

2016 MOMC Newsletter 60 years of Sportfishing

November Volume 10 Issue 9



News and events:

January 25th General Membership meeting at the VFW Bruce Post

WE WILL BE ELECTING YOUR 2017 BOARD AT THAT TIME. If you think you can help the club and donate some time to make our club and our fishery better. Please come and relay your ideas.

Feb 11th Annual MOMC Banquet at Lakeland in St Clair Shores on 9 mile.

WE ARE BRINGING BACK THE BIG RAFFLE PRIZES FOR THE BANQUET!!!!

2016 Board of Directors

Executive Board

- Lance Koester - President
- Jim Schiller - Vice President
- Rich Mason Jr. - Treasurer
- Tim Ardanowski - Secretary
- Dave Clark - Comptroller
- Eric Woodhouse – Clerk

Directors

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------------------|
| Jim Fleming | Lynn Baumgarten |
| Frank Coppola | John Gallagher |
| Kurt Nowicki | Mark Nowicki |
| Tim Schwark | Greg Virga |
| Tony Virga | Dave Herschelmann |
| Dave Calcaterra | Scott Murray |
| Ed Pascua | Richard Bachran (WeighMaster) |

GROSSE POINTE HARPER WOODS COMMUNITY



SPECIAL OLYMPICS



NOTICE



We understand that 2016 had some bumps in the road for the MOMC. Given these tough times, the board is very proud to announce that the club is in the best financial shape it has ever been in. The club successfully donated close to \$15000 to the GP/HW Special Olympics Chapter and successfully took out more than 60 veterans of the USA for the Musk-E-Meet. We have completed the books for the 2015 and most of the 2016 season and expect an easy transition for the incoming board. We want to thank Lance Koester for his work as the president of the MOMC since 2014. Lance will be stepping down and will hand over the keys to the lighthouse in 2017. We are looking for some dedicated fishermen or women to bring new ideas and leadership going forward to our board. Lance has laid the ground work for the next regime. We do want to recognize Eric Woodhouse and Gregg Virga for chairing The SOM tournament and Musk-E-Meet as they are our marque events in our area. Thank you for all the cooperation from the DYC, GPYC, DAC, Kiwanis, OIS, Tom's Gas Dock, Shore Club, and Belle River Marina for our events this year. We look forward to a banquet that will morph back into a BIG PRIZE GIVE AWAY!!! We pay respect for all of our lost captain's and their families in 2016. Thank you for a great year and tight lines. Let Um GO, Let Um Grow!

Your 2016 MOMC Board of Directors

We would like to start a club directory of the businesses our club members own and classifieds. This will be a great service to provide answers to questions you have, services you need, and a name you can recognize. We will include Charters, Lure makers, Landscapers, home builders, electricians, boat repair, marinas, ETC. If you would like your service listed or a classified ad, please send your information to Woody at murdoc9595@comcast.net

CLUB Notes

Please be advised, the club's address is:
21817 Bon Heur St.
St Clair Shores, MI 48081

Please email pictures and label them to be included in yearbook (name, boat, size of fish) DIRECTOR@LSCMOMC.COM

We will have all store inventory on sale at the next meeting. We will be selling new 60 yr commemorative MOMC gear!

Update your email address with us so you get a newsletter by emailing DIRECTOR@LSCMOMC.COM

PLEASE CONTACT A DIRECTOR IF YOU HAVE NEWS TO SHARE OR EMAIL MURDOC9595@COMCAST.NET

Members with Guests must notify a MOMC board member (President, VP Secretary, Treasurer or weigh master) or Registered on PayPal should be paid (if possible) before 8:00 a.m Saturday for the monthly derby.

You can follow club activities, standings, and photos on the Michigan Ontario Muskie Club Facebook page.

**** No Minimum Length in CPR ****

Please include the number for the weekend and 2016 in your picture.

Join the club online through Paypal

Let um Go, Let um Grow...

Michigan Corner... By Lydia Lohrer, Special to Detroit Free Press

This is a tale of two Lake Michigan fish species that would be king: chinook (king) salmon and lake trout. Last week the Michigan DNR was flummoxed when Wisconsin, the neighbor across Lake Michigan where both species reside, made a surprise declaration that salmon would hold the throne.

Chinook salmon are a savory silver cash attraction, dancing on the fishing lines of tourists and funding much of the lakeside economy. They were introduced to eat invasive alewives some 50 years ago and are considered a naturalized species. Michigan has the only naturally reproducing freshwater king salmon fishery in the world. The more sluggish lake trout are the original predators. They take 20-some years to reach full size. By the time they make it, they are too rife with accumulated toxins to be much use as food. Some live to be more than 40 years old.

Lakers declined as alewives rose: alewife consumption causes nutritional deficiencies, making them infertile from the unnatural diet. Today, with so many other invasives to eat, they are doing fine. They both compete for alewives. Both species are stocked, grown in raceways by biologists and released into the wild. Both species reproduce to some degree on their own. The lake trout cost more to raise. Grown and clipped for identification and released at around 10 inches long, they're strong and ready for life. Salmon are released as 3-inch fry. Larger lakers don't hesitate to gobble up a meal of smaller salmon fry.

Now alewives are on the decline, and the state is reducing salmon stocking a great deal (46%), and lake trout a wee bit (18%). This so displeased anglers and those whose businesses depend on the king salmon that they formed an organization, the Great Lakes Salmon Initiative. They felt the DNR wasn't listening to their concerns.

Across the pond in Wisconsin, after countless meetings with citizen groups, the DNR decided to reduce their lake trout stocking by half and maintain the salmon. In order to understand this disparity, I contacted various officials. Michigan's fisheries director, Jim Dexter, hasn't returned my calls since I opposed an aspect of one of his fisheries' orders more than a year ago. I tried texting him this time. "So, wouldn't reducing the stocking of lake trout in Michigan increase the availability of baitfish for salmon?" I inquired. "All agencies agree to not reduce any further than we have. If we do we jeopardize 50-plus years of rehabilitation efforts," Dexter messaged.

Except that's not quite true. Wisconsin is reducing lake trout stocking in half. Does this mean they're jeopardizing the restoration? Also, was their decision based on public pressure or was it science? I turned to Todd Kalish and finally reached Jennifer Serena, the public information officer. She said they did have an equivalency formula for how many lake trout equal a salmon, in terms of consumption, but it wasn't handy. She told me that although people were out of the office, I should e-mail my questions. She would get them answered. I asked for confirmation that the reductions were science-based rather than related to social pressures. I also asked for the equivalency formula used to determine fish stocking reductions. I waited two hours and then realized I had Kalish's number. He seemed eager to talk and said he would call when he reached Traverse City. I never heard from him again, though I called and sent texts. I received an e-mail at 9:41 thanking me for my patience, explaining that everyone was unavailable and repeated a partial statement from a news release.

So dear readers, conspiracy theories thrive — among biologists who wonder if their science is being ignored, and among the charter captains and business owners who wonder if we can't get the same results a different way. I can't offer many answers.

The folks who make public decisions are not forthcoming. It's a little strange.

Club Member News

This is the 60th year of the MOMC's Existence. There have been many friends, families, and memories made through this club and this great lake we live on. Let's continue this great tradition.

PLEASE, if you have news to share about club members, let a director know or email Woody @ murdoc9595@comcast.net

If you have a traveling trophy and need it updated, please get it to Lance Koester for updating.

Update your email address with the club so you are receiving monthly newsletters!

DIRECTOR@LSCMOMC.COM

Or murdoc9595@comcast.net

Tournament Talk

Congratulations to our 2016 anglers.

Dave Herschelmann

Chris Ardanowski

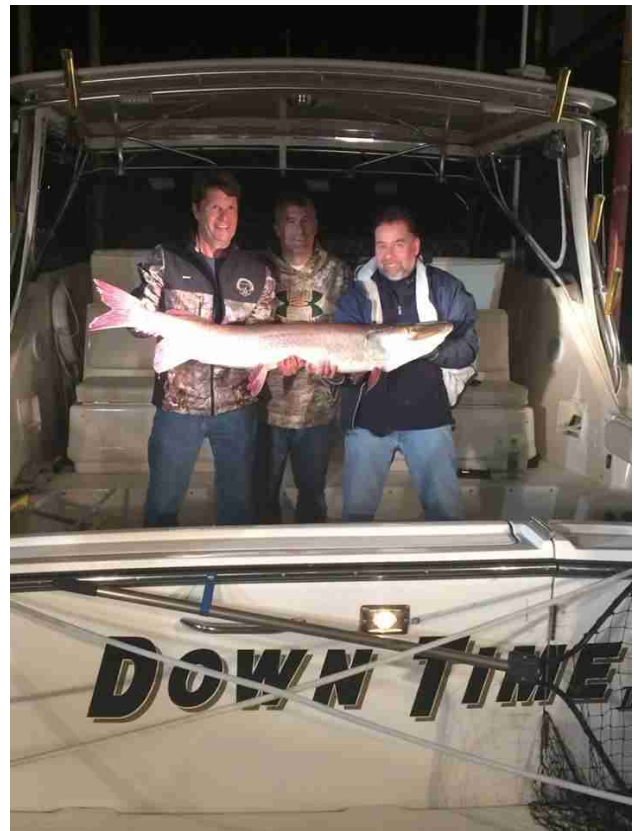
Ray Testori

Scott D'Eath

Jerry Zobal

Spencer Berman

Please see results page for final specifics.



Selecting Lure Colors for Successful Fishing

Credit: UW Sea Grant Institute

QUICK READ:

- 1 To improve angling success, consider how fish see and eat.
- 2 Lure colors that are visible to fish change with increasing water depths.
- 3 Bright colors look drab to a fish if presented in deep water.
- 4 In clear water, longer color wavelengths (like red) are visible in the shallows and shorter wavelengths (like blue) are visible in the depths.
- 5 On clear days, light penetrates deeper into the water than on cloudy days or at twilight.
- 6 Cloudy or turbid water will reduce the depth that light can reach.

HOW FISH SEE COLOR

Every spring, the tackle counters of local sport shops are filled with attractive displays of the latest lures in myriad colors, designed to capture the attention of eager anglers, to say nothing of eager fish. Most tackle boxes are bulging with lures of every hue, and each fishing trip becomes a study of what color bait will entice the fish that day. However, certain principles of vision and the behavior of light as it penetrates water can make lure selection more scientific.

Most fish see colors. As with people, the retina of a fish's eye contains two types of cells: cones and rods. Cones are used for day vision and are the cells that discern color. Rods are used for night vision and cannot distinguish colors, although they can discern light

A rainbow of brightly colored fishing tackle.

Credit: Kristen Rost

- intensity. In most freshwater fish, the eyes possess both rods and cones, although night feeders like walleye or fish that live at greater depths have more rods.
- Research suggests day feeders like bass, trout and salmon are more sensitive to color than night feeders like walleye. Studies have shown that rainbow trout and Pacific salmon have color vision similar to that of humans. They can distinguish complementary colors and up to 24 spectral hues. Other studies have shown that brown trout are capable of sharply focusing on near and far objects at the same time and can clearly see different colors at different distances.
- **WHAT HAPPENS TO LIGHT IN WATER**
Light behaves differently in water than in air. The various colors of light have different wavelengths—from reds, with the longest wavelength, through oranges, yellows, greens, blues and indigos, and finally to violets, with the shortest wavelength. When light travels through clear water, some of its energy is absorbed, with the longest wavelengths absorbed first. So the warmer colors (red, orange, yellow) fade out and gradually appear darker or black as the lure runs deeper. Red light is almost completely absorbed within the first 20 to 25 feet. Orange penetrates 35 to 45 feet, and yellow 65 to 75 feet, while green and blue remain visible for as deep as the light penetrates. The proliferation of zebra mussels and quagga mussels,
- The figures demonstrate the maximum depth (represented by color-coded lures) at which different colors are no longer visible due to the absorption and scattering of different wavelengths of light. Turbid systems, like Green Bay, favor greens and yellows over blues, and dull the intensity of colors (on the left). Lake Michigan is clear and its effects on color are presented on the right. The top line on each graph shows the percentage of light at different depths, with all the light (100 percent) to little light (1 percent) at greater depths. As the total light diminishes with depth, the numbers and intensity of colors are also reduced.

Credit: UW Sea Grant Institute

- which can filter plankton out of the water, has resulted in increased water clarity in lakes; clearer water allows light to penetrate to greater depths. *Learn more about the changing ecosystem and water clarity [here](#).*
- The total intensity of light also decreases with depth. At 50 feet, a yellow lure will still appear yellow, but will not appear as bright as it did at 20 feet.
- While red may be the first color to disappear in the clear water of Lake Michigan, in turbid water, like river mouths, this relationship is reversed. Blues disappear first, with greens and reds reaching to greater depths. At depths where it is nearly dark, a white lure would show up better than a blue or green lure against a blue-green background of water. Commercial products designed to reflect any light that strikes them also make lures more visible.
- On a cloudy day, colors of light will not penetrate as deeply as they will on a sunny day. At dusk, as light intensity fades, red is the first color to go, followed by orange, yellow, green and blue. As total light intensity decreases, the rod cells in the fish's eye become more active and the fish is no longer able to distinguish colors. After dark, anglers can choose a shiny lure to catch any available light or a lure that glows in the dark. In the dark, fish may be attracted to a lure by smell and vibration, and only use vision at close range.
- At dawn, as light intensity increases, the cone cells become effective again and fish can see colors. Blues, greens, yellows, oranges and finally reds appear. At early dawn, a red J-plug near the surface shows up as a dark shape against the brightening sky. As the sky gets lighter, red no longer contrasts as well, and anglers should experiment with other colors. Light also affects the movement of forage fish. They may move up and down in the water column in response to increasing and decreasing light, which in turn, affects the distribution of sport fish. For example, alewife will migrate up from the bottom at night in response to the location of their planktonic prey. Salmon will follow the alewife to the surface.

HOW FISH REACT TO COLOR

Studies on salmon have shown that their feeding behavior depends on whether they are seeing with cones or rods. During the day, salmon use cone cells to give them information on the hues and shades of moving prey. When prey are located, they are stalked and eaten head first. From dusk to dark, rod-based vision takes over. Schools of prey fish break up and salmon assume a position below their prey to see them in contrast against the water surface. They watch them move for a few moments, and then snap up the prey one by one.

- Ultimately, the appeal of the lure to the fish is most important. Fish must strike the lure, either to eat it or attack it. While many fish locate the general area of the bait by smell or sound, most of the fish in the Great Lakes make their final attack by sight. Fish scents and noisemakers can draw fish to the area of the lure, but before they can strike, fish must also be able to see it.

What to read this offline or on the water? [Get a PDF copy of this fact sheet here.](#)

Have questions? Contact our Fisheries Specialist [Titus Seilheimer](#).

Excerpt From Ellen Spooners thesis submitted for the degree of Master of Science (Natural Resources and Environment) at the University of Michigan August 2016

Results

Overall 167 muskellunge were sampled and 77% of them had empty stomachs. A total of 40 individual prey were found across all muskellunge stomachs sampled, and all were fish. Two muskellunge contained two fish in their stomachs, and one muskellunge contained three fish. Three of the prey were too digested to identify, and two could only be identified to class (Actinopterygii); these were eliminated from diet analyses. The identified prey were from eight families. White bass (*Morone chrysops*) was the most commonly found prey species, with 8 out of 35 individuals, and Moronidae was the family most represented in muskellunge stomachs with 9 individuals. Catostomidae and Cyprinidae were the second most frequent families represented in the diet with eight individuals each (Table 1). In Lake St. Clair, Cyprinidae was the most common family and Centrarchidae was second most abundant (Figure 2).

There was a significant difference between prey species relative abundance and frequency of species in the diet (Figure 3) ($p < 0.05$). Moronidae comprised 26% of muskellunge diet but only 1.4% of the fish community in Lake St. Clair. White sucker was the second most common prey item found, but made up only 0.083% of fish community composition. Cyprinidae comprised 23% of the muskellunge diet and they made up 68% of the fish community in Lake St. Clair, while Sciaenidae composed 8% of the diet and only 0.08% of the fish community. Only a single yellow perch (Percidae) was found in a muskellunge, while they comprised 1.7% of the Lake St. Clair fish community. Only a single fish in the Esocidae family, which include northern pike, was found in muskellunge diet. Therefore, a total of 6% of muskellunge diet was comprised of 14

families that contain the main sport fish. Total length of prey consumed was correlated with the total length of muskellunge ($P < 0.05$) (Figure 4). Prey fish ranged in size from 6-43% of muskellunge total length and the average prey items were 25% of the length of a muskellunge.

*We will attach the full thesis on the MOMC website
It sure looks like Silver Bass, Chad, Suckers, and carp are the food of choice*

Heart Attack: First Aid

We are in the beginning stages of organizing a certified CPR and First Aid class that is American Heart Assoc. approved this Spring. We will keep you abreast of the time and date. This will count for USCG captain requirements and healthcare worker requirements.

[By Mayo Clinic Staff](#)

Someone having a heart attack may experience any or all of the following:

- Uncomfortable pressure, fullness or squeezing pain in the center of the chest
- Discomfort or pain spreading beyond the chest to the shoulders, neck, jaw, teeth, or one or both arms, or occasionally upper abdomen
- Shortness of breath
- Lightheadedness, dizziness, fainting
- Sweating
- Nausea
- A heart attack generally causes chest pain for more than 15 minutes, but it can also have no symptoms at all. Many people who experience a heart attack have warning signs hours, days or weeks in advance.

What to do if you or someone else may be having a heart attack

- Call 911 or your local medical emergency number. Don't ignore or attempt to tough out the symptoms of a heart attack for more than five minutes. If you don't have access to emergency medical services, have a neighbor or a friend drive you to the nearest hospital. Drive yourself only as a last resort, and realize that it places you and others at risk when you drive under these circumstances.
- Chew and swallow an aspirin, unless you are allergic to aspirin or have been told by your doctor never to take aspirin. But seek emergency help first, such as calling 911.
- Take nitroglycerin, if prescribed. If you think you're having a heart attack and your doctor has previously prescribed nitroglycerin for you, take it as directed. Do not take anyone else's nitroglycerin, because that could put you in more danger.
- Begin CPR if the person is unconscious. If you're with a person who might be having a heart attack and he or she is unconscious, tell the 911 dispatcher or another emergency medical specialist. You may be advised to begin cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR). If you haven't received CPR training, doctors recommend skipping mouth-to-mouth rescue breathing and performing only chest compressions (about 100 per minute). The dispatcher can instruct you in the proper procedures until help arrives.
- If an automated external defibrillator (AED) is available and the person is unconscious, begin CPR while the device is retrieved and set up. Attach the device and follow instructions that will be provided by the AED after it has evaluated the person's condition.

ATTENTION ANGLERS: NEW MUSKELLUNGE STUDY



DNR Lake St. Clair Fisheries Research Station and Lake Erie Management Unit

May 2016

Help needed for Muskellunge tagging study

In order to understand the movements and behavior of Muskellunge and their associated fishery within the St. Clair-Detroit River System the Michigan Department of Natural Resources is launching a new study. The first step for this study begins this spring when a small number of Muskies (~20) will be tagged during the DNR's annual spring egg take in the Detroit River. Each fish will receive an internal acoustic tag which is automatically detected by listening stations deployed throughout the region. An **ORANGE** external FLOY tag will also be attached below the dorsal fin (see photos below). If you catch a tagged Muskie and plan to release it: please **DO NOT** remove the tag. Please record the tag number and contact Jan-Michael Hessenauer at **(586) 465-4771 ext 35** or email: hessenauerj1@michigan.gov. If you harvest a tagged Muskie please remove the acoustic tag (approximate location shown below) and report the tag as per above. Reporting of tagged fish is greatly appreciated and will maximize the benefit of this study to the management of fisheries in the St. Clair-Detroit River System. Thank you!

If you catch a tagged Muskie
and plan to release it:

-Please DO NOT remove the tag

Please Record:

-The tag number

-Location of capture

-Time of capture

Call / Email:

Jan-Michael Hessenauer

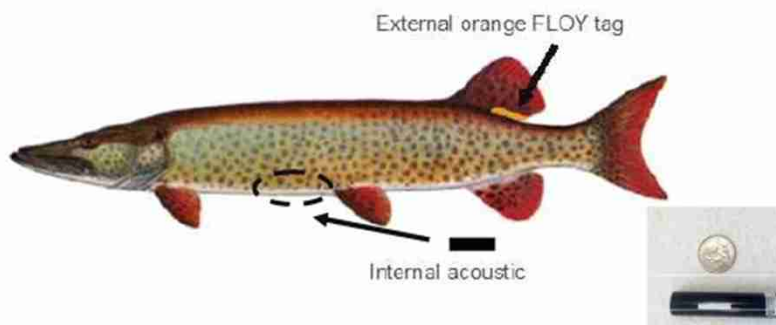
Michigan DNR

(586) 465-4771 ext 35

hessenauerj1@michigan.gov



A close up of FLOY tag attached under the dorsal fin of tagged individuals



Approximate location of internal acoustic tag (insert) and external FLOY tag of tagged fish



A close up of FLOY tag attached below dorsal fin

Rules and Regulations

Don't be a poacher...



Tug's Tales

Tug Orr muskiestud60@hotmail.com 248-568-4310

Tug is currently climbing Mt Kilimanjaro, in his place we want to highlight a segment of an article by Don Miller about Homer LaBlanc.

PROPWASH TROLLING PIONEER

Before he made fishing his livelihood, Homer made frequent trips to Florida and noticed how the churning waters of the boat engines would attract fish. He then applied his theory of saltwater fishing to freshwater tactics, placing a bait right behind the boat for Lake St. Clair muskies. His theory was if muskies had no natural enemies that inhabit the water, why would they be afraid of a boat.

Homer set out in his first boat, which was 12 feet in size and had a 2 1/2 horsepower motor, purchased for a sum of \$40, to prove his theory. He hadn't traveled a mile on his first outing when he caught a musky right in the boat's propwash!

Once he was convinced that his theory was correct and muskies were fearless and didn't know what boats were, he perfected the Homer LeBlanc trolling setup on a 26-foot Chriscraft, his first professional boat. His design was such that you could fish eight rods off the boat while trolling. LeBlanc's theory was a stunning success, and he began to conduct seminars across the state of Michigan from sportsmen's clubs to school gymnasiums and marinas, where people would come to be instructed on how, what, when and where to catch muskies. However, his technique and tackle were often considered ridiculous by those uninitiated to the LeBlanc method of fishing.

More naive, yet somewhat more polite, neophytes considered the crusty old-timer's approach to catching musky illogical. In the end, neither group could refute his success. LeBlanc could produce hookups with big fish when everyone else on the lake was producing zeros.

From 1935 to 1940, Percy Haver was claiming sensational catches of muskies, but Homer never gave any credence to him because Haver was always fishing alone, or no one was around to observe him. Personally, LeBlanc never acknowledged Haver's records, which have since been proven to have been falsified.

The word was out in the early 1950s about Homer's success and the type of tackle he manufactured. Several tackle shops wanted his tackle, and nothing else would do. After a day's outing on the lake, Homer would come in and make more tackle and lures to wholesale to the local area tackle shops. It's a fact that because of supply and demand, the LeBlanc setup was often rented to an angler for \$2 (with a \$15 deposit) because Homer couldn't supply the requests fast enough.

Throughout his charter career, Homer taught thousands of people and fished with notables like former Michigan governor G. Mennen Williams, baseball great Ted Williams, Michigan Out-of-Doors television host Mort Neff, and almost every major outdoor writer in the country.

2016 calendar of events

March 23rd	General Membership Meeting - 7:30pm VFW Bruce Post - St. Clair Shores	
April 29th, May 1	8th Annual MOMC Spring Walleye Classic Detroit Yacht Club - Detroit, Michigan	Captains Meeting 6p.m. on the 29th, tournament may 1 at the DYC
May 25th	General Membership Meeting - 7:30pm VFW Bruce Post - St. Clair Shores	
June 4th- 5th	Joe LePage Classic Tom's Gas Dock @ Miller Marina	
June 20th & 21st	20th annual Special Olympics Muskie Derby Grosse Pointe Yacht Club	Captains Meeting 7 P.M. on the 20th At the GPYC
July 9th & 10th	Homer LeBlanc Muskie Derby Shore Club South, St Clair Shores	
July 17th	Tod Stanton Youth Derby Shore Club South, St. Clair Shores , Mi	CANCELLED
August 13th & 14th	Bill Maertens 40lb Derby & Summer Slam Belle River Marina - Belle River, Ontario /	Dinner at Tom's Gas Dock
August 27th & 28th	7th Annual Operation Musk E Meet Shore Club South , St. Clair Shores, Mi	Captains Meeting 7 P.M. on the 27th At the shore club south
Sept 10th & 11th	Joe Pierce Memorial Derby Tom's Gas Dock @ Miller Marina - SCS	
October 5th	Big dog captains meeting & General Membership Meeting - 7:30pm VFW Bruce Post - St Clair Shores	Captain's mtg 6:00pm
October 8th & 9th	John Mullett "Big Dog" and Ken Valley Memorial Belle River Marina - Belle River Ont. - Dinner at Tom's Gas Dock	
January, 25th 2017	General Membership Meeting & election - 7:30pm VFW Bruce Post - St. Clair Shores	
February 11th 2017	Annual Awards Banquet Lakeland Banquet Center , St. Clair Shores , Mi	

Food for thought

To enter a recipe, email it to murdoc9595@comcast.net with "RECIPE" in the title

Eat Turkey



Keep the Lake Clean

Be a part of the solution!

Eurasian Watermilfoil

Silver Carp

Aquatic Hitchhikers



Volunteer cleaning boat propeller
Aas/Reid

Invasive aquatic animals and plants are spreading at alarming rates by hitching rides with anglers and boaters. Whenever boaters leave a body of water without cleaning their recreational equipment, they may

be transporting one of these harmful creatures from one lake or stream to another. A few invasive species are highlighted in this brochure.

ROUND GOBIES are bottom-dwelling fish that compete with native fish, like sculpins and log perch. They're also aggressive egg predators – feeding on the eggs of other fish, such as smallmouth bass and walleye, contributing to the potential decline of many valuable sport fish populations.



Round Goby

ASIAN CARP, including the high-jumping silver carp and the voracious bighead carp, pose a serious threat to native species.

Canals and other connections to the Mississippi River Basin could allow Asian carp into the Great Lakes. Boaters and anglers can do their part to avoid accidentally transporting carp eggs, larvae, and young in bilge water, livewells or bait buckets.



Silver Carp

ZEBRA and QUAGGA MUSSELS feed extensively on algae and plankton, thereby disrupting the delicate balance of the entire aquatic ecosystem.

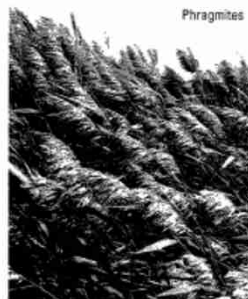
Just because they make the water clearer by eating plankton doesn't mean they're good for lakes! In addition to changing the food web, the filter-feeding invasives build up contaminants in their bodies, which in turn, exposes other animals to higher levels of contaminants. They have been known to attach onto and kill native species of mussels. While zebra mussels can colonize any hard object, quagga mussels are far more versatile. They can live in colder, deeper water and thrive on a sandy lake bottom.



Quagga mussel

Zebra mussel

EURASIAN WATERMILFOIL, PHRAGMITES AUSTRALIS and PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE are invasive aquatic plants that also endanger our waters and wetlands. While they may look harmless, these plants can crowd out native plants and take over large areas quickly. Milfoil, a submerged plant, often gets wrapped around boat propellers. It's important to clean plants like Eurasian watermilfoil off of your boat and trailer because they can reproduce in new areas from a strand as little as two inches long.



Phragmites

Found Something Strange?

The Great Lakes Aquatic Non-indigenous Species Information System (GLANSIS) website is your one-stop portal for Great Lakes invaders. If you find an invasive species while boating or fishing, check GLANSIS first for:

- Identification information to verify if it is a native or non-native species.
- Fact sheets about invasive species impacts.
- Collection details: has this species been documented before in this body of water?
- Link to a reporting form to help scientists track the spread of aquatic non-native species.
- GLANSIS: www.glerl.noaa.gov/res/Programs/glansis

Additional Information

- Michigan Sea Grant: www.miseagrant.umich.edu/ais
- Department of Environmental Quality: www.michigan.gov/deq
- National Protect Your Waters: www.ProtectYourWaters.net



CLUB BUSINESS DIRECTORY

THIS IS FOR REFERENCE ONLY. THIS IS NOT A RECOMMENDATION OF USE BY THE MOMC
EMAIL murdoc9595@comcast.net to add your info

BODY SHOPS/Auto Parts

Cass Collision – Brent Wojcik www.casscollision.com

(586)-463-3601

US Auto – Brad Horton www.usautosterlingheights.com/

(586)-731-1616 Sterling Hts
(313)-894-1194 Detroit Location

PHARMACY

Bloomfield Pharmacy – Ed Pascua www.bloomfieldpharmacypontiac.com/

(248)-334-7700

FINANCIAL SERVICES

Ameriprise Financial Services, Inc. – Eric Woodhouse, MBA Associate Vice President Financial Advisor
101 W Big Beaver Ste 425 Troy, MI 48084 www.ameripriseadvisors.com/eric.a.woodhouse/

(248)-925-4357

Charter Captains

Fish HeadZ – Joel Piatek www.fishheadz.com/Fish_Headz.html

(586)-243-0914

Heatwave Charters – Craig Miller www.heatwavecharters.com/

(586)-242-1032

Medicine Man Charters – Ed Pascua www.medicinemancharters.com/

(734)-709-2766

Muskie Mania Sportfishing – Mike Pittiglio www.muskiemaniacharters.com/

(586)-260-4068

BigFish Charter Services – Tom Loy www.bigfishes2@gmail.com

(810)-580-9252



For many of us, fishing, swimming and boating in cool, clear waters is one of life's pleasures. Today, these waters are under attack by invasive fishes, mussels and plants. Native to places like Europe and Asia, many non-native species came to the Great Lakes in the ballast waters of large ships. These "aquatic hitchhikers" have done irreparable harm to lakes, rivers and wetlands throughout the Great Lakes region.

If you have been cruising across your favorite lake and tangled your propeller in milfoil, you know how annoying invasive species can be. But their impact goes way beyond annoying — they put our native species and ecosystems in serious jeopardy.

Sometimes it's not what you see, but what you don't that counts.

The larvae of many invasive species, like zebra and quagga mussels, are often microscopic and, therefore, easy to overlook. These tiny organisms can live for days in moist environments and can be easily spread without knowing it. Anglers, boaters, birders, hikers and anyone who enjoys our Great Lakes can play a part in keeping our waters healthy by following the Stop Aquatic Hitchhikers recommendations, see back panel.



**STOP AQUATIC
HITCHHIKERS!**

www.ProtectYourWaters.net

**Prevent transport of aquatic invasive species.
Clean ALL recreational equipment.**

BEFORE launching... BEFORE leaving:

- ✓ **INSPECT** watercraft, trailer and other equipment.
- ✓ **REMOVE** visible aquatic plants, zebra mussels other animals, and mud before leaving any water access.
- ✓ **DRAIN** water from boat, bilge and livewell by removing drain plug and opening all water draining devices. Regulations require this when leaving any body of water in Michigan.
- ✓ **DISPOSE** of unwanted bait (including minnows, fish parts, worms, and roe) in the trash.
- ✓ **SPRAY/RINSE** recreational equipment with high pressure and/or hot water (120°F/50°C or higher), **OR**
- ✓ **DRY** everything at least five days before going to other waters.

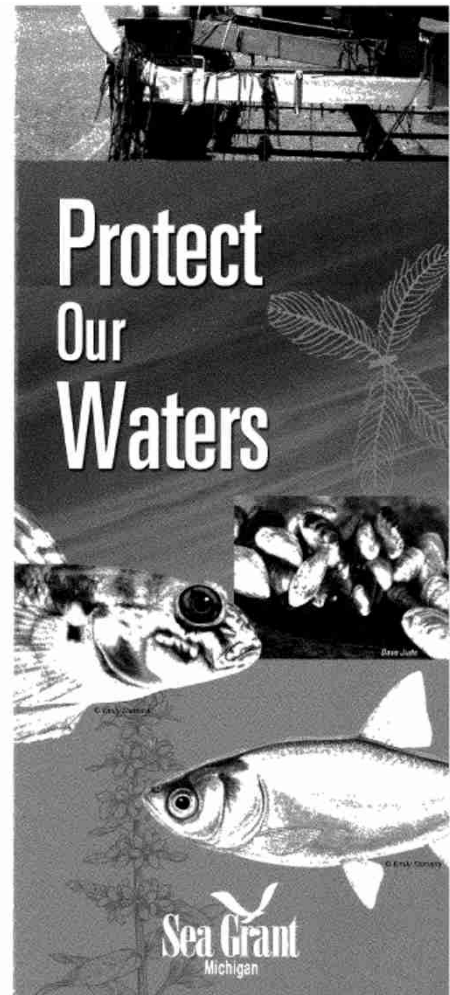
Great Lakes
RESTORATION



Michigan Sea Grant helps to foster economic growth and protect Michigan's coastal, Great Lakes resources through education, research and outreach. A collaborative effort of the University of Michigan and Michigan State University, Michigan Sea Grant is part of the NOAA National Sea Grant network of 32 university-based programs.

Adapted with permission, University of Wisconsin Sea Grant Institute

MICHU-12-702



Classifieds

If you would like to add a FREE classified contact Eric "Woody" Woodhouse 586- 945-0390 or MURDOC9595@comcast.net

Final 2016 Standings

1st 37.65 lbs Dave Herschelmann Down Time
2nd 37.20 lbs Christian Ardanowski Trophy Hunter
3rd 36.65lbs Ray Testori YOLO
4th 36.45lbs Scott D'Eath Hot Shot 3
5th 36.4 lbs Jerry Zobal Shootout

Side Bet

37.65 lbs Dave Herschelmann Down Time
36.65lbs Ray Testori YOLO
36.45lbs Scott D'Eath Hot Shot 3
36.4 lbs Jerry Zobal Shootout
36.3 lbs Paul Bennett Rocket

CPR

Spencer Berman – 55 7/8" verified 7/14/16

Captain's Open

Spencer Berman 39.25 lbs

Congratulations!



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