO WEIGH-IN	94.00
16).....DOODAH (Warren Renando).....	Sat., 57.14 pts.: L7.10, L5.12, S4.05, L4.00, C3.07, C2.12 Sun., 15.11 pts.: K3.00, K2.11	73.09
17).....LITTLE BIG JOHN (John Chwalibog).....	Sat., 60.02 pts.: S11.03, S7.15, S7.03, S5.01, S3.12 Sun.: NO WEIGH-IN	60.02
18).....HALF R'S (Ron Huey).....	Sat., 46.14 pts.: K5.01, K4.11, S4.11, S4.07, S3.00 Sun.: NO WEIGH-IN	46.14
19).....NET PROFIT (Bill Shackleton).....	Sat., 37.05 pts.: K6.09, K4.03, K3.10, L2.15 Sun., 7.13 pts.: L2.13	45.02
20).....PAT'S COMPETITION (Ed Wilczek).....	Sat., 27.05 pts.: S4.09, S4.04, L3.08 Sun., 9.02 pts.: L4.02	36.07
21).....MISERY 3 (Al Schultz).....	Sat., 18.13 pts.: K4.07, S4.06 Sun.: NO WEIGH-IN	18.13
22).....JOBBOY'S DREAM (Dale Luff).....	Sat., 14.13 pts.: L9.13 Sun.: NO WEIGH-IN	14.13
50).....BLUE STAR (Myron Dzierzanowski).....	Sat.: NO WEIGH-IN Sun.: NO WEIGH-IN	

B = BROWN TROUT

C = COHO SALMON

K = KING SALMON

L = LAKE TROUT

S = STEELHEAD



4TH - "MOLLY FRAIR": Ray Banbury and Ron Hartman.

5TH - "KARE FREE": Ken Kern, Joe Bragg and Tom Moores.

6TH - "TEACHER'S PET": Dan Kulikowski, Dave Even, Joel Garinger and Ray Even.



7TH - "LIL' SCRATCH": Ed Pabisz, Dwayne Pabisz and Dick Shirk.

8TH - "A DAY LATE": Mike Niedzwiecki, Anthony and Paul Nowak.

10TH - "HAPPY BARE": Don Anton, Denny Davis and Jim Craft.

Fishery off due to gill nets, Indian fishing

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following is a Letter to the Editor of the *Great Lakes Fisherman* magazine. It was written in response to an article which appeared previously in that publication, and is taken from the August 1991 issue of *Tight Line Newsletter*, the publication of the Hammond Bay Anglers Association.

Dear Dan,

This letter is in response to the article written by Jeffrey Steele, "Should We Keep a Promise."

It has been four days now since I first read his article and I am still so #@x/?&8#! mad that I question whether I am capable of writing something you can print.

We could fill volumes upon volumes debating treaties and Indian fishing rights, and when the last sentence was written we would be no further ahead than we are right now. Decades have been wasted trying to solve this issue.

Where do we start? Let's start with the 1985 Consent Order. Most of us have been around long enough to relate to the history leading up to the creation of this document. Anything prior to that Consent Order, and especially the Treaties of 1836 and 1855 are, to many of us, only interpretations of the legal industry. Tribal lawyers interpret treaties their way, sport fishing lawyers interpret treaties to suit their clients, and the state Attorney General's office is still trying to find its way to the library to read and research the treaties.

The Consent Order—who likes it? Nobody. 100%. Indians and non-Indians. That's not the point. The point is that the Consent Order was created to be a modern-day starting point to get both groups working together to begin solving some of the problems that our ancestors' crystal ball had no solutions or foresight for.

On March 28, 1985, eighteen people signed a document called the 1985 Consent Order. These eighteen people were Indians and non-Indians. They were representatives of several Indian tribes, sport fishermen, state and federal agencies. They made a promise to one another as well as to the world. Now let's talk about this promise and let's show some of the facts that Jeff Steele just happened to overlook or (otherwise) omit from his article.

Steele's article failed to mention that the tribes were paid \$3,000,000 as part of the Consent Order. He failed to mention that 22 or 23 licensed commercial fishermen were removed from the Michigan waters of the Great Lakes. Some of these commercial fishermen were paid, and many were not. (What about their rights?)

He failed to mention that in the Hammond

Bay area we had a tremendous lake trout fishery prior to the tribes moving in with their gill nets. In less than five years' time, the lake trout have been literally wiped out. (Don't blame this on the sea lamprey only.) He failed to mention that the gill netters blocked the mouths of our rivers and streams with large mesh nets (keeping) all returning salmon and steelhead from their spawning runs. At the same time, they had gill nets set in deeper water, picking up three-year-old age class salmon.

He failed to mention that the Indian gill netters agreed to leave Grand Traverse Bay and Hammond Bay on a specified date as per the Consent Order. No, they did not! It has taken more than one court order and several thousand dollars in legal expenses to get them out of both bays as they had promised.

Steele failed to mention that in 1984, the Bay Mills Indian Community had 35 licensed fishermen taking 670,000 pounds of commercial species. By 1989, Bay Mills licenses had risen to 55, and those licensees reported taking over 2,000,000 pounds of fish.

Steele failed to mention (that) as per state of Michigan records, in 1989 the tribes harvested 4,800,000 pounds of whitefish in Treaty-ceded waters. That total was 35% more fish than (were taken with) state licenses.

Steele failed to mention anything about the thousands of pounds of lake trout that were taken from Hammond Bay by gill nets. He also failed to mention anything about thousands of pounds of brown trout that were pulled out of the gill nets and thrown overboard, dead (and unused) because they had no market for brown trout.

Steele failed to mention that in 1990 the tribes harvested over 430,000 pounds of salmon from the northernmost 20 miles of Lake Huron alone, and thousands of pounds more than that in 1989. Steele failed to mention that in two seasons, gill nets destroyed 16,000 pounds of walleye from these same waters.

Salmon losses in Lake Michigan may be blamed on bacterial kidney disease (BKD), but don't try to pass off BKD (as the cause of losses) of Lake Huron fish. In Lake Huron, the salmon are infested with BGN – Bogus Gill Nets!

Believe me, I could go on and on with things that Jeffrey Steele failed to research or mention about the 1985 Consent Order, but I want to save room for another issue.

The next time Jeffrey E. Steele has a deep, driving urge to take a potshot at the charter boat industry for catching too many fish in the Great Lakes, *PLEASE, PLEASE* have him call and book a charter with me. I, along with most other charter captains in the Rogers City/Hammond Bay area, refuse to book a lake trout charter, due to the small size and short supply of lake trout in our area. But in Steele's case I would make a special consideration. The cost is \$240.00 for a half-day — no guarantees. I could use the money.

The more I write, the madder I feel, but I must mention the one thing about Steele's article that really yanks my chain. He wrote, "Sport anglers seem to be taking their frustrations out on the Indians." I feel that sick comments from journalists such as Jeffrey Steele are the major reasons we have had serious problems dating back beyond 1836. Sport anglers are fighting gill netters, not Indians.

Get your facts straight. Don't build a wall or paint a picture to cover up your lack of professionalism. Mr. Steele, you've made a classic example of an outdoor writer with a bad case of diarrhea of the pen. Whether you realize it or not, you have tried to pit red against white and white against red, when the whole issue is the resource. It doesn't take a Harry Houdini to figure out why our sport fish are disappearing in northern Lake Huron.

There is so much more I wanted to say!

Most trustfully,

Bruce Grant (Rogers City, Michigan)

P.S.: Anyone wishing a copy of the 1985 Consent Order may obtain one by sending a \$25.00 donation to:

Great Lakes Resource Protection Fund
P.O. Box 81

Rogers City, Michigan 49779

The Great Lakes Resource Protection Fund is a non-profit organization dedicated to the preservation of the Great Lakes — to preserve sport fishing, to provide for sea lamprey research, to protect against the introduction of exotic species, and for the legal defense for any of the above.

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POACHING

Rogers City tourney was a struggle!

For the second year in succession, Rogers City has been quite disappointing for our club. For one thing, the weather sure hasn't helped us. August 17 was to be a day of high expectation and exciting happenings, but instead we were confronted with winds, rain and very few fish.

I must admit that we did get off to a flying start. A number of boats reported fish on within the first hour, including five for "Katie-Did" with just Bruce and Katie Haywood on board. But by the 9 :00 a.m. fish call, the catching had come to a halt. Bruce had his five, Lucky Falcon checked in with three, and the rest of the boats with two or less.

By the noon call, some boats had added one fish to their totals, though most reported totals were unchanged. At that hour, we still had eight of 26 skippers reporting empty boxes. Then the weather really turned sour. Heavy rains set in on us, wave action continued quite high, and fishing got quite depressing in general.

I thing a lot of the skippers were glad to head for the scales when they heard the 2:00 p.m. "Pull Lines" announcement.

Bruce Haywood and "Katie-Did" proved to be the boat to beat, weighing in four kings to put a lock on first place. Congratulations, Bruce, for a nice job well done.

Mike Wakulski and crew on "Wet Paint" finished a close second, including weighing in a 21-lb., 12-oz. fish good for second place in the Big Fish Pool. Nice going, Mike!

Wonders will never cease. Doug Karakas and "Capt'n Hook" hadn't been in the top ten



1ST - "KATIE-DID": Katie and Bruce Haywood.

all year, but when he finally made a move in a tourney, he went all the way to third place. Great job, Doug!

Well, Rogers City is history, and by the time you read this so will be our final boat trolling tournament, at Frankfort. There'll be a report on that one in the next issue. Hard to believe the summer's finished . . . Until the next time, take care, drive carefully, and we'll be seeing you around the docks.

— Dick Shirk
"Lil" Scratch

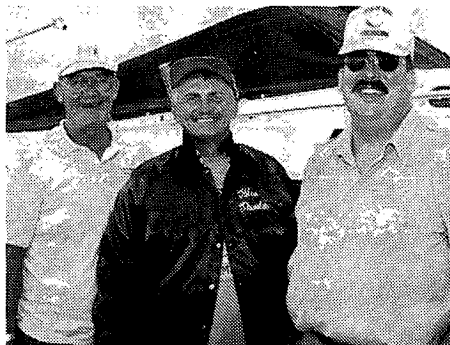
Rogers City Tournament results are on the next page.



2ND - "WET PAINT": Mike Wakulski and unidentified crew member.



3RD - "CAPT'N HOOK": Doug Karakas and Bob Buero.



7TH - "FISHBUSTERS": Vern Farengrugh, Joel Garinger and Paul LaVeck.

Rainbow trout are a welcome Michigan import

. . . /Continued from Page Three

These inland lake fish do not reach the sizes of lake-run rainbow, although in extremely large lakes with abundant food supplies rainbows have been caught nearing the 20-pound class. The average size, however, is closer to 2 pounds.

I asked Trimberger about current rainbow plantings, and he was kind enough to give me the 1989 planting counts. In Lakes Michigan, Superior, Huron and Erie, the DNR planted almost 2 million rainbow, in combinations of fry, fall fingerlings and yearlings. These fish are classified by the DNR as steelhead, since they have been incubated from eggs collected from rainbow (steelhead) that have proven to be migratory.

In inland lakes and streams, a combined total of 1,703,707 fish were planted.

The survival rate of planted rainbow trout is a key factor affecting our catches. On that subject, Trimberger states: "About 1 to 1 1/2 percent will survive to be caught by anglers."

Before all of you with pocket calculators figure out that we can expect to catch only about 20,000 steelhead from the 1989 planting, remember that the DNR's planting schedule has been going on for the past five to seven years. A DNR source tells me that in 1989 more than 75,000 rainbows (steelhead) returned to Lake Michigan streams.

I spoke with Paul Seelbach, steelhead specialist with the DNR at his Ann Arbor office, and learned that one of the biggest reasons for the success of the steelhead plant is that the DNR is now 'growing' larger fish to plant. While the overall number of planted steelhead is down slightly, the planted size is up. This is very important!

Young steelhead must reach a certain size before they will begin their big lake run. These fish must be 6.5 inches long before their spring run. If they are smaller at the time of their normal run, they will stay in their rivers until the following year. Excessive time in the rivers exposes these future steelhead to additional risks such as competition for food from wild fish, and accidental hooking by anglers.

The DNR reasoned that if they planted larger fish (smolts), the fish would begin their runs earlier. It turned out that they were correct. They now plant year-old fish at a length of 7.5 inches, and surveys show that these "planters" are leaving the rivers within a week or two.

No matter the dates, the facts or the DNR, the next time you hook into an eight-pound steelhead or a two-pound rainbow, think of Mr. Richardson and Mr. Fitzhugh Jr. and say a "Thank You!" Remember, without them we'd all be catching suckers!!

— Jeffrey Steele

From Woods-N-Water, May 1991.

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for the
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is
SEPTEMBER 24, 1991

Federal agencies are turning up the heat on Consumers over fish kills

After killing as many as ONE BILLION FISH over the past two decades, Consumers Power Company is again under federal attack to rebuild its Ludington Pumped Storage Generating Plant.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is asking that Consumers, and co-owner Detroit Edison, be ordered to build a permanent barrier to halt the killing of an estimated 1,900,000 fish per year at the giant facility located along the Lake Michigan shoreline south of Ludington.

The move is the latest in a long line of maneuvers by sportsmen and fish management agencies to halt the massive destruction of game and forage fish since the plant was constructed. The Michigan Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is appealing a state court decision that it lacks authority to demand compensation for the fish losses and construction of a permanent barrier.

The state court ruled that control of the plant falls under the Federal Energy Regulatory Administration, which licenses power plants. The Fish and Wildlife is asking the federal energy agency to order construction of the barrier.

In its lawsuit, the DNR sought \$147 million in damages for fish killed between 1972, when the plant began operating, and 1986, when the suit was filed, plus \$89,000 for each day of operation after filing the case.

Under pressure from Michigan United Conservation Clubs, former DNR director Gordon Guyer vetoed a proposed negotiated settlement.

Consumers installed a 2.5-mile net barrier at the plant's intake three years ago. This was considered a temporary solution by fisheries officials.

The net, which is removed in winter, has been partially effective in blocking larger

salmon and trout, but passes perch and smaller forage fish, which biologists claim are critical to sustaining Lake Michigan's sport fishery.

Consumers claims the net is doing the job. DNR fisheries biologists warned when the plant was proposed that it would have devastating impact on the fishery. They were overruled by DNR brass after Consumers pledged to correct any fisheries problems if they arose.

A 1976 study, paid for by Consumers, showed the plant kills around 1.9 million fish each year, most of them alewife and other forage fish. Consumers disputes the value of these fish to maintenance of the sport fishery.

Consumers contends that construction of an effective barrier would cost up to \$200,000,000. Sportsmen take the position that this is a legitimate cost of doing business.

From the Northwoods Call.

ROGERS CITY TOURNAMENT (AUGUST 17, 1991)

	BOAT/SKIPPER	CATCH (by species & weight)	PTS.
1)	KATIE-DID (Bruce Haywood)	K17.12, K14.08, K9.03, K3.00	64.07
2)	WET PAINT (Mike Wakulski)	K21.12, K18.13, K3.15	59.08
3)	CAPT. HOOK (Doug Karakas)	K18.02, K18.02, K7.10	58.14
4)	LUCKY FALCON (Joe Golaszewski)	K21.15, K11.07, C5.04	53.10
5)	MY DREAM (Jim Hardrick)	K14.06, K6.13, K4.14	41.01
6)	LIL SCRATCH (Dick Shirk)	K18.09, K12.07	41.00
7)	FISHBUSTERS (Joel Garinger)	K17.02, K8.09	35.11
8)	AQUARIUS (Chris Nytko)	K19.08, K6.02	35.10
9)	SINSAION (Hank Baczynski)	K19.14	24.14
10)	TEACHER'S PET (Dave Even)	K10.05, B4.00	24.05
11)	HARMONY (Tim Graskewicz)	K11.04, L2.15	24.03
12)	BULLHEAD (Leon Van Eden)	K9.10, B3.13	23.07
13)	BIG INTENTIONS (Mark Lubowski)	K5.15, K5.01	21.00
14)	C-CREATURE (Craig Gerbe)	K15.09	20.09
15)	RENEGADE (Bob Patyk)	K14.12	19.12
16)	HALF R'S (Ray Glieme)	K13.07	18.07
17)	COFFEY BREAK (Chris Coffey)	K11.12	16.12
50)	CARMEN ASHLEY (Walt Pohorily)	NO WEIGH-IN	00.00
50)	KARE FREE (Tom Moores)	NO WEIGH-IN	00.00
50)	KEMO (Bob Mitchell)	NO WEIGH-IN	00.00
50)	MISERY 3 (Al Schultz)	NO WEIGH-IN	00.00
50)	MOLLY FRAIR (Ron Hartman)	NO WEIGH-IN	00.00
50)	PAT'S COMPETITION (Ed Wilczek)	NO WEIGH-IN	00.00
50)	REEEL CRANKY (Ken Johnson)	NO WEIGH-IN	00.00
50)	TURNER (Darwin Gregg)	NO WEIGH-IN	00.00
50)	TRENA DAWN (Don Redmond)	NO WEIGH-IN	00.00

B = BROWN TROUT C = COHO SALMON K = KING SALMON L = LAKE TROUT

Chubs and smelt must be reserved for game fish

Michigan Fisherman magazine editor Ken Darwin properly scolds Department of Natural Resources (DNR) fisheries executives for continuing to allow commercial exploitation of Lake Michigan chubs and smelt.

In 1990, according to a report from biologist Asa Wright, licensed commercial netters harvested 1,262, 619 pounds of smelt and 790,124 pounds of chubs.

Not only is this illogical at a time when the Big Lake's salmon are thought to be short of forage. It is also contrary to direct orders of the Natural Resources Commission (NRC). In 1989, the Commission enthusiastically adopted recommendations of the Lake Michigan Salmon and Trout Task Force.

One of the top recommendations of that task force is that smelt, chubs, alewife and sculpins be managed exclusively as forage for game fish, as an asset of the recreational fishery. That means leaving them in the Lake for trout and salmon to munch on. Allowing DNR-controlled netters to remove them defies this NRC mandate.

And this is happening at a time when DNR fisheries officials have been scolding Wisconsin officials for allowing Wisconsin netters to harvest alewife, smelt and chubs.

It also comes at a time when smelt dipping — a major part of Michigan's recreational fishery — has been in the dumps for several years.

Some biologists claim that commercial chub and smelt catches are insignificant to total forage needs of game fish and the expectations of smelt dippers. Try telling that to a hungry chinook salmon or to a smelt dipper with an empty pail.

It is DNR and NRC policy to manage Michigan's fish resources for recreation and, where necessary, preservation. The state, apparently, cannot prevent the endless butchering of these resources by tribal netters. But it can, and should, halt this rape by netters it licenses.

From the Northwoods Call.



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ZEBRA MUSSEL ROUND-UP

ZEBRA MUSSEL NEWS AND NOTES (FROM ZMU #8)

Wisconsin grant announced

Senator Robert Kasten (R. - Wisconsin) recently announced that the University of Wisconsin Sea Grant has been awarded a \$104,410 grant to continue its Zebra Mussel Watch, a statewide program in Wisconsin to monitor the spread of the troublesome, barnacle-like clam in Wisconsin waters.

Zebra Mussels detected in Green Bay

The zebra mussel officially established residence in Green Bay, Lake Michigan, on May 22 when two dozen were found growing on an ore dock at Escanaba, Michigan. The largest found there measured 1" long. A single mussel was found on June 9 near Point au Sable in southern Green Bay attached to a native clam.

Wisconsin cities are unaffected by zebra mussels so far

No news is good news for of the cities of Green Bay, Racine, South Milwaukee and Oak Creek. As of late spring inspections of their Lake Michigan water intakes, the water utilities for those cities were found to be clear of zebra mussels.

Zebra mussel spread outside the Great Lakes basin is confirmed

The first confirmed report of zebra mussels spreading beyond the Great Lakes basin occurred in late May when the unwanted invaders were found growing in the Hudson River near Catskill, New York.

Second international conference on zebra mussel research is set

The Second International Zebra Mussel



ZEBRA MUSSELS will attach themselves to any hard surface, including these native clams found in the Great Lakes.

Research Conference will take place November 19-22 at Rochester, New York. For further information, contact the New York Sea Grant, phone (716) 395-2638.

Chicago joins list of locations with zebra mussel presence

Chicago 'welcomed' the zebra mussel last April when several dozen were found anchored to waterlogged tree limbs and lumber in Monroe Harbor.

NOTE: ZMU stands for Zebra Mussel Update, a free newsletter available from the University of Wisconsin Sea Grant. For further information, call (414) 465-2795.

Taken from the June 1991 *Littoral Drift*, publication of the Wisconsin Sea Grant.

Zebra mussels retain pollutants

The extraordinary ability of zebra mussels to filter water may increase exposure risk of humans and wildlife to organic pollutants (PCB's and PAH's). Early studies have shown that zebra mussels can rapidly accumulate organic pollutants within their tissue to levels over 300,000 times greater than concentrations in the environment. These pollutants are persistent and can be passed up the food chain. Any fish or waterfowl consuming zebra mussels will also accumulate these organic pollutants. Likewise, human consumption of fish and waterfowl from areas with zebra mussels would be associated with increased exposure to the same pollutants. The implications for human health are unclear, and zebra mussel pollutant intake and transfer up the food chain is currently being studied by Dr. Susan Fisher of Ohio State University, Ohio Sea Grant researcher.

What do zebra mussels do with all that food?

Zebra mussels eat huge amounts of food, but use very little of it. Why? Minnesota Sea Grant director Donald McNaught will try to find out in a new research project.

Zebra mussels can filter most of the microscopic plant and animal life out of a lake's nearshore water in one day, McNaught said. But they metabolize only 1/3 of what they eat. What happens to the rest? The zebra mussels combine the excess food with mucous produced inside their bodies. They get rid of this combined material in a substance called pseudofeces. This undigested food piles up around the mussel beds.

McNaught will study this peculiar process to look for ways to control zebra mussels. He will try to answer four major questions.

Do zebra mussels use this process to get rid of food that doesn't taste good? If so, can we determine their likes and dislikes and try to starve them out?

Do mussels store extra food in pseudofeces to eat later, when food is scarce?

Do they consume the extra food to deny it to competing species?

Finally, where do the zebra mussels find the energy for this process? Mucous is made out of sugar, which is usually a high energy, scarce material in an animal's body. How can the mussels afford to "throw away" all this sugar?

McNaught's research will be conducted at the Great Lakes Environmental Research Laboratory (NOAA) and at the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service in Ann Arbor. The labs are close to Saginaw Bay on Lake Huron, which, unfortunately, is expected to be overrun with zebra mussels in the near future, McNaught said.

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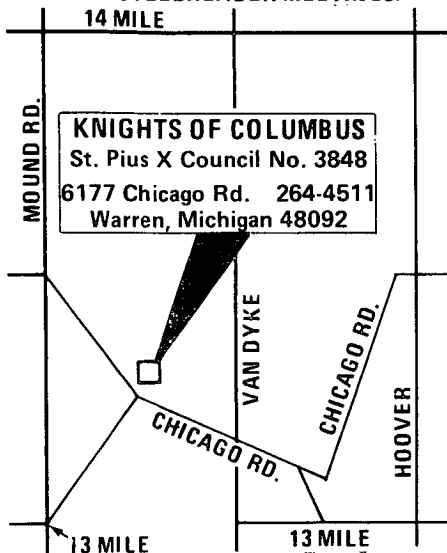
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Lampreys are a growing problem on the Great Lakes

Anyone who fishes the Great Lakes — particularly Lake Huron — is aware of the growing problem of sea lamprey predation on lake trout and salmon. Scarring rates are up, with some fish showing signs of having been hit by several lampreys.

The present level of federal funding for sea lamprey control is inadequate to properly treat the increasing number of lamprey spawning locations and to finance research on alternative control methods, according to John Robertson, Michigan Department of Natural Resources fisheries chief.

"I've recently learned that the U.S. House Subcommittee on Appropriations has approved an increase of only \$400,000 for the 1992 fiscal year Great Lakes Fisheries Commission lamprey control budget," he said.

Robertson is asking fishermen to express support for increased funding during the 1992 fiscal year and beyond by writing to members of the Michigan congressional delegation. U.S. Senators Carl Levin and Donald W. Riegle can be reached at: Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20520. Individual members of the House of Representatives can be contacted at: House Office Building, Washington, D.C. 20525.

— Dave Richey

Reprinted from the *Detroit News*.

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Our Basic Unit, which costs \$84.95, includes the following:

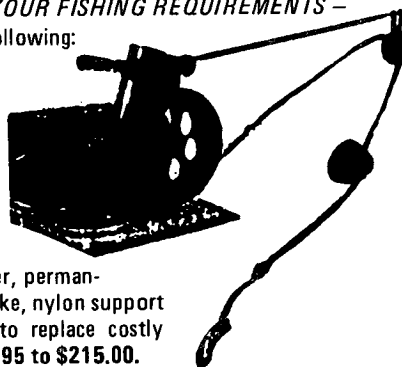
- ✓ Cast Aluminum Baseplate
- ✓ Cast Aluminum Pedestal Rod Holder
- ✓ Cast Aluminum Handwheel
- ✓ Aluminum Locking Pawl
- ✓ 4-Foot 300 Series Stainless Steel Heat-treated Boom
- ✓ 150' of 150-Pound Test Aircraft Cable
- ✓ Nylon Pulleys

Customer options include American-made counter, permanently joined PCV extra rod holders, slip-clutch brake, nylon support boom pulley, stainless steel stop pin assembly to replace costly swivel base, Delco electric drive. Price range is \$84.95 to \$215.00.

We are the Michigan outlet for **JMS Collapsible Double Planer Boards** (made of premium redwood, polyurethane coated, brightly taped for high visibility, 304 stainless rods) that **FOLD TO 1 1/2" FOR EASY STORAGE ON YOUR BOAT!** We also manufacture "SHAKER" LURES in 3" and 4" sizes, which have proved effective on flat lines, outriggers, planer boards and downriggers. Deadly behind diving planers, dodgers, and cowbells, they're also great for casting!

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