



# Lateral Lines

The Monthly Newsletter of Winchester Trout Unlimited  
Recognized as VCTU's best newsletter in 2014  
Recipient of the 2013 Bollinger Award as TU's Finest Newsletter  
Chapter #638

October 2015

Volume 20, Number 10

## Next meeting is Thursday, Thursday, October 1, 2015

5:30 p.m. Dinner  
IJ Cann's

7:00 p.m. Meeting  
NW Works  
3085 Shawnee Drive  
Winchester

### Featured Speaker

Thursday, October 1, 2015  
Seth Coffman, head of TU's Shenandoah Valley Headwaters Conservation Project, will be our featured speaker.

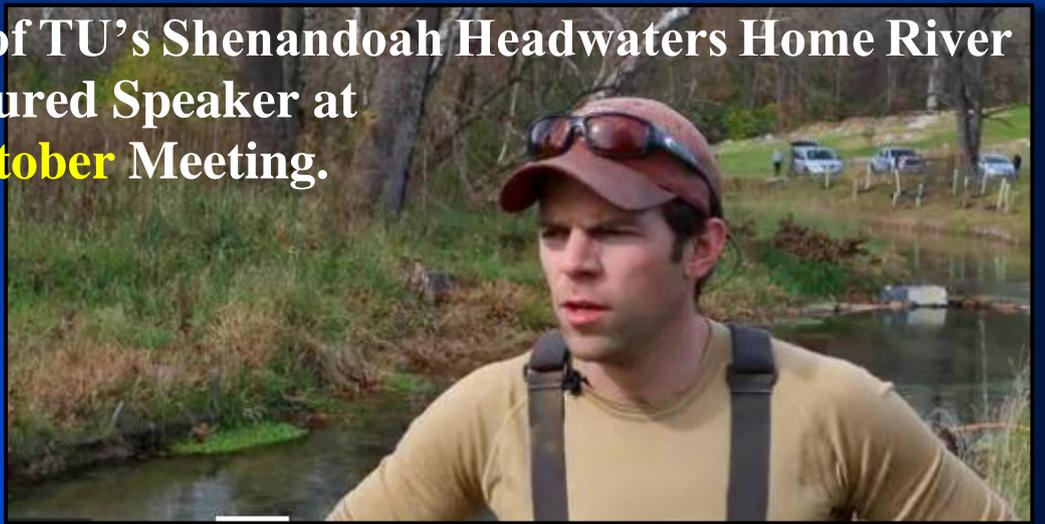
See you at the meeting on  
Thursday, October 1, 2015  
Bill Prokopchak, Newsletter Editor  
540-722-2620

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## Seth Coffman, head of TU's Shenandoah Headwaters Home River Initiative is our Featured Speaker at Winchester TU's **October** Meeting.

TU's Seth Coffman is working to restore streams to their former glory. Virginia's Shenandoah Valley is the stuff of postcards -- majestic mountains, meandering streams, and breathtaking vistas. The Shenandoah Valley is a destination for anglers from around the country.



Erosion, sediment, pollution, and warmer water temperatures have taken their toll on Virginia's state fish, the Brook Trout. Working with volunteers, farmers, and other partners, Seth is restoring streams in the Shenandoah Valley so that Brook Trout can once again thrive there. By keeping livestock out of streams, stabilizing eroded streambanks, and planting trees and shrubs along the streambanks to provide shade and reduce water temperatures, he aims to improve Brook Trout streams throughout The Valley.

By reintroducing native Brook Trout into The Valley streams and spring creeks, his goal and the goal of TU is to make these places better for fish -- and for fishing.



**Above:** Seth Coffman leads a work party as they plant native trees along the restored section of Spout Run.

**Left:** Using the tools of a surveyor, Seth takes readings that will allow him to map the elevation of the stream banks along Spout Run.

Photos courtesy of spoutrun.org  
Text courtesy of tu.org



## Bud on the Run: Redbud Run Updates

article and photos by Bud Nagelvoort

Next Work Session:

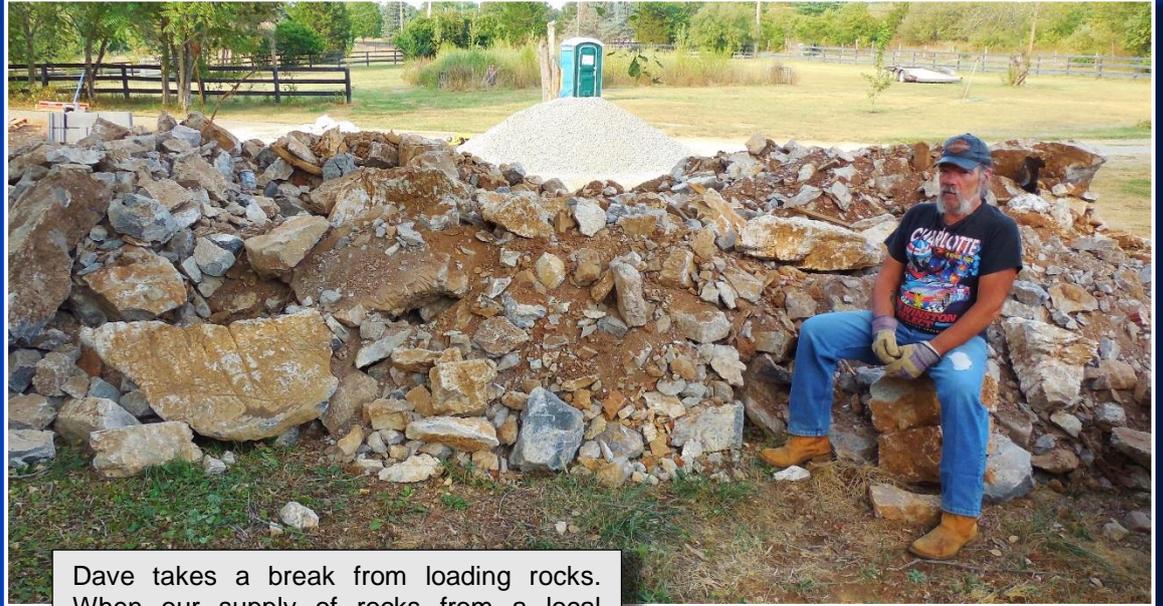
Saturday, October 10, 9:00 a.m. at **Redbud Run**

How does this happen? The week after our supply of shale ended from the unique source at the Redbud Development adjacent to the DGIF parking lot, what should happen but that Brother Dave notices a neighbor two houses away who is building a new house.

In the construction process, a basement is being excavated, but only with the use of a “digger” needed to break up limestone bedrock.

Now our perspicacious Dave happens to see the resulting pile of rock sitting just two houses away and happens to politely enquire of the owner as to his plans for disposition of the rock.

“Take what you want” he is told, the landowner maybe not quite recognizing what Brother Dave wants.



Dave takes a break from loading rocks. When our supply of rocks from a local construction site ran out, Dave found another source -- a neighbor's building site.

We scrambled the troops and with even the help of the builder's bobcat for the first load, managed three more loads including one with Fred's pickup, now quite broken in to rock hauling. A neat pile of rocks now sits at the Seipel pasture, ready to be placed in support of the V being considered and a bank protection log to be installed just upstream from the V site.



Largely working alone on the trunk of this silver maple, Bud managed to notch the trunk, allowing this section of Redbud Run to flow freely again.

While this fortuitous rock supply was being quietly acquired (the owner of the rocks eventually deciding he wants the remainder for his own yard decorations), the issue of the large silver maple log lying across the stream just below the proposed V was the subject of further consideration.

Indeed, attention with a chain saw being utilized, I separated the base end of the log (above the old fence wire) from the rest of the log which extends across the stream and up the north bank 10-15 feet.

It also occurred since the last newsletter that a regular work session took place on September 12 with Fred, Jim, Terry, and Bud (and Wayne Seipel offering words of encouragement) tackling a 50' sycamore suspended precariously from the bank with the support of several large roots, just 25' upstream from the V site.

After constructing a 4-gang block and tackle cable device under master engineer Terry's direction to make certain the tree fell into the proper position, the other three of us stood clear while master forester Terry dropped the tree with the big Husqvarna.

**“Bud on the “Run” continues on the next page.**

## Bud on the Run: Redbud Run Updates -- continued

### article and photos by Bud Nagelvoort

It didn't quite fall exactly as planned, but close enough so that it can be cut into two sections and the lower 24' dragged into place for standard bank protection purposes.

The boards and the new rock pile are on site and exactly where they will be needed.



Terry dropped this tree into the stream in the spot where Bud will use it for bank protection purposes.

So the next work session would be normally scheduled for Oct. 3<sup>rd</sup> except that Bud has relatives arriving and requests that the following Saturday, Oct. 10<sup>th</sup>, be the date of the October workday.

Obviously the weather will be more conducive on the 10<sup>th</sup> with air temp a few degrees cooler for the kind of heavy work involved especially driving the retainer boards into hard marl. We hope we will be using a new device replacing the one (created by Brother Dave) that was destroyed on the last blow of the day by Clay Kruse, our very helpful college student from California who swung a mean sledge hammer at Project Site #2 in August.

The work elements on Oct. 10 will possibly include

- ① dragging south end of the north end of the silver maple log a few feet downstream to divert flow away from the undesirable channel eating away at the north bank downstream of the silver maple log,
- ② installing the V, and
- ③ cutting the 50' sycamore and placing it upstream of the V site to protect the vertical bank there from further erosion.

Other than that, we'll probably sit around and talk about what's next with the 3<sup>rd</sup> Winchester Battlefield upstream from Seipel's and whether or not there are enough spent bullets at Wayne's to justify inclusion in the battlefield.

Let Bud know if you plan to participate in the work session and discussion by e-mail at [BudMary2257@gmail.com](mailto:BudMary2257@gmail.com) or 540-955-4463.

And don't forget to bring aluminum cans to the meeting!



## Trout in the Classroom: Gearing up for a New Year

### by Mark Zimmerman

The chapter TIC team is gearing up for another year of raising brook trout in our area schools -- we'll be supporting 22 tanks in Frederick, Clarke, and Shenandoah counties in Virginia, and Jefferson and Morgan counties in West Virginia. This includes 5 new teachers for the 2015/16 school year.

For the second year, we're operating on a modified system that is based around a group of Cluster Leaders, made up of our most experienced TIC teachers, who will provide the first line of support for all of the other TIC participants.

Many, many thanks to Carolyn Thomas in WV, and Dan Reynolds and Diana Weir in Frederick County, for acting as Cluster Leaders, and for their continued dedication to the program. We wouldn't be able to keep our project going without their expert assistance.

And many thanks to Lisa LaCivita for coordinating the egg delivery day again this year. The eggs should be available to us on Tuesday, October 6th, so we'll need a group of chapter volunteers to help collect stream rocks and bring the eggs to all of our schools and the Discovery Museum. So if you can help us out that day, please contact Lisa by email at [sgtlisafrances@gmail.com](mailto:sgtlisafrances@gmail.com) to sign up. We'll have more details about timing at the October 1st chapter meeting.



## On the Fly: Reading the Water -- Part 1

by Carl A. Rettenberger

A number of my friends have indicated to me that they have trouble “Reading the Water”. Well, there’s no question in my mind that this is one of the most important aspects of fly fishing that one needs to master if they are to become a really successful fly fisherman.



I’m not saying that I’m the greatest fly fisherman in the world, but I have spent many years on the water and have learned quite a bit about this subject which I will now endeavor to share with you. Read what I have to say, think about it, then adapt it to your style of fishing.

### Part I: Understanding the needs of your quarry “The Trout”

Before we get into the details of “Reading the Water”, we need to discuss what trout, or for that fact any fish, needs to survive. The following is a list of what I believe to be the critical needs of a trout in the order of importance:

#### **Cold, clean, well oxygenated fresh water**

Trout need these water conditions to survive for the following reasons:

First of all, trout are a cold-water fish and water temperatures in the mid-seventies for even a short period of time can prove to be lethal.

Second, pollution of almost any kind or source is lethal to trout, especially high levels of acidity.

And third, since trout survive by breathing dissolved oxygen through their gills, they must have a source of well-oxygenated water. A source of well-oxygenated water can be tied directly to water temperature. Warm water is not able to maintain high levels of dissolved oxygen, whereas cold water can become “super saturated”, with dissolved oxygen contents as high as 10 ppm, which is perfect for trout survival.

#### **Trout need a source and adequate supply of food.**

Probably, the most important source of food for a trout is benthic macroinvertebrates. When a trout hatches from an egg, it is supplied with an egg sack that it survives on for a week or two, but after that it must adapt to nature and find its own source of food or it soon dies.

These benthic macroinvertebrates require the same habitat conditions to survive as those listed above for trout, so if you find one, you will probably find the other.



Baby Brookie photo by Charlie Loudermilk

If you have the opportunity to study a trout feeding (I watch golden trout to study feeding behavior), be it below the water surface or on the surface, you’ll see it dart from its favorite spot in its feeding lane to capture what it believes to be a floating morsel of food. Once it takes the morsel of food, it quickly determines if it is edible or not. If it is edible it swallows it, if not it discharges it. Then it returns to the same spot in its feeding lane to wait for the next tender morsel of food to come along. Keep this in mind, as we shall go into further details on this subject latter on.

Another source of food especially for larger trout is other fish. Mother Nature in her wisdom knows that this is true, so she has programed trout to know that if they are to grow really large they must go to water with a large supply of smaller fish. And that is why they migrate to the ocean or in the case of landlocked Steelhead or Salmon to the lakes.

But, remember one thing, as do the trout, they never forget their first natural source of food, that being the benthic macroinvertebrates they fed on as juveniles, and that is why we are able to catch larger fish on small flies.

Trout must have the proper habitat or source of cover to protect them from being eaten by other fish or birds.

**Remember give them a break and bend down your barbs !!**

Once again, Mother Nature has provided trout and other fish with protection from predators, that being camouflage. If you study a trout, you will notice that the colors vary from dark on top to light on the bottom.

This is not just by chance, trout are dark on top or dorsal side so that they blend in with the bottom of their habitat making it more difficult to see them from above. And, they are light on the bottom making it more difficult to see them from the bottom or ventral side.

Small pockets or slightly deeper water, as well as overhanging branches, submerged trees and rocks provide cover for trout and they will seek them out whenever available.

**Carl’s Article, “Reading the Water -- Part 1” continues on the next page.**

## On the Fly: Reading the Water -- Part 1 - continued

by Carl A. Rettenberger

Okay, that's about all I have to say about what a trout needs to survive, so let's see if I can tie this information in to how to "Read the Water".

**Let's start with "Cold, clean, well oxygenated fresh water."**

In the winter time, one can expect that the water temperatures will drop well below lethal levels for trout survival. Ideally, we would like the water temperatures to remain in the low fifties, but since that probably won't always be the case, how does this tie into "Reading the Water"? Well, as the water temperatures drop down a trout's metabolism slows down, so they feed less and therefore must conserve even more energy.

That said, if you fish in the winter time when the water temperatures are in the low forties, deep nymphing is your best bet. So, don't waste a lot of time fishing the faster water, but rather work the deep pools slowly and concentrate on sections of the pool where the water currents are the lowest, such as behind rocks.

Now, as the water temperature rises into the sixties the water loses its ability to hold the high levels of dissolved oxygen that a trout needs for survival so they move to sections of the stream or river where the currents produce the most dissolved oxygen and that usually means the rapids.

One thing to remember when fishing the rapids is, just because the water is white and frothy it is not necessarily fast. What I mean to say is, that the current behind and even in front of a large rock in the rapids can be very near zero, so trout use this as their holding water where they can sit in wait for their prey without using precious energy fighting the current.

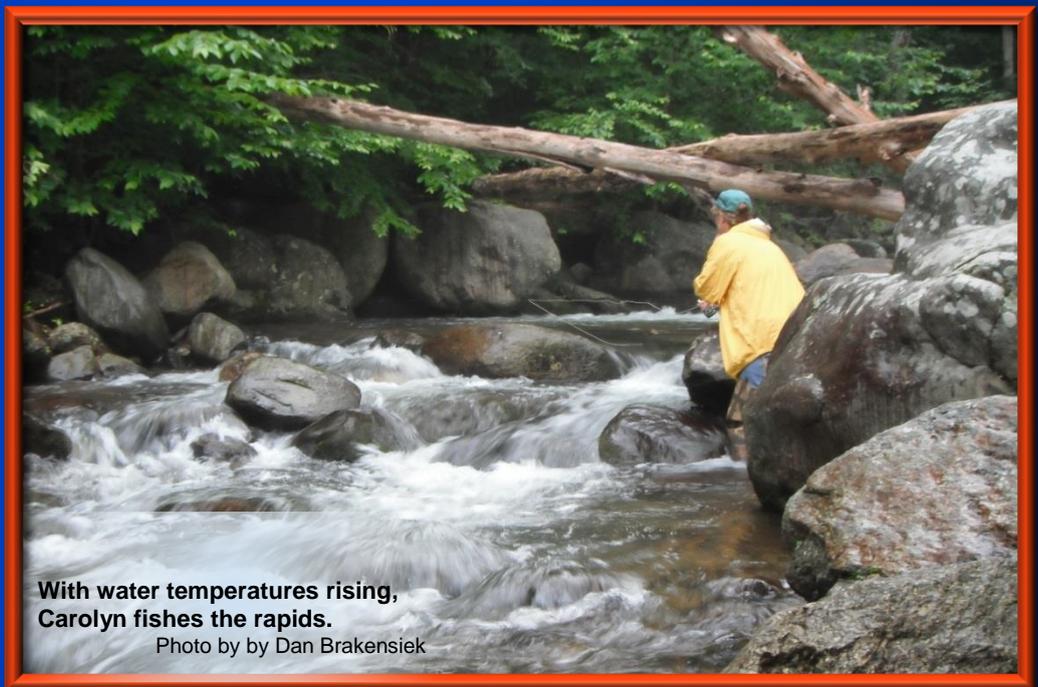
These hydraulics are very important aspects of rapids, and I often get into them when fishing the rapids to rest from the labors of wading. Keep in mind, I'm talking about the flow directly in front of or behind a rock and not the flow between the rocks which can be very fast and sometimes dangerous to wade in.

Another property of flowing water that trout use to their advantage is the presence of friction.

If you have ever studied hydraulics, you know that the velocity curve is such that the maximum velocity in a flowing body of water occurs at a point 86 percent of depth from the bottom.

So, trout can conserve their energy by staying as near the bottom or benthic surface as they can where all it takes is some minor tail wagging for them to stay put.

This is also true for the flow of water along stream banks.



With water temperatures rising,  
Carolyn fishes the rapids.  
Photo by by Dan Brakensiek

That said, work the rapids when the water temperatures rise above the fifties. You can deep nymph, but don't be afraid to fish a dry fly into the white water. Cast as close behind and in front of rocks as possible, into pockets, and along the slower portions or seams of the rapids and I'm sure you'll find some hungry trout.

Fishing the rapids is one of my favorites, as the fish do not have time to count the thread wraps on my fly. They must decide quickly if what they perceive to be food is worth the energy loss required to capture it. Remember, all it takes is one waggle of its tail and a fish can easily chase down your fly as it passes by. For this reason, the takes are usually fast and hard, so one needs to stay alert.

Okay, so it's very important to check the water temperature if you want to be successful as a fly fisherman. If the water temperature is in the forties or below, fish the slow deep water. If it's in the lower sixties or higher, head for the rapids.

### Something to ponder!!

"If fishing is like religion, then  
fly-fishing is high church."

*Tom Brokaw*

I have a good thermometer and check the water temperature several times during the day -- especially, at the confluence of a tributary or where I perceive the presence of a spring. Both of which are also prime holding location for trout as the water temperature rises.

**Carl's Article, "Reading the Water -- Part 1"  
continues on the next page.**

## On the Fly: Reading the Water -- Part 1 - continued

by Carl A. Rettenberger

**Now, on the subject of an adequate supply of food:** As I mentioned previously, benthic macroinvertebrate are one of the key sources of food for trout of any size. You don't have to be an entomologist to turn over some rocks to determine if the water you are going to fish has trout food in it.

Just pick up a rock and look for wiggling bugs as the water drains off of it, or small pebbles and sand that are cemented to the rock (caddis cases). If you see the, there's a good chance that a trout will be somewhere nearby. Remember, these creatures require the same environment as do trout, so that's the areas you want to survey.

Some fly fishermen carry stomach pumps which they use to capture the contents of a fish's stomach. To me, this is a despicable act and robs a fish of that food it so arduously worked to capture and needs for its survival. If you do in fact have a stomach pump, please stick it down your throat and see how you like it!!

Minnnows and smaller fish can usually be found in pools or nearer to the stream banks where the current velocity is low. That's why trout, especially brown trout can be found hugging the banks where you need to cast your streamers in order to lure them into the take.

**Now, for the all-important subject of habitat,** which is really the essence of "Reading the Water".

As you read the following, keep in mind what I am relating to you pertains to when you are fishing and or wading upstream which makes the water easier to read. Wading downstream makes many of the following difficult, if not impossible to perceive.

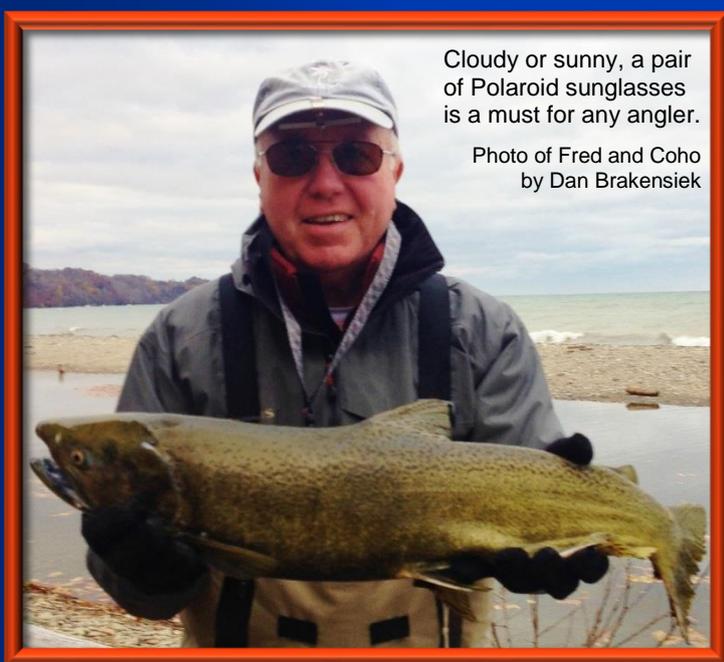
First, and probably the most important thing you can and must do when fly fishing, is to "Fish with Confidence". You will need confidence in your flies, and confidence in your ability to "Read the Water". Without these two elements, you might just as well sit on the bank and soak in the sunshine.

If it's your first time on a particular section of river it's important to fish all of the river, but don't waste a lot of time pounding on the less productive portions of the river. Most of our rivers here in the East have limited populations of macro-invertebrate so our trout must take advantage of anything that goes by them which they perceive to be food. What this usually means is that two or three well placed and drag free drifts in any one place is all that you need to make to get a trout to eat your nymph or rise to your dry fly. If neither of these happens move on. Also, if you get a strike, and feel that you nicked the fish, but missed the hook set, just move on. Very rarely will a fish give you a second chance if it has tasted the point of your fly.

Another very important thing you must do when fly fishing is to Remember where you caught that fish the last time you were on that particular section of a stream or river. Early, I made mention of a trout's favorite feeding lanes, well I can tell you from years of experience that the next time you're on the same section of river, that particular feeding lane will more than likely hold another trout. It may not be the same fish, but I bet there'll be a fish there. I may not be able to remember your name, but I can remember where every fish is most likely to be on any water that I have fished before. Also, when you look at a particular pocket and just know that there has to be a trout in it, "Fish it with Confidence" and you'll be surprised with the results.

That said, work these locations thoroughly, so that when you leave them you're satisfied that you did your best to get that darn trout to eat.

Second, let's discuss one's ability to see our quarry in their natural environment. Light is distorted as it filters through the water column, especially moving water, making it very difficult to see the trout which Mother Nature has so carefully camouflaged. Therefore, to begin with, one needs a very good pair of Polaroid glasses. However, even with these glasses the actual fish itself can be near impossible to see.



Cloudy or sunny, a pair of Polaroid sunglasses is a must for any angler.

Photo of Fred and Coho by Dan Brakensiek

**So, here's what to do:**

First; on a sunny day look for the fish's shadow on the benthic surface, then considering the direction of the sun look carefully up from the bottom and back towards the direction of the sun until you spot the fish itself.

Second, unless the fish is actually moving it is very difficult to spot it. However, the one thing that a fish must do is to waggle its tail or caudal fin in order to maintain its position in the water column, so you need to carefully search the water for tail movement and when you see such movement look harder and you should see the fish itself.

**Carl's article  
"Reading the Water -- Part 2"  
will appear in the November edition of  
*Lateral Lines.***





## Cool Spring Campus Fly-Fishing Clinic September 19, 2015

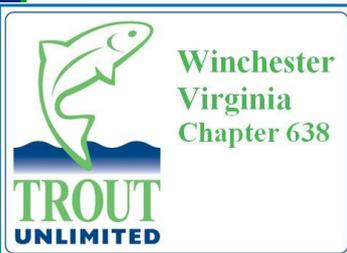
Partnership: Shenandoah University and Winchester Trout Unlimited  
article and photos by Dan Brakensiek

### The First Ever Fly-Fishing Clinic held at The Shenandoah River Campus

A successful class on a warm September day in the Northern Shenandoah Valley

Months in the planning, the first Fly Fishing clinic was held at the Shenandoah University Cool Spring Campus on September 19. There were several University Students, faculty, and staff in attendance for the inaugural event.

The Winchester Chapter of Trout Unlimited provided instructors to assist in initiating many to the sport of fly fishing. The new fly anglers even caught fish in the pond on the grounds which had previously a water hazard on the old golf course next to the Shenandoah River.



Fly-casting demonstration by Dusty Wissmath

### The Class

Instruction included

- Mechanics of fly casting,
- Knot tying,
- Detecting a bite, and
- Playing then landing the fish.

The site offered the ideal combination of instruction, demonstration, casting practice, and actual fishing.

### Clinic Objective

To

*Provide a Fly fishing Educational opportunity to Shenandoah University Students, Faculty, and Staff in a beautiful setting on the Shenandoah River Cool Spring campus*

In a way that

*Uses basic, fun, and interesting techniques to engage new people in outdoors experience of fishing;*

*Gives folks a good introduction to fly fishing equipment and techniques; and*

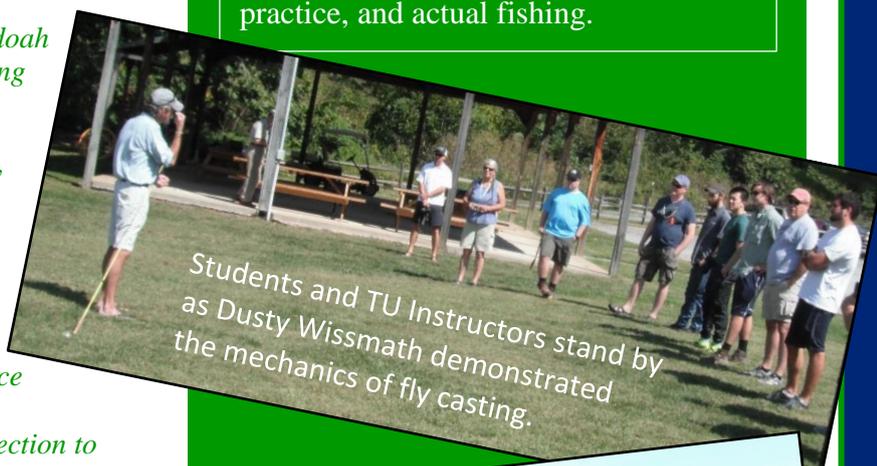
*Uses hands-on exposure in a safe environment to pass on some of the practical knowledge Trout Unlimited members have accumulated through years of experience*

So that

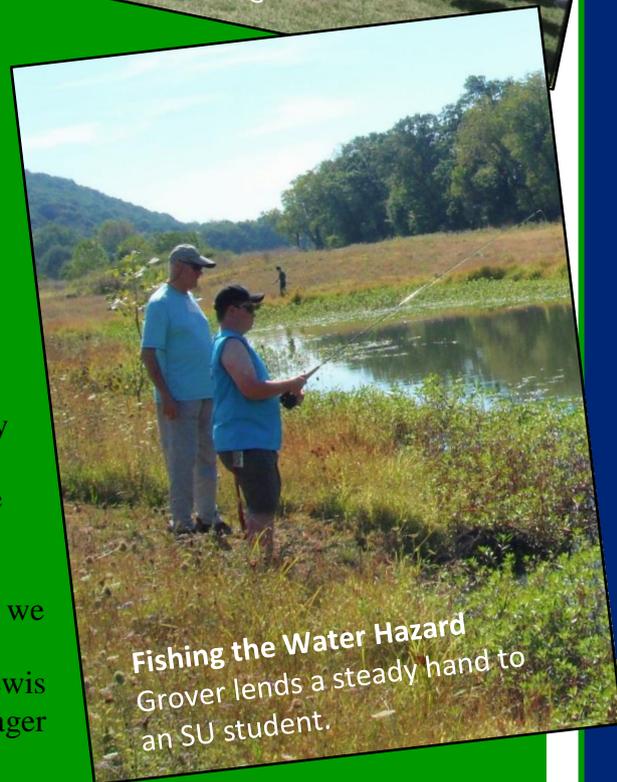
*Participants have a launch-point for their life-long connection to nature through fly fishing and*

*A door is opened for a new cross-generational partnership with Shenandoah University and Winchester Trout Unlimited in the pursuit of fisheries conservation.*

*The Cool Spring Staff and Trout Unlimited have furthered their commitment to preserve and protect outdoor beautiful places.*



Students and TU Instructors stand by as Dusty Wissmath demonstrated the mechanics of fly casting.



Fishing the Water Hazard  
Grover lends a steady hand to an SU student.



Cool Spring Site Entrance

I think all went well and everyone had a good day. Thanks ... to each of you that volunteered! I know my buddy Brian, the faculty member that was here, had a very good time and was actually looking into gear ....  
.... It was a fun day and I hope we can do it again!

Gene Lewis  
Cool Spring Site Manager





## PHWFF Update: Casting classes in full swing for our October 9<sup>th</sup> outing by Paul Wilson, PHW Program Leader, Martinsburg VAMC

We have casting classes scheduled for the PRRP (Postraumatic Stress Disorder Residential Rehabilitation Program) group at the Martinsburg Veterans Administration Medical Center for three Wednesdays before their October 9<sup>th</sup> fly-fishing outing at the Leetown Fish Hatchery Pond.

We had five volunteers on Wednesday September 23<sup>rd</sup> and we were all kept busy for a good hour plus, getting 14 or 15 vets some good instruction and practice on the art of fly casting. The PRRP group at the VA Medical Center is about 45 veterans right now, so getting this level of participation at our first class bodes well for good participation at the fly-fishing outing.

As a reminder of our late-April outing for an earlier PRRP group, we had about 30 vets participate in casting classes and 22 fishing at the Leetown pond on April 24. So we may well have 25-30 vets fishing on October 9<sup>th</sup> if class participation is any predictor of fishing participation.

So more volunteer instructors are needed for both our September 30<sup>th</sup> and October 7<sup>th</sup> classes. And a good turnout of volunteers will be important for our October 9<sup>th</sup> fishing date.

Please contact me if you can help out with classes or as a fishing guide on October 9<sup>th</sup>.

## PHWFF Raffle: Remember to sell your raffle tickets !

The benefit raffle supports the Martinsburg VA Medical Center Project Healing Waters Program.

The drawing, set for December 5, is for this beautiful Rainbow Trout carving done by angler-artist Carl Rettenberger.

Contact Paul Wilson for tickets.  
Mobile: 304-279-1361  
Email: [pjgrunt@gmail.com](mailto:pjgrunt@gmail.com)



**Our PHW Project needs your gently used fly reels:** We have had great participation at our fly-fishing classes and fishing events, and our TU/Sierra Club TFO reels are showing the wear and tear of having so active a program. Thus, we want to have extra reels and 5-wt. fly lines set aside for our fishing events. Please consider donating a used reel and/or 5 wt. floating line. This would really help us out and give us extra reels with good lines that will be used **only** for our fishing trips. **PLEASE DONATE!! (I need more reels for all those donated fly-lines!)**

**Additional donations** of some TFO fly-rods are expected in the near future. This will be a donation from the Elks of West Virginia, and will supplement our reels and lines that we will use for our future fishing outings.

**New Social Media:** Please remember to send pictures to Charlie and Kenny for our Chapter and PHW program websites. And please "like" us on Facebook, use the calendar on our TU site, and, of course, we appreciate all suggestions and additional content.

And as always, if you are available to volunteer for any of our Project Healing Waters fly-fishing events or classes, please contact me.

Paul Wilson  
Program Lead  
Mobile: 304-279-1361  
Email: [pjgrunt@gmail.com](mailto:pjgrunt@gmail.com)

Check out our **new** Website:  
<http://www.healingwatersmartinsburg.org/>

Like us on Facebook:  
<https://www.facebook.com/ProjectHealingWatersOfMartinsburgWestVirginia>



## The Well-Schooled Angler

Compiled by Barbara Gamble

### ***A Naturalist Goes Fishing: Casting in Fragile Waters from the Gulf of Mexico to New Zealand's South Island***

**Author:** James McClintock  
**Hardcover:** 272 pages  
**ISBN-10:** 1137279907  
**ISBN-13:** 978-1137279903  
**Publisher:** St. Martin's Press  
**Publication Date:** October 27, 2015

In the tradition of fishing classics, *A Naturalist Goes Fishing* combines elements of the triumph between fisher and fish, humor and wit, and a passionate concern for the natural environment.

James McClintock takes us to some of the most breathtaking waters the world has to offer while capturing the drama and serendipity in the beloved sport of fishing.

We follow him as he fishes off the marshy barrier islands of Louisiana, teeming with life but also ravaged by recent disasters like the Deepwater Horizon spill.

We travel to the remote waters of New Zealand's Stewart Island, where the commercial fishing industry is fast disappearing; fish for gigantic Antarctic toothfish through a drilled ice hole at McMurdo Station; and scout for spotted bass on Alabama's Cahaba River, which has the highest diversity of fresh water fish in North America.

As we take this global journey, we see how sea level rise, erosion, pollution, water acidification, and overfishing each cause damage.

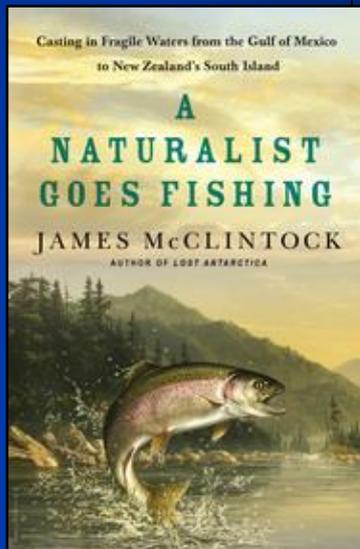
This strikingly beautiful narrative is a must read for anglers and nature lovers alike.

"McClintock, a marine biologist at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, combines work and play as he brings together tales of his professional career studying underwater habitats and a lifetime of recreational fishing." - *Publisher's Weekly*

"In this unusual tale of outdoor adventure, the reader has a guide of outstanding quality: scientist, expert fisherman, and caring conservationist of the first rank." - Edward O. Wilson, University Research Professor Emeritus, Harvard University

JAMES B. MCCLINTOCK is an internationally recognized Antarctic Marine Biologist Professor of Polar and Marine Biology at the University of Alabama at Birmingham. He has 25 years of research experience in Antarctica and over 230 scientific publications.

Sources: Amazon.com, Barnesandnoble.com, and the publisher



### ***Trout Streams of Central New York***

**Author:** J. Michael Kelly  
**Paperback:** 256 page  
**ISBN-10:** 1580801781  
**ISBN-13:** 978-1580801782  
**Publisher:** Burford Books  
**Publication Date:** October 7, 2015

A must-have guide for any and all area trout fishermen, *Trout Streams of Central New York* reveals the treasures that are to be found in the trout waters at the heart of New York State.

This unique region boasts some of the country's best trout fishing, with diverse waters that have something special to offer every angler.

Section One is organized by geographic area (covering the areas between Rochester, Syracuse, and the Southern Tier regions), with detailed descriptions of over 100 trout streams and rivers (including Nine Mile Creek, Chittenango Creek, Oriskany Creek, and the bountiful Monroe County creeks) in a total of 18 counties.

Section Two covers invaluable strategies for fishing these streams, with an emphasis on timing, fly selection, and hatch-matching, as well as lures and techniques for spin-fishing and bait-fishing. The practicality, insight, and detail of the information in this book are unparalleled.

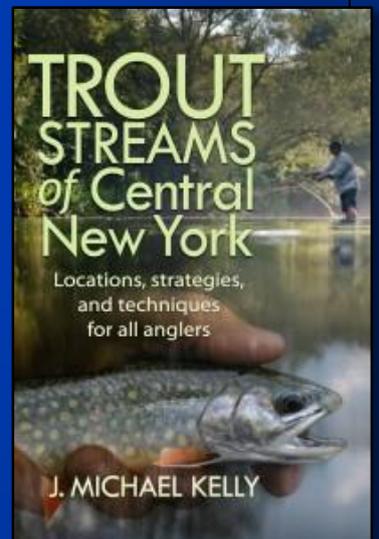
"*Trout Streams of Central New York* provides a thorough assessment of the fishing potential in a terrific trout region overlooked by many anglers. From tiny meadow brooks to the widest rivers, Kelly explores the hot spots, uncovers hidden gems, discusses technique and offers insights revealing both his superior fishing knowledge and his love of the game."

- Tom Schlichter, Outdoors Columnist, Newsday Associate Editor, On The Water Magazine President, Outdoor Tom Enterprises, Inc.

"This is a trout angler's book for trout anglers, with each stream profile packed with information every angler finds most useful. Anyone -- from beginner to expert -- who fishes for trout in New York will find this book indispensable." -David F. Johnson Editor, New York Game & Fish Magazine

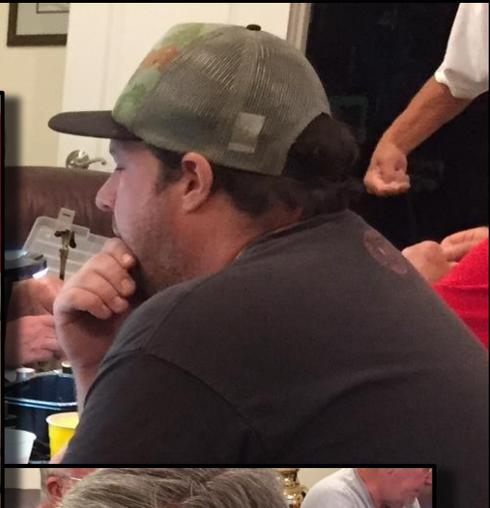
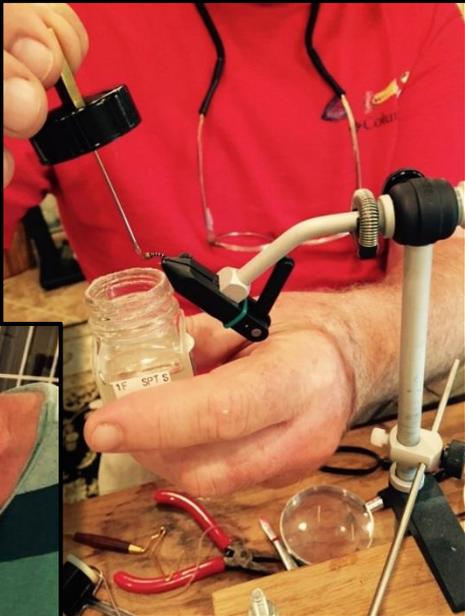
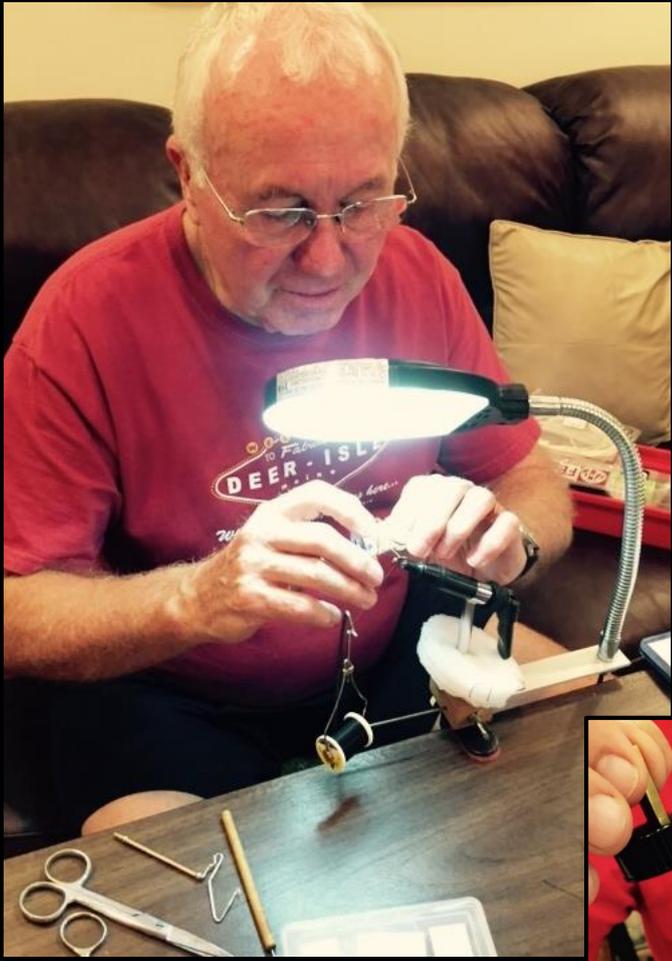
J. Michael Kelly was the outdoors columnist for the *Syracuse Post-Standard* for sixteen years and has contributed thousands of articles for a wide variety of outdoors publications. He is also the author of *Fishing the Finger Lakes* and is a 23-time first-place winner of awards from the NY State Outdoor Writers Association. He lives in Marcellus, NY.

Sources: Amazon.com, Barnesandnoble.com, and the publisher



# Winchester TU Fly-Tying Social Photo Gallery

In September, members of Winchester Trout Unlimited met at the home of Steve and Linda Lander for a fly-tying social. Chapter members who are experienced fly tyers shared their knowledge with the novices. The evening's flies were the woolly bugger and the zebra midge.



Photos by Bill Prokopchak

## 2015 Calendar of Events Winchester Trout Unlimited

By Fred Boyer

See the complete calendar  
of Winchester TU events at  
[winchestertu.org](http://winchestertu.org)

### October 2015

- ✓ Thursday 1 October 2015 -- 7:00 p.m. - TU monthly meeting
- ✓ Tuesday 6 October 2015 -- TIC Brookie egg distribution. Lisa LaCivita is coordinating.
- ✓ Saturday 10 October 2015 -- 8:00 a.m. - TU workday at Redbud Run and Morgan's Mill Road
- ✓ Wednesday 21 October 2015 -- 7:00 p.m. - Bill Prokopchak addresses the Northern Shenandoah Audubon Society at Science and Health Professions building, room 213, Lord Fairfax Community College. Bill's presentation about the activities of Winchester Trout Unlimited is open to the public.

### November 2015

- ✓ Thursday 5 November 2015 -- 7:00 p.m. - TU monthly meeting
- ✓ Saturday 7 November 2015 -- 8:00 a.m. - TU workday at Redbud Run and Morgan' Mill Road
- ✓ Week of 8 through 14 November 2015 -- Steelhead trip to Erie.  
Dan and Charlie are coordinating.

### December 2015

- ✓ No monthly meeting in December
- ✓ Saturday 5 December 2015 -- 8:00 a.m. - TU workday at Redbud Run and Morgan's Mill Road

### January 2016

- ✓ Thursday 7 January 2016 -- 7:00 p.m. - TU monthly meeting
- ✓ Saturday 9 January 2016 -- 8:00 a.m. - TU workday at Redbud Run and Morgan's Mill Road

### February 2016

- ✓ Thursday 4 February 2016 -- 7:00 p.m. - TU monthly meeting
- ✓ Saturday 6 February 2016 -- 8:00 a.m. - TU workday at Redbud Run and Morgan's Mill Road

### March 2016

- ✓ Thursday 3 March 2016 -- 7:00 p.m. - TU monthly meeting
- ✓ Saturday 5 March 2016 -- 8:00 a.m. - TU workday at Redbud Run and Morgan's Mill Road

### April 2016

- ✓ Thursday 7 April 2016 -- 7:00 p.m. - TU monthly meeting
- ✓ Saturday 9 April 2016 -- 8:00 a.m. - TU workday at Redbud Run and Morgan's Mill Road

### May 2016

- ✓ Thursday 5 May 2016 -- 7:00 p.m. - TU monthly meeting
- ✓ Saturday 7 May 2016 -- 8:00 a.m. - TU workday at Redbud Run and Morgan's Mill Road

### June 2016

- ✓ Thursday 2 June 2016 -- 7:00 p.m. - TU monthly meeting
- ✓ Saturday 4 June 2016 -- 8:00 a.m. - TU workday at Redbud Run and Morgan's Mill Road



The opinions expressed in *Lateral Lines* are those of the individual authors and are not necessarily those of Winchester Trout Unlimited or Trout Unlimited National.

All water sports, including fishing, have inherent dangers. Participation in all Winchester Trout Unlimited activities is at the participant's own risk and participants agree to hold harmless Winchester Trout Unlimited and its members.

