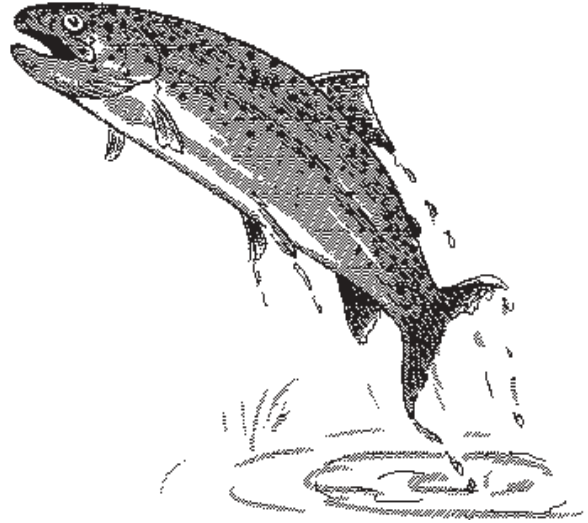


Electric

The Evergreen Trout



February 2004 The Newsletter of the Evergreen Chapter of Trout Unlimited Vol. 22 No. 2

From the Sec

Although I have religiously attended to my secretarial duties, our President informs me that I still owe him big time for that minor modification he made to my house eons ago. What'll it be next -- required polishing of the President's boots?

Talking of boots reminds me of wading, and wading leads to Bear Creek. We recently received, from CDOW, a Fishing Is Fun grant in excess of \$100,000, for restoration of Bear Creek. Our application was warmly received since our planned restoration efforts will increase fishing in O'Fallon Park. In case you haven't noticed, our exposure on Bear Creek has heated up recently, and it's only February. Those of you that read the Canyon Courier probably saw ETU highlighted in the January 28 issue in which reporter Bonnie Benjamin Skopinsky wrote about a recent meeting attended by the Bear Creek Watershed Association, ETU, DOW, and EPA. Bear Creek Watershed consists of the municipal water districts, municipalities, and other agencies along Bear Creek. EPA, DOW, and ETU favor a listing of Bear Creek as a temperature-impaired water under section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, citing increased development in the watershed and the possibility of a continued drought. Such a listing would require further monitoring by the municipal water districts, and the Bear Creek Watershed Association opposes such a listing because of the increased costs and lack of flexibility once a water is listed. They are concerned that too much emphasis is being placed on the recent drought, and currently stress that they already monitor temperature, pH, ammonia, and water flow. A couple things that all participants at the meeting did agree on was to share monitoring data and to discuss strategies for lowering creek temperatures,

such as shading sections of the creek and bypassing the warmer lake water. Stay tuned for further developments.

We have officially set a date and venue for our upcoming auction to benefit Bear Creek. Mark your calendars for the evening of Saturday April 24th. This event will include a silent auction, bucket raffles, buffet hors d'oeuvres, and a cash bar; and feature a presentation by our own Terry Grosz. It's been a while since Terry addressed ETU, but I'm sure everyone is aware of his excellent presentations on his 30-year career as a conservation law enforcement officer with the State of California and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. Terry is one helluva storyteller and really is bigger than life. Also on April 24th, ETU will have a booth at the Earth Day Fair at the Evergreen Lakehouse, from 10a to 4p. We are planning to set up an aquarium with trout this year (courtesy of Craig Dunham), tie flies for the many children (and adults) who stop by our booth, and feature a display on water conservation. Call me if you can volunteer an hour or two of your time to meet and greet passers by on the 24th.

Other fine upcoming activities include Jackson Streit's presentation at our next chapter meeting (February 18th), West Denver's Fly Tying Clinic at the Jeffco Fairgrounds on February 21st, the CTU rendezvous in Redstone on April 16th and 17th, and our children's fishing clinic at Buchanan Ponds in early June. By the way, the Evergreen Recreation District thanked ETU anglers for noting their vegetation problem at Buchanan Pond this past summer and fall. They have asked our assistance in spreading copper sulfate after ice-out to help control future weeds.

Tight lines,
Ron

The Evergreen Chapter of Trout Unlimited meets the third Wednesday of the month at the Evergreen Hotel in downtown Evergreen (next to the Little Bear). Join us for Dinner/Chapter Business at 6:30pm followed by the program at ~7:30pm. We look forward to seeing YOU there!

South Platte W&S EIS Released

Finally, the Wild and Scenic/South Platte Protection Plan Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) has been released. Now there's a mouthful of alphabet soup if I ever heard one. W&S/SPPPFIEIO... Anyway, for those of you who might be inclined to peruse this tome, it is available online at: www.fs.fed.us/r2/psicc/projects/wsr/. NOTE: You will need the Adobe Reader (formerly known as the Adobe Acrobat Reader), in order to do so. Click the Adobe Acrobat Reader link on the Forest Service site if you need it.

Thanks to Dave Nickum for this note regarding the EIS, "...when you click on the documents for the EIS itself (Volume 1 is the EIS, Volume 2 the Appendices), only the summary portion will appear at first. You will need to go to the respective Tables of Contents and click on document sections there in order to access those part[s] of the EIS. The EIS is broken into the summary plus three other parts (Chapters 1-2, Chapters 3-5, Chapters 6-9), each as separate PDFs. Each appendix has its own PDF. It isn't the easiest thing to navigate, but the info is all there."

If you have a few minutes (or hours -- it is a rather large doc), take a look at the EIS. At least skim through the Summary. Decisions, based (entirely or in part) on this EIS, will have a tremendous effect on the future of the South Platte River. If you care about the South Platte, it will be time well spent.

Tim Haller



Western CO Fly Fishing Exposition

We would like to let you know about the upcoming 6th Annual Western Colorado Fly Fishing Exposition, to be held March 26-27 at the Adams Mark Hotel in Grand Junction. The event is sponsored by the Grand Valley Anglers Chapter of Trout Unlimited, and the Federation of Fly Fishers.

This year's Friday events give choices of a tour of (1) Scott Rods, Ross Reels, and Whiting Farms; (2) an all day Women's Fly Fishing Clinic on local private water; (3) an afternoon tour of local wineries; or (4) an afternoon fly tying class taught by Mike Lawson. Friday evening will include tiers, a social, and a program by noted fly fishing author and lecturer Mike Lawson.

Saturday will include demonstrations of tying by some of the best tiers in the West, hourly fishing programs, fly tying theater, casting demonstrations/instruction, youth fly tying instruction, vendors, raffles, and more. A banquet Saturday night features Mike Lawson's program "Home Waters", and an auction.

This annual Expo has developed into a great education experience, a fund raiser for cold water resources, a good public outreach program, and a great time! Hope to see you there!

For information, contact: Pat and Carol Oglesby pcoglesby@bresnan.net (970-434-3912) or Steve McCall srmccall@earthlink.net (970-434-8172), or visit www.grand-valley-anglers.org.

GVA Press Release - 2/8/04

The Evergreen Trout

AFS Scholarships For CSU, UW Students

The Colorado/Wyoming Chapter of the American Fisheries Society is pleased to announce creation of endowed scholarships at the University of Wyoming and Colorado State University. The Society recently dedicated more than \$20,000 in financial support of fisheries students at the two universities and both endowments are slated for growth in coming years.

Annual awards of \$500 at each University will support students who demonstrate academic excellence, active AFS involvement, and a commitment to the fisheries profession. Scholarships for 2002 were made possible by a special Western Division AFS grant. Recipients were announced on February 27 at the Chapter's annual meeting in Laramie, Wyoming. Both recipients demonstrate outstanding promise in the fisheries field. Amy Shrank, whose work focuses on Bonneville cutthroat trout migration patterns and population conservation in the Bear River drainage, was the University of Wyoming recipient. Matt Kondratieff, the Colorado State University recipient, is researching the ability of brook trout to surmount stream obstacles to help understand how to protect native cutthroat from competition with invasive trout species.

According to Chapter Scholarship Committee Chair Paula Guenther-Gloss, "Supporting fisheries students is a long-term commitment of the Colorado/Wyoming Chapter. The membership and officers are extremely excited about this new endeavor! The scholarships will recognize the outstanding fisheries students who will soon join the profession responsible for managing the resources appreciated by so many Colorado and Wyoming outdoors enthusiasts."

Help is needed from those interested in fisheries in both states, Guenther-Gloss adds. The endowments are in their infancy and the Colorado/Wyoming Chapter has committed to raising an additional \$12,000 so that scholarships can be increased above \$500 in the next five years. The Colorado/Wyoming Chapter of AFS is a tax-exempt organization, as are the Foundations at both universities, and under some circumstances, contributions to either endowment may be tax deductible. Those interested in finding out more about these scholarships or wishing to make a donation are urged to please contact the Chapter Scholarship Committee Chair (307-326-2528 or pguenthergloss@fs.fed.us).

The American Fisheries Society was founded in 1870 and is the oldest and largest organization dedicated to science-based use, management, and conservation of our nation's fisheries resources. There are AFS Chapters in all 50 states and the Colorado/Wyoming Chapter was established in 1964. AFS promotes conservation, development and wise utilization of fisheries resources; technological advancement of all branches of fisheries science; and the professional development of its members.

AFS Press Release - 2/13/04

Kudos...

...to Ron Belak, Peggy Linn, Jill Haller, Randy Huiting, and John Bozis for their help with the newsletter.

...to Master Printers Inc. of Evergreen for copying and folding.

Ed.

Hatchery Reform: A Different Path (Part II)

Last month I ran the introduction to this report, produced for Trout Unlimited by Dr. Rick Williams and Jim Lichatowich, and reviewed by Dr. Phil Mundy and Dr. Madison Powell. This month's installment is the "Questions and Answers" portion of the report.

Why Did TU Decide To Produce This Paper?

Increasingly, elected officials and others are attempting to use production of hatchery fish to mask declines in wild fish and falsely claim the fish have recovered. In August 2003, for example, President George W. Bush and his environmental advisors toured the Pacific Northwest and claimed that predicted increases in the number of returning coho salmon intimated that coho were recovering and could be removed from the protections of the Endangered Species Act. What they failed to mention, however, is that over the last two years coho returns have averaged nearly 80 percent hatchery fish. Blind reliance on hatcheries to recover declining fish species such as coho belies broader issues that continue to imperil salmon such as habitat degradation, over-harvest, and dams.

Moreover, it is well documented that this purported solution is a major part of the overall problem: Many current hatchery practices cause problems for wild fish. Scientists have learned, not surprisingly, that hatchery fish are different from wild fish. Hatchery fish are generally spawned in plastic buckets, incubated in trays and raised in concrete raceways. With some exceptions, hatchery fish are more likely to be eaten by predators, more likely to get lost in migration and less successful in spawning. Hatchery fish can spread disease and diminish the genetic integrity of wild fish through interbreeding. Finally, hatcheries promulgate a false sense of abundance by artificially inflating salmon runs, leading to the over-fishing of wild stocks and weakening of protective regulations.

Regardless of the concerns about hatcheries, it is both unreasonable and unwise to suggest that hatcheries be eliminated. There are 511 hatchery programs in the Columbia Basin alone. Hatcheries provide mitigation for the numerous insults to the river systems -- from dams to dewatering to urbanization. In some instances, they are needed for recovery. Hatcheries are going to be part of the long-term salmon picture in the Northwest, but it is critical for the future of salmon that negative impacts of hatcheries be minimized.

Over the next few years, major decisions will be made about the role of hatcheries. These decisions will determine how hatcheries are used for production of fish for commercial, tribal and recreational fisheries, their role in salmon restoration and how hatchery fish are "counted" in decisions regarding the status of salmon stocks under the Endangered Species Act. Trout Unlimited believes these decisions must be weighed more thoughtfully, taking into account the broader ecological context of distinct and connected aquatic ecosystems, fish stocks and differing management implications. In discussions with two of the authors, Rick Williams and Jim Lichatowich, they conveyed their concern that these hatcheries were being looked at independently from their surroundings. They urged us to step back and look at hatcheries as a part of the river itself. This paper does that.

Why Did TU Choose Rick Williams And Jim Lichatowich As The Primary Authors?

Both Dr. Williams and Mr. Lichatowich are recognized leaders in the salmon science community in the Pacific Northwest. What sets them apart from other scientists is their practice of stepping back from contentious scientific issues and building a conceptual framework to re-examine the issue. Jim Lichatowich is the author of the book **Salmon Without Rivers**, which examined the long history of Pacific salmon hatcheries. Both Rick and Jim were major authors of **Return to the River**, the study of the Columbia and Snake rivers funded by the Northwest Power and Conservation Council that developed the normative river concept now accepted by fishery scientists and the more thoughtful policy makers throughout the region. In short, they are able to combine their scientific approach with innovative concepts that led to substantial changes in salmon policy and management. To use a hackneyed expression, they got us all to "think outside the box."

Later, Rick and Jim summoned the assistance of fisheries experts Dr. Phil Mundy (another of the original **Return to the River** authors) and Madison Powell, a geneticist with the University of Idaho, to review and help finalize the paper.

So What Do The Authors -- And TU -- Think Should Be Done About Hatcheries?

The authors believe that we need to think about hatcheries differently. They contend that, for over a hundred years, we have largely looked at hatcheries as salmon factories. Rather than protect rivers, we have relied on hatcheries as alternatives to habitat. As Jim Lichatowich would say, we have tried to have salmon without rivers. Many, if not most hatcheries are still being run as factories, with little connection to the river systems in which they are located. The result has not only risked the long term sustainability of wild salmon, it has also not delivered on its promise. Current run sizes in the Columbia-Snake Basin, while larger than in previous years, are but a fraction of the 10 to 16 million salmon that once returned to the Basin. The authors believe that we need to think of hatcheries as integral parts of the river systems in which they are located. They believe that the region should adopt a "Landscape Approach" to hatcheries and hatchery management. We agree.

Oh Great, Some New Buzzwords. What Do The Authors Mean By A "Landscape Approach" To Artificial Production?

A landscape approach to hatcheries would link artificial and natural production with the landscape of the basin and subbasin in which the hatchery is located. It would require the integration of the hatchery with the ecology, geology and climate of the basin. It would also require that the salmon produced at the hatchery fit within the ecology of the basin in terms of number of fish released as well as genetics and life history.

That Didn't Tell Us Much; Can You Be A Bit More Specific?

OK, let's look at some examples. Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery on Icicle Creek in the Wenatchee River system is a good example of a hatchery that does not fit the landscape model. It was built in 1942 to mitigate for habitat lost as a result of the construction of Grand Coulee Dam. It produces spring chinook salmon from the so-called "Carson River stock" a mélange of stocks taken from throughout the basin and by now totally domesticated. It releases a total of over 1.6 million smolts into Icicle Creek with the hope that they will get at least a few thousand fish back, a modest goal which they nevertheless fail to achieve in a number of years. Icicle Creek no longer supports wild spring chinook or steelhead because the hatchery blocks upstream passage 4.5 km from Icicle Creek's confluence with the Wenatchee. Despite the potential for interactions between Leavenworth National Fish Hatchery fish and other Columbia Basin salmon stocks, the hatchery has no program to monitor such interactions.

In contrast, the new Cedar River Sockeye Hatchery, a mitigation hatchery for Landsburg Dam just west of Seattle, is more closely tied to the functioning of the Cedar River. The Cedar River Sockeye Hatchery uses all local sockeye, making sure that 50 percent of the parents are wild fish, meaning they were born in the river. No more than 50 percent of the total number of fish in the river are used as parents. The hatchery also has a complex calculation to determine how many fish to release so that when they return as adults, no more than half are hatchery fish. The hatchery releases the fish as smaller, younger fry so that they spend less time in a hatchery. More importantly, about 17 miles of habitat are being opened up to Puget Sound chinook and sockeye. The hatchery will monitor its success based on the performance of the wild runs and the interactions with chinook and other fish found in the river, among other factors.

Despite all of these changes, however, the Cedar River Sockeye Hatchery does not fit entirely into the landscape model. Notably, sockeye were introduced into the Cedar River in the 30's and 40's - they are not native to the system. There is also little genetic work being done to ensure that the breeding maximizes diversity. Nevertheless, in comparison with Leavenworth, Cedar River Hatchery and many newer tribal hatcheries are much better fits in the landscape.

Hatchery Reform

Continued from pg. 3

But Isn't Reform Of Hatcheries Already Underway?

Yes, but much of the reform is taking place "inside the hatchery fence." The focus is usually centered on making better hatchery salmon -- not linking the artificial production from the hatchery with the natural production and the ecology of the basin or subbasin in which the hatchery is located. A perfect example of this is the fact that most hatcheries still measure their success by the number of juvenile fish they release. This makes their hatchery a success even if all of the fish die immediately upon release or, worse, stray into other river systems and affect wild stocks.

What the authors believe is really needed is change "outside the hatchery fence." In particular, the authors believe that the production from the hatchery should be metered to the capacity of the watershed and the overall river system, including the estuary and ocean productivity. Hatcheries should contribute to, or at the very least not disrupt, the ecological structure and function of the watershed in which they are located. In most cases, the hatcheries should mimic the wild conditions as much as possible, including water temperature, flow and nutrient cycles.

Some of the recommended changes are more tangible, such as in the qualifications of the people that manage hatcheries and the location of the facilities. Hatchery managers are, not surprisingly, schooled in operation of traditional hatchery practices that stress nutrition, disease control, and, to some extent, genetics. For hatcheries that work on a landscape level, managers should have a robust understanding of the ecological landscape and at least some knowledge of the genetic composition of the species directly impacted by the hatchery, the carrying capacity of the freshwater, estuary and ocean environs, the nutrient cycle and food web dynamics, among other basic biological information. Similarly, hatcheries are often built and operated to meet fishery management objectives as opposed to ecosystem objectives. For example, integrating the needs of fisheries management with the ecosystem may sometimes require relocating hatcheries so that they have a better "fit" with their watershed. In other cases we might find that past management



The Evergreen Trout

objectives are not appropriate for a given watershed. In many cases, tribal hatcheries such as the Cle Elum hatchery in Washington's Yakima River Basin, are progressing towards this landscape approach.

Isn't This Kind Of Thinking About Hatcheries Going To Lead To The Closure Of Hatcheries?

Some hatcheries should be closed, but what is really needed is a thorough review of all hatcheries from a landscape perspective. We would urge that the entities that fund hatcheries -- from the Bonneville Power Administration to the U.S. Congress to state legislatures -- use this approach in their evaluation of hatcheries. In the long run, integrating wild and hatchery production combined with the protection and restoration of habitat is essential to securing diverse and sustainable salmon populations.

Isn't Hatchery Reform Going To Be Expensive?

Let's face it, with or without reform, hatcheries are expensive. Approximately 60 percent of Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife's fisheries budget is spent on hatcheries. And the irony is that we are spending significant funds on restoration of endangered and threatened wild salmon where hatcheries are part of the problem. If we change our approach to hatcheries so that we are working with naturally spawning wild fish instead of against them and combine that effort with habitat protection and restoration, our money will be well spent and we should save money in the long run.

How Long Is This Going To Take?

As we stated above, some efforts at hatchery reform are already underway, such as the Hatchery Scientific Reform process in Washington state, and the Hatchery Genetic Management Plans that are being developed for hatcheries because of Endangered Species Act concerns. We hope our effort will provide a conceptual framework for those efforts and we will work to make that a reality. But there will not be an end point to hatchery reform. As our scientific understanding of salmon increases, we will need to continually reassess hatchery operations and the interaction of hatchery and wild fish in their watersheds and throughout their range.

Next month: Comparisons and Recommendations

Rick Williams, Jim Lichatowich, et. al.

February Program

Jackson Streit has fly fished in Colorado for over 30 years, started the first guide service in Breckenridge, and in 1985 opened the region's first fly shop, The Mountain Angler. Since then, Jackson has fly fished throughout the world, including Christmas Island, for almost two decades. Jackson is also an author, publishing "Guide to Fly Fishing in Colorado," now going into it's third printing. Join us as Jackson provides highlights of his recent trip to New Zealand, as well as a slide show covering his many trips to Christmas Island. He will also be answering questions on fishing in and around the Summit County area. Please join us for a great night of angling adventures!

Randy Huiting

Hunters, Anglers Speak Against Energy Bill

Today [1/28/04], national conservation organization Trout Unlimited (TU) hosted hunters and anglers representing four Rocky Mountain states who traveled to Washington, DC, to voice their concerns on provisions within the oil and gas section of the National Energy Bill that threaten prime fish and wildlife habitat on public lands in the Rocky Mountain West.

The six speakers -- representing hunting and fishing interests in Montana, Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico -- were joined by TU staff at a morning press conference at the National Press Club. Trout Unlimited also released a report that shows the potential effects of energy development in the region on fish and wildlife, and on fishing and hunting opportunities.

The group visited key congressional leaders to request that the most harmful provisions of the Energy Bill, which would eliminate or weaken protections for wildlife and fish on millions of Western acres, are fixed or removed.

"Currently there are 47 million hunters and anglers in this country," said Dave Stalling, author of the new TU report and Western Field Coordinator for the TU Public Lands Initiative. "That's a sizeable constituency, and we believe members of Congress who'll be debating the Energy Bill would be well-served to hear that the folks who fish and hunt these lands want to ensure that if they're developed, it's done responsibly."

Ryan Busse of Kalispell, Mont., vice president of Kimber Mfg. Inc., one of the nation's leading firearms manufacturers, agreed:

"I have long believed that there should be a new 'conservative wing' that embraces most of the Republican platform but that also places a strong value on wilderness, unspoiled land and wildlife. I know these people exist, because I work with them every day. They're presidents of companies and high-level executives who love to hunt, fish, hike and have wilderness experiences -- and yet all are ardent conservatives. I think the movement is there, and waiting to pop up in a big way."

Many anglers and hunters throughout the Western US are deeply concerned that efforts to speed energy development on public lands will come at the expense of protections for fish, wildlife and scarce water resources.

"Certainly, our nation needs reliable energy supplies," said Chris Wood, TU Vice President of Conservation. "But if energy production comes at the expense of fish and wildlife, we all lose. Congress needs to ensure that our public lands are managed for true multiple uses, and that oil and gas development does not have priority over wildlife, and hunting and fishing interests."

Figures detailed in the TU gas and oil report show that 9 million people spend more than \$5 billion each year to hunt, fish or otherwise enjoy the abundant wildlife and fish within the five Rocky Mountain states of Montana, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming and New Mexico.

One of those is Stoney Burk, an attorney, businessman, avid hunter and angler from Choteau, MT, who attended Wednesday's conference. "I consider myself conservative, but am worried about and opposed to the Bush administration's invasion of our last remaining roadless lands," he said. "These remaining wild lands provide some of the last tracts of uninterrupted wildlife corridors, habitat and renewable wildlife populations. We need an energy policy with more emphasis on clean, non-extractive, renewable energy."

TU Press Release - 1/28/2004

{The full report is available at <http://publiclands.tu.org>. - Ed.}

NAS Endorses TU's Atlantic Salmon Plan

The National Academy of Sciences' National Research Council (NRC) this week identified "urgent" actions to reverse the depletion of wild Atlantic salmon, a federally listed endangered species. The NRC policy recommendations include those advocated for years by Trout Unlimited (TU), including:

- A program of systemic dam removal, designed to eliminate obstacles to the passage of migrating salmon, should start immediately.
- Hatcheries should be used sparingly to increase the salmon population.

When hatcheries are used, their focus should be to preserve the genetic diversity of remaining wild salmon populations by providing them with a secure place to grow, if necessary.

- Stocking streams with salmon or nonnative fishes should be avoided, because they may mate with or crowd out wild salmon, or out-compete them for food.
- Mitigating the effects of acid rain on Maine's salmon rivers, including a pilot stream-liming project to reduce stream acidity to promote salmon recovery.
- Improved monitoring of water quality and better efforts to prevent farmed salmon from escaping are essential.
- Fishing for wild Atlantic salmon should continue to be prohibited.
- A comprehensive decision-analysis approach should be established to prioritize and coordinate efforts to restore the salmon.

"The good news is that the NAS has identified the same priorities that TU, other conservation groups, the state of Maine, and federal agencies are already working on," said Jeff Reardon, TU New England Conservation Director. "The bad news is that we have nowhere near the resources we need to implement the NAS recommendations."

The report identified the Penobscot River, Maine's largest, as critical to U.S. Atlantic salmon survival: "Since most Maine salmon are now in the Penobscot River, that population should be a primary focus for rehabilitating the species in Maine." The report also called the recently announced Penobscot Partnership "encouraging."

The Penobscot Partnership is a working agreement among TU and other conservation groups, the Penobscot Indian Nation, the state of Maine, the Department of the Interior, and the dams' owner, Pennsylvania Power and Light Corporation, to remove two dams and bypass a third on the river. An estimated \$50 million will be needed to implement the partnership's goals.

TU called for additional funding to implement the NAS recommendations. "These recommendations, in conjunction with the initiative to remove the Penobscot dams, represent the last best chance for Atlantic salmon recovery, but they cannot be accomplished without significant new resources," said Leon Szeptycki, TU Eastern Conservation Director. "A good first step would be to secure funding to implement the Penobscot Partnership."

The NRC report was requested and funded by Congress in the wake of the 2000 decision to list Atlantic salmon runs in eight Maine rivers as endangered. The report, and an interim report released in 2002, confirms that the science behind the listing was sound and that immediate action is needed to prevent the extinction of the last remaining runs of Atlantic salmon in the United States.

TU Press Release - 1/22/2004

??? What's Happening ???February 2004

- 18th (W) ETU Chapter Meeting
Evergreen Hotel - 6:30p
Jackson Streit
Flyfishing New Zealand
- 21st (Sa) WDTU Fly Tying Clinic
Jeffco Fairgrounds 8:30a - 3:00p
- 25th (W) ETU Board Meeting
Rib Crib (Other Side) - 6:30p

March 2004

- 17th (W) ETU Chapter Meeting
Evergreen Hotel - 6:30p
Al Marlowe and Karen Christopherson will show us their newly released eBook (CD)
Fly Fisher's Guide to the North Platte River
- 24th (W) ETU Board Meeting
Rib Crib (Other Side) - 6:30p
- 26th (F) Western Colorado Fly Fishing Exposition
Adams Mark Hotel - Grand Junction
Thru the 27th. See pg 2 for details
- 31st (W) CTU Auction
Donald R. Seawell Ballroom
Denver Performing Arts Center
Contact the CTU Office for info/tickets

New Members

Please join me in welcoming David Taylor, Lance Freshour, Adam Blanch, Donald Austin, Scott Conrad, Alan Hermann, Tim Glath, Richard Salazar, Phillip Shanley, Richard Salazar, Robert Kiaris, Bill Kiaris, Philip Lones, Joshua Doneff, David White, and Jack Rasmuson to ETU!

For membership help, call me.

Creel count: 310

Randy Huiting

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| | | |
|------------------|--|----------|
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On the web - www.tu.org; www.cotrout.org; www.evergreentroutrout.org
Contact any of us with questions, suggestions, or spare time.

Editorial Policy

All submissions to the newsletter must be received by the Editor by the **1st Friday of the month**. Submissions may be on 3 1/2" disc or e-mailed. All items are subject to editing/space limitations. Articles are copyrighted by the author unless otherwise noted. **All phone numbers are Area Code 303 unless otherwise noted.** Call me for additional information.

Evergreen Trout Unlimited

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