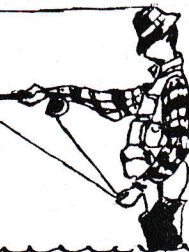


TIGHT LINES



THIS EXTRA HEAVY EDITION OF TIGHT LINES IS BROUGHT TO YOU BY THE ADAMS PUBLISHING CO.,
RABUN GAP, GEORGIA. OTHER MORE CREATIVE STUFF WILL JUST HAVE TO WAIT UNTIL LATER.

MARCH 1992

OFFICIAL NEWSLETTER OF THE RABUN CHAPTER OF TU

SALTWATER FLYFISHING HILITES MARCH MEETING

Our next meeting will be at the Rabun County Library in Clayton on Tuesday, March 17, with the usual social hour and video viewing beginning at 6:30, followed by the meeting at 7:00 PM. Paul Joseph, Chattooga River Chapter, will head up the program, "Saltwater Flyfishing". I've been assured that Paul did not pick up his knowledge on the lower reaches of the Chattooga and that we will find this a most interesting program.

Following the program, we do have a short business agenda:

- A. ^{SPONSOR} Sponsor of Erosion/Sedimentation Workshop in Rabun County
- B. Donations for Kids Fishing Days and name a coordinator for each day.

BUSY BUSINESS MEETING IN MARCH

- A. Received a \$50 donation from Game & Fish Publication, assigned by Monte Seehorn in payment for an article. (See letter enclosed) Thank you, Monte!
- B. Reviewed results of the Rendezvous. (See Mike Hogelin's complete report)
- C. Reviewed Opinion Survey results (See results enclosed)
- D. Approved the following spending of funds:
 - 1. \$600 for Summer Intern with U. S. Forest Service Tallulah Ranger District
 - 2. \$800 for thermograph for U. S. Forest Service, Tallulah Ranger District for use on the Chattooga.
 - 3. \$1000 for Living Brightwater Trust Endowment Fund (See enclosed letter)
 - 4. Gift TU Memberships for Steve Burch, Georgia Outdoor News; and John Dillard, Dillard House.
- E. Decided to participate in the Tri-State Conclave on March 7th and not in the Rabun Conservation Fair held on the same date.
- F. Railroaded Landreth into representing the chapter on Preservation 2000 Committee for the Georgia Council of TU. The mission being to make nominations for lands and streams to be considered for acquisition. (Your recommendations are important, otherwise I'll end up with my own private preserve)
- G. An Erosion Control Committee was created, co-chaired by Jims Kidd and Nixon. with Landreth (Tom) and Dale Schonmeyer to help.

The mission of the committee to investigate setting up a "workshop" to be held in Rabun County and to be presented by State people (Georgia DNR, Soil & Water and so forth). See if Home Builders want to co-sponsor. Come back to March meeting with a recommendation estimate of cost to sponsor.

- H. Set up teams to service the Chattooga Creel Survey boxes:

| | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| FEB: Doug A & Jim Nixon | APR: Jim Kidd & Pat Hopton |
| JUN: Tom L & Kyle Burrell | AUG: Walt L & Frankie G. |
| OCT: Tom L & Doug A | DEC: Volunteers Needed |

(Note: Don't be stupid! This service has national conservation overtones and must be done carefully. Check only one box per trip! You should be able to get one box checked in half a day. All day if only one of you shows up. Again, your spouse should understand that this nationally vital activity takes place over reunions, weddings, anniversaries, birthdays and minor illnesses.)

1 x 9 = 9

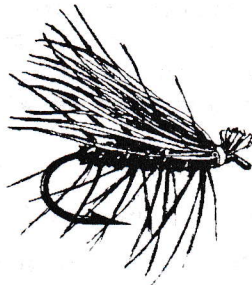
SINCE
SINCE THE LAST NEWSLETTER, WE HAVE :

A. CHATTOOGA CREEL SURVEY: All eight boxes below Ellicott's Rock were serviced & repaired as required. A new box was installed at the end of the Low Water Bridge Road.

B. Eleven Rabunites attended the Tri-State Conclave way over in South Carolina. There was good representation from several chapters and the fellowship insured a good time. Doug marked up several Chattooga River Maps with all these funny little names that he dreams up as he goes and sold them all. Four of my latest prints sold with a little arm twisting. There was equipment for sale, barter or whatever and Hot Dawgs to eat. Of course, Nugget fired up the Coleman and fried fish in the parking lot. Several of the Catch and Release devotees were seen sneaking a fish or two and hiding in the pines as they devoured them. We spent a good deal of time trying to convince them that Brook Trout have forked tails and can be seined right out of the Chattooga.

I fish not because I regard fishing as being so terribly important, but because I suspect that so many of the other concerns of men are equally unimportant — and not nearly as much fun.

Robert Traver, Anatomy of a Fisherman, 1964



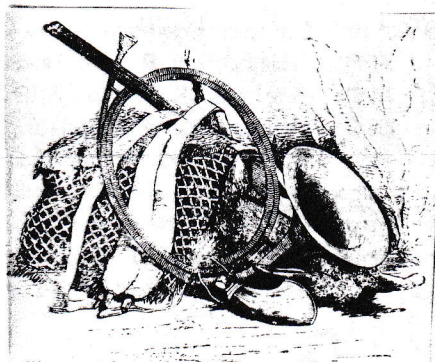
Some men will fish only when the moon is full, others when it's empty, and still others only in between. But sun, moon, fog, mist, time, tide and crashing barometers are all alike to the real gone fisherman. In his secret heart he still knows that the best time to go fishing is when he can get away.

Robert Traver, Anatomy of a Fisherman, 1964

THANK YOU TO ALL YOU RENDEZVOUS SUPPORTERS

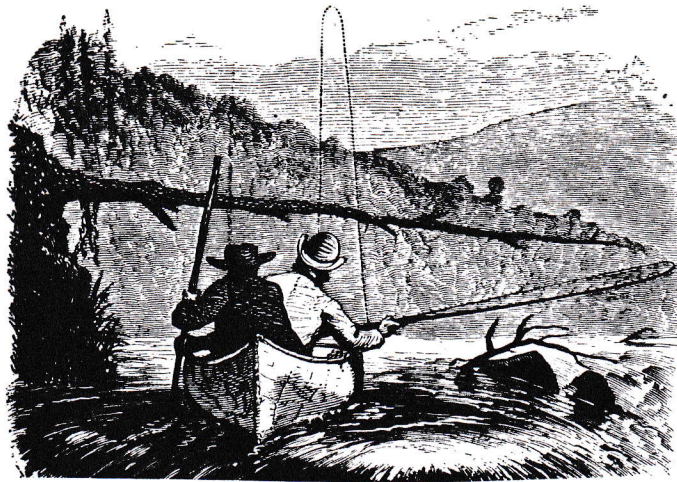
In a way, I hate this part for fear we'll leave someone out. If I do, please know your contribution and effort in making the '92 RENDEZVOUS the most successful ever is appreciated -the second thing to go is the mind:

Doug and Edee Adams; The Foothills Guild of Art; Jean and Bill Kelly (and the Rabbit) Garland Stewart;; Mort Meadors; Main Street Gallery; Eric and Susan Esche; Mike Cavender; Walt Landreth; Stream Designs, the Tailwater Chapter of TU; the Coosa Valley Chapter of TU; Wild Wings; the Chattooga River Chapter of TU; Steve McCall; the Foxfire Boys; Jim Harris and American Bag; Bobby Bell; Marty Szabo; Mike Blakely; Scott Rod Co.; Gander Mountain; Diawa Tackle Co., Teddy Bennett; Don MacLeod, 3M Company; Sports Afield; Fly Fisherman; the Cohuttas Chapter of TU; American Angler Magazine; Buck Knives; Carolyn and Jim Kidd; Fritz Vinson; Kyle Burrell; Island Press; Menasha Publishing; Foxfire; Cabella's; Mike Hogelin; the Chattahoochee Chapter of TU; Valley Sports of Dahlenega; Burlington Industries; Burrells Junction Restaurant; the Dillard House organization, Ken Henderson of the USFS and Steve Burch of Georgia Outdoor News; and again, ALL OF YOU WHO HELPED DURING THE EVENT. Like Karen and Jeff who sold the heck out of the raffle tickets and Peter and Rebecca for bringing and setting up the refreshments. We all done GOOD!



You did not kill the fish only to keep alive and to sell for food, he thought. You killed him for pride and because you are a fisherman. You loved him when he was alive and you loved him after. If you love him, it is not a sin to kill him. Or is it more?

Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and The Sea, 1952



CALENDAR OF COMING EVENTS

| | | | |
|----------------|----------|--------------------------------------|-------------------|
| Tuesday | March 17 | Monthly Meeting 6:30 | Rabun Co. Library |
| Thursday | March 19 | Tailwater Chapter Banquet | |
| Saturday | March 21 | TU Southeastern Council Meeting | Atlanta |
| Saturday | March 28 | OPENING DAY - TROUT SEASON | Georgia |
| MONTH OF APRIL | | SERVICE CHATTOOGA CREEL SURVEY BOXES | KIDD & HOPTON |
| Friday | April 24 | Meeting and Campout | Reed Creek |
| Saturday | April 25 | Work Project - Stream Structures | Reed Creek |

THERE WILL BE NO CHAPTER MEETING IN MAY DUE TO SURVEY WORK ALL OVER NE GEORGIA!!!!

THERE WILL BE SEVERAL KIDS FISHING DAYS IN MAY AND JUNE - ALL ON SATURDAYS.

| | | | |
|---------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|
| Tuesday | June 16 | Monthly Meeting 6:30 | Rabun County Library |
|---------|---------|----------------------|----------------------|

MEMBERSHIP REPORT

We have two new members, Don Anderson of Dawsonville; and Rick Stancliff of Cleveland, Georgia. Welcome to Don and Rick - don't make yourself scarce!!!!

Jim Blalock, Robert Brockman, John Hulsey and Hugh Seabolt re-upped so they wouldn't miss a single issue of TIGHT LINES, thanks guys.

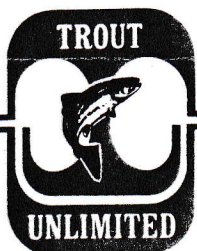
The following are missing and WANTED by the Chapter: Buck Chastain, David Gomsz, Alan AND Fredrick Hooper, Rodney Kilby, George ~~Baker~~ Reynolds, James Vandiver, and Henry Williamson. Come on fellows, we need you!

MEMBERSHIP DRIVE

You have no doubt noticed the special wrap on TROUT magazine promoting TU's annual Get-A-Member Drive. If you only get one new member you get a chance to go fishing with Jill St. John in Chile!!!! Is this a great organization or what? Of course, "RJ" will tag along (that's Robert Wagner to you folks not in show biz). For each new member, you get a "Trout Buck" that is worth applying to prizes AND going into the pot for drawing. Read all about it in TROUT! Let's have lunch! Ta!

VOTE
NO!

The worst enemies of wildlife are the
Republicans and the Democrats.
*Jay N. (Ding) Darling, father of the Fed-
eral Migratory Waterfowl Stamp*



For Complaints, write or call:

For Applause & Congratulatory notes:

Doug Adams - President
P. O. Box 65
Rabun Gap, GA 30568
[H] 746-2158
[W] 746-5311

Tom Landreth - Newsletter Editor
RT 2 Box 2355
Clarksville, GA 30523
[HSW] 754-9202

PLEASE CHECK ONE:

My OPINIONS ARE AS A:

RESOURCE MANAGER

U.S.F.S.

STATE DNR

OR

USER (FISHER)

TU MEMBER

OTHER

NUMBER OF OPINIONS - REPRESENTING

19 USER 8 DNR 7 USFS

TO: ALL TROUT-UNLIMBED MEMBERS

OUR RESOURCES ARE LIMITED, (BOTH TIME AND MONEY). NATURALLY, WE CAN'T DO EVERYTHING WE WOULD LIKE TO DO, IMMEDIATELY. THAT'S WHERE WE NEED YOUR HELP. PLEASE GIVE US YOUR OPINION AS TO WHAT YOU THINK IS "URGENT", AND WHAT IS NOT.

PLEASE SEND YOUR REPLY TO... BABUN TU, P. O. BOX 45, BABUN GAP, CA. 30569, OR BRING TO THE JANUARY MEETING. THE RESULTS WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE FEBRUARY NEWSLETTER, AND WILL BE USED BY YOUR OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS FOR GUIDANCE AND DIRECTION IN THE COMING YEAR.

Thanks !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!

..... BABUN TU RESOURCE UTILIZATION SURVEY

Mission: Preserve, Protect and Enhance our Cold Water Resources...

Please Rate the following items as follows:

0 Not an Issue to "Mission" 3 Medium Concern
1 Low Concern 5 Urgent

WAYS TU HAS BEEN INVOLVED

| Item No. | Rating | Item Description | Field Work | Finance | Opinion |
|----------|--------|--|------------|---------|---------|
| USFS | | | | | |
| 1 | | MAINTENANCE OF EXISTING ROADS | | | 1 |
| 2 | | CONSTRUCTION OF NEW ROADS | | | 1 |
| 3 | | MANAGEMENT OF WILDERNESS AREAS | | | 1 |
| 4 | | MANAGEMENT OF RECREATION AREAS | | | 1 |
| 5 | | PLANNING AND MANAGING TIMBER HARVEST | | | 1 |
| 6 | | DISPER. CAMPING; CLOSING & /OR DEVELOPMENT | 1 | | 1 |
| 7 | | SPECIAL USE PERMITS (COMMERCIAL TRAIL RIDES) | | | 1 |
| 8 | | INSTREAM HABITAT IMPROVEMENTS | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 9 | | DEMONSTRATION & INTERPRETATION CENTERS | 1 | | 1 |
| 10 | | KIDS FISHING DATE | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 11 | | LAND EXCHANGES AND ACQUISITIONS | | | 1 |
| 12 | | RCA PROJECTS - WORKING IN FISHERIES | 1 | | 1 |
| 13 | | SUMMER INTERNS - WORKING IN FISHERIES | | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | | HELICOPTER STOCKINGS | | 1 | 1 |
| 15 | | BROOK TROUT PROTECTION & ENHANCEMENT | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 16 | | WATER QUALITY MONITORING | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 17 | | CATALOG TYPES OF WILD FISH IN EACH STREAM | 1 | | 1 |
| 18 | | RECONSTRUCTION OF EXISTING ROADS | | | 1 |
| 19 | | ROAD CLOSURES | | | 1 |
| 20 | | ELECTRO FISHING (ASSIST BIOLOGISTS) | 1 | | 1 |
| 21 | | EROSION CONTROL, SILT FENCE, SEEDING | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 22 | | CERREL SURVEY (CHATTOOGA & OTHER) | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 23 | | | | | |
| 24 | | | | | |

| Item No. | Rating | Field Work | Finance | Opinion | 19 USER | 8 DNR | 7 USFS |
|----------|--------|------------|---------|---------|---------|-------|--------|
| 1 | | | | 1 | (3.9) | (3.4) | (4.1) |
| 2 | | | | 1 | (3.3) | (3.3) | (4.4) |
| 3 | | | | 1 | (3.2) | 2.6 | 1.9 |
| 4 | | | | 1 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.4 |
| 5 | | | | 1 | (3.1) | (3.3) | (3.3) |
| 6 | | 1 | | 1 | (3.3) | 1.3 | 2.7 |
| 7 | | | | 1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.5 |
| 8 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | (4.7) | (3.6) | (4.0) |
| 9 | | 1 | | 1 | 2.4 | (3.0) | 2.0 |
| 10 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | (3.3) | (4.8) | (3.3) |
| 11 | | | | 1 | (3.5) | (4.7) | (3.3) |
| 12 | | 1 | | 1 | (3.1) | 2.3 | (3.0) |
| 13 | | | 1 | 1 | (3.4) | (3.3) | (3.7) |
| 14 | | | 1 | 1 | (4.3) | (3.3) | (3.0) |
| 15 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | (4.2) | (3.0) | (3.7) |
| 16 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | (4.4) | (3.8) | (3.6) |
| 17 | | 1 | | 1 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.8 |
| 18 | | | | 1 | 2.8 | 3.1 | (3.9) |
| 19 | | | | 1 | 2.7 | 2.3 | (3.8) |
| 20 | | 1 | | 1 | (3.4) | 2.4 | (4.3) |
| 21 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | (4.8) | (4.5) | (4.9) |
| 22 | | 1 | 1 | 1 | (3.5) | (3.6) | (4.0) |
| 23 | | | | | | | |
| 24 | | | | | | | |

CODE OF PRIORITY

(4.0) THRU (5.0) HIGHEST URGENCY

(3.5) THRU (3.9) MEDIUM URGENT

(3.0 THRU (3.4) ABOVE AVERAGE

SUMMARY OF HIGHEST URGENCY

USER:

- 4.9 STATE DOT EROSION CONTROL DURING CONSTRUCTION
- 4.8 USFS EROSION CONTROL SILT FENCE, SEEDING
- 4.7 USFS INSTREAM HABITAT IMPROVEMENT
- 4.6 DNR STOCKING PROGRAM PACK-IN, HELICOPTER
- 4.6 COUNTY/CITY ROAD CONST. EROSION CONTROL
- 4.5 DNR WILD TROUT MANAGEMENT
- 4.5 STATE EPD ENFORCEMENT OF SEDIMENTATION/EROSION LAWS
- 4.4 USFS WATER QUALITY MONITORING
- 4.4 COUNTY/CITY ENFORCEMENT OF SEDIMENTATION CONTROL LAWS
- 4.3 USFS HELICOPTER STOCKING
- 4.3 DNR BROOK TROUT

4.3 DNR BROOK TROUT
PROTECTION & RESTORATION

4.2 USFS BROOK TROUT
PROTECTION & ENHANCEMENT

4.2 DNR STOCKING PROGRAM
PUT & GROW

4.2 COUNTY/CITY GRASSING
OF CONSTRUCTION SITES

4.0 DNR WATER QUALITY
MONITORING

TOP 15 CONCERNS

| Item No. | Rating | Item Description | Field Work | Finance | Value | Opinion |
|----------|--------|--|------------|---------|-------|-------------------|
| DNR | | CARE & FEED DIVISION | | | | |
| 1 | | YEAR AROUND SEASON | | | 1 | (3.1) (3.3) 2.3 |
| 2 | | DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS VS LAWS FOR FISH MGMT | | | 1 | (3.1) (3.0) (3.7) |
| 3 | | SPECIAL REGS.: SLOT LIMITS, BELL LIMITS, ETC. | | | 1 | (3.1) 1.6 (3.0) |
| 4 | | LICENSE FEES | | | 1 | 2.5 13.3 (3.0) |
| 5 | | LAND ACQUISITION | | | 1 | (3.5) (4.4) (3.0) |
| 6 | | LAND TRANSFERS | | | 1 | 2.8 (3.9) (3.0) |
| 7 | | STOCKING PROGRAM: PUT AND TAKE | | | 1 | 2.9 1.8 (3.0) |
| 8 | | STOCKING PROGRAM: PUT AND GROW | | | 1 | (4.2) 2.7 (3.0) |
| 9 | | STOCKING PROGRAM: PACK IN; HELICOPTER | 1 | 1 | 1 | (4.6) (3.0) (3.7) |
| 10 | | TROPHY MANAGEMENT FISHERY | | | 1 | 2.9 2.3 (3.0) |
| 11 | | FEEDING OF WILD FISH | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1.6 1.5 1.7 |
| 12 | | WILD TROUT MANAGEMENT | | | 1 | (4.5) (3.0) 2.3 |
| 13 | | YEAR AROUND STREAMS | | | 1 | (3.3) 2.3 2.3 |
| 14 | | NIGHT FISHING | | | 1 | 1.4 1.2 1.7 |

THANKS CLEM FOR REPRESENTING RABUD TU IN THE USFS PLANNING PROCESS FOR FUTURE MANAGEMENT OF THE HEADWATERS OF THE CHATTAHOOCHEE

Our Endangered Waters

The Chattahoochee River system provides an instructive example of how our Living Waters are becoming Endangered Waters . . .

BY ROBERT MONTGOMERY
Senior Writer/Conservation



A drop of water weeps out of the mountain side. It shimmers where sunlight penetrates the pine trees and nestles among the rocks, as if reluctant to begin the odyssey that awaits.

In this private and pristine place, flow is so small and weak that its course can be changed by a hand or a hiking boot.

Within a few miles, however, the drop grows into a stream to be reckoned with. It is pushed by the drops that come after and strengthened by the flow of tributaries that crowd into its banks.

Hundreds of miles later, a broad-backed river spills billions of gallons daily into the sea, rejuvenating it with life-giving fresh water.

The world's rivers have begun and ended that way since man first fell on the planet. The coming of man, however, has dictated that these rivers must serve many masters before they have run their courses. They must provide drinking and bathing water, transportation, irrigation, power and recreation.

The Chattahoochee is one such river. It is not the longest or the widest river in the United States. Nor is it the cleanest or, conversely, the most polluted.

It is, however, a much-used and abused river that goes from the mountains to the sea, passing through a major metropolitan area and several multistate impoundments along the way. Nearly 500 miles later, the same river has a different name as it empties into one of the most productive estuary systems in North America. Consequently, its life mirrors that of many other rivers, and issues that concern those who live in its three-state drainage basin typify problems that now or soon will confront millions in other watersheds across the nation.

These issues confirm that our Living Waters are Endangered Waters. We must manage them wisely if we are to keep them from becoming extinct.

Perhaps a look at the Chattahoochee — and how what happens upstream affects those downstream — will serve as a catalyst to closer examine and better protect watersheds nationwide.

People along have been drawn to water, no matter what form it takes. In Georgia's Horsestone trough, near the headwaters of the Chattahoochee, one among the most appealing.

The Headwaters Of An Endangered River



Gail Marshall and her husband Howard have hiked several times into the Georgia mountains to show students where the Chattahoochee begins. Photo: Robert Montgomery

Howard and Gail Marshall have returned to the Chattahoochee's headwaters on a hot and humid Saturday morning. They are accompanied by Monte Seaborn and W. Galen Johnson, both of the U.S. Forest Service. All four know well the scenic spot where a spring pushes out of the Blue Ridge Mountains more than 3,000 feet up.

They know well, too, the importance of that spring, which quickly grows into a river that provides drinking water for half or more of all Georgians, recreation for more than 25 million and sustenance for one of the most productive estuary systems in the Northern Hemisphere.

Surrounded by tall pines and hardwoods, the four contemplate the beauty and solitude of the setting, knowing that metropolitan Atlanta, one of the fastest growing areas in the nation, sprawls on the river's banks just a few hours to the southwest. Signs of man are nonexistent here, and, on their way down the mountain later, the Marshalls will see a black bear and her cub.

"The Chattahoochee is a microcosm of all the other river systems," says Marshall. "They have the same stories, as far as watershed is concerned, only no one has accumulated them yet."

"That's why laws aren't enforced, why things are the way they are," he adds, explaining that protection is piecemeal because no single entity is held accountable for entire river systems. "You'll find the same problems on the Coosa, the Savannah and most other rivers."

Marshall points to the small spring on the green mountain. "It's all interrelated — the air, the surface water, the ground water," he says. "We need to look at a watershed as a function-

ing unit if we are to make ecological and regulatory sense of it all."

Marshall is a life scientist for the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Water Quality Branch in Atlanta. His wife Gail teaches high school science and is on the board of directors of the Georgia Conservancy. Together they once taught an aquatic ecology class for teachers that focused on the Chattahoochee watershed.

They were inspired to begin the class at West Georgia College after realizing that many, including teachers, don't understand the connection between a river and the dammed impoundments that lie along its route. Following two years' layoff, they would like to teach the class again.

"It's important to look at the problems, the issues of a whole watershed," Marshall says. "Being loved to death" is one of the problems a river often faces, especially in its upper reaches, where it is smaller and more fragile.

That fatal love for the Chattahoochee is typified by the "snowstorm in July," says Johnson, a supervisor in the Chattahoochee National Forest.

To understand that phrase, Johnson says, all one has to do is walk along the river after a Fourth of July weekend. "Folded paper is everywhere,"

It is especially abundant behind trees just uphill from the river, because olives are not camping in primitive, as well as popular, on the upper reaches, where no development of any kind has been done.

"People like it that way," Johnson says. "The Forest Service is concerned about water quality. The people are worried they'll be charged fees if campsites are developed."

Consideration is being given to putting in olives in the upper 18,000 acres of the forest, Johnson says. Conversely, a movement is afoot to get "wilderness" designation for a portion of that same area. Such a label would keep the river and forest wild, yet, ironically, allow degradation by "snowstorm" to continue.

Seaborn, a Forest Service fisheries biologist, adds that love for the river above Atlanta also is being manifested in development along its banks.

"We're seeing subdivision after subdivision these past three or four years, and it's harder and harder to find the river good and clear," he says. "The sediment and coliform (bacterial) I guarantee it, are higher than they were."

"Compared to some other rivers, the upper Chattahoochee still is pristine," he adds. "But now it gets muddy a lot quicker."

FOR YOUR INFO —
MAYBE OUR GAINESVILLE & DATHONEGA
MEMBERS CAN HELP THEM
CELEBRATE!



Tailwater Chapter
305 Atlanta Road
Cumming, Georgia 30130

February 19, 1992

Dear Sportsman:

The Tailwater Chapter of Trout Unlimited is pleased to announce a very special event in celebration of America's trout waters. We cordially invite YOU and your guest to attend our second ANNUAL TROUT UNLIMITED NATIONAL CONSERVATION BANQUET to be held on Thursday, March 19, 1992 at the Cumming VFW Post, Highway 9, Cumming, Georgia. Social time will be from 6:00 p.m. to 7:30 p.m. and a buffet dinner will begin at 7:30 p.m.

You'll find our National Conservation Banquet a celebration indeed, with exciting raffles where YOU control the odds, a unique silent auction for you bidding sleuths and a lively verbal auction designed to offer something for everyone!

The prizes our guests will take home are truly outstanding! The finest in state of the art angling tackle, with names like Orvis, L.L. Bean, Plano, Cortland and many, many more! These prizes have been selected to appeal to anglers and non-anglers, men and women. If you take just a minute to complete the attached ticket order form and return with your payment and have it postmarked by March 10, 1992 you'll get a bonus shot at our Early Bird raffle prize. So don't delay.

For those of you that came last year and "took home the gold", pass the word along to your friends.

Ensuring the future of America's trout waters is a responsibility we in Trout Unlimited take very seriously. Because I know you share this commitment, I hope you will accept our invitation to share in this special celebration. Join us in an evening of fun, camaraderie and conservation fundraising.....together we can ensure a brighter future for trout and trout waters.

Sincerely,

Alex
Gene Hansard
Tailwater Chapter President

America's Leading Coldwater Fisheries Conservation Organization
Washington, D.C. Headquarters: 501 Church Street, Northeast • Vienna, Virginia 22180 • 703-281-1100

CALL BILL COUCH FOR MORE DETAILS

04-889-9664 (w)
404-889-1150 (H)

RABUN TU DONATES \$1000
LIVING BRIGHTWATER TRUST ENDOWED FUND

NATIONAL TU EXEC. DIR.
THANKS RABUN TU



Rabun Chapter
P.O. Box 65
Rabun Gap, Ga. 30568
21 February 1992



Charles F. Gauvin
Executive Director

Suite 250
800 Follin Lane
Vienna, VA 22180

February 26, 1992

Trout Unlimited
Suite 250
800 Follin Lane S.E.
Vienna, Va. 22180-4906

Attn: Development Department

Dear Cathy.

Thank you for your prompt response to my request for Living Brightwater Trust brochures.

In a recent opinion survey, our members have expressed their concern about such national issues as acid rain, wet lands protection, funding of the Fish & Wildlife Service and protection of Mallot-Breux Funds. Therefore at our regular meeting this week, our members approved the contribution of \$1,000 to go into the Living Brightwater Trust Endowed Fund in support of TU's national conservation and advocacy programs.

By a copy of this letter to the Chairman of the Georgia TU Council, the members of the Rabun Chapter are hereby challenging each TU Chapter in Georgia to also donate \$10 for each of their members to the Endowed Fund in support of our national agenda.

Tight Lines.

Doug Adams
Doug Adams
President

cc: Bobby Bell - Ga. TU Council Chairman
Enclosure: Check #129

TU221923

America's Leading Coldwater Fisheries Conservation Organization
Washington, D.C. Headquarters: 501 Church Street, Northeast • Vienna, Virginia 22180 • 703-281-1100

Mr. Doug Adams, President
Rabun Chapter/Trout Unlimited
P.O. Box 65
Rabun Gap, GA 30568

Dear Mr. Adams:

I want to thank you for your recent generous donation of \$1,000 to the Living Brightwater Trust Endowed Fund.

Special people like you play a key role in helping Trout Unlimited foster comprehensive long-term solutions to our nation's natural resource problems. Your gift to Trout Unlimited is a solid investment in ensuring that future generations are able to enjoy, appreciate, and benefit from America's lakes, rivers, and streams.

In 1991, Trout Unlimited led an organized national effort to save the endangered Columbia River System's Pacific salmon stocks, worked to strengthen wetlands protection and hydropower regulation, and continued its work to protect local fisheries through Embrace-A-Stream projects. Your donation will help us to expand upon activities like these in 1992.

Each year, Trout Unlimited's work at the national, state, and local levels helps bring about numerous victories for the environment. This year, thanks to you, we can look forward to assuming even more responsibility for protecting and enhancing America's coldwater fisheries. We truly appreciate your support!

Thank you again for your help.

Sincerely yours,
Charles F. Gauvin
Charles F. Gauvin

America's Leading Coldwater Fisheries Conservation Organization
Washington, D.C. Headquarters: 501 Church Street, Northeast • Vienna, Virginia 22180 • 703-281-1100

SEE ALSO THE "SUMMER"
"TROUT" & "MAY"
IN THIS

NATIONAL TU REVISTS CLEARCUTTING ISSUE

MEMORANDUM

TO: TROUT UNLIMITED CHAPTERS AND COUNCILS
FROM: CHARLES GAUVIN
SUBJECT: CLEARCUTTING ISSUE REVISITED
DATE: FEBRUARY 25, 1992

As you may know, the Trout Unlimited Board of Directors at the 1989 Annual Meeting passed a resolution describing acceptable forestry practices on federal lands. Because of controversy over language in that resolution pertaining to clearcutting, the following Executive Committee Meeting withdrew the resolution and referred it to the Resolutions Committee for further consideration.

At the Board of Directors Meeting on February 15, 1992, a resolution was passed which provides guidance to councils and chapters in reviewing and acting on matters relating to timber harvest, grazing, and mining on federal lands.

The resolution also calls on the Resource Director of the National staff to review TU policy on federal lands and provide a recommendation to the Board for its consideration on this issue at the Board Meeting in August of 1992. The resolution further calls on the Executive Director to make this resolution available to chapters and councils. The resolution follows:

WHEREAS, Trout Unlimited's Board of Directors, meeting at Asheville, North Carolina in August 1989, adopted a policy supporting the Forest Service's use of such timber harvest methods, including clearcutting, as would lessen the adverse impact of timber harvest on coldwater fisheries;

WHEREAS, Trout Unlimited's Executive Committee, at its December 1989 meeting, withdrew that policy pending further study;

WHEREAS, it is necessary and desirable for Trout Unlimited's Board, having the benefit of full staff review and analysis, to adopt a comprehensive policy setting forth the organization's policy regarding timber harvest and other activities on federal lands, including grazing and mining;

WHEREAS, pending additional staff review and analysis, it is necessary and desirable for the Board of Directors to adopt an interim policy regarding land use on federal lands;

NOW, THEREFORE, be it:

RESOLVED, that the Resource Director is hereby directed to review and analyze the best available information regarding the impact of such activities as timber harvest, grazing, and mining on coldwater fisheries located on federal lands;

RESOLVED, that the Resource Director is to report to the Board at Trout Unlimited's Annual Meeting in August 1992 concerning the results of his review and analysis and to present to the Board for its consideration a comprehensive policy regarding timber harvest, grazing, and mining on federal lands;

RESOLVED, that pending the Board's adoption of such a comprehensive policy, the policy adopted at Asheville, North Carolina shall be null and void and without further force or effect;

RESOLVED, that pending the Board's adoption of a comprehensive policy, Trout Unlimited's councils and chapters are authorized to act as follows:

a) in reviewing proposed activities on federal lands, including timber sales, grazing allotments, mining patents, and mining permits, or any rules, regulations, or policies relating thereto, councils and chapters shall consider the coldwater fishery and related ecosystem impacts of such activities giving due regard to reasonable alternatives, including mitigation measures;

b) in taking a public position on any such proposed activities on federal lands, or any rule, regulation, or policy relating thereto, council and chapter leaders may speak only on behalf of their respective councils or chapters, as the case may be.

FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Executive Director shall notify all council chairmen and chapter presidents in writing of the foregoing resolutions and shall furnish them with a copy of the same.

RY OF PRESENTATIONS " FROM
ER WORKSHOP ELSEWHERE
NEWSLETTER

FOR YOUR INFO: AS WE BEGIN OUR EROSION CONTROL
ON OUR #1 PRIORITY ISSUE BASE
OPINION SURVEY

TROUT & TIMBER WORKSHOP

May 8th & 9th, 1991
Deep Creek Lake, Marysville
SUMMARY OF PRESENTATIONS

James Lynch: Research at Leading Ridge Experiment Station compared effects of A) total clearcut and herbicide treatment, B) cutting using BMP's, and C) control watershed on stream water quantity and quality. Treatment A increased stream discharge during summer (fewer low-flow days, increased number of peak flows), altered the stream thermal regime, and increased turbidity levels. Stream channel cutting and widening resulted from the increase in peak flows. Summer water temperatures increased 10C or more, with the duration of warming and the range of diurnal temperature fluctuation both increasing. Winter water temperatures decreased. Stream turbidity peaked three years after harvest and two years after herbicide treatment, possibly due to lack of maintenance of erosion control measures. Macroinvertebrate densities recovered six months after herbicide treatment.

Treatment B produced mean summer water temps about 1C higher than controls. Turbidity was slightly higher than in controls, mainly due to uprooting of some buffer trees by windthrow. Recommendations included applying BMP's to intermittent stream channels as well, and increasing the riparian buffer zone to as much as 150 ft.

Andy Dolloff: Large woody debris (LWD) defined as greater than 3 cm diameter and 1 m long. LWD creates pools, forms "sediment" terraces that function in food production and trout spawning. Sediment was defined as anything deposited (not only fines). LWD creates a steep profile in stream gradients, breaking up water velocities and channel scouring actions. Illinois fish and benthos and Alaskan salmonids all decreased in stream sections which were experimentally cleared of LWD. LWD is especially important as winter habitat.

LWD distribution depends on stream size and source material abundance. LWD stays where it lands in first order streams (not enough hydraulic power), has a clumped distribution in third order streams, and lies along channel margins in sixth order streams. Old growth forests (ex: Pacific Northwest) provide much more stream materials than second growth (ex: Southeast).

James Hornbeck: Forests have naturally "tight" nutrient cycles; not much is lost via streams. Timber harvest changes this. There is the potential for denitrification and subsequent higher susceptibility to acid rain. Strip cuts 25 m wide, with riparian buffers, produced much less nutrient loss to streams than clearcuts. We know how to prevent significant changes in stream chemistry due to timber harvest; now we need to apply those techniques during harvest operations.

William Sharpe: Nutrient inflow to forest systems is through mineral weathering (rate unknown) and atmospheric deposition (minor), so inflow is limited. Outflow is from timber harvest, leaching, and

streamflow. Timber harvest represents some calcium loss from the system, which could potentially pose a problem in the future. Monitoring of "Fish Run," a fishless stream with reduced pH and elevated aluminum, indicates that the soil water component contributes 25% of stream flow during storms. Global warming could increase soil temperatures and increase nitrification rates. The bottom line is that timber harvest, acid rain, and global warming can lead to nutrient deficiency and soil acidification, especially in nutrient-poor watersheds. Timber and trout interests should be on the same side of these issues, since production in both systems is potentially threatened.

Steve Moore: Stream fish populations exhibit wide annual fluctuations in abundance, so annual monitoring is often needed to assess true response to change. In Smokies streams, YOY rainbow trout density was inversely related to spring discharge (R square = .60). There appeared to be less impact on rainbow populations further upstream. Brown trout populations were higher in downstream sections of monitored waters.

Ray Morgan: Dr. Morgan's group was assessing Maryland trout distribution and abundance in relation to water quality and stream habitat. Trout populations, as indicated by depletion sampling, showed lots of variation during the three years sampled so far (88-90). The 1990 estimates appeared higher and may have been due to a newly lowered creel limit (2/day). Water temperature was significantly correlated with trout densities in 1988 and 1989. There were no significant correlations between trout numbers and dissolved oxygen, conductivity, and alkalinity. Densities of rainbow and brown trout and other fish were reduced where stream pH was below 6.4-6.5. Brook trout densities declined where pH dipped below 6.0. Stream gradient and substrate embeddedness were also significantly correlated to trout densities at least during some years.

Dick Rearden (for Cindy Huber): Highlights of the ongoing Appalachian IPM Gypsy Moth Project were discussed. The moths were introduced to Massachusetts around 1869 and appear to move about 10-23 miles per year. Individuals have been trapped from across the USA. They can completely defoliate large forest areas; oak forests are especially susceptible. Present research of control methods is focusing on control effectiveness and non-target impacts (including aquatic systems). Control methods have included Sevyn (phased out), bacterial treatment (BT), Dimilin, Gypchek (no non-target effects, but extremely limited production and high cost), pheromone disruption, and introduction of sterile eggs and pupae.

Lloyd Swift: USFS fire protection practices have led to suppressed reproduction and reduced diversity of some plant species. Controlled burns are being tested now to see if different site preparation methods can increase diversity, encourage nutrient cycling, and improve site productivity. Only the elevated material is burned; the soil and humus are to remain intact. Research has basically just begun.

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Dan Boone: This plant ecologist for the Maryland Natural Heritage Program focused on the need to maintain biodiversity. The state's "wild lands" designation is aimed at restoring the old growth forests needed to maintain biodiversity. Timber management activities can lead to decreased stream base flows relative to that in old growth, increased stream sedimentation from roads, and increased pressures on native resources due to easy public access.

George Dismeyer: We here today have a shallow depth of perception. Much of the sediment now in stream channels is the result from old land use in the late 1800's and early 1900's, when 90% of the South's land base was in row crops. In the last 30 years, improved land management (tree planting, better farming techniques) has allowed much watershed rehabilitation. Many streams now are simply cutting through the sediment deposits from times past. Forestry effects are just one factor involved in the complicated process of stream channel cutting and filling.

Jim Gracie: Much of the fieldwork for Leopold's book, Fluvial Processes in Geomorphology, was done in Maryland. The geomorphic and fluvial processes that shape stream channels were discussed and the Rosgen Stream Classification System was illustrated.

Cheryl Blyak: The Delphi technique was used to assess the attitudes of trout anglers (Virginia Trout Unlimited members), landowners (VA), and fisheries professionals (Southeast) concerning land use effects on trout streams. The ranking of "worst" to "not as bad" land uses was Industry, Urban Development, Roads, Forestry, Farming. Discussion of differences among user groups followed along with a recommendation for better public education on the issues.

John Moring: Results of three separate studies were presented. In the Oregon study, areas along four streams were clearcut with no buffer, four other watersheds were clearcut with buffers, and four were subjected to thinning and road placement. The group subjected to clearcutting without buffers showed significant biological and chemical changes relative to the two other treatments.

The second study (Alsea Watershed) compared streams in three watersheds: one completely clearcut, one with some clearcutting coupled with riparian buffers, and one control. The first treatment resulted in increased streamflow (27%), sediment (200%), water temperature, and water temperature variation, and lower dissolved oxygen (sometimes below 6 ppm in summer). The water temperature regime took seven years to recover. The two other treatments showed only slight variations in those parameters. Cutthroat trout abundance in the first watershed dropped drastically and didn't recover for seven years. Sculpin populations were "wiped out." Size of coho smolts and adults was smaller. Study conclusions were that buffer strips filter sediment and temper thermal alterations, provide wildlife habitat, and act as a "policeman" to loggers. Roads need proper design and maintenance to minimize effects.

The third set of studies followed Maine brook trout populations. When one side of a stream was logged, trout populations did not change

because of groundwater input and 95% shading due to the untouched stream bank. On a second stream, a spruce budworm salvage cut removed 90% of watershed vegetation and 80% of the riparian vegetation. Brook trout disappeared as water temperatures approached 90°. Pools filled with sediment, and the invertebrate community changed.

Monte Seehorn, Monte reviewed stream protection criteria and standards for southern national foresters. He explained that during the late 1960's and early 70's, the USFS developed "Criteria for Watercourse Buffer Strips," based in large part on the data in Trimble and Sartz (1957) (Journal of Forestry 55 (5)). Most southeastern forest plans call for sediment buffers on both perennial and intermittent stream channels. Ground skidding was limited to slopes below 45% in most plans (range 35-35%). All forest plans call for shade strips along perennial streams, while some plans also require them along intermittent streams. Monte believed that forest plans "prohibiting" certain timber harvest activities use overly restrictive terminology and felt that each site should be evaluated individually as to optimal harvest methodology. He stated that most clearcuts in this region are 20 acres or less and are not comparable to larger cuts done in the west. Those of you interested in the stream protection criteria summaries should ask Monte (404-536-0541) for a copy of his overhead transparencies.

Jim Butts: This retired Director of the MD state forestry program explained the evolution of sediment control initiatives in his agency. Commercial forestry at present is a much "cleaner" practice than that done at the turn of the century. There are good sediment control standards in place, but they are only as good as their implementation. On a watershed basis, forestry practices often have missizable effects when compared to other land uses. The agency pushed for the requirement of forest buffers during the Chesapeake Bay cleanup initiative of the early 1980's, and although the buffer requirement did not make it into regulations for the entire land base (strong agriculture lobby), it was incorporated in some areas. The state sediment control program now covers forestry operations as well.

Lloyd Swift: This Corweta Lab researcher stressed the correct use of terminology. A "buffer" is a generic term that is too often used without clear definition. Two kinds of streamside buffer strips are shade strips and sediment filter strips.

Eastern forest experiment station studies have shown that cutting to the stream edge generally increases stream temperature by 4-5 C in summer and reduces minimum temperatures in winter. Shade strips may also keep soil cool, thus maintaining cool groundwater input to stream channels.

In a recently (1985?) published study, Lloyd tracked sediment movement from roads in relation to slope, road treatment (bare, gravel, grass), and barriers (no litter, forest litter, brush barrier and litter). For bare roads, most sediment moved over 100 feet where there was no litter, stayed within 100 feet if litter was there, and stayed within 50 feet of the bottom of the fill if a brush barrier was in place. Roads without cover (gravel, grass) delivered heavy

sediment loads. Lloyd felt that if grass could not be established quickly on a newly constructed road, it was not the proper time of year to be building it. He also suggested that the present national forest standards for sediment control strips may be overly restrictive.

The major sediment control problem area on forest roads is at intermittent and perennial streams crossings, where there is little room for erosion control measures. Lloyd felt that most of the sediment input came from these areas, which usually total less than 1% of the watershed.

Karen Sykes: Foresters are working with landowners to promote those tree species that best fulfill landowner management objectives (timber, aesthetics, wildlife production, etc.). New trees and deciduous trees have high nutrient demands and can filter up to 90% of the nutrients from agricultural runoff. Tree species management holds potential for helping to meet fisheries management objectives for interested landowners.

Jay Sheppard: A local Trout Unlimited chapter planted seedlings along a meadow section of the Pautuxent River (MD), where trout populations were 75% below those above and below the site. Long-term objectives were to increase shading, reduce bank erosion, and increase available cover. Willow and alder cuttings failed the first year (1986), but sycamore seedlings planted the next year have worked better. Problems encountered have included beaver predation and the need for weeding and also watering because of drought conditions. Bank erosion rates have been faster than expected, so the first row of trees may be affected too quickly, within 5 years.

Jim Gracie: When a stormwater detention dam blew out, it dumped 120 cu. yds of sediment into a Baltimore County brook trout stream. The subsequent unstable channel caused about 3000 yds more input into the system. The developer was ordered to restore the downstream reach and repair the dam (\$1.2 million total). Gracie's company evaluated the reach using the Rosgen system and restored it using a suction dredge, a backhoe, bank revegetations, and streambank grassings. The most difficult task was obtaining permits to do the restoration work. The restoration of 1500 feet of stream cost somewhere around \$200,000.

Steve Koehn: Steve's literature review indicated that there was a broad middle ground between too much and too little sediment in streams. In mitigating timber harvest effects in the streamside management zone, silviculturists should be concerned with erosion, shade, woody debris input, and other factors along with the economic return to the landowner. The prescription has to be feasible. Buffer strips and selective harvest are two examples of management to increase woody debris input, while buffer strips also can minimize stream temperature effects. Sediment delivery can be controlled using forestry BMP's and improved technology for road building and erosion control.

SEE JEFF FOR MORE DE

Better planning, more thorough analyses, and reasonable expectations are needed of resource professionals across several disciplines. Watershed planning is needed, but is difficult where there are small, private tracts. Other needs include better supervision of logging (don't quit at the prescription stage), more timely advice from natural resource professionals, greater contact with private forest owners, and better incentives for landowners.

Jim Kochenderfer: Water quality effects from three watershed treatments were evaluated. The Clover watershed was farmed, the South addix logged following West Virginia BMP's (46% basal area removed), and the Fernow was a control. Sediment yield was highest from the farm, intermediate from timbering, and lowest from the control watershed. During large floods, treatment effects were swamped. The study supported the results of prior workshop presentations concerning nitrogen export, temperature increase, and sediment export.

Jack Webster: Stream ecosystem effects of logging on second order streams were studied at Coweeta Watershed 7 (cable logged 1977) and 14 (reference). Even before logging, sediment delivery was high during large storms. After logging, stream discharge was greater during the late summer and fall. Stream nitrate levels even in the disturbed watershed were still way below those seen in other regions of the country. Summer temperatures in the logged stream were elevated for about four years. Primary production was elevated, due to more sunlight, for about three years.

The organic matter budget of the logged stream changed. There was decreased input, increased output, accelerated turnover (more rapidly decaying leaf species), and resulting depletion of the instream storage of organic matter. The reference stream was more restorative because it had twice the amount of large woody debris (LWD). Smaller debris will enter the logged stream, but it will decay before it can stabilize the stream bed and retain organic matter. Increased sediment transport to downstream reaches was predicted due to the loss of LWD and its trapping ability. LWD will not be available in the system until the forest again matures. The effects of increased sediment input during current southeastern forest regrowth may have been mitigated by input due to the chestnut blight.

THANKS DON!



NEWSLETTER

February, 1992

Don - Please tell all the good people who helped with Rabun Rendezvous that it was the best annual dinner I have ever attended and I've been to a few. You guys were just great - Can't wait for next year. Don Fisher

NEXT MEETING: Tuesday February 18, 1992, 6:30 p.m. Nyalas Landing restaurant on U.S. Highway 78 east of Stone Mountain, across the street from Home Depot.

PROGRAM: Jeff Durniak, Georgia Game and Fish Division Trout Biologist, will discuss and hopefully answer the question on every TU member's mind, "HOW MANY TROUT ARE OUT THERE?". Jeff has been conducting trout research and management in the mountains and has coordinated the cooperative study of the Chattooga River for a number of years. DON'T MISS THIS ONE.

PRESERVATION 2000 - Governor Miller said, "We may not have a chance to ever do this again. It's the most important program of this administration." He was speaking of the land acquisition program with a goal to purchase 100,000 acres of high quality wildlife habitats, such as bottomland hardwood tracts along rivers, ox-bow lakes, and possibly trout streams. This land will be used for VMAs, parks, natural areas, trails and greenways, whatever is the most appropriate. The money would come in part from an increase of \$1.50 in hunting and fishing licenses and from other sources. There has been much written about this program in *GEORGIA OUTDOOR NEWS*, *GEORGIA WILDLIFE*, *GA Wildlife Federation* magazine, local news papers and other places. You should become familiar with this program and if you are in favor of it contact your Congressman and let him know.

RABUN RENDEZVOUS - About 150 people attended Rabun Chapter's annual bash. It was outstanding. Steve Burch, publisher of *GEORGIA OUTDOOR NEWS* spoke to the group about Preservation 2000. Ken Henderson, Forest Supervisor of Chattoochee - Oconee National Forest was the main speaker. He talked about the work of volunteers in improving the fish and wildlife habitat and other recreational uses of the forest. He was very complimentary of Kory Sehorn and TU for the work that has been done in stream improvement on trout streams in the forest. More than 750 stream improvement structures have been installed in the trout streams of North Georgia. Our chapter had about 16 people at the Rendezvous, more than any other chapter.

COSER TO BOO ATTENDED



TROUT FISHING SCHOOL - Central Gwinnett High School is the place for this year's trout fishing school. It begins Thursday, February 13, and continues for the next four Thursdays. Classes begin at 7:00 p.m. and last for two hours. Our Kanooka Chapter members do the instructing. It has been a great source of new members for TU. The cost is \$20.00 and adds a little money to the treasury. If you know anyone who is interested let them know about it, or if you would like a refresher course in trout fishing this is the place to do it.

DATES TO REMEMBER - May 10, to help with Kids Fishing Day; June 20, to help with the work on observation pool in Smith Creek (Onicoi State Park); August 15, to work on our project, Bear Den Creek; and September 19, to help Rabun Chapter on Charlie's Creek. If you can help with any of these projects contact Alex Watson, Projects Coordinator.

MEMBERSHIP DUES INCREASED - Annual chapter dues have been increased to \$10.00. Be prepared to see Sec-Treas. Wayne Otenbourg at the next meeting or mail your dues to him at 2583 Chimney Springs Dr., Marietta, GA 30062. The dues increase came at the last meeting after much discussion and realization of the need.

THANKS - President Jim Robertson thanks all of you who helped at the FISH-A-RAMA. He says it was a success.

RABUN CHAPTER OF TROUT UNLIMITED '92 RENDEZVOUS FINANCIAL STATEMENT

February, 17 1992

| | |
|---|------------------|
| Expenses: | |
| Postage (solicitation for donations)..... | \$17.40 |
| Meal - 186 @ \$8.00 ea..... | \$1488.00 |
| Misc food..... | \$32.94 |
| Drinks..... | \$148.89 |
| Tickets..... | \$19.06 |
| Name tags..... | \$12.08 |
| Copies (silent auction)..... | \$6.13 |
| Catfish and peanut oil..... | \$74.30 |
| Consignement items..... | \$145.00 |
| Copies..... | \$27.00 |
| Postage..... | \$12.27 |
| TOTAL..... | \$1983.07 |

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| Income: | |
| Gate receipts..... | \$2655.50 |
| Bucket auction..... | \$1150.00 |
| Silent auction..... | \$2202.00 |
| Donation..... | \$25.00 |
| TOTAL..... | \$6032.50 |

Summary:
 TOTAL INCOME.....\$6032.50
 MINUS TOTAL EXPENSES.....\$1983.07
 NET INCOME.....\$4049.43

NEWS FROM NATIONAL

TU NATURAL RESOURCE BOARD

On February 15, Trout Unlimited's national leadership took several important steps to renew the organization's commitment to its mission. The board of directors voted to create a new leadership body called the "National Resource Board." The National Resource Board's purpose is to set the organization's conservation and advocacy agenda and to direct the use of professional and volunteer resources toward accomplishment of TU's mission. The National Resource Board will be comprised of representatives of TU councils and regions and will elect its chairman from among those representatives. To ensure close coordination between the National Resource Board and TU's National Office, TU's Executive Director will serve as president of the National Resource Board.

Creation of the National Resource Board is an exciting step for Trout Unlimited and is part of the Strategic Review process which began last August. The National Resource Board responds to the Strategic Review Committee's finding - and the longstanding judgment of many TU leaders - that national TU needs to be more effective in determining and carrying out its national resource agenda.

The board of directors also voted to vest general oversight and supervisory authority in a newly-created board of trustees, which will include equal representation by at-large trustees and trustees from TU councils, who will be elected on a regional basis. In addition to at-large and grassroots trustees, the board of trustees will draw upon talents of individuals whose professional expertise will enhance TU's position as a leader in倡导er fisheries conservation and increase public awareness of TU and its mission.

The Strategic Review Committee's report is a blueprint for TU's future. It makes excellent reading. For a copy, write Susan Cray at National Office. As it refines its plan of reorganization and addresses other matters, the Committee continues to welcome comments and suggestions from all TU members.

THANKS MONTE!

GAME & FISH Publications

February 7, 1992

Doug Adams
President
Rabun County Trout Unlimited
Box 65 Bob Mark Trail
Rabun Gap, GA 30568

Dear Mr. Adams,

Enclosed you will find a check made out to the Rabun County TU chapter. Monte Seehorn wrote an article for the May, 1992 edition of Georgia Sportsman, but due to his status as a federal employe, declined to accept any pay for it. As a result, we are donating the payment to your chapter (Monte says to feel free to apply it against his chapter dues).

Sincerely,
Jimmy
Jimmy Jacobs
Editor
Georgia Sportsman

- New England GAME & FISH
- New York GAME & FISH
- Pennsylvania GAME & FISH
- West Virginia GAME & FISH
- MID-Atlantic GAME & FISH
- Wisconsin SPORTSMAN
- Minnesota SPORTSMAN
- Michigan SPORTSMAN
- Great Plains GAME & FISH
- Iowa GAME & FISH
- Illinois GAME & FISH
- Indiana GAME & FISH
- Ohio GAME & FISH
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- Idaho GAME & FISH
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