



## Lane Property Population Study

Dear friends of Trout Unlimited,  
Please find attached the data from the shocking survey completed on the North Branch of the Cedar flowing through the Lane Preserve.

The data and observations on the stream indicate that there is certainly natural reproduction of brown trout in this stretch of the river.

The trout numbers were slightly below average, but well within what would be expected for a stream of this size and condition, according to the DNR staff conducting the survey.

The main objective for stream improvement would be managing or reducing sand and sediment and increasing the amount of woody debris to improve trout cover and habitat. Photos can be found on our Facebook page if you're interested.

Please let me know if you have questions or would like additional information.

Best regards,  
Steve Wilkowski  
989-430-0711

(Survey results are at the end of the newsletter)



Lots of food



Shocking



Nice Brown



Different age group



Shocking Crew



Stream crossing bank and ditch stabilization

### Stockwell Road Improvements

Our Chapter worked with the Clare Road Commission, USF&WS, and a Grant to stabilize the road stream crossing at Stockwell Rd. This was a site of major silting of the Cedar due to water runoff directly into the River.



View of hardened road surface and ditch work

### Efforts continue to reintroduce Arctic grayling in Michigan By MAKENZIE SCHROEDER

Michigan Department of Natural Resources

It's been a little over two years since the Michigan Department of Natural Resources, in partnership with the Little River Band of Ottawa Indians, announced a new initiative aimed at bringing back a long-gone historical species to the Great Lakes state – Arctic grayling.

Michigan's Arctic Grayling Initiative – with more than 45 partners, including state and tribal governments, nonprofit organizations, businesses and universities – is committed to reintroducing this culturally significant species, with steady progress made since June 2016.

“Our formal mission as an initiative is to restore self-sustaining populations of Arctic grayling within its historic range in Michigan,” said DNR Fisheries Division Assistant Chief Todd Grischke.

Michigan's history with the Arctic grayling is long and storied. A striking fish with a sail-like dorsal fin and a slate blue color on its body, it was virtually the only native stream salmonid (a family of fish that also includes salmon and trout) in the Lower Peninsula until the resident population died off nearly a century ago.

“The fact we have a town named after this fish indicates just how iconic it was, and still is, to many in this state,” Grischke said. “When you add in other factors – such as the fact they’re only native to Michigan and Montana out of all the lower 48 states – it just adds to their legendary status.”

In the 19th century, Arctic grayling were found in many coldwater streams in Michigan’s northern Lower Peninsula and in one Upper Peninsula stream – and large populations of grayling flourished in the Manistee and Au Sable rivers – offering anglers plenty of opportunity to catch these unique fish.

But a variety of factors slowly erased their presence, including the cutting of Michigan’s vast virgin forest in the 1800s.

“Logging practices during that time period used streams to transport trees that were harvested. The streams carried logs to mills for processing,” explained Grischke. “These practices greatly impacted the physical nature of those streams and basically destroyed stream habitats for fish, including grayling spawning areas.”

Additionally, the cutting of the trees caused blockages in many of those same streams, often displacing grayling from where they lived, but this was just one issue that affected Michigan’s Arctic grayling, another being the introduction of non-native fish species.

“Other types of trout were introduced into Michigan’s waters to create additional opportunities for anglers to pursue – but a consequence of this action was that grayling couldn’t compete with more aggressive fish like brown, rainbow or brook trout,” Grischke said.

The other factor that led to the species’ demise was overfishing, with people harvesting grayling in large quantities with no possession limits or other regulations to stop them.

The last native Arctic grayling on record in Michigan were taken in 1936. Since that time,

natural resource managers have repeatedly looked for options to reintroduce the species.

“In the late 1800s and early 1900s they tried stocking millions of Arctic grayling fry into Michigan streams, but that didn’t work,” said Grischke. “And then in the 1980s we, the DNR, stocked hatchery-reared yearlings into lakes and streams, but again to no avail.”

In each of these previous re-introduction efforts, something critical was missing that prevented these populations from flourishing, but the Michigan Arctic Grayling Initiative hopes to rectify that.

“We have learned from the previous re-introduction events and plan to capitalize on new approaches, dedicated partnerships and advanced technology,” Grischke explained.

Much of the initiative’s focus is detailed in its official [action plan](#), reflective of the vast work to be done by various partners.

The group is gleaning as much information as possible from the state of Montana and its successful effort at re-establishing stable Arctic grayling populations. In addition to Michigan receiving help from biologists in Montana, both states also have been collaborating with Alaska.

“Within our action plan we’ve identified four focus areas and associated goals that were developed by all the partners and that we believe will give us the best chance of success moving forward,” said Grischke.

The four focus areas of the Action Plan are research, management, fish production, and outreach and education.

The research focus area includes work – already under way – on understanding relationships between resident trout and grayling, prioritizing streams for grayling introduction and evaluating in-stream remote site incubators. These incubators allow fish to be reared and released directly in the streams

to better allow them to imprint to the waters they will hopefully reproduce in later.

Better imprinting means the initiative will be one step closer to establishing a self-sustaining population of Arctic grayling, which is the ultimate outcome of this effort.

The cost to reintroduce the fish will total around \$1.1 million, according to DNR Fisheries Division Chief Jim Dexter, with virtually the entire amount being supplied through private and foundation support.

To date, nearly \$325,000 has been raised for the initiative. Contributors include the Consumers Energy Foundation, the Henry E. and Consuelo S. Wenger Foundation, Rotary Charities of Traverse City, Petoskey-Harbor Springs Area Community Foundation, Oleson Foundation and Little Manistee River Watershed Conservation Council. Plans are under way to recognize donors at Oden State Fish Hatchery.

"A diverse group of partners has invested themselves toward attaining a shared goal, and that says something about the nature of this project," said Dexter.

Funders play a critical role in financially supporting various projects within the initiative.

"I am delighted to play a role in returning the Arctic Grayling to northern Michigan's streams," said Charles Wilson, a member of the Henry E. and Consuelo S. Wenger Foundation's board. "There has been a void in Michigan's biotic community for way too long, but thanks to knowledge gained from Montana's experience and research performed elsewhere, a reasonable chance exists today for successful reintroduction."

Goals for the management focus area will include evaluating key habitat criteria, establishing population goals, and working on regulations related to fishing for grayling.

The fish production focus area's work will center on experimenting with remote site

incubator designs, ensuring fish health standards are upheld and maintaining a genetically diverse broodstock (fish used for breeding purposes) that will be housed at a hatchery facility.

Lastly, goals for the outreach and education focus area will be concentrated on informing the public about this initiative's efforts, identifying future partners and creating a stewardship plan.

"The goals of these focus areas will be accomplished by partner representatives working together," Grischke shared. "The only way this initiative will be successful is if we continue to work together towards our mission."

To learn more about the Michigan Arctic Grayling Initiative, visit [migrayling.org](http://migrayling.org).

Check out previous Showcasing the DNR stories in our archive at [michigan.gov/dnrstories](http://michigan.gov/dnrstories). To subscribe to upcoming Showcasing articles, sign up for free email delivery at [michigan.gov/dnr](http://michigan.gov/dnr).

### **2018-2019 Chapter Officers**

Josh Jenkins – President

Steve Wilkowski – Vice President

Brad Befus – Secretary

John Winchester – Treasurer

George Killat – Membership Secretary

### **Banquet**

The Chapter's 2018 banquet netted just over \$4,000. Attendance has been steadily dropping over the last few years (66 attended in 2018).

The BOD is considering changes and needs input from our members. Some ideas discussed are: 1. Drop the banquet, 2. Change the date back to Tuesday's, 3. Have a summer event such as a barbeque or other similar event. 4. Etc.

Think it over and if you have any ideas or thoughts contact a BOD Member.

This event is our only fund raising event and without the income from the event we are unable to fund chapter and TU projects in Michigan.

9/4/18 update: looking to change venue and change date to a Tuesday in February.

### **Adam's Fly Print**

We have some prints of the Adam's Fly by Beth Ward Donahue that celebrate TU's 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary. Costs are \$120.00 and \$160.00 (remarked). Contact Ross Rosenbrock 989-662-6533, [rosenbrock@live.com](mailto:rosenbrock@live.com). Check out our website.

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### **L. P. Martuch BOD Meetings**

November 6, 2018 at Scientific Anglers 5:30 PM

### **L.P. Martuch - Board of Directors**

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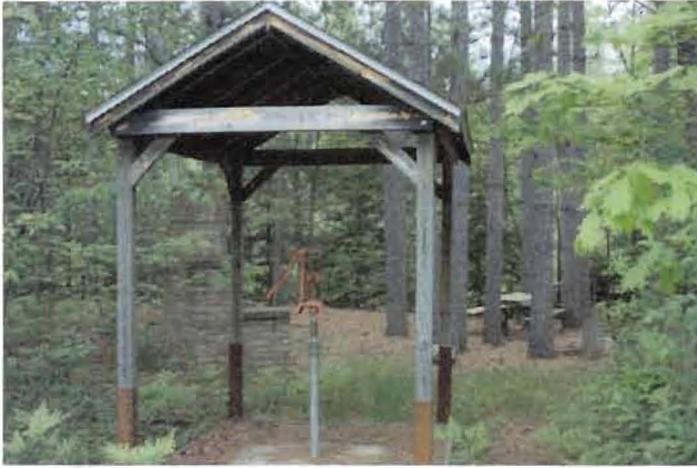
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Steve Wilkowski (2019) 989-495-7151 - [stevewilkowski@sictech.com](mailto:stevewilkowski@sictech.com) - Vice-President / SIC



### Committee Chairmen

;

Bill Holler 989-284-6566 [fvholler@chartermi.net](mailto:fvholler@chartermi.net) – Projects/Property

John Van Dalen 989-631-6873 [jvdfish@gmail.com](mailto:jvdfish@gmail.com) – Special Events

### Interesting web sites

<http://www.martuchtu.org/Pages/default.aspx> Leon P Martuch Website

<http://h2o.usgs.gov> Hydrology data for all rivers in the US

<http://www.totalflyfishing.com> Fly Fishing Website

[www.flyangersonline.com](http://www.flyangersonline.com) Fly patterns, articles, and general information.

<http://info.abrfc.noaa.gov/rfc-wfo.html> National Weather Service river forecasts

### Disclaimer Statement:

The Leon P. Martuch Chapter of Trout Unlimited (LPMCTU) is not responsible for the content of the articles submitted and published in the LANDING NET, even though all newsletters, articles, and advertisements are approved by the editor only for relevance.

[www.tu.org](http://www.tu.org) Home page Trout Unlimited.

[www.steelheadsites.com](http://www.steelheadsites.com) Steelhead information

[www.fedflyfishers.org](http://www.fedflyfishers.org) Federation of Flyfishers Home Page.

<http://www.michigantu.org/> Michigan Council of Trout Unlimited Home Page

[www.fffglc.org](http://www.fffglc.org) Federation of Fly Fishers

[www.lssu.edu](http://www.lssu.edu) Lake Superior State University. Fish cam at the power plant at the Soo

[www.trailstotroutr.com](http://www.trailstotroutr.com) Website for trout fishing

On Line Fishing Log [mydailyfishinglog.com](http://mydailyfishinglog.com)

Guide to fly fishing waters of the US – [www.kyndoutdoors.com](http://www.kyndoutdoors.com)

American Museum of Fly Fishing [www.amff.com](http://www.amff.com)

Anglers of the AuSable [www.AuSableAnglers.org](http://www.AuSableAnglers.org)

On AOL Look under Interest, Hobbies, and Fishing

We will publish more sites, as they become known. If you know of interesting sites let me know at [t8monto@aol.com](mailto:t8monto@aol.com)

Trout Unlimited has a membership program going. Our Chapter can greatly benefit by having you sign up a new member. Log onto [www.tu.org/intro](http://www.tu.org/intro) and you can get a special introductory rate of \$17.50. Be sure to enter code 250 so our Chapter will receive credit for the membership. This would make a great gift for your fishing buddy.

For membership problems, contact George Killat

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Water: North Branch Cedar River

County T/R/S: Gladwin

Watershed: Cedar River

19N 02W 20

Survey begin: 09/21/2018 end: 09/21/2018

Status: Field Work Completed

Survey purpose: Discretionary survey  
Fish community

| Species/strain         | Inch group           | No. caught     | Lbs. caught |
|------------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------|
| American brook lamprey | 6                    | 3              | 0.05        |
| Avg. length: 6.5 in.   | Sample totals:       | 3              | 0.05        |
| Brook trout            | 8                    | 1              | 0.22        |
| Avg. length: 8.5 in.   | Sample totals:       | 1              | 0.22        |
| Bluegill               | 2                    | 1              | 0.01        |
|                        | 3                    | 4              | 0.11        |
|                        | Avg. length: 3.3 in. | Sample totals: | 5           |
| Blacknose dace         | 1                    | 3              | 0           |
|                        | 2                    | 1              | 0.01        |
|                        | Avg. length: 1.8 in. | Sample totals: | 4           |
| Brown trout            | 3                    | 15             | 0.23        |
|                        | 4                    | 14             | 0.44        |
|                        | 6                    | 3              | 0.29        |
|                        | 7                    | 3              | 0.45        |
|                        | 8                    | 3              | 0.65        |
|                        | 9                    | 10             | 3.04        |
|                        | 10                   | 5              | 2.05        |
|                        | 11                   | 7              | 3.77        |
|                        | 12                   | 3              | 2.08        |
|                        | 13                   | 3              | 2.62        |
|                        | 14                   | 3              | 3.25        |
|                        | 16                   | 1              | 1.6         |
|                        | 17                   | 2              | 3.81        |
| Avg. length: 8.1 in.   | Sample totals:       | 72             | 24.28       |
| Creek chub             | 1                    | 1              | 0           |
|                        | 2                    | 5              | 0.03        |
|                        | 3                    | 2              | 0.04        |
|                        | 4                    | 1              | 0.03        |
|                        | 5                    | 2              | 0.12        |
|                        | 6                    | 3              | 0.29        |
| Avg. length: 4 in.     | Sample totals:       | 14             | 0.51        |
| White sucker           | 2                    | 4              | 0.02        |
|                        | 3                    | 7              | 0.12        |
|                        | 4                    | 3              | 0.11        |
|                        | 5                    | 3              | 0.2         |



| Species/strain       | Inch group     | No. caught | Lbs. caught |
|----------------------|----------------|------------|-------------|
| White sucker         | 6              | 2          | 0.22        |
|                      | 7              | 2          | 0.34        |
|                      | 8              | 3          | 0.72        |
|                      | 9              | 2          | 0.67        |
|                      | 10             | 1          | 0.45        |
|                      | 12             | 2          | 1.53        |
| Avg. length: 5.9 in. | Sample totals: | 29         | 4.38        |
| Green sunfish        | 3              | 1          | 0.03        |
| Avg. length: 3.5 in. | Sample totals: | 1          | 0.03        |
| Johnny darter        | 2              | 3          | 0.02        |
|                      | 3              | 2          | 0.03        |
| Avg. length: 2.9 in. | Sample totals: | 5          | 0.05        |
| Largemouth bass      | 2              | 1          | 0.01        |
| Avg. length: 2.5 in. | Sample totals: | 1          | 0.01        |
| Mottled sculpin      | 1              | 32         | 0.05        |
|                      | 2              | 38         | 0.3         |
|                      | 3              | 13         | 0.31        |
| Avg. length: 2.3 in. | Sample totals: | 83         | 0.66        |
| Central mudminnow    | 2              | 2          | 0.01        |
|                      | 3              | 2          | 0.03        |
| Avg. length: 3 in.   | Sample totals: | 4          | 0.04        |
| Northern hog sucker  | 2              | 8          | 0.04        |
|                      | 3              | 2          | 0.03        |
|                      | 4              | 4          | 0.12        |
|                      | 5              | 2          | 0.12        |
|                      | 6              | 6          | 0.6         |
|                      | 7              | 3          | 0.47        |
|                      | 8              | 3          | 0.7         |
|                      | 9              | 3          | 1           |
|                      | 10             | 2          | 0.92        |
|                      | 11             | 1          | 0.61        |
| Avg. length: 6 in.   | Sample totals: | 34         | 4.61        |
| Rock bass            | 4              | 1          | 0.07        |
|                      | 6              | 1          | 0.2         |
| Avg. length: 5.5 in. | Sample totals: | 2          | 0.27        |