

Lateral Lines

The Monthly Journal of Winchester TU
Chapter #638

“Give ‘em a break. Bend down your barbs.” C.A.R.

June 2019

Volume 24, Number 6

TROUT UNLIMITED
WINCHESTER
VIRGINIA
CHAPTER 638

Next meeting is Thursday,
June 6, 2019

5:30 p.m. Dinner
Donato's Touch of Italy
1361 N Frederick Pike
Winchester

7:00 p.m. Meeting
Winchester Red Cross
561 Fortress Drive
Winchester

Scott Shendow, master hair stacker, is our featured speaker. Virginia DGIF Conservation officer, Dan Hyman, also plans to visit.



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See you at the meeting on Thursday, June 6, 2019
Bill Prokopchak, Newsletter Editor
540-722-2620

Bud on the Run: Update on the May Workday and Plans for the June 8th Workday at Redbud Run

by Bud Nagelvoort

photos by Bud Nagelvoort

While the crew was slim on May 18th -- Clark, Barbara, and Bud -- the work was brilliant, outside of a slight, life-threatening mishap.

Clark will be glad to explain his nose first dip into the creek.

Barbara managed to capture the scene as only a professional photographer could. Clark, however, has bought all rights to the pic so if you want to see it you must negotiate with him.



Bud and Clark wrangle a red-oak log into place at the section of the stream now known as *Tuning Fork*.

We first assessed the scene at the tuning-fork log that we installed to block the south side channel at the island. At bankside, very high water had moved it about four feet downstream, so we hooked up the cable block at the north-bank access tree ladder and moved the log, too quickly and easily, six feet. No challenge for Clark to pry it back into proper place with the standard pry bar.

Having done that, Bud and Clark proceeded to cut an 8'x14" red oak log to fit along the bottom of the tuning-fork log to block most of the flow under that log. We had to drag it by hand up the small channel and managed to drag and roll it over the main log and into place.

I would comment further about this process, but as mentioned above, the photographic evidence is now owned by Clark.

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

Bud on the Run: Update on the May Workday and Plans for the June 8th Workday at Redbud Run -- continued

by **Bud Nagelvoort**

photos by Barbara Gamble

Barbara and Bud then began the most fun of the day, launching rocks from our storage piles at the fence into the stream as close to the tuning fork log as we could.

Clark delicately placed them into position. These were mostly rocks we could toss twenty feet.



Above: Barbara and Bud air drop rocks at the Tuning-Fork site, while Clark avoids the splash.

Left: Clark places the rocks carefully along the Tuning-Fork log for erosion control and silt management.



Plans for June 8th

Which brings me to the work session scheduled for June 8th. On that day, at 9:00 a.m., we have the opportunity to finish/polish up the work on the tuning fork channel-blocking log by moving to the stream 30-40 bigger rocks donated to the cause by Clark and his son.

Those rocks currently reside in the pasture at the fence adjacent to the work site. They will need to be rolled to the bank and into the stream (where they weigh less under water 😊) while being nudged across the stream to the bank end of the tuning fork log.

The stream temperature was 59 degrees on May 30 so dress warmly. If anyone wants to hire a steam shovel with a long-armed bucket for this purpose, please advise before June 8th.

Please let me know by the evening of June 7th if you can't make it on the 8th.



Moth on a Hot Tin Roof
photo by
Bill Prokopchak



Winchester TU 2018 Speaker Schedule

Mark your calendar now and plan to hear all of these presentations.

June 6th -

Master hair stacker, Scott Shendow, will be here to show his methods for hair stacking as he ties his amazing creations. Just in time for Smallie fishing.



Photo and "fly" courtesy of Scott Shendow



August 1st -

Art Major will be on board to talk about his many trips to the Seychelles.



September 5th -

Phil hammered 'em in Wisconsin. In addition to some hefty bass, Phil hooked his first ever Muskie. Phil promises a photo-packed presentation including his TWO most recent Wisconsin fishing trips.

Photo courtesy of Phil Stevens

October 3rd -

Lisa LaCivita is the featured speaker for our annual joint meeting with the Northern Shenandoah Valley Audubon Society.

Her topic: Frederick County Frogs: What are they telling us and why should we care?



Photo courtesy of Lisa LaCivita

In Negotiations:

We are working on a dates for the following presentation

Brook Trout Health

We are in negotiations to have a speaker on Brook Trout health and welfare in our region.

If you have an idea for a Winchester TU meeting speaker, please let me know. We are always looking for great programs on topics of interest to the fly angler.





PHW Update

Winchester TU & Martinsburg PHW

by Wayne White

Winchester Trout Unlimited Chapter members conducted fly fishing classes and mentored fishing sessions for Veterans at the Martinsburg Veterans Administration Medical Center as part of the Project Healing Waters Chapter at the VA during May.



Phil Stevens, PHW program lead, Martinsburg Chapter, and Wayne White coordinated volunteers for casting clinics and fly fishing instruction for two veterans groups at the VA in preparation for two fishing outings at the Experimental Stream Lab, US Geological Survey's Leetown Science Center on 3 and 11 May.

Both days veterans demonstrated newly acquired casting skills and fishing techniques as they landed multiple feisty rainbows ranging in size from 12 inches to some over 20 inches.

Anyone interested in assisting with classes please contact:

Program Lead -- Phil Stevens, phillip.h.stevens@projecthealingwaters.org , 703-380-4088;

Assistant Program Lead -- Wayne White, wmmwusar99@gmail.com, 703-919-2952



The Martinsburg PHW Chapter also hosted a new PHW Chapter from Frederick, Maryland, at the 11 May Leetown fishing outing. Fourteen Veterans from that group along with their guides joined in the fun catching and releasing some beautiful fish.

Many thanks to the WTU volunteers who instructed and guided the Veterans during the training classes and on the water. Our cadre included: Dennis Sousa, Galen and Sandy Hart, Jim Stonestreet, Mike Nemec, and Tom McCabe.

PHW Schedule for June

7 & 14 June - Casting classes at the Martinsburg Veterans Center

21 June - Veterans outing to the Leetown Hatchery

Project Healing Waters Fly Fishing, Inc. is dedicated to the physical and emotional rehabilitation of disabled active military service personnel and disabled veterans through fly fishing and associated activities including education and outings.





Shenandoah Veterans Club News

by Wayne White and Fred Boyer

Winchester TU Hosts Fly-Fishing Event for Lake Frederick Veterans

The Winchester Trout Unlimited Chapter (WTU), will provide a one-day, fly-fishing orientation and training event on 12 June 2019 for members of the Shenandoah Veterans Club (SVC) and Trilogy Community at Lake Frederick, VA.

This one-day comprehensive fly-fishing instruction will be conducted on the lawn behind the Shenandoah Lodge, from 9:00 a.m. to 1:00 p.m.

Classes will benefit all interested experienced and first-time fly anglers and will include:

- Fly rod anatomy
- Fly-casting techniques
- Basic knot tying
- Catching and releasing fish
- Information on aquatic insects and other fish foods
- Locating fish in streams, ponds, and lakes
- Safety on the water

The Winchester Trout Unlimited will provide fishing buddies for those SVC and Trilogy members wanting to participate in a day of fly fishing at a local fishing area 26 June 2019.

WTU members interested in assisting with the fly fishing classes or serving as fishing buddies can contact Wayne White, wmwusar99@gmail.com, 703-919-2952.

The details for the Veterans Club events are as follows:

- Wednesday 12 June 2019 - 9:00 a.m. - 1:00 p.m. -- Club members meet at the lower level of the Shenandoah Lodge for orientation to fly fishing. Including stations for
 - 1) Rod and reel and line basics
 - 2) Fly tying
 - 3) Fly casting, etc.
- Thursday 13 June 2019 - 9:00 am -- Allen will be making a decision prior to this date if his pond will need to be sprayed to reduce water grasses. I will be helping with this task on this date if necessary.
- Monday 24 June 2019 - 9:00 am -- Grass trimming and string trimming around the pond. The more help the better.
- Wednesday 26 June 2019 - 9:00 - 11:00 am (or later) -- "On the water" fly fishing with the Veterans. Wayne will be bringing coffee and donuts



Winchester TU Monthly "BarFly" Event

Wednesday, June 12th at 7:00 p.m.

Escutcheon Brewery, Commercial St., Winchester

The Winchester Chapter of Trout Unlimited will be gathering at Escutcheon Brewing in Winchester to offer anglers and **non-anglers** in our area the opportunity to learn about Trout Unlimited and to tie some fishing flies.

We hope all of you can attend our monthly "BarFly" at Escutcheon Brewery.

No fly-tying or fly-fishing
experience is necessary.

Please invite your friends. We hope to introduce more folks to the Winchester TU chapter and support a local business that supports WTU.

The brewery and tasting room are located at
142 W. Commercial St.
Winchester, VA



Barbara's Books

Compiled by Barbara Gamble

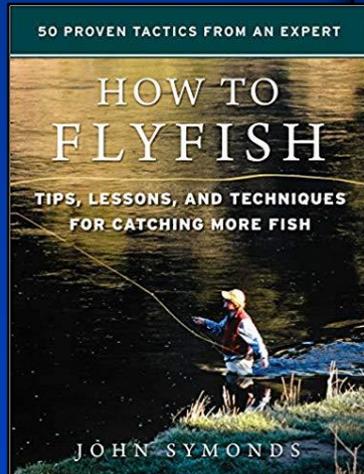
How to Flyfish: Tips, Lessons, and Techniques for Catching More Fish

Author: John Symonds
 Hardcover: 104 pages
 ISBN-10: 1510740295
 ISBN-13: 978-1510740297
 Publisher: Skyhorse
 Publication Date: June 4, 2019

No matter if you're a beginner or expert, there is always room to learn.

A licensed guide in the UK, John Symonds fishes with anglers of all talent levels, from rank beginners to experienced old-timers.

He has seen the common mistakes that many fly fishers make and, over the years, has developed lessons that help anglers overcome their mistakes and really improve their fly-fishing prowess.



In this book, Symonds teaches:

- Basic skills, from stringing your fly rod to tying on backing, fly line, leader, and tippet
- How to make casts for a variety of stream and lake conditions
- How to figure out what fish are feeding on, and then picking the proper imitation
- How to determine where fish are in lake or river
- Tips on using dry flies, nymphs, streamers, and caddis imitations
- And much, much more

Symonds learned to fly fish through trial and error. As he did, he came to realize that finding good, basic information was difficult to come by. He fills that niche with this helpful little guidebook that is guaranteed to elevate your level of fishing.

John Symonds regularly fishes for salmon, trout, and grayling in his home waters near Wales and also fishes the rivers of Scotland, Ireland, Eastern Europe, and Alaska.

A certified casting instructor and guide, he is qualified to Advanced Professional Game Angling Instructors (APGAI) single- and double-handed levels, and is an International Federation of Fly Fishers (FFF) Two-handed Casting Instructor (THCI). He lives in the United Kingdom.

Sources: amazon.com and the publishers

Fishing and Tying Small Flies

Author: Ed Engle
 Hardcover: 336 pages
 ISBN-10: 1625858264
 ISBN-13: 978-1625858269
 Publisher: Stackpole Books
 Publication Date: July 1, 2019; 2nd edition

When fishing gets tough, fly fishers might be tempted to use bigger, flashier flies, but expert angler Ed Engle knows that tiny, sparsely dressed flies often work when nothing else will.

With a little attention to tying the flies and fishing technique, fly fishers will take trout on flies as small as 24, 28, and even 30.

Now combining his two classic books on small fly tying and fishing in one updated, second-edition volume, Engle covers the patterns and how to fish them.

You'll learn how to find and observe trout in small-fly water, how to evaluate the major small-fly hatches, how to fish the surface and below, and how to strike, play, and land trout on tiny flies.

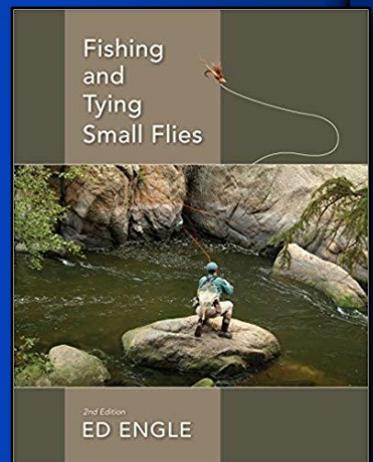
Engle deftly covers small-fly history and how the flies have developed.

Tying tools, special materials, specific patterns for aquatic insects, tying techniques, and a full complement of patterns complete the book.

Ed Engle's ground-breaking Small Flies column appeared in *Fly Tyer* magazine from 1996 to 2003. It opened the door for many fly fishers to the world of tying and fishing small flies. He's been opening that door wider ever since, with magazine articles and seminars at fly fishing clubs and shows throughout the United States.

He initially developed his skill for fishing small flies on the South Platte River and later tested those skills on small-fly waters throughout the United States, Europe, and South America. He lives in Manitou Springs, Colorado, a short drive from the South Platte River.

Sources: amazon.com and the publishers



Winchester TU Recycles Aluminum.

Please bring your aluminum cans to any Winchester TU event.



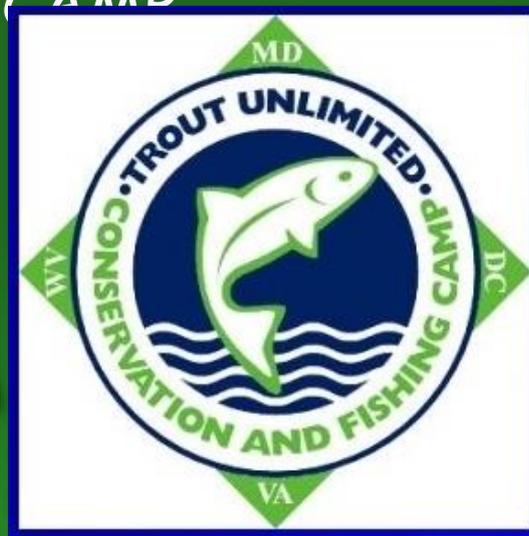
TROUT UNLIMITED TRI-STATE CONSERVATION & FISHING CAMP

FOR 13-17 YEAR-OLDS

Apply early to ensure

Join us for a
beautiful
wild brook
Become a s
conservationi

**TROUT CAMP
2019
IS FULL.**



WHEN:
June 23-28, 2019

WHERE:
Graves' Mountain Lodge
Syria, Virginia - Next to Shenandoah National Park



WHO: Boys and girls currently in the 8th, 9th, 10th or 11th grade, or who will be 13 years-old by June 17, 2019, who enjoy the outdoors, want to learn to fish or improve their fishing skills, and are interested in helping to protect our environment.



WHAT: A fun-filled comprehensive 6-day, 5-night residential camp. The Camp fee is \$850; partial or full financial sponsorship is available for campers needing support to attend. Limited to 24 campers. Led by expert instructors and an experienced staff.



For **INFORMATION** and to **APPLY** or **DONATE**, visit WWW.TUCAMP.ORG or contact Paul Kearney, Camp Director, at kearney@tucamp.org; 540-229-0563 or George Gaines, Executive Director, at gaines@tucamp.org; 202-904-3547

Trout Unlimited Tri-State Conservation and Fishing Camp is a joint project of Trout Unlimited in Virginia, Maryland/DC, & West Virginia

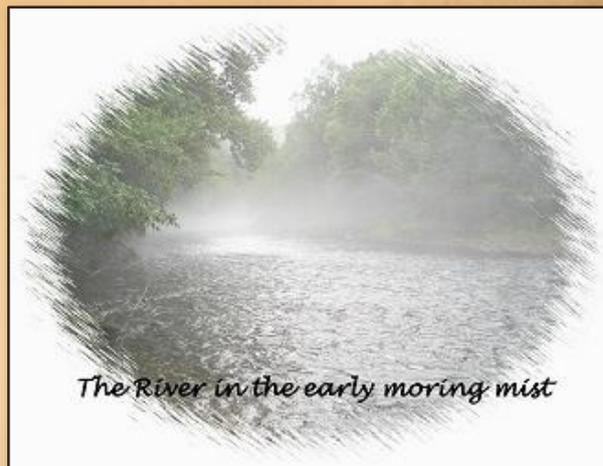


From the Archives of Winchester Trout Unlimited

Our old friend, Carl, published this article in *LATERAL LINES* back in 2013. At his request, we are publishing it again. It is as current now as it was then.

A River and Its Problems: The Last May Be On You !

At some time or another, you may have fished, or at least heard of the North Branch of the Potomac River, henceforth referred to as the "River". The section of the River of interest to me has always been that portion located in the western panhandle of Garrett County, Maryland. Being more particular, the trout waters of the River extending from its headwaters near the Maryland/West Virginia boundary line down to Black Oak.



The River in the early morning mist



A look into her rapids

One can only imagine its beauty prior to 1740 when settlement on Maryland's western frontier began. At that time, it was home only to the wild creatures of the rivers and forests and its indigenous people; namely the Algonquin, the Seneca, the Iroquois, and the Delaware Nation. The section of the River below its confluence with the Savage River is of very modest gradient, but above the confluence, the River is cradled by mountains on both sides and is wild and beautiful with its numerous rapids and long riffles.

Since that time the River and its surrounds have been exploited and insulted numerous times by, you guessed it, none other than the white man who has laid waste to its natural resources in his greed for land and wealth. Probably the first of these insults was deforestation.

Following is an excerpt from:

"A Brief History of the Forest Service" by the Maryland Department of Natural Resources.

"When the first colonists arrived in Maryland in the early 1600's, forests covered most of the State. Very little vegetation grew under the age old trees.

One of the settlers wrote this description of the area:

"Fine groves of trees appear, not choked with briars or bushes and undergrowth, but growing at intervals as if planted by the hand of man, so that you can drive a four horse carriage, wherever you choose, through the midst of the trees" (Andrews, Matthews Page, History of Maryland, 1929).

Hardwoods predominated, and the forests contained extensive stands of oak and hickory. In western Maryland, endless waves of American chestnut and white pine covered the ridges of the Appalachians. Oak, walnut, poplar, locust, hickory, and cucumber trees grew in the bottomlands.

The settlers regarded these awe-inspiring forests as an obstacle to progress. To grow their crops, they cleared the land of timber, which had no market value. Using the most efficient method they had, the settlers destroyed vast areas of forest by burning or girdling (removing a band of bark from the circumference of a tree).

Initially the supply of wood obtained from clearing land exceeded the settlers' needs for timber. As the population grew, however, this source no longer met the demand, and in the 1800, the exploitation of timber began. A "cut and get out" philosophy was the order of the day.

At first, the loggers cut only the choice trees and left those of poorer quality. But as a changing market made their harvesting economically feasible, even the inferior trees were logged. No effort was made to regenerate the depleted areas, and forest fires were frequent. Believing the myth of "superabundance," the loggers simply moved on to untouched forest."

Without the canopy cover which was provided by these huge trees, the land was laid open to soil erosion, which choked the small creeks and streams, which of course ultimately reached the River. This erosion along with the loss of leaf litter and other detritus materials provided by the forests was responsible for the loss of some of the more sensitive macroinvertebrate that resided in the creeks, streams, and River.

"A River and Its Problems" continues on the next page.

From the Archives of Winchester Trout Unlimited -- continued

This removal of first growth timber and the cooling shade it provided to the waters of the River was only the first of many problems man would bestow on this beautiful river. In the early 1800's began what was probably the worst insult to the health of the River, "Coal Mining". By the 1850, coal mining was going full bore and continues today. All one need do is to take a ride up to the North Branch and look at the bald mountain tops. That's not the way Mother Nature intended them to look, but rather the results of strip mines in West Virginia and Maryland.

At that time, there were no laws or regulations governing strip or deep coal mining operations, so the tailings were indiscriminately dumped at the convenience of the greedy mine operators. Without the benefit of a soil blanket covering these tailings, they were exposed to the elements and each time it rained more and more leachate or mine drainage made its way to the streams, creeks and ultimately the River.

Mine drainage is formed when pyrite, an iron sulfide, is exposed and reacts with air and water to form sulfuric acid and dissolved iron. Some or all of this iron can precipitate to form the red, orange, or yellow sediments that we see in the bottom of streams containing mine drainage.



The acid runoff further dissolves heavy metals such as copper, lead, and mercury into ground or surface water. The rate and degree by which acid-mine drainage proceeds can be increased by the action of certain bacteria.

Once this mine drainage reached the streams, creeks, and River, it disrupted growth and reproduction of aquatic plants and animals. It was this loss of aquatic animals; namely the macroinvertebrate that resulted in the loss of other aquatic life, namely fishes, that ultimately resulted in the "Death" of the River. And so, the River would remain dead until finally laws were passed controlling coal mining and requiring coal mines to clean up their problems. As a result of these laws, liming dosers were placed on various tributaries to the River and with the addition of lime to the waters, these acids were neutralized and the River started its slow recovery.

If you think that coal mining was the only problem the River had to endure at this time, think again. For downstream of the confluence of the River with the Savage River, at Luke Maryland, was the paper mill of the West Virginia Paper Company which was established in 1888. The West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company later became Westvaco and is presently known as New Page. The process of making paper requires water, and so clean clear water is extracted from the river to be returned to it in the form of tobacco-juice-colored water, contaminated with tannic acid. Just what the river needed: more acid to poison its aquatic creatures. Since the early beginning of this mill, liming tanks were ultimately constructed down stream of Westernport which treat the acidity, but do absolutely nothing to improve the color of the water. So instead of clear clean water, even today the River runs the color of tobacco juice. Although it does not appear to be harmful to aquatic life, it is very unsightly and, with severely limited visibility, the River is almost impossible to wade.

Okay, not everything that has happened to the River has been bad. One of the good things, if dam construction can be considered good, was the construction of the Jennings Randolph Lake and Dam. The Jennings Randolph Lake project, is located in Mineral County, West Virginia, and Garrett County, Maryland, on the North Branch of the Potomac River, 7.9 miles upstream from the mouth of Savage River at Bloomington, Maryland.

Originally named Bloomington Lake for nearby Bloomington, Maryland, the project was renamed of course, for political reasons in honor of U.S. Senator Jennings Randolph.

Completed in 1981 at a cost of \$175 million, the dam is 296 feet high with a top length of 2,130 feet. It is one of the largest rock-filled, rolled-earth dams east of the Mississippi, with a reservoir capacity of 31 billion gallons.

It was built to improve water quality, and so the lake acts as a pollution trap. It has a control tower with five pairs of intakes located at different depths. Since the acid drainage from abandoned coal mines in the reservoir's watershed stratifies at different levels, regulating the outflow through the several intakes controls the acid content of the water released from the lake. This has resulted in improved water quality downstream, with the return of aquatic life and the establishment of a successful trout fishery at the base of the dam. The dam also helps to control flooding along the North Branch. Releases of water for whitewater rafters, kayakers, and canoeists are made from the reservoir on selected spring weekends. There are boat launches, scenic overlooks, a campground, and a picnic area at the lake. The lake is a handsome body of water and since its establishment has attracted nesting bald eagles and ospreys.

Now, I'm not an advocate of dams or damming rivers, but in this instance, it has resulted in the rebirth of the River. Water quality in its tailwaters has improved such that the pH is always near 7, the water is almost always crystal clear, the macroinvertebrate have come back, and with the way the discharge is regulated, the water temperatures are always somewhere in the 50's.

"A River and Its Problems" continues on the next page.

From the Archives of Winchester Trout Unlimited -- continued

That's pretty much all the good news I have for you, because along came the whirling disease parasite *Myxobolus cerebralis*. The whirling disease parasite was first detected in Maryland in 1995 among trout held in Maryland Fisheries Service's net-pens located below the Jennings Randolph Dam tailrace.

It is unknown how the parasite was introduced there and *Myxobolus cerebralis* is now known to occur in the Potomac River's North Branch. It is also unknown how and when the parasite was introduced into the Mettiki facility at Sand Run a tributary to the River, but infected trout were transferred from the Mettiki facility to the Bear Creek Rearing Station before their whirling disease status was discovered. This is one potential source of the infection at the Bear Creek facility, but it is also possible the parasite was introduced through other avenues. *Myxobolus cerebralis* was recently detected in trout collected from Bear Creek downstream of the rearing station and in Sand Run downstream of the Mettiki facility.

In 2007, to reduce the risk of spreading the parasite, fishery managers depopulated all three facilities and destroyed more than 120,000 potentially infected trout. They have sanitized the Bear Creek Rearing Station, closed the facility at Mettiki, and ceased net-pen operations at the Jennings facility. A Coldwater Trout Facilities Biosecurity Plan has been developed to further strengthen fish health protections and guide additional actions.

If you're ready to scream enough already, sorry because here's the latest insult the River below the Jennings Randolph Dam must endure and that is *Didymosphenia geminata*, commonly known as didymo or rock snot. It is a species of diatom that blooms in freshwater rivers and streams with more or less pristine, consistently cold water temperatures. So if you read everything to this point you can see why the River below the Jennings Randolph Dam is a prime candidate for this latest problem.

Maryland biologists first confirmed didymo in Gunpowder Falls in Baltimore County in early 2008. In 2009, it turned up in the lower Savage River. Although didymo's presence was suspected in Big Hunting Creek in 2011, it was not confirmed until the spring of 2012. And so it was, for in 2012 it was also discovered in the North Branch below the Jennings Randolph Dam.

What really gets me mad about this latest problem is, that it could have very easily been prevented if anglers would have taking the few minutes it takes to disinfect their wading equipment. And so I ask you, is this one on you!!!

Didymo has no means of locomotion other than to cling to anything it comes in contact with and then be transferred to another location by people. So it can't get from stream to stream, or river to river, unless it is carried there by you. Soon after its discovery in the Gunpowder, Maryland DNR launched a program to try to contain the spread of this invasive species by banning felt sole boots, publishing means by which you can disinfect your equipment, and placing "Wader Wash" stations at critical stream and river locations.

Obviously, fishermen have either been too damned lazy to use the wader wash stations, to clean their equipment when they got home, or just didn't believe it could happen to their fishery. Surprise!!!!

Let me show you now what the River currently has to put up with and it really is just getting started.

I pulled this rock out of the water so that you could get a better look at this menace.

So, what use to be relatively clean rocks with some moss and green algae growing on them is now starting to be covered with this ugly rock snot? As you can see, it is brownish gray in color and if you squeeze it between your fingers, it will be an off white color and cotton-like or fibrous in texture.



For those of you who have fished the North Branch you can probably remember fishing a nymph with little or no problems with "stuff" getting caught on your flies. Well no more, cause this is what you can expect with just about every cast:

So now, you have the story about "A River and its Problems" and the question begs to be asked: Is the latest insult on you??

I hope not, but here's what you can do to prevent you from carrying rock snot to your favorite trout stream.

See "How to stop Rock Snot" on page 11.

How to Stop Rock Snot

article and photos by Carl Rettenberger

Here's what you can do to prevent Didymosphenia, also known as didymo or "rock snot" from infecting your favorite Trout stream. These methods also can help prevent the spread other invasive species as well.



First, use the "Wader Wash Stations" when they are available. This is what they look like in Maryland.



To prevent the introduction or spread of didymo or any other aquatic invasive species, it is recommended that the use of equipment, boats, clothing, and any other item that may come into contact with the algae be restricted to a single river.

If you must move from one river to another, it is important to clean these items in accordance with the following guidelines:

And here are some other steps that you can take to prevent the spread of invasive species:

To prevent the introduction or spread of didymo or any other aquatic invasive species, it is recommended that the use of equipment, boats, clothing, and any other item that may come into contact with the algae be restricted to a single river. If you must move from one river to another, it is important to clean these items in accordance with the following guidelines:

1. Check carefully your boat and equipment before leaving a river and remove all obvious clumps of algae. Look also for hidden clumps. Leave clumps at the affected site. After leaving the affected area, if you find any clumps, do not wash them down the drain, but rather throw them in a garbage can.

2. Clean any item that was in contact with water.

Non-absorbent items:

Soak and scrub all items for at least one minute in one of the following solutions:

– very hot water kept above 140°F (60 °C) (hotter than most tap water), or for at least 20 minutes in hot water (uncomfortably hot to touch) kept above 113°F (45 °C).

– a 2% solution of bleach - 5 oz. and 2 gallons of water (200 ml and water added to make 10 litres);

– a 5% solution of salt - 13 oz. and 2 gallons of water (500 ml or 2 cups and water added to make 10 litres);

– a 5% solution of antiseptic hand cleaner - 13 oz. and 2 gallons of water (500 ml or 2 cups and water added to make 10 litres);

– a 5% solution of dishwashing liquid - 13 oz. and 2 gallons of water (500 ml and water added to make 10 litres).

Absorbent items:

Absorbent items like felt-soled waders require longer soaking times to allow thorough saturation. Leave your absorbent material to soak:

– at least 40 minutes in hot water kept above 113°F (45 °C);

– at least 30 minutes in hot water kept above 113°F (45 °C) containing a 5% dishwashing detergent solution.

3. Dry completely your equipment if you cannot clean it adequately and then allow it to dry for an additional 48 hours before using it in another lake or river. Drying will eliminate didymo cells, but slightly moist didymo cells can survive for months. Items must be completely dry to the touch, inside and outside, to ensure that cells are eliminated.

Freezing of material:

Freezing any item until solid will also eliminate didymo cells.

Okay friends in closing I ask: Is this too much to ask to protect that which we love? Well if it is, then maybe you best stay home and off the streams and rivers!!!



2018 Calendar of Events

Winchester Trout Unlimited

By Fred Boyer

See also

<http://winchestertu.org/>

June 2019

- ✓ **Thursday 6 June 2019** -- 7:00p.m. - TU monthly meeting - Scott Shendow, master hair stacker, will be our featured speaker and Dan Hyman, DGIF Conservation Officer, will be with us.
 - ✓ **Saturday 8 June 2019 Redbud Run workday** -- Time to be announced at a later date
 - ✓ **Wednesday 12 June** --7:00 p.m. - BarFly at Escutcheon Brewery
 - ✓ **Sunday 23 June through Friday 28 June 2019** --7:00 p.m. - Tri-State Conservation and Fishing Camp
- Note: For a complete schedule of the SHENANDOAH VETERANS CLUB, see page 5 of this newsletter.

July 2019

- ✓ No monthly meeting in July 2019
- ✓ July Redbud Run workday -- Time to be announced at a later date
- ✓ No BarFly in July 2019

August 2019

- ✓ **Thursday 1 August 2019** -- 7:00p.m. - TU monthly meeting
- ✓ **Saturday 3 August 2019 Redbud Run workday** -- Time to be announced at a later date
- ✓ **Wednesday 14 August 2019** --7:00 p.m. - BarFly at Escutcheon Brewery

September 2019

- ✓ **Thursday 5 September 2019** -- 7:00p.m. - TU monthly meeting - Phil Stevens is our featured speaker. His topic: Fishing Wisconsin
- ✓ **Saturday 7 September 2019 Redbud Run workday** -- Time to be announced at a later date
- ✓ **Wednesday 11 September** --7:00 p.m. - BarFly at Escutcheon Brewery

October 2019

- ✓ **Thursday 3 October 2019** -- 7:00p.m. - Annual joint meeting with Northern Shenandoah Audubon
- ✓ **Saturday 5 October 2019 Redbud Run workday** -- Time to be announced at a later date
- ✓ **Wednesday 9 October** --7:00 p.m. - BarFly at Escutcheon Brewery

November 2019

- ✓ **Thursday 7 November 2019** -- 7:00p.m. -- Monthly TU meeting
- ✓ **Saturday 9 November 2019 Redbud Run workday** -- Time to be announced at a later date
- ✓ **Wednesday 13 November** --7:00 p.m. - BarFly at Escutcheon Brewery

December 2019

- ✓ No Business Meeting in December
- ✓ **Saturday 7 December 2019 Redbud Run workday** -- Time to be announced at a later date
- ✓ **Wednesday 11 December 2019** --7:00 p.m. - BarFly at Escutcheon Brewery

January 2020

- ✓ **Thursday 2 January 2020** -- 7:00p.m. -- Monthly TU meeting
- ✓ **Saturday 4 January 2020 Redbud Run workday** -- Time to be announced at a later date
- ✓ **Wednesday 8 January 2020** --7:00 p.m. - BarFly at Escutcheon Brewery



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, and stream restoration activities 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. A responsible adult must accompany all minors.

