

25th YEAR
of
LATERAL LINES

Lateral Lines

The Monthly Journal of Winchester TU
Chapter #63

"I wish the buck stopped here. I could use a few." Anon.

April 2020

Volume 25, Number 4

COVID-19 Cancellations

All Winchester TU activities are canceled until further notice.

Under the direction of the Home Office of Trout Unlimited all TU group activities are canceled.

The staff of LATERAL LINES will keep subscribers up to date via periodic special bulletins during the COVID-19 pandemic.



See you whenever we are able to have our next meeting.
Bill Prokopchak, Newsletter Editor
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Bud on the Run: Update on the February Workdays at Redbud Run

by Bud Nagelvoort

photos by Bill Prokopchak and Bud Nagelvoort

Had a great crew on March 7, a beautiful spring day. Terry, Bill, and Drew spent most of the morning clearing fallen trees and the debris accumulated under the giant sycamore.

Just downstream, the remnants of Dave's V could hardly be found under the huge limbs and other debris.

While all that went on, Tom, Jim, and Bud made trips back and forth to the rock piles, transporting the makings of Dave's V replacement with a Sycamore-Island style boulder/rock inverted V.



Above: With winch, pulleys, and Terry's engineering know-how, we managed to relocate a downed tree limb.

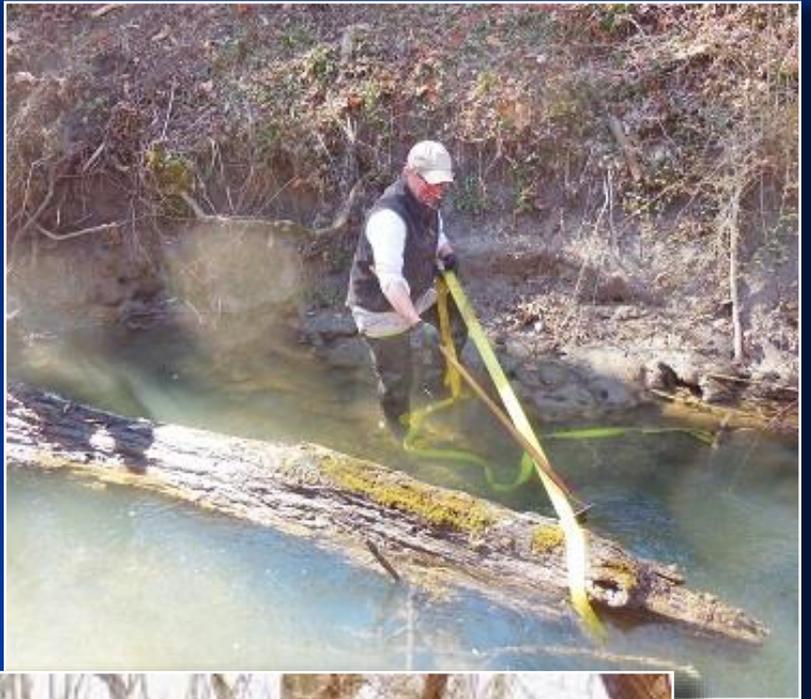
Left: Bud, Drew, and Tom unload another rock for a future inverted V structure.

"Bud on the Run" continues on the next page.

Bud on the Run -- continued

In the process of clearing under the fallen sycamore, a large, barely floating tree remnant was discovered that fit nicely along the south bank and ended up being temporarily secured in place by Bill's tow strap. Later the following week, I replaced the strap with temp wire and 6-foot T-post which will be relocated and reinforced at the next work session.

With the debris removed and a better exam of the stream bed then possible, it also became apparent the channel under the big sycamore had been scoured down to Dave's V site creating a continuous long pool lending itself only to a new V essentially located in major part under the big sycamore! Anyone sensitive about working under a 15-ton sycamore canopy? You bet!



Above: Bill wrangles an old log into place with a tow strap. The group temporarily secured the log along the south bank.

Upper Left: Terry's 15-ton sycamore hangs just above the remnants of Dave's V. Bud is considering the removal of the behemoth in order to reconstruct the V.

Left: The team discusses options for future work at the site of Dave's V.

So, we're in the process of determining if the sycamore can be reasonably disengaged from the cliff that its trunk hangs on and dropped to rest in the stream where it might be possible to cut it into segments small enough to be moved/removed from being an obstacle/threat to humanity (and the rest of us, namely persons liking to indulge in trout fishing). Heated discussions are underway. Stay tuned!

Next work session is tentatively scheduled for April 4. If the big sycamore issue isn't resolved by then we'll plan to install an inverted V to create a deepened pool about 50' downstream from Dave's old V.

We'll be able to make it a boulder/rock enhanced inverted V tied into a log bank-protection device that Bill and Bud installed several years ago below Boyer's Bog on the south bank and the big bank erosion channel we blocked off way back when. Bud will provide the locust base log elements and the boulders/rocks are fairly handy now, just upstream on the south bank.

Since we won't have a TU meeting on the 2nd of April, and there may be a reluctance to gather even on the 4th, we'll play it by ear until the evening of the 3rd. I plan to be there at 9:00 a.m. with the locust log ready to install (will take measurements and prepare log before the 4th). Moving the boulders would be the challenge to maintain 6-foot separation of bodies and breath, but maybe we could figure out how to do that. Comments anyone?



Winchester TU 2020 Speaker Schedule

Please note that this schedule is tentative due to COVID-19.



May 7th

Nathaniel Hitt, PhD, research biologist for the US Geological Survey will be back! Than will talk about Brook Trout health and welfare in our region.

Photo courtesy of USGS

June 4th

Mike Fies, wildlife biologist and Furbearer Project Leader with the Virginia Department of Game and Inland Fisheries, will be with us to talk about the role of the coyote in the ecology of Virginia. Mark calls coyotes "the most adaptable mammal in the world."



August 6th

Wayne Webb (Director of the Lord Fairfax Soil and Water Conservation District, Retired water quality specialists for the USGS, and research manager for Friends of the Shenandoah) will talk about the bacteria levels in the Shenandoah River.

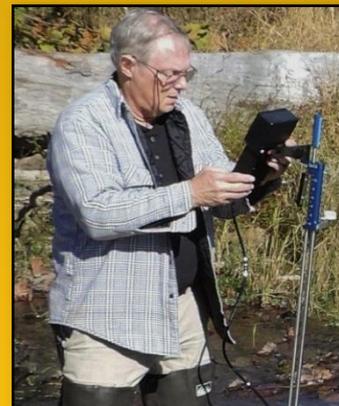
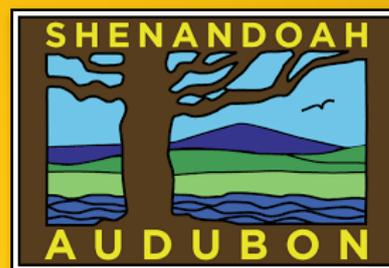


Photo courtesy of The Downstream Project

October 1st

Our annual joint meeting with the Northern Shenandoah Valley Audubon Society at Lord Fairfax Community College in Middletown is set for Oct. 1. The topic will be recycling.



November 5th

Tom McCabe will regale us with photos and stories about his fishing trip to South America.

In Negotiations:

We are working on a dates for the following presentations

- Novice fly anglers fish Wyoming
- An encore presentation of Lisa LaCivita's "Frederick County Frogs: What are they telling us and why should we care?"

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.



Barbara's Books

Compiled by Barbara Gamble

On the Cains: Atlantic Salmon & Sea-Run Brook Trout on the Miramichi's Greatest Tributary

Author: Brad Burns
Hardcover: 232 pages
ISBN-10: 0811738132
ISBN-13: 978-0811738132
Publisher: Stackpole Books
Publication Date: April 1, 2020

A historical look at and current guide to the Cains River in New Brunswick. There is almost a mystical aura surrounding the Cains and its Atlantic salmon and brook trout fishery. Only about a third of it was ever settled and then lightly, and by the middle of the twentieth century settlers had all given up and the river reverted to completely wild, which it still is today.

The book also explores the Cains' relationship with the Miramichi River, in particular the Black Brook, the biggest and most productive pool on the river. In low water, a substantial portion of the Cains' fall run of fish stacks up there waiting for rain.

The Cains is the most important tributary on the most important Atlantic salmon river in Canada. It is a river that "gets under your skin" in a variety of ways that defy easy description. Brad Burns' *On the Cains* eloquently describes the spell that is cast by this river on the hearts and souls of anglers who fish there.

It is a love affair with a river, the fish that live in it, and the people who reside there. -- Topher Browne, Spey casting expert and author of *Atlantic Salmon Magic*

Brad Burns has written a beautiful tribute to a magnificent river and its undaunted inhabitants. This is an instant classic that will be fawned over a century from now. -- Monte Burke, author of *Saban: The Making of a Coach and Sowbelly: The Obsessive Quest for the World Record Bass*

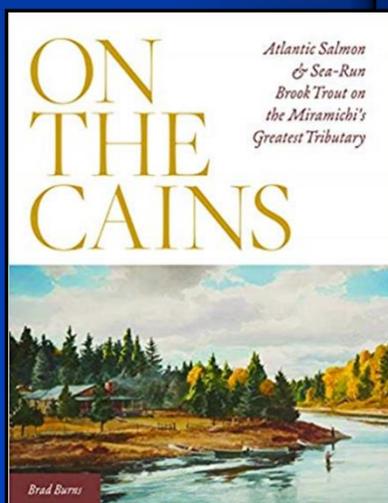
Bradford Burns, a longtime fisheries activist, has served as a national board and executive committee member of the Coastal Conservation Association and is a founder and president of Stripers Forever, a coast-wide advocacy group for striped bass conservation.

He is also a U.S. director of the Miramichi Salmon Association and on the Atlantic Salmon Federation U.S. Council. He has received many awards for conservation work, largely on behalf of striped bass, from organizations like the Federation of Fly Fishers, Sage Fly Rods, and the Fisherman's Conservation Association of New York.

Burns is the author of the *LL Bean Fly Fishing for Striped Bass Handbook* and *Fly Fishing Saltwater's Finest* (coauthored with John Cole).

He lives in the Portland, Maine area, on the banks of the Presumpscot River (once a great Atlantic salmon river) where he still throws flies for striped bass.

Sources: amazon.com and the publishers



Dumb Luck and the Kindness of Strangers

Author: John Gierach
Series: John Gierach's Fly-fishing Library
Hardcover: 240 pages
ISBN-10: 1501168584
ISBN-13: 978-1501168581
Publisher: Simon & Schuster
Publication Date: April 21, 2020

Witty, shrewd, and, as always, a joy to read, John Gierach, "America's best fishing writer" (Houston Chronicle) and favorite streamside philosopher, extols the frequent joys and occasional tribulations of the fly-fishing life.

"After five decades, twenty books, and countless columns, [John Gierach] is still a master" (Forbes).

Now, in his latest fresh and original collection, Gierach shows us why fly-fishing is the perfect antidote to everything that is wrong with the world.

"Gierach's deceptively laconic prose masks an accomplished storyteller...His alert and slightly off-kilter observations place him in the general neighborhood of Mark Twain and James Thurber" (Publishers Weekly).

In Dumb Luck and the Kindness of Strangers, Gierach looks back to the long-ago day when he bought his first resident fishing license in Colorado, where the fishing season never ends, and just knew he was in the right place. And he succinctly sums up part of the appeal of his sport when he writes that it is "an acquired taste that reintroduces the chaos of uncertainty back into our well-regulated lives."

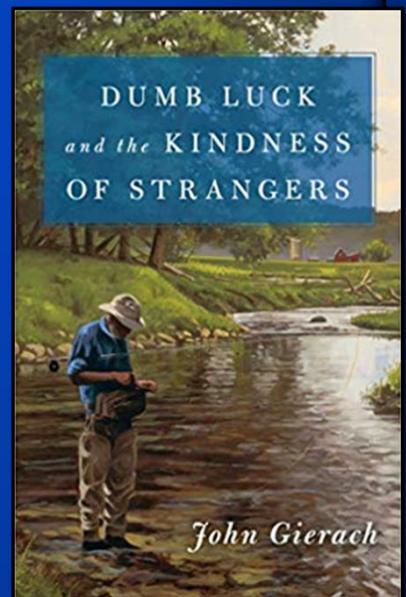
Lifelong fisherman though he is, Gierach can write with self-deprecating humor about his own fishing misadventures, confessing that despite all his experience, he is still capable of blowing a strike by a fish "in the usual amateur way."

The "voice of the common angler" (The Wall Street Journal), he offers witty, trenchant observations not just about fly-fishing itself but also about how one's love of fly-fishing shapes the world that we choose to make for ourselves.

"John Gierach is an original, which is why each new book is welcomed by so many anglers as joyously required reading. Pardon the interdisciplinary reach, but Gierach's stories are rather like McCartney's music -- on the one hand vitally fresh, yet on the other hand instantly familiar. Don't worry about how he does that -- just keep reading."

-- Paul Schullery, author of *The Fishing Life* and *A Fish Come True*

Sources: amazon.com and the publishers



On the Fly: Little Black and Brown Stoneflies

by Carl A. Rettenberger

EDITOR'S NOTE: Although we think of the Little Stonefly as a winter fly, I have seen hatches well into April.

List of Materials:

- Hook:** TMC 100 size 16 to 20 for Black Stone flies
TMC 100 size 14 to 16 for Brown Stone flies
- Thread:** Uni-thread size 8/0 or 10/0, color: black for Black Stoneflies & brown for Brown Stoneflies
- Body:** Black dry fly dubbing for Black Stoneflies & brown dry fly dubbing for Brown Stoneflies
- Wing:** Gray duck quills treated with Dave's Flexament for Black Stoneflies & mottled turkey quills treated with Dave's Flexament for Brown Stoneflies
- Antennae:** Black stripped hackle stems for Black Stoneflies & brown stripped hackle stems for Brown Stoneflies
- Hackle:** Black rooster hackle for Black Stoneflies & brown rooster hackles for Brown Stoneflies



Photo and fly by Carl A. Rettenberger

Tying Instructions:

1. Bend down the barb of your hook. Wrap the hook shank with tight booking thread wraps from the "eye" down to the "bend" of the hook shank (opposite the "barb" is about right.)
 2. Starting from the "bend" of the hook, create a smooth tapered carrot shaped dubbed body (using the appropriate colored dubbing) stopping the dubbing at the three quarters point of the hook shank.
 3. Next, use your dubbing needle to separate several fibers from the treated quill feather (using the appropriate type and colored quill). It will take a little experimenting to select the appropriate number of fibers. What you are looking for is a wing that will come down about half way around both sides of the body when tied in. Selecting too many fibers will still allow you to remove some; selecting too few fibers will result in starting over.
- Fold the fibers in half and trim the thin end to a rounded point. The length of the wing should be equal to the "total length" of the hook. Tie it in on top of the dubbing where the body stops, being careful to center the wing such that it wraps down equally on each side of the dubbed body. The wing should extend beyond the "bend" of the hook approximately one-half the body length. Trim the tag close to the "eye", wrap it down with tight booking turns then wrap back to just before the end of the body
4. To form the antennae, use two hackle feathers of the appropriate color for the given fly and strip off the barbules. You will need to select hackles with thin stems so that the antennae look right when tied in at the head of the fly. Tie the hackle stems in on each side of the hook shank at the end of the body with two loose wraps and adjust them to the desired length (about two to two and a half times the "total length" of the hook, it's your fly so do what looks good to you). When you have the desired length set, tie the hackle stems down with tight booking turns to about a mil from the "eye" of the hook, being careful not to let the stems rotate around the hook shank. Now at the "eye" of the hook wrap the hackle stems in using a figure eight wrap, then lift the stems and take one or two thread wraps around the hook shank causing the stems to be elevated slightly upwards.
 5. Wrap the thread back to the end of the body using tight booking turns being careful to create a smooth surface to wrap the hackle over. Strip the barbules off a small portion of the hackle feather stem and tie it in at the end of the body with the dull side of the feather facing you and the bare tip pointing towards the eye of the hook. The length of the hackle fibers should be about one and a quarter to one and a half the "gape" of the hook. Trim off the waste portion of the bare stem at the "eye" of the hook, then wrap the hackle forward with close booking turns being careful not to wrap down any of the hackle fibers. Don't overdo the number of hackle wraps three to four wraps is sufficient.
 6. When you tie down the hackle, leave yourself enough room to form a nice thread head, trim off the waste hackle, and finish the fly off with a nicely rounded thread head.
 7. Apply two coats of varnish to the thread head being careful not to get any of it on the hackle fibers and you are done.
 8. For an added touch, you can give the antennae that characteristic curve by holding the stem between the tip of your thumb nail and your index finger and gently sliding your fingers up the stem from the base to the tip.

If you don't have various sizes of both the brown and black stoneflies in your fly boxes, sooner or later you will be missing out on some fantastic winter dry fly action!!



On the Fly: Quill Gordon

by Carl A. Rettenberger

List of Materials:

Hook: TMC 100 size 12 to 14

Thread: Uni-thread size 8/0 or 10/0,
color: black

Wing: Lemon Wood Duck flank feather
“fibers” or lemon dyed flank
feather “fibers” from a Mallard
or Teal

Tail: Dark blue or medium blue dun
rooster hackle fibers

Body: Stripped peacock quill

Hackle: Dark blue or medium blue dun rooster hackle



Photo and fly by Carl A. Rettenberger

1. Bend down the barb of your hook. Wrap the hook shank with tight booking thread wraps from the back of the “eye” of the hook down to the “point” of the hook. Now wrap the thread back half way between the point of the hook and the back of the eye and park it there for the time being. Using this location for dry fly wings will give you room to tie in the wing and to tie in and wrap the hackle while still maintaining enough space in front of the hackle to tie it off and form a nice neat thread head.

2. The wing on the Quill Gordon is tied in as an “Upright-and-Divided, Duck-Feather-Fiber Wing” and is traditionally made from the fibers of a Wood Duck’s flank feather. Wood Duck flank feathers are preferred for these wings because of their distinct barring. The barring on these delicate feathers makes them the best imitation of a natural mayfly wing. When tied in, the wing has a natural mottled look and gives the illusion of fluttering. If you can’t get Wood Duck flank feathers, you can substitute lemon-dyed teal or mallard flank feathers.

Begin by selecting a large flank feather with “*naturally squared-off ends*,” this is important in order for you to have enough fibers of equal length to form two distinct wings. Strip the soft, downy fibers from the base of the stem, and then fold the feather in half lengthwise with the shiny side or convex side out. Now measure the length of the wing so that it will be equal to the length of the shank of the hook. Tie it in where the thread is parked with two loose thread wraps and with the tips of the fibers projecting over the eye of the hook. Check the length of the wing fibers and adjust the length as required by pulling them back to the bend, being careful to keep the fibers on top of the hook shank.

When you are satisfied with the length, tighten the thread wraps and add several more to secure the wing in place, again making sure the fibers remain on top of the hook shank. Next, to upright the wings, pull all of the fibers up and back with the fingers on your left hand and take several tight thread wraps in front of and tight against the base of the wing fibers. Release the fibers and they should stay near perpendicular to the hook shank. Now using the thumb on your right hand push against the fiber bundle just above the thread wraps to help create a flair or fan shaped wing, then use your dubbing needle to separate the fibers into two more or less equally divided bundles that will form the right and left wings. Pull the fibers to the left and right side of the hook shank to encourage them to stay separated and use figure eight thread wraps to keep them separated. Posting each wing with one turn around the base of each will keep the fibers bundled.

Next, bring the thread behind the wings and take several tight wraps to secure them. With this done, run the tip of your scissors between the wings, and while holding the stem of the feather in your left hand cut off the tag or waste, such that it tapers towards the bend of the hook, then bind it down to the bend with tight booking turns. Keeping the fibers between the fingers on your left hand and holding your fingers close to the thread wraps as you wind down to the bend of the hook will keep the fibers on top of the hook shank resulting in a nice tapered base for the next steps.

3. O.K. Now it’s time for the tail. The tail is made from rooster-hackle fibers “stripped” (not cut) from the stem of a blue dun rooster-hackle feather. The length of the tail is set equal to the length of the hook shank, so choose a suitable feather before stripping the fibers. To get all of the hackle fibers to be of the same length, use your thumb and index finger to pull the fibers up so that they are perpendicular to the stem of the feather. The number of fibers that you strip off to form the tail will depend on the size of the hook but don’t be afraid to be generous. Grab the upright fibers tightly between your thumb and index finger and strip them from the stem. Now you’ll need to change your grip on the fibers so that you are holding them in your left hand by the tips. To make this switch it helps to wet the fibers so that they will stay together as you swap them end for end. Once you have them properly oriented, measure them against the shank of the hook and tie then in at the bend of the hook with one thread wrap. Now take one thread wrap under the tail fibers extending beyond the bend of the hook, and between the hook itself, this will help to elevate the tail fibers. Next bring the thread back in front of the bend and take one more tight thread wrap around the fibers and hook shank to secure the tail in place and park the thread there. Trim off the tag end of the tail fibers at the full length of the body (about one mil from the back of the wing).

Carl’s recipe for the Quill Gordon continues on the next page.

On the Fly: Quill Gordon -- continued

by Carl A. Rettenberger

4. It's now time to add the Quill Gordon's body. The quill used for this body comes from a Peacock tail feather. The best herl on a Peacock tail feather is found within four inches of the eye of the feather. Within this zone, the quills are the longest and strongest and have distinct light and dark edges that give the body a striped or segmented appearance.

To form the Quill Gordon's body you are only interested in the quills themselves, so it will be necessary to buy quills that are already stripped of the barbules or strip them yourself. I like the latter, so let me explain to you how to prepare them. Choose a long herl or strand and "*strip it*" from the stem. Don't cut it off, because you want a small thin white segment of stem fiber or skin to remain on the strand as you strip it off the stem. You will use this stem fiber or skin latter to tie the quill in at the base of the tail. Once you have removed the strand from the stem of the feather use your thumb and index finger to raise the barbules by running them up the barbules proceeding down from the tip of the quill to its base. Now place the strand on a piece of hobby type foam rubber and hold it in place by its tip (pointed end) with your index finger such that the barbules are extending more or less perpendicular to the foam's surface. Next, take a pencil eraser and use it to carefully rub off the barbules, be careful too much pressure will break the quill.

There are a number of methods used to tie in and wrap a quill body but the following is the one I prefer. If the quill is stiff and or brittle, you can soften it by soaking it in water for a few minutes. If the quill is supple, you can skip this moistening step. Before proceeding with the tie in, look at the quill and you will see it has a dark edge and a light edge and that one side is slightly concaved and the other convex.

We are going to tie the quill in by the little white stem fiber or skin with the concaved side down and the "*dark edge trailing*" or towards the tail as the quill is wrapped.

Hold the tip of the quill in your left hand so that it projects back past the bend of the hook, and take one loose thread wrap around it and the hook shank right where the tail is tied in. Now slide the quill back to the bend of the hook until the little white piece of stem fiber or skin is at the very edge of the thread and tail tie-in point (you don't want a black gap of thread showing when you make your first quill wrap). Next, wrap down the tail fibers and white stem fiber from the tie-in point to about a mil from the back of the wing with tight booking turns forming a "*smooth*" carrot-shaped body or base for the quill wraps.

Now make the first quill wrap such that it is perpendicular or concentric to the hook shank. Look all around the first wrap to make sure no thread is showing and that the darker edge of the quill is trailing or closest to the tail. Wrap the quill forwards, dark edge trailing, with tight booking turns (no overlaps or gaps please) to the end of the body, tie it off and trim off the tag or waste.

Apply a thin coat of varnish to the quill body and let it dry before proceeding with the next step. If you did it correctly the quill body should appeared to be striped or segmented.

5. Before proceeding with the next step, size the hackle such that the lengths of the hackle fibers are one and a quarter to one and a half times the "gape" of the hook. Now strip the barbules off a small portion of the hackle feather stem and tie it in at the end of the body with the dull side of the feather facing you and the bare tip pointing towards the eye of the hook. Trim off the waste portion of the bare stem at the eye of the hook and wrap the stem down to the eye of the hook with tight booking turns, then wrap the hackle forward with tight booking turns being careful not to wrap down any of the hackle fibers as you go. Don't overdo the number of hackle wraps. Make two or three wraps behind the wing and three or four wraps in front of the wing. The hackle wraps should stop a mil or a mil and a half from the eye of the hook so that you have room to tie it off and form the thread head. When you reach the hackle tie-off point, bring the end of the hackle feather straight up and take three tight turns of thread around it. Trim off the waste and use the fingers on you left hand to hold back all of the hackle fibers, start at the eye of the hook and work back with thread wraps to form a nice shaped thread head.

6. Whip finish and apply two coats of varnish to the thread head being careful not to get any of it on the hackle fibers, and you are done.

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



Virginia Trout Stream Study: Postponed until April 2021

by Stan Ikonen stanikonen@gmail.com

WHO? Winchester Trout Unlimited volunteers

WHAT FOR? To collect water samples from headwater trout streams as part of a University of Virginia project named: The Virginia Trout Stream Sensitivity Study (VTSSS)

WHEN? Postponed until April 23, 24, & 25, **2021**

WHY? Sampling is postponed by a year due to ongoing uncertainties related to COVID-19.



Poet's Corner:

Poems selected for the angler

Prairie Spring

by Willa Cather
1873-1947
U.S.A.



Willa Cather
Portrait by
Bill Prokopchak
©2020

Evening and the flat land,
Rich and sombre and always silent;
The miles of fresh-plowed soil,
Heavy and black, full of strength and harshness;
The growing wheat, the growing weeds,
The toiling horses, the tired men;
The long empty roads,
Sullen fires of sunset, fading,
The eternal, unresponsive sky.
Against all this, Youth,
Flaming like the wild roses,
Singing like the larks over the plowed fields,
Flashing like a star out of the twilight;
Youth with its insupportable sweetness,
Its fierce necessity,
Its sharp desire,
Singing and singing,
Out of the lips of silence,
Out of the earthy dusk.



Notes from a Neurotic Angler

by Bill Prokopchak

Amadou and You

Amadou is a kind of fungus that grows on trees. In its dried state, it can be used to create slow-burning fires. I have heard that the famous "Iceman" (whose 5,000 year-old remains were found a few years ago in the Italian Alps) was carrying some.

Fly anglers have been using Amadou for decades to dry their flies. I'm one of them, and I swear by it.

These days, there are all sorts of preparations the angler can use to keep a dry fly floating high in the water. There are the powdered desiccants that suck out the moisture from a damp dry fly, but also suck out all the moisture in your skin. And don't even get me started on what happens to when the powders pop open in your vest pocket!

You have the oily preparations that congeal in the cooler months and act like glue on a dry fly's fur, fiber, and feather. During the warmer months, the oily preparations become so liquid that they dribble all over the place and get on your tippet making it even more visible to shy fish.

But a good old-fashioned Amadou patch will suck moisture out of your dry fly in a matter of seconds and keep you fishing. You'll spend less time tying on new flies and more time reeling in the fish.



Photo by Bill Prokopchak



From the Archives of Winchester Trout Unlimited by Carl A. Rettenberger

Our old friend, Carl, published this article in *LATERAL LINES* back in April 2003. We have reprinted excerpts from that article below courtesy of Bud and his old copies of *LATERAL LINES*.

Well, friends, I think it's safe to say that winter is now over. It's been a long, cold one [EDITOR'S NOTE: remember this was way back in 2003], which dramatically reduced the number of fishing days I've had since the turn of the New Year.

On the 29th of March, I spent the day fishing the delayed harvest section of Passage Creek. I'm pleased to advise that I found a lot of rainbows in the 10-12- inch range. Passage is one of those streams that you need to work hard to find the fish. If all you do is fish the pools, of which there are five, you'll be leaving for home without having fished some of the better water. If you are looking for a full day's fishing, get in the water and work all the pocket water and seams. I'd advise the use of a wading staff if you want to make it through the day without taking an early bath.

On the 5th of April, Bud, Terry Lay, and yours truly fished the Rappahannock at the Route 1 bridge in Fredericksburg. Unfortunately, we caught the wrong tide and had less than a successful afternoon of fishing. We did catch several white perch and I managed one 18-inch hickory shad. It's still a little early in the season, so if you are planning a trip down to Fredericksburg, you can expect things to pick up. I strongly suggest you check on the tide and try to arrive when the tide starts to come in.

This month [Remember this was 2003] we will have Larry Mohn and Steve Reeser as our guest speakers. They will make a day of it, shocking portions of Redbud Run in order to establish a baseline of existing fish species. Please support our Chapter and come on out for the meeting. We plan on having dinner at Venice Italian Restaurant at 5:30 PM, if any of you are interested in joining us, please do.

That's all for now, see you on the streams.



Winter Photo Gallery

Below: Galen's winter Smallie
Right: Jim fishing for Brookies



Photo courtesy of Galen Westman



Photo by Fred Boyer

**Winchester TU
Recycles Aluminum.**

**Please bring your aluminum cans to
any Winchester TU event.**



2020 Calendar of Events Winchester Trout Unlimited

All scheduled WTU events are **tentative** due to COVID-19.

See also

<http://winchestertu.org/>

April 2020

- ✓ Thursday 2 April 2020 -- Monthly meeting and dinner are canceled
- ✓ Saturday 4 April 2020 -- Redbud Run workday -- Time to be announced at a later date
- ✓ 6-10 April 2020 -- Spring Steelhead Week -- Canceled
- ✓ Wednesday 8 April 2020 -- BarFly at Escutcheon Brewery is canceled

May 2020

- ✓ May 2020 -- Brookie release days are canceled
- ✓ Thursday 7 May 2020 -- 7:00p.m. -- Monthly TU meeting
Our featured speaker will be Nathaniel Hitt, PhD. who will talk about Brookie health in our area.
- ✓ Saturday 9 May 2020 -- Redbud Run workday -- Time to be announced at a later date
- ✓ Wednesday 13 May 2020 --7:00 p.m. - BarFly at Escutcheon Brewery

June 2020

- ✓ Thursday 4 June 2020 -- 7:00p.m. -- Monthly TU meeting
Mike Fies of DGIF will talk about the coyotes in Virginia and the Shenandoah National Park.
- ✓ Saturday 6 June 2020 -- Redbud Run workday -- Time to be announced at a later date
- ✓ Wednesday 10 June 2020 --7:00 p.m. - BarFly at Escutcheon Brewery

July 2020

- ✓ No Monthly Meeting in July 2020
- ✓ July Redbud Run workday -- Time to be announced at a later date
- ✓ No BarFly in July

August 2020

- ✓ Thursday 6 August 2020 -- 7:00p.m. -- Monthly TU meeting
Wayne Webb will talk about the bacteria levels in the Shenandoah River.
- ✓ Saturday 8 August 2020 -- Redbud Run workday -- Time to be announced at a later date
- ✓ Wednesday 12 August 2020 --7:00 p.m. - BarFly at Escutcheon Brewery

November 2020

- ✓ Thursday 5 November 2020 -- 7:00p.m. -- Monthly TU meeting
Tom McCabe will regale us with stories about fishing in South America.
- ✓ Saturday 7 November 2020 -- Redbud Run workday -- Time to be announced at a later date
- ✓ Wednesday 11 November --7:00 p.m. - BarFly at Escutcheon Brewery
- ✓ 8 to 14 November 2020 -- Winchester TU Steelhead Week

December 2020

- ✓ December 2020 -- No monthly meeting in December
- ✓ Saturday 5 December 2020 -- Redbud Run workday -- Time to be announced at a later date
- ✓ Wednesday 9 December --7:00 p.m. - BarFly at Escutcheon Brewery
- ✓ December 2020 -- Winchester TU Holiday Party & Fundraiser -- Date to be announced at a later time



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.

