



RIPRAP

Conserve. Protect. Restore.

The Drift: Words from our President.

There's something comforting about watching birds come to a bird feeder on a cold, snowy winter's day. Several house finches have taken up permanent residence on one side of the bird feeder, while an equal number of slate-colored juncos are pecking the ground beneath it. A red-bellied woodpecker grasps the edge of feeder, opposite the finches. His body hangs off the edge with only his head above it to grab a sunflower seed. Black-capped chickadees (they're my favorite) flit back and forth, taking seeds and eating them in their perches amongst nearby bushes and trees. An occasional white-breasted nuthatch or downy woodpecker ventures onto the feeder, opposite the finches who continue to eat seeds and rebuff a female cardinal that then waits in a nearby bush for her turn. The juncos patiently keep looking for seeds in the snow below. Medium-sized fluffy snowflakes gently float down from the sky amidst a backdrop of grey branches and the grayish green leaves of cedar trees. All is at peace. Suddenly, a grey squirrel runs past, no doubt being chased by something. Two noisy, raucous blue jays swoop in from behind the squirrel and swerve towards the feeder; birds feeding there scatter in all directions. The jays sound out their loud, wintry dominance before starting to consume seeds. The peace of the snowy winter's day has been temporarily broken by the blue jays' noisy, aggressive presence. Or has it?

Blue jays used to really bother me. When I was a kid and out grouse hunting with my father, blue jays' noisy warnings seemed to worsen our hunting. I guess I really don't know if grouse listened to the warnings and said something like, "Hmm, a man with a brown coat, carrying a Remington 12 gauge and a kid with a pea shooter just entered the woods after sneaking across old man McCarthy's pasture. That kid could be dangerous. We had better clear out, Mable." I can't say for certain what goes through the brain of a ruffed grouse, or how they process a blue jay's warning call, but the grouse seemed to listen because we often saw fewer of them after the blue jays had sounded their alarm. So, even though the kid with the pea shooter didn't appreciate the fact that the blue jays appeared to be warning the grouse, the adult he grew into did and had to begrudgingly admit that the blue jays' warnings were beneficial to the grouse he was seeking.

(A sharpie—sharp-shinned hawk—just shot through our yard at about head level and landed in the lower branches of a nearby tree. In less than two seconds every other living thing in our yard, including the squirrels, vanished. Talk about breaking the peace of a snowy winter's day!)

{continued on page 2}

The **KIAP-TU-WISH CHAPTER's**
almost monthly publication



**TROUT
UNLIMITED**

Volume 13 | Issue 6
February 2020

Wednesday, February 5, 2020

Chapter Meeting

Heath Benike

WIDNR Fisheries Supervisor

Dinner at 6pm (your dime)

Meeting starts at 7pm

Junior's Bar & Restaurant

414 South Main Street

River Falls, WI 54022

Cover photo: Fourth grade students in Alycia Benzer's class at St. Croix Central Elementary look at their newly-delivered trout eggs. See the Trout in the Classroom update on page 5 for details of this year's spawning run.

DON'T FORGET:

- Visit the K-TU website & Facebook page for news, announcements & updates.
- The next RipRap deadline is **Friday, February 14.**
- Send info to: manion.maria@gmail.com

RIPRAP: Restoration, Improvement & Preservation through Research And Projects

{The Drift. . . from page 1}

What are the warning sounds that we hear in our lives and how should we respond to them? The threat of global warming is one that has certainly been sounded, but it's a challenging one for me to get my arms around. If you listen to the people in one camp, it's all doom and gloom. We're about to experience the greatest mass extinction of species the world has ever seen, which is ultimately going to result in our own extinction. It might already be too late to change the effects of global warming, and only the most drastic of measures, applied across the globe, can prevent a disaster of enormous proportions. If you listen to the people in the other camp, global warming has been slowly taking place for centuries and is part of the normal warming and cooling cycle of our planet. Yes, we should do whatever we can to minimize our impact on global warming, but the scientific community is overreacting and life as we know it is certainly not going to end. As seems to be happening more often in our society, both sides have turned their positions into almost religious belief systems, thereby allowing each side to infallibly pronounce their beliefs as being the correct ones and, at the same time, infallibly pronounce contradictory beliefs and people who believe in them to be somehow bad and therefore worthy of condemnation. The end effect of this approach is that both sides end up not respecting each other, not listening to each other, in some cases hating each other, and ultimately doing nothing constructive about something that should be vitally important to all of us.

I'm a banker. I'm not a scientist, politician, farmer, or captain of industry. In fact, when it comes to global warming, I can freely admit that I'm not the brightest bulb on the tree. But I'm bright enough to know that an alarm has been sounded and that unless we all start respecting each other and truly listening to each other's points of views, we're not going to be able to respond as thoughtfully or as well to this alarm, as the ruffed grouse responded to the blue jays' warnings when I was a kid.

Happy Fishing! – *Scott Wagner*

Thank You Fly Tyers

Wisconsin TU requested that our chapter provide a box of flies— specific to our area—to be auctioned off at the state banquet on February 1. Thank you to all the tyers who helped fill the box. It's always a big hit at the state banquet; you can see why. (By the way, Kiap-TU-Wish can always use more flies. We give them away as premiums during the spring appeal, as door prizes, or to raise funds at the Great Waters Fly Expo.)



Editor's Note

The question all have been asking: Have you found an editor yet? The answer: Yes!!!

I can't yet divulge the name just yet, but you'll find out in the May issue. Thanks to everyone who had a hot lead or suggestion or just offered moral support in the hopes of keeping our newsletter alive.

This issue of RipRap is filled with some meaty stuff, so grab a cup of coffee (or coffee equivalent), cozy up to the fire (real or fake), scatter some fly boxes and rods around you for ambiance, and start reading. As I type it's five degrees above zero. Perfect temps for reading about the places we love to fish and what we can do to support them.

– *Maria Manion*

2020 EVENTS CALENDAR

- **Chapter Meeting**
February 5, 2020 / 7pm
WIDNR Presentation on Trout Management Plan
Junior's Restaurant, River Falls, WI
- **Chapter Meeting**
March 4, 2020 / 7pm
Dick Frantes Open Fly Tying Night for Chapter Members
Junior's Restaurant, River Falls, WI
- **Great Waters Fly Fishing Expo**
March 20-22, 2020
Hamline University, St. Paul, MN
- **Chapter Meeting**
April 8, 2020 / 7pm
Kiap-TU-Wish Business Meeting & Trout Camp Presentations by Camp Attendees
Junior's Restaurant, River Falls, WI
- **Chapter Meeting**
May 6, 2020 / 7pm
WIDNR presentation on project work & fish surveys
Junior's Restaurant, River Falls, WI
- **Bugs-in-the-Classroom Sessions**
April, 2020
Call for volunteers TBA
- **Trout-in-the-Classroom Release Days**
May, 2020
Call for volunteers TBA

Wisconsin Natural Resources Board Approves Trout Management Plan

By Kirk Olson and Justin Haglund, DNR

This article also appeared in the Winter 2020 issue of WI Trout.

The Wisconsin Natural Resources Board approved Wisconsin's first statewide inland trout management plan last month. The final version of the plan is the culmination of multiple years of effort by the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Trout Team, external partner groups and interested members of the public.

During the next decade, the trout management plan will serve as a guide to the department's trout management activities on streams, lakes and ponds, excluding the great lakes and their tributaries to the first impassible barrier. More specifically, the plan will be used to prioritize allocation of trout management resources, including where and how trout management resources are used. It will also be used to identify constraints to achieving trout management objectives and to communicate statewide trout management activities and priorities within the DNR and to the general public.

Public involvement was critical in the development of the Trout Management Plan. Before drafting the plan, the DNR Trout Team enlisted the help of DNR Resource Sociologist Bob Holsman to develop a plan for public involvement. Using this plan, the team created an advisory group, consisting of individuals representing diverse interests from each management district. As many as eight individuals were selected from each management district, with individuals belonging to one of the following groups: non-TU angler, TU angler, landowner, business/tourism representative, non-consumptive user, Wisconsin Conservation Congress delegate, member at large and tribal member.

During the course of two meetings, advisory group members and members of the DNR Trout Team developed the vision statement and broad goals for the plan, which were the basis for the first draft authored by the Trout Team. To ensure the plan was consistent with the broad goals developed in previous meetings, this draft was returned to the advisory group for review. After revising the plan based on comments from the advisory committee, the Trout Team sought additional public input at public meetings held throughout the state and through a web-based survey. In total, 290 online responses and 34 paper responses were returned to the Trout Team. Public feedback was summarized into common themes and addressed by members of the trout team through written response and, if necessary, revisions to the plan.

Several topics of significant concern to members of the advisory group and the general public fell within the jurisdiction of other programs in the DNR and outside Fisheries Management authority. These topics included: funding for DNR trout management activities, angler recruitment and retention and water quality issues. The importance of these topics to the advisory committee and general public were highlighted in several locations within the plan and, where appropriate, objectives and action items in the plan encouraged cross-collaboration with programs responsible for these topics (e.g. collaboration with DNR Water Resources staff to protect water quality on trout streams).

For those topics and action items that fell within the scope of fisheries management authority, a strategic approach was developed to prioritize the work that was to be conducted. These strategies were based on the anticipated workload and realistic expectations of current fisheries management staff. This strategic approach included three categories: core strategies, to the extent feasible, and additional resources required. Core strategies are strategies highest in priority, fully funded and staffed, and will be fully implemented throughout the term of this plan. To the extent feasible are strategies that are a priority, but only partially funded and staffed at this time. They will be partially implemented throughout the term of this plan. Additional resources required are strategies that are important, but are neither funded nor staffed at this time. They may be implemented if additional funding, staff, and/or partnerships become available throughout the term of this plan.

These action items listed in the plan are nested within specific objectives. Objectives were written as broader concepts that are considered important to maintaining a successful trout management program. Each of the objectives are also nested within the four primary goals of the trout management plan:

- Protect, enhance and restore sustainable coldwater aquatic habitats and ecosystems
- Protect, develop, enhance and restore trout populations and trout angling opportunities for the diverse preferences and needs of our participants
- Collect, develop and use the best science to guide trout management decisions
- Maintain and expand partnerships and engage diverse anglers, stakeholders and the general public on trout management

and angling opportunities.

These goals, objectives and action items all fall within the goals, objectives and strategies in the Fisheries Strategic Plan, entitled "In the Year 2025: A Ten-Year Strategic Plan for Fisheries Management in Wisconsin. 2015-2025."

Since the approval of the Wisconsin plan, DNR staff have been working hard to finalize the document for publishing on the inland trout management website (<https://dnr.wi.gov/topic/fishing/trout/inlandtroutmanagementplan.html>). Fisheries management staff will begin incorporating the plan action items into biennial work planning and routine operations. Many of the actions are tasks that we are already doing, so addressing those will be as simple as continuing current operations. However, the plan also calls for new ideas and initiatives during the next 10 years.

During the upcoming months the Trout Team will be figuring out how to implement these new actions. This is an ambitious 10-year plan and we need to figure out which actions to start first and which ones can wait a few years. We appreciate all the hard work, effort and comments submitted by the stakeholder team, general public and Trout Team staff during the creation of the state's first ever inland trout management plan. The department looks forward to providing our user groups with excellent trout fishing and fisheries resources for the future.

Kirk Olson and Justin Haglund are senior fisheries resource biologists with the DNR.

We've Gone National

Our Kiap-TU-Wish WiseH2O mApp project was featured on the TU National blog! Check it out at: <https://www.tu.org/blog/unlocking-the-potential-of-angler-science/>

Unlocking the potential of angler science

by super.admin
December 19, 2019



Nagging Thoughts About Stream Restoration Projects

by Kent Johnson

My mother, Delores Johnson, inspired my passionate interest in science, nature, and conservation. Although she was not an accomplished chef, we ate well, in the tradition of Betty Crocker and Good Housekeeping. When it came to canned vegetables, however, my discerning palate drew the line at steamed lima beans. After I crossed my arms and stared interminably at the pale green heap on my plate, the stalemate usually ended with my mother saying “Try one, then promise me this: although lima beans remain, you will never leave potential on your plate.” As I’ve navigated life, this has been one of the most prescient messages she left me.

With every passing week, we’re greeted with alarming news about the ecological impacts of habitat loss and fragmentation, climate change, herbicide and pesticide use, and land use practices in our urban and agricultural areas.

Most recently on my radar screen, it was news that white-nose syndrome has caused the loss of 6 million cave bats in 33 states and Canada, including a 90% loss in Minnesota (StarTribune, December 8, 2019). Minnesota’s bat loss has been so extreme that MNDNR biologists have abandoned their annual December count of hibernating bats as a “lost cause,” choosing not to disturb the remaining bats when they’re most vulnerable. Yet, bats have provided an estimated \$3.7 billion benefit to farmers for insect control, to say nothing about their benefit for alleviating the insect pestilence experienced by trout anglers.

Speaking of insects, Dr. Kevyn Juneau, Assistant Professor of Conservation and Environmental Science at UW-River Falls, gave a presentation on this topic at the December 2019 meeting of the Kinnickinnic Watershed Partnership. Here are the alarming statistics for insects, based on information Dr. Juneau gathered while attending the annual meeting of the Entomological Society of America (November 2019 in St. Louis, MO). Globally, a 45% decline in insect abundance (of those species monitored) has occurred since 1970. The percentages of insect species in decline



Riparian area along Pine Creek, July 2018.

include grasshoppers (100%), beetles (60%), ants, bees, and wasps (45%), and butterflies and moths (30%). In the United States, the Monarch butterfly population has declined by 90% since 1997, the Karner Blue butterfly population has declined by 99%, bumblebee species have declined by 50% in the last 70 years, and the Rusty Patched Bumblebee population has declined by 87% since the 1990s. Aquatic insects, critical food sources for trout and the objects of infinite imitation by anglers, have not been immune to human impacts. Worldwide, 65% of all Trichoptera (caddisfly) species are considered vulnerable or endangered. These two categories also incorporate 30% of all Plecoptera (stonefly) species and 25% of all Ephemeroptera (mayfly) species.

In September 2019, the journal *Science* reported that North America has nearly 3 billion fewer birds today, compared to 1970, with 1 in 4 birds having disappeared from the landscape in the recent half-century. This bleak news about birds was compounded in October, when the National Audubon Society released a ground-breaking report on the future impacts of climate change. The report concludes that “two-thirds of North American birds are at increasing risk of extinction from global temperature rise.” Using 140 million standardized observations recorded by volunteer birders and scientists, via the Christmas Bird Count and the North American Breeding Bird Survey, Audubon predicted the impacts of climate change on 588 North American bird species. Of the 314

species at risk from global warming, 126 species are classified as climate endangered. These birds are projected to lose more than 50 percent of their current range by 2050. The other 188 species are classified as climate threatened and expected to lose more than 50 percent of their current range by 2080, if global warming continues at its current pace.

These jarring statistics (amongst many others), along with my mother's message, have been creating nagging thoughts about our stream restoration projects. Are we leaving conservation potential on our stream restoration plate? Whether purchased in fee title or via landowner easements, the public access areas that the WIDNR establishes along our trout stream corridors provide permanent, long-term conservation opportunities.

While our Trout Unlimited restoration projects typically focus on the creation and improvement of instream habitat, untapped potential resides in the riparian area, a critical transition zone between adjoining land and trout water. Healthy riparian areas intercept pollutants from nearby land uses; reduce stream bank erosion and stabilize stream channels; create space for flood waters and trap their associated pollutants; recharge groundwater sources; sequester atmospheric carbon; provide habitat for insects, birds, amphibians, reptiles, and mammals; create wildlife corridors and habitat connectivity; and shade the stream corridor. Of course, many of these ecological services are fostered by healthy riparian plant communities. Did I mention that riparian areas also provide scenic, aesthetic, and recreational benefits for people, including anglers?

Our stream restoration projects focus on that narrow, blue ribbon of trout water on the landscape (see a bird's-eye view). Of course, this focus is critical to protect and improve our coldwater resources; and we've been remarkably successful. On the riparian edges, however, we seed, mulch, hope for the best, and move on to the next project. So, my nagging thoughts circulate around this question: Are our trout stream restoration projects maximizing the benefits that healthy riparian areas can provide? And nagging thoughts keep nagging until they stir action and resolution.

Next time around, I'll offer some thoughts about improving stream restoration projects along the riparian edges. 🐟

Trout in the Classroom: 2020 Spawning Run

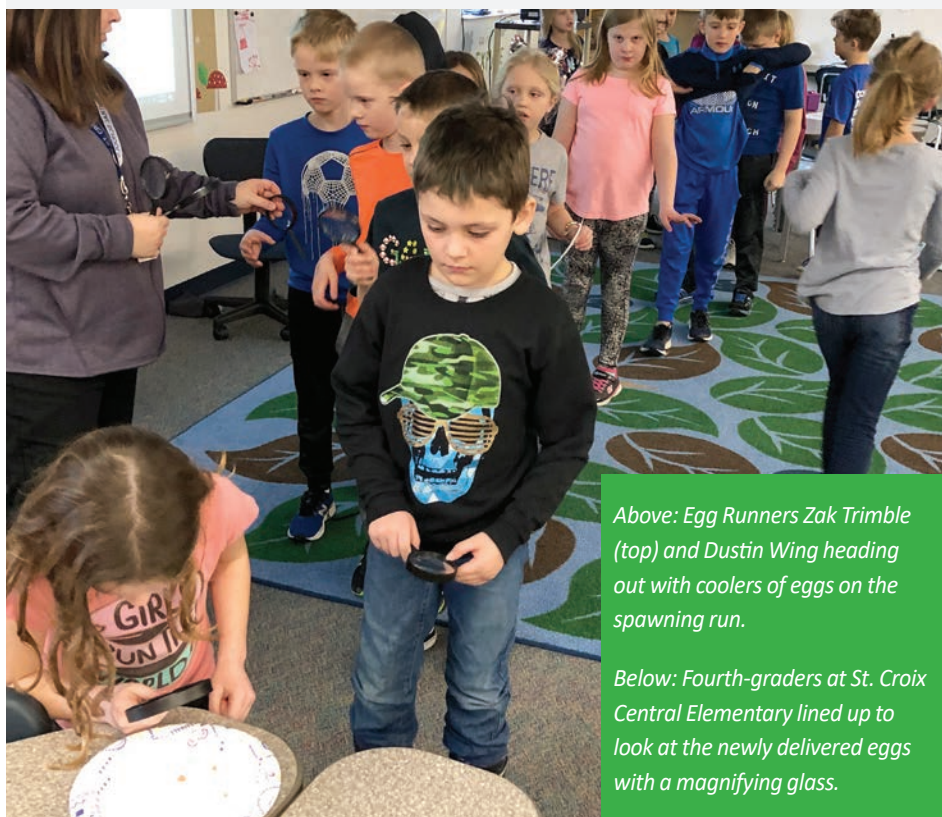


This year's spawning run took place on January 14th. The Wisconsin DNR had a new system in place, whereby they would send you eggs from a state hatchery and take care of all the licensing paperwork too. The motivation for this change was due to TIC programs exploding in the state and therefore the need for a more streamlined and standardized procedure. Where was the challenge in that? No more driving around in the dark, during a snowstorm, in the backwoods of Frederic to collect eggs at 6 am. Instead, I waited in my warm house, cup of tea in hand, getting UPS updates, as the truck neared. The truck arrived at 10:30 a.m., just as they said they would.



The one challenge we did face was with a later start and getting the eggs to all eight classrooms before the end of the school day. However, like clockwork, my two newly enlisted Egg Runners appeared as the UPS truck left. Kiap-TU-Wish members Zak Trimble took the central core (River Falls and Ellsworth), Dustin Wing delivered the southern swing (Hudson and Prescott) and I headed out to the northern neighbors (Roberts and Amery). When the timing lined up, we were able to present the eggs to some very excited children. This year I did my homework beforehand, because I knew I would be asked what the state record brown trout is (41 lbs from Lake Michigan). According to the hatchery manager, the trout should hatch within a week!

Stay tuned for further updates and opportunities to help with Bugs in the Classroom, Rocky Branch Eco Day, and the trout releases at Willow River State Park, all coming up this spring. — Greg Olson



Above: Egg Runners Zak Trimble (top) and Dustin Wing heading out with coolers of eggs on the spawning run.

Below: Fourth-graders at St. Croix Central Elementary lined up to look at the newly delivered eggs with a magnifying glass.

Greg Olson photos



An Outdoor Life

By Jonathan Jacobs

While preparing to remodel a room in our house, I unearthed a self-seal bag containing a March 1954 issue of *Outdoor Life* magazine and an old business card from Bob Mitchell's Fly Shop. Written on the back of the card was "To: Jon Jacobs. From: Dan." I have no memory of this, but presume that Dan is longtime K-TU member Dan Bruski. My thanks to him now for such a fine gift.

The magazine has one hundred-sixty-eight pages and its content seems quaint, of course. There was an article about grizzly hunting in Wyoming, and a first-person account by Jack O'Connor of hunting and killing a rhinoceros in Africa. There was also a regular monthly illustrated feature called "This Happened to Me!" In the issue I have, the tale was nothing more than what might have happened to some mighty hunter had his last bullet not stopped a charging cape buffalo. And I suppose one could see the "For the Girls" column as an early attempt at gender equality in the outdoor press, but that title is a dropped back cast, isn't it?

The most interesting part of the magazine was the advertising. I learned that it's never been cheap to be a well-outfitted sporting person. Shakespeare advertised its "Wonderod" at prices from \$17.95 to \$150. (That's \$1,432.94 in 2019 dollars!) Other examples are an Onan generator for \$150, a Cortland Cam-O-Flage Rocket Taper fly line for \$11 and a Mitchell spinning reel for \$30. Businesses headquartered in Minnesota, like Johnson and Federal, were advertising their wares, as were Wisconsin businesses like the boat manufacturers C. S. Van Gorden company of Eau Claire, or Kiekaefer Mercury, Evinrude, Martin and Lauson.

The advertisement that really caught my eye was a full-page from Nash Motors. It was written and illustrated by the incomparable

Ed Zern, who later contributed the back-page column to *Field & Stream* and was the author of the classic *To Hell with Fishing*. The ad said nothing about Nash automobiles, but instead announced the twenty winners of the Nash Conservation Awards. Ten went to professionals and ten went to amateurs. Among the amateurs was Al D. Sutherland, "Wisconsin attorney, for his work on the Namekagon Dam case." This piqued my interest. The Namekagon River, a federal Wild & Scenic River, is one of my favorite rivers and my heart breaks at the thought of several miles of it drowned under an impoundment. I thought the case was likely about the removal of some old logging dam near the headwaters, but no, this related to a proposal by the Namekagon Hydro Company to erect a new dam about twelve miles above the river's confluence with the St. Croix, or about six miles above the river's confluence with the Totagatic River. According to documents that I found online, the dam would have impounded about nine miles of river. The Wisconsin Public Service Commission held a hearing on the matter and a permit was granted in 1951 despite the opposition of the Wisconsin Conservation Commission, the predecessor to today's DNR. However, in July of 1953, the Federal Power Commission, finding that the recreational value of the river exceeded the value of any and all benefits from the dam, denied the permit. The Namekagon Hydro Company appealed, and the appeal was heard before the US Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit in October 1954 in a case referred to as Namekagon Hydro Company, Petitioner v. Federal Power Commission, Respondent, 216 F.2d 509. This is where the attorney Al D. Sutherland appeared. Although court documents list his address as Fond du Lac, I suspect he was

a local working for the Isaak Walton League of Wisconsin, which is based in Fond du Lac. The League had filed an *amicus curiae* brief in the case. Also appearing on behalf of Wisconsin's citizens were attorneys Roy Tulane and Vernon Thomson of the Attorney General's Office as Intervenor. That the Court of Appeals denied the Petitioner strikes me as something of a miracle. In learning about this case, I read that at the time of Wisconsin statehood there were nearly ten-thousand miles of free-flowing rivers in the state. By the time the case was heard only seven-hundred seventy remained. Such was the power of the dam-building industry.

I apologize if the preceding seems dry or even boring, but I think it illustrates the critical role that conservation organizations and unsung heroes like Mr. Sutherland have played in protecting our free-flowing rivers. That tradition continues. Our own Gary Horvath has been active in dam removal efforts since the 1980s. He once served as chair of the State Council's Dam Committee, he fought for the removal of the decaying dams on the Willow River and fights the good fight today in the continuing effort to restore the Kinnickinnic River as an entirely free-flowing river. Mr. Zern wrote back in 1954, "More than anything else – awards, or money, or publicity – these people need the help of all of us. If they get it, America will be a better place to live in, for us and for our children. Sixty-six years later that is truer than ever. 🐸"

Erratum: In last month's RipRap I incorrectly attributed an essay about a young woman's friendship with the author Norman Maclean to Melissa McCarthy. The author is Rebecca McCarthy. The error was wholly mine and self-inflicted.

FLY TIER'S CORNER

Baetis and More Baetis: *by Mike Alwin*

Baetis are among the most interesting Mayflies for many reasons: because they are active at all stages in their lives, because they produce two broods per season, and because the genus has so many species. Consequently, Baetis are available as trout food all season long and an angler can fish them in many different ways.

In fact, to fish this genus most effectively an angler should be prepared to fish the nymph, the emerger, the dun and two types of spinners. The nymph is easy; fish a pheasant tail, possibly enhanced by a tungsten bead. A Blue Dun Emerger or a Partridge and Pheasant Tail are good choices for the emerger. The All Season Baetis can be your choice for a dun imitation, but there are others. That leaves the spinners, one of which is a dry fly imitating the spent insect on the surface. Most folks would probably stop there, but the females of several Baetis species crawl to the bottom to lay their egg. So this other fly imitates the female laying eggs on the substrate.

Hen Hackle Tips



Antron Yarn



X-wing



My personal favorite for the sunken fly is variously known as the Rusty Wet Spinner. There are many patterns sporting this tag. Tied on a wet fly or nymph hook with shiny, absorbent materials and fished up and across, it's an effective pattern when females are ovipositing subsurface.

Hook: 1XL wet fly hook, #18 (Daiichi 1560 #16)

Tails: light dun rooster fibers or synthetic tail materials, tied longer than the hook shank

Body: reddish brown nymph dubbing, on the shiny side

Wing: light dun hen hackle tips, or Antron yarn

Hackle: light dun hen, optional

For the dry, a yarn wing spinner has its place, but for this application subscribe to Gary Borger's X-Wing Spinner. This pattern floats really well, and if visibility is an issue, trim the hackle on the bottom only to leave the hackle on the top as a sight aid.

Hook: Standard dry fly, #18

Tails: Light dun rooster fibers or synthetic, tied longer than the hook shank

Body: reddish brown beaver or poly dubbing

Wing: Light dun or pale grizzly rooster hackle, tied in at the midpoint, palmered forward two turns, palmered backward two turns, palmered forward two turns and tied off. Trimmed on the bottom and top or just the bottom.

Kiap-TU-Wish

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Mike Alwin wrote a series of entomology articles for RipRap—Know Your Bugs. If you would like a copy of those articles, email me at manion.maria@gmail.com. If you have questions about these fly patterns, email Mike at mikealwin@gmail.com.



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**February 5, 2020
Chapter Meeting**

—
*Junior's Restaurant
414 South Main Street
River Falls, WI 54022*

—
*Dinner starts at 6pm
(your dime).*

—
Meeting starts at 7pm.



Chapter Meeting | February 5, 2020

Heath Benike, WIDNR Fisheries Supervisor, will join us at our next chapter meeting to talk about Wisconsin's first ever inland trout management plan. This 10-year plan is the result of hard work, effort and comments submitted by the stakeholder team, general public and Trout Team staff. See page 3 of this newsletter to learn more.

We hope to see you at the chapter meeting when we discuss the future of our trout fishing and fisheries resources.