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STORES



May | June 2016 3

Choosing A Jig Style Various selections available for bass fishing

o matter what body of water a bass fisherman fishes, it is almost a guarantee that a jig will be rigged on one of their rods. The jig is a versatile lure and has been morphed into many designs. Here is a look at the different styles of jigs available.

Swim Jigs When fishing around vegetation, a great lure is a swim jig. The key component of a swim jig is a bend in the hook eye that is around 30 degrees. This allows the jig to swim through the vegetation and not get hung up. A balanced head is important because you do not want it to roll when being retrieved; this destroys its natural appeal. The weedguard is another important component of the swim jig. You do not need or want the heavy weedguards that come on a standard flipping jig, so it is important to look at the weedguard when making your selection.

Flipping Jigs From flipping stumps or along a weed edge, a flipping jig is a great choice when targeting bass that have positioned themselves tight to cover. From changing the size of your jig and varying what your trailer is, a jig is a very versatile choice for bass anglers to use on any body of water. Two styles of flipping jigs include the *Arkie* style, which was one of the first bass jig designs on the market. It is very popular when targeting shallow water cover, such as boat docks and laydowns, since its head design has a flat spot that can be skipped along the water with ease. The oth-

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Gearing Up For Lake Michigan Salmon Tackle and techniques

G reat Lakes anglers have developed a variety of specialized tackle and techniques for targeting salmon. Spoons are the lure of choice for the majority of Lake Michigan fishermen. As with all lures, spoons have a narrow range of speed that provides the best action. At the high end of this range the spoon wobbles and flashes like a wounded baitfish. At lower speeds the spoon barely wiggles, which is not ideal. Therefore, the correct speed is also critical to providing the right action to trigger a strike.

Salmon are often most active during low light conditions at dawn and dusk. This can be a good time to try glow spoons, which will draw salmon in from greater distances. Because salmon feed mostly during lowlight conditions, they rely heavily on their sensitive receptors, which form the lateral line system used to detect gentle currents and vibrations and sense the motions of nearby fish and prey. It's always a good bet to have some flashers and flies or glow J-Plugs with rattles in your low-light spread to lure these fish into biting.

Other tackle that helps fishermen cover more water includes planer boards, which carry lines to either side of the boat. Another is divers, which can be adjusted to dive straight behind the boat or out to either side.

Regardless of lure choice and action, Lake Michigan trollers also face the challenge of presenting lures at the precise water depth that active salmon are feeding. Sinking lines made of steel, lead, or copper can accomplish this, but anglers have also taken a chapter out of the walleye playbook and have started to use snap weights on braided line to get their baits to reach the desired depths.

Beyond the tackle and techniques Lake Michigan salmon fishing can be challenging for those not experienced on the big pond. Even the most seasoned anglers can struggle. But while specialized tackle, large boats, and the latest electronics are not necessary to catch salmon, it is important to have a seaworthy vessel if you plan to fish the off-shore waters safely, because conditions can change drastically and quickly. For these reasons, many people choose to fish the small waterways on their own and hire a charter service for salmon fishing on Lake Michigan, so they can relax and enjoy the trip while learning a thing or two.

Captain Adam Cochart grew up in Door County, fishing the waters of the Bay of Green Bay and Lake Michigan since early childhood. He is on the water nearly every day from May through October, sharing his passion for fishing and knowledge about walleyes on the bay and salmon and trout on the lake. Adam and his wife, Rachael, live in New Franken, Wisconsin, with their avid rabbit hunting Beagle named Trip. For more information visit baylakescharters.com or call Adam at 920.594.0910.



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GARY ENGBERG Gary Engberg Outdoors Crystal Lake produces fish year round

ane County's Crystal Lake is located a few miles east of Sauk City, Wisconsin. Though only a few miles from Lake Wisconsin and the Wisconsin River, anglers have a tendency to forget about Crystal Lake. Locals are about the only people who fish the lake after the spring crappie bite.

Crystal Lake gets pounded early in the year because it is so shallow (deepest water is only 11 or 12 feet) and warms up quickly in the spring. Crappies and bluegills are easily caught from the rip-rapped shoreline by anglers who come from all over for the good bite. Many shore anglers regularly get their daily limit of 25 panfish in the spring. I'm amazed at the large number of fish that this 500-acre lake produces, but it is extremely fertile and the DNR says it has the capacity for large fish harvests.

I live only a few miles from Crystal Lake and can usually launch a boat and be fish-

ing in less than half an hour. The bluegills, crappies, and occasional perch are away from the shoreline now and out in the lake's shallow basin.

Drifting across the main lake is the technique that works well to catch fish. I'll rig a 6-foot light action rod (like a G. Loomis SJR 720), a Daiwa SS 700 reel, and spool it with Trilene XL in green color and 4 # test monofilament. Next, I put on a quality Thill slip-float and an ice fishing jig baited with a wax worm or two hooked in the middle. The depth I set the slip-float can vary from day to day, so you have to experiment at different depths till you find the right one for when you're fishing. In Wisconsin, anglers are allowed to fish with three rods, so it's easy to set your slip-floats at different depths from the top to the bottom of the water column until you find what depth the active fish are at. Active fish are usually higher up in the water column.

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Make sure that you have a good assortment of ice fishing jigs in various sizes and colors (try the Bait Rigs Cobra, Dots, Teardrops, and Rat Finkies,). Also, bring some small plastics (Gulp works great), because they work well when the fish are active. Last, bring plenty of wax worms and red worms, because if the fish are biting, you'll go through plenty of bait.

Rig a rod with a plain long shank Aberdeen hook (#10 or #12) and a small split shot under a slip-float baited with a piece of worm. You're now covered for any situation you may encounter on Crystal Lake. Drift with the wind and watch your slip-floats. The bluegills have been biting regularly with most fish in the 8-inch range. Crappies are 10 inches long and the perch are 8 to 10 inches. Most of the action lately has been on bluegills, but don't be surprised to catch crappies, perch, largemouth bass and bullheads.



Hunter Taylor with a bluegill.

Crystal Lake is a great place to take the kids and catch some fish for a family meal. Keep just enough fish to eat and release some of the larger fish for brood stock. The boat landing is on the south end of the lake, just off Crystal Lake Road.

Guides: Wally Banfi, 608.644.9823; Ron Barefield, 608.235.7685; Terry Frey, 608.220.6366; Gary Engberg, 608.795.4208 or gengberg@garyengbergoutdoors.com, or visit garyengbergoutdoors.com. Sauk Prairie Live Bait and Tackle, 608.643.3700.

Bluegills: The Number One Target This Spring Dynamite fighters with powerful moves

y most favorite time of year is in May and June when the bluegills are aggressive and in the shallows. It really doesn't matter whether you are a worm fisherman or a fly rod expert. This is the time to be on the water from boat or shore. The Department of Natural Resources offers a free weekend of fishing on June 4 and 5.

Temperatures trigger bluegills' activity and determine when they first come into the shallows. My rule of thumb is when you get three days in a row of air temperatures over 75 degrees, the males will come in to locate spawning beds. Generally, this is before the lily pads have reached the surface. The afternoons are best to fish, as the surface water is at its warmest. The bigger males are usually first to come in but tend to be very spooky.

Fly rods work great at this time with a small dry fly or rubber spider. For those who use spin rods, a nice ultralight rod with a plain hook and worm can be deadly. I don't use a bobber and try to get the wind behind me for longer casts.

Just before the bluegills come in to spawn I fish until I find a male (orange or red bellies). If I catch a female, the males will be close by, all grouped up. Once the males are located the action can be tremendous.

Males seem to become more aggressive after you catch one. The rest of the males come with a bad attitude. I have

DESIGN | **PRODUCTION**:

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Outdoors
With the Ilick Ellis Experts

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edition wooden boxes being drawn.



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Fly Fishing In Wisconsin What fly do you use most?

that fly do you use most?" That is a question I am asked in almost every class I teach.

"That depends on what I am fishing for and when," is usually my reply.

Thinking about it, I believe I can be more specific. For any species of fish I flip a fly to, as long as the crappies and bluegills are not sucking in poppers and the trout are not gently sipping whatever is hatching, my goto fly is the streamer. No particular pattern, but definitely my most tossed and/or trolled fly is a streamer of some kind.

First and foremost, streamers represent the natural, ever-present food source: small fish. The majority of other lures used by the spinning or bait casting people mimics minnows, frogs or crawdads: critters that live where the fish live. So why not use the same type of frauds when fishing with flies?

My best streamers are those that represent minnows: my *Squirrel tail*, made with both grey and fox squirrel tail hair; a fly I tie called the *Perch* because I tie it to imitate one; the *Muddler minnow*, which can be fished as a minnow but can also represent a grasshopper in season. The *Black-nosed dace* and *Black ghost* are favorites of many.

Not all streamers mimic the real thing.

WALKER, from page 3

er is a *Grass* jig, which may have a recessed line tie. This way it can slide through the dense vegetation and not get hung up. A very stout hook is needed here, as flipping in the heavy mats requires a heavy action rod and 60-plus pound braided line. A light wire hook would bend.

Finesse Jigs The round, ball-headed finesse jig is a staple lure for bass anglers during the spring, when bass are pre-spawn or spawning around chunk rock or gravel. This light wire hook jig has a unique skirt that flares up around the head of the jig.

Football Jigs Dragging the bottom with a jig is a very productive technique during the summer months when bass are relating to ledges, points and humps. Keeping the jighead in contact with the bottom and crawling it over rocks, gravel or along sand is easier achieved by using a football head jig. Use the smallest weight jig possible while still being able to keep in contact with the bottom.

Swimbait Jigs A soft plastic swimbait can be rigged on a jighead in several situ-

Some are attractors just like the hard body lures. The *Mickey Finn*, yellow over red over yellow; *Blonde*, the old Joe Brooks favorite that still works; the *Royal coachman* pattern tied as a streamer with a hair wing or with a double hackle wing. None looks like anything that lives in the water, but all catch fish.

Streamers can be tied in a variety of sizes from #12 through 0/2. Some streamer patterns are tied to simulate other waterlogged critters like leaches, sculpins, and crawdads. The *Woolly bugger* is one fly that I consider to be in the streamer family, although, some others do not. This pattern can be any of the above, depending on what colors and materials you blend together and how you fish it. It is probably the most versatile fly pattern, with the most variables, ever invented.

Even salmon and the Great Lakes trout, browns and steelheads go for streamers. The *Green Butt Skunk* and the *Popsicle* are standards.

I like streamers' versatility. They can be dead drifted through a run, then allowed to swing at the end of the drift, and then retrieved like an injured minnow struggling against the current. Cast it to structure along the shore, weeds and wood,



This northern pike fell for an attractor streamer. The angler was lucky for the edge of the lip hook up; otherwise, the pike would have probably bit the leader through.

then strip it and/or twitch it back. Or, as I do often, troll it behind a canoe, kayak or boat with or without a spinner. All methods catch fish.

The next time you go fly fishing and nothing but runts are taking your nymphs or wet flies, tie a streamer to your tippet and see what happens. The fish that take streamers may be fewer but are bigger, and that is not a bad thing, is it?

We know Jerry enjoys all aspects of the outdoors. That was proven in his first book, "Tales of The Peshtigo Putzer." His second book, "Photos, Poems, and a Little Bit of Prose" reinforces that truth. Check it out on his website: jerrykiesowoc. com.

ations, like fishing it in open water such as underwater points, humps, flats or sand drops. Like a swim jig, the eye and angle of the hook allow the jighead to be swum with ease through the water and helps it not roll, thus giving it a natural presentation in the water.

The size of your jighead will be dictated by the depth of water you are fishing and what depth the bass are sitting at. Each jighead has some form of a plastic keeper on it. Be sure to rig your swimbait straight so the complete package swims straight in the water. W

Glenn has been fishing tournaments for over ten years, spreading his passion and knowledge of the sport via articles and videos. For more information, check out glennwalkerfishing.com or facebook.com/glennwalkerfishing.



Fishing jigs is a great way to catch big bass!



A look at the wide variety of jigheads on the market today.

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The Hit List Getting the jump on spring muskies

ust about the time you think you have musky fishing figured out everything changes. Take, for example, the numerous musky tournaments that I fish. My tournament season starts in June. These are tournaments that I have fished every year, on the same bodies of water for many years. Every year I scout the water, put together a game plan, and prepare for the upcoming tournaments. But with each successive year I find different techniques and locations as the "hot lures" or "hot spots," and they are generally not the same locations or techniques as last year. So I ask myself, "Why does this change?"

There are many factors that come into play when it comes to fishing successfully. Several things that change we still just don't understand. But there are a few things that we do understand, with specific details to look for that will ultimately help us find fishing success. The list below includes the issues I look for when starting out a new season that I know will be just as beneficial to you.

Weed growth. Every year weed growth changes. Weed growth may increase or decrease depending on influences from human interaction or chemical treatment to Mother Nature causing an increase or decrease in the amount of weeds in any location. If the weeds move or change, fish accordingly. Don't spend time in an area that was good last season just because the fish were there. If the structure changes, you have to be prepared to make a game time decision.

Structure. Manmade or natural structure will always be on my hit list of locations to target when musky fishing. Any change in these types of structure will cause muskies to move on or off of these locations.

Current. Current in any body of water will have the most effect on musky location. When current is high or fast, muskies tend to push up towards shoreline areas, current breaks, and non-current areas, especially when the water is cold. When the water is warm and slow, current breaks are not as much of a factor, because muskies will tend to be out and about roaming the lake or river in search of prey.

Natural erosion. Shoreline erosion can change muskies' location overnight. High water and constant wave action can and will move shoreline structure around making what was once a good place to target muskies now a place of the past. But it can also turn what was once a non-fish produc-

MORGENTHALER, from page 5

had them jump out of the water trying to catch the rubber spider before it hit the water. I just love it when the water is still and you see that V shape heading for your bait. The fight is on!

Bluegills like to use the side of their body and look for any obstruction to wrap a circle around. I swear they do about four circles around the lily pads and test your line strength. I usually give them a chance to unwrap themselves, since I don't like to move into that area and scare the rest of the fish away.

Once the lily pads are up and they are in the spawning mode, locating the beds is most important. I like to fish the outer parts of the beds, where I tend to find more males. I prefer catching the males and leav-

ing the females alone.

Always keep your fish fresh as long as possible. Stringers or baskets work well. Bring along a cooler with ice to keep them cold on the way home.

There are many ways to prepare these delectable morsels. I use Shore Lunch Fish Breading Mix or Zatarain's Seasoned Fish Fry Breading Mix.

Be sure to read your fishing regulations as to the number you can keep on the body of water you fish. Good luck!

Wayne Morgenthaler has fished southwestern Wisconsin for the past 45 years. He has written outdoor articles for MidWest News' website under the name Little Bobber. A retired high school teacher and coach, Wayne is married with three children. ing area into a local hotspot. Be prepared and keep an open eye for what may be your next hotspot!

People. People pressure on the water always has an effect on where and how you fish. Constant pressure on a certain body of water will turn fish off to a certain lure if too many people are throwing it. Pressure from people will also cause fish to move off prime locations and force them to secondary locations that are normally non-fish holding areas.

Water temperature. Water temperature is the second greatest factor next to current on what to use for lures, how to run them, and where to target muskies. Always take water temperature into consideration when choosing your bait, the speed at which you run it, and where you are going to start targeting muskies.

There are many other factors that can come into play, but I hope my quick "hit list" will help you put a few more muskies in the boat this season. I hope it's a great one! $^{\circ}W_{\odot}$

Phil is the owner of Hooksetters Guide Service in central Wisconsin and Hookset Adventures in Eagle River, Wisconsin, which keeps him on the water over 200 days a year. Phil lives in Mosinee, Wisconsin, and can be reached at pschweik@dwave.net, on his website: hooksetters.biz or hooksetadventures.com, at 715.693.5843 or on Facebook at Phil Schweik.

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An 'Up Nort' Report Boat landing etiquette 101

Presents...

An 'Up Nort' Report by Dan Moericke

nother fishing season is upon us, and, like a lot of folks, I'm excited to get my boat in the water. The process of getting a boat into and out of the water shouldn't be a big deal, but over the years I've seen some pretty horrendous efforts on both counts.

Anybody can own a boat. If you can write a check, you can be a boat owner. While the DNR is good about giving out pamphlets on boating *safety*, they really need to add one on boat landing etiquette. If the DNR is out there reading, here are some points I'd like to see covered:

- 1. Learn how to back a trailer. If you want to get the trailer going left, turn the wheel to the right and vice versa. It's not that hard. Practice in your driveway or an empty parking lot. Also practice using your mirrors.
- 2. Know your limitations. If you don't know how to back a trailer, admit it. If there are other people waiting to launch/load their boats, get out of the way and let them. If you're really in a hurry to launch your boat, you'll practice backing a trailer (see Rule #1). If there is someone in your group who knows how to back a trailer and it isn't you, let them do it.
- 3. Probably the most important rule ... the boat ramp is *only* (and I can't emphasize this enough) ONLY for launching/loading your boat. Period. If you're doing *any*-

The parking lot, not the boat ramp, is the place to ready your boat for the lake or the road.



thing else, you don't belong there. The ramp is not the place to: take the cover off the boat, put the cover on the boat, put on your rain gear, take off your rain gear, make phone calls, load equipment into the boat, attach your electronics, remove/attach transom straps, put in your boat plug, unplug your trailer lights, trim your motor, find your mooring rope, park while your partner brings the boat across the lake, clean out your boat, etc. *Those things are what the parking lot is for.* Do them there. Only when you are ready to actually push the boat off of or pull the boat onto the trailer should you even *think* about pulling onto the ramp.

- 4. If the landing is a double landing (meaning there is room for two boats to launch/ load simultaneously), pick a side. Don't go down the middle. (While this may be luxurious for you, it's inconsiderate to everybody else.)
- 5. Once your boat is off your trailer, two things need to happen:(a) move the boat out of the way so the ramp is clear, and then(b) get your vehicle and trailer out of the landing—immediately. You're done.
- 6. Likewise, once you've loaded your boat onto the trailer and the safety chain is secure, get out of the landing—immediately. And by "out of the landing" I don't mean 20 feet in front of the ramp. (Remember what the parking lot is for?)



Trout Fishing Wisconsin A regional breakdown of the state's finest trout terrain

Trout waters are personal. Dark pools misting beneath whispering pines conjure the finest memories for some, while rocky runs bring home the ultimate experience for others. Maybe it's a sun-splashed morning on a meandering pasture river that holds the top honors. Who's to say? The mystical preferences that drive a trout angler would fill up a heavy and opinionated volume.

Thankfully, there is one thing that all Wisconsin trout seekers can fully agree upon. The state's trout waters rate among the best in the Midwest, and they wind through enough diverse terrain to keep even the most adventurous of trout fanatics occupied.

I prefer to split Wisconsin into three sections: the boulder runs and hemlock forest streams of the east; the pastured, coulee streams of the west; and straight north until the wilderness tributaries of Lake Superior are lapping at your wading boots. Here's a quick snapshot of each geological bend.

Eastern Region: The Upper Wolf River

The upper Wolf River flows 29 miles through Langlade County and along the eastern runway of the Nicolet National Forest. It is wide and fast along its lower reaches, one of those magical rivers where you can really haul off a record-setting cast. Big browns hold behind boulders the size of automobiles. There is enough rushing pocket water and sweeping-forest bank growth to give each new bend and each strip of the line breathtaking promise.

Those looking to downsize from the big waters of the Wolf can crawl beneath the hemlock shadows and into a worm-tracked array of brook trout spring creeks. Some of the hidden spots take a little research, but everyone knows that the true brook trout hunter is well attuned to the arts of map searching and logging-trail wandering.

Western Region: Driftless Area and Timber Coulee Creek

Left alone by the crushing glaciers, the



A brown trout splashes from the waters of southwestern Wisconsin's Driftless Area.







DICK ELLIS

On Wisconsin Outdoors *To float with the Wolf....*

full moon showed the way along the many turns of the Wolf River, and the gentle hum of John Faucher's small outboard briefly intruded on a perfect night near Fremont. The johnboat had taken the same journey downriver on countless nights, past a surprising wilderness setting so close to so many people, past the floating rafts not yet pulled by fishermen not yet ready to give up on great fishing, to finally settle against one floating castle.

A man's home is his castle. John Faucher's raft has a modest feel despite the bunk beds constructed on the deck board platform, despite the propane gas heater, the stove and small desk and windows where an angler can sit and, by lantern light, keep a diligent eye on cane poles waiting to bounce under the weight of another walleye. People from 20 different countries have spent the night here waiting for the rods to talk, listening to one man's pride at having carried on a tradition that is more about family and friends and less about catching fish.

Thousands of Wisconsin residents travel to the Wolf to participate in its spring walleye or whitebass runs. Boat anglers, according to Faucher, catch many more fish than do the raft fishermen. The tradition of raft fishing still lives after being born in the post-World War II era as a few pioneers built docks and began to float them on the river on telephone poles. That evolved to more participants building more elaborate rafts, stricter regulations,





and the sleeping quarters of all shapes and sizes seen scattered and moored along miles of river bank today.

"I was blessed to be born into a very good thing," he said. "My dad (Tom Faucher) has always been the one to give the best to my two brothers or me, like the tree that you just know a nice buck is going to walk by. My great uncles, Bill, Roman, Joe and Johnny Muskevitch, were raft fishermen, a true band of brothers. He has been taking us on his raft since we were little kids. He helped me build my own rafts properly and showed me how to secure it so there are no problems."

Following our moonlit run up the Wolf past many other rafts, none of which showed any sign of occupancy on this May evening, we docked upstream of Faucher's raft, with the current pressing the small boat against the wooden deck. After securing the boat, we settled in and began setting the four cane poles of various lengths for walleyes and two rods targeting bottom holding channel cats.

"Dock fishing on the river with cane poles is a lot like trolling, except the current moves the lures instead of the baits being pulled by the movement of a boat," he said. "We use various length poles staggered at different depths with different length lines and sizes of weights. Because we use different artificial lures in the `back run' (as fish in post-spawn migrate back to the lakes), having enough current is a key factor. When the current diminishes and it's not enough to work the lure, I usually switch to a night crawler harness."

Well into the wee hours we experienced very good walleye action with fish that stung Rapalas or Smithwicks. Three channel cats also visited. Some of the fish were lost, some were released. Three walleyes and three cats were kept for the frying pan. With a reporter



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No, We Don't Stink At Fishing! Overcoming woes of fishing from the perspective of a collegiate angler

• I just stink at fishing?" is, unfortunately, a common question of many fishermen. And to cover up the bad days, we anglers may tell fish tales of the "five- to six-" pound bass that spit our black and silver Rebel Pop-R five feet from the boat, the pike that bit off our only Rayburn-red rattletrap, which was the *only* lure they would bite that day, or even go as far as showing our fellow friends and competitors pictures of huge bass that were "biting really good yesterday!" Even still, we cannot hide the discouraging impact that an unsuccessful day out on the water has. The good news: we always have an opportunity for better.

In our last few college bass fishing events, my partner, Alec, and I have been battling with Jaws. At the 2016 BASS Collegiate Southern Regional, we were devastated by our finish. In our practice days leading up to the event, we found several schools of fish on off-shore humps and deep points in 25 to 32 feet of water that we knew had big enough fish to give us a chance at making the qualifying cut line for the National Championship. But as the tournament began, equipment issues paired with the vanishing of our active schools left us missing the qualifying cut by an agonizing amount of only a few ounces.

Next, at the 2016 FLW Collegiate Championship on Lake Keowee we hung our shame on our shoulders. We found a solid pattern of two and a half- to three-pound pre-spawn spotted bass on long flat points in practice, but during the tournament we stood by as several quality size bass teased us by following all of our baits up to the gunwale of the boat without biting. The winning weight of the National Champions totaled in three days: 15 fish that weighed 28 pounds and 15 ounces, which was extremely frustrating because we knew we were around the winning caliber of fish.

We were overwhelmingly embarrassed at the next event. The 2016 FLW Open at Moors Resort on Kentucky Lake was a tournament we had our eye on all year, but we might as well have slept in everyday and cooked hot dogs for the other anglers. Alec and I had a very promising couple of days of fishing, catching several smallmouth and largemouth bass between three and six pounds. But thunderstorms and inches of rain brought high pressure conditions and small-craft advisory winds across the expansive and dangerous Kentucky Lake. It also Houdini-ed the bass to a place of which we're still trying to figure out. the boat! Tournament after tournament this year, Alec and I have

Tournament after tournament this year, Alec and I have been devastated, frustrated and embarrassed. Making excuses for why and how it happened doesn't make us feel any better, either. But we do still have hope; we don't "just stink."

It all begins with mentality. Accepting to be reborn and renewed every day will allow a fresh start and a positive outlook. Sometimes the best tactic is to erase a bad memory from your thoughts and not let negative feelings contaminate attitude.

Fishing is extremely enjoyable and it is great at bringing people together with nature and friends. Its impact is more than just "what can it do for me," and that's something we have to humble ourselves to. So the next time you're out experiencing one of Wisconsin's thousands of gorgeous natural lakes or rivers and have an unsuccessful outing, be thankful for the day and then look forward to the opportunity of next time.

Kyler Chelminiak is a collegiate angler at Bethel University in McKenzie, Tennessee, but still calls Wisconsin land his home. Aside from his devotion to bass fishing, Kyler embraces any and all activities in the outdoors with faith, family and friends.

MOERICKE, from page 8

7. Properly park your vehicle and trailer so they are *completely* out of the way of others wanting to use the landing. This means your vehicle/trailer does not interfere with anyone using the boat ramp or the turnaround area.

Hopefully, a little education and consideration will go a long way toward eliminating a lot of frustration, consternation and potential confrontations. It's not about being in a hurry; it's about being efficient and considerate.

Have a safe season and I'll see you on the water ... and not in the landing. Just sayin'. ^OWO

Dan Moericke is an avid and successful Wisconsin fisherman from Wausau and an occasional guest on outdoor fishing programs. On the water, he always tells us some version of the truth.

LUTHENS, from page 9

Driftless Area of western Wisconsin is a living history lesson and an undisturbed trout playground. Almost every sweeping valley and timbered draw has a stream flowing through it. With such a high concentration of water bubbling from the limestone bluffs, deciding where to fish can be as random as a multiple-choice history exam that you forgot to study for.

My favorite run is Timber Coulee Creek. It starts brook-trout small in Vernon County, gathering steam and winding some eight miles through Coon Valley before bottoming into eye-popping brown trout runs. The view is warm and green, with lilacs and apple blossoms sending out waves of heady scent.

Timber Coulee will haul you by the wader straps and refuse to let go. I attended college in nearby Lacrosse, fishing my way through enough skipped classes to speak with scholarly authority here.

Northern Region: The Bois Brule River

There are northern rivers that pull you awake in a cold sweat and send you sifting through your tackle. Coursing through the farthest reaches of Douglas County, the Bois Brule River is one of those places. Imagine steelhead fishing in a cathedral of white pines with no care of civilization, or hooking a brook trout as big as your forearm on the upper river with the hum of cedar waxwings flirting in the alders. It is 44 miles of trout nirvana. Simply put, it is a holy pilgrimage that every trout angler needs to embark upon at least once.

That covers a handful of counties and, by my calculations, 81 miles of Wisconsin's finest regional trout water. Grab a map and string up your rod. The remaining miles are up to you to explore. Wo

John Luthens is a freelance writer from Grafton, Wisconsin. His first novel, Taconite Creek, is available on Amazon or at cablepublishing. com, or by contacting the author at luthens@ hotmail.com.

ELLIS, from page 10

eventually asleep on a top bunk, the host continued on occasion to run to another bouncing rod, under a full moon, on a floating paradise. One man's castle, if you will.

"The best fishing out here will be through the rest of May and June," Faucher said. "But this is more about family and friends. You hear so many bad things in life today, but along this river if you break something, the next thing you know someone has left a new piece of equipment on your dock. These are good people. When I'm out here, I feel closer to God."

Read the whole story at onwisconsinoutdoors.com under Inland Fishing. Connect with John Faucher, owner of Johnny's Little House of Bait in New London, for Wolf River Fishing Updates at thelittlehouseofbait.com or 920.982.4802. Note: On the cover, John Faucher's daughter, Lily, takes her first whitebass.

FRED SCHAFFHAUSER Bowfishing The bowhunters' other springtime obsession

ure, turkey hunting is known as the springtime obsession for most bowunters, but once you start bowfishing all that might change. In Wisconsin rough fish can be taken by bow and arrow. Wisconsin rough fish include: common carp, goldfish, freshwater drum, burbot, bowfin, garfish, sea lamprey, alewife, gizzard shad, rainbow smelt, and some suckers. Around here we are mostly carp shooters with the occasional gar. These fish make great targets all year long but are especially exciting to hunt while spawning in early June. What makes carpshooting so enjoyable is that it is affordable and anyone who has ever shot archery equipment can participate. Wisconsin is full of public lakes, rivers and streams teeming with these fast action targets.

Bowfishing is fun for the whole family. If you have ever shot archery equipment, you can bowfish. Archers pulling 20+ pounds of pull weight can participate. My kids started at age 8 and bounced off a lot of carp, but by age 10 they were retrieving as many as they hit. My wife shoots about 35 pounds and rarely loses a fish because of power. Some bowfishing experts prefer lighter weight because of all the shooting and less damage to arrow points on rocky bottom waters.

The equipment used for bowfishing can be very modest. If you have an old recurve or compound bow lying around, they often make the best bowfishing rig. As you can imagine, bowfishing can get your equipment wet and messy. Using an old bow makes more sense than adapting your deerhunting bow to shoot carp. Don't have an old bow? I suggest you find the cheapest used bow in your specs either at your local pros hop or online.

The bow needs to be equipped with a reel, line, heavy duty rest, and a few bow-fishing arrows with barbed tips. Nothing wrecks a day of bowfishing like losing your one and only arrow. This equipment can be found as inexpensively as \$30 - \$40. Of course, if it turns out you find carpshoot-ing as fun as I do, you might eventually upgrade to a high-end reel.

I like to shoot pulling and releasing the strings with my fingers, but my wife likes to use a release. Shoot the way you like, but keep the bow free of other accessories. They just get in the way. Shooting carp is best done instinctively. No sights necessary. You are going to miss a few as you learn, but the opportunities are usually plentiful and shots are close. Everyone gets the hang of it quickly. Don't forget to wear a good pair of polarized sunglasses. As important as your bow, these glasses will enable you to see fish better under water.

Once your equipment is set all you need is a place to go. Luckily, most all bodies of water have carp and let you shoot them (always check local ordinances). Carp shooters can walk shorelines of rivers, lakes and streams or wade in the shallows waiting or stalking fish. Others use boats to get to the shorelines of cruising or spawning fish. With bowfishing legal all hours of the day, many equip their boats with generators and spotlights to shoot at night. Regardless of your method, once you find a spot you're likely to get tired from all the shooting. It



Mary Schaffhauser, the author's wife, with a 10-pound carp taken on a beautiful spring day in Green Bay.

is illegal to release fish shot back into the water, so make sure you dispose of them properly.

Put that old bow to use and get out bowfishing. It's bowhunting's most target rich, fast action, springtime obsession!

Fred is co-owner of West Town Archery in Brookfield, Wisconsin. An avid bowhunter, archery technician and target shooter, Fred has two national titles and several state titles in indoor target archery to his credit. Connect with him at westtownarchery.com.

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Cubs Corner Shore bets: six tips for catching panfish from shore

For bluegill and crappie anglers who don't have boats, there are two great equalizers. One is ice. When it covers a lake, flowage, reservoir, pond or backwater, everybody pretty much has the same access to the same water. That's a good thing.

The other great equalizer is springtime and the panfish spawn. Bluegills and crappies come in shallow to fan out their nests, breed and hatch their young. It's a fine opportunity to get kids out fishing and catching even if you don't have a boat or you choose not to use it.

Here are a few secrets for success.

Don't Push the Season Too Much

It's fun to get out fishing early in the open-water season, but panfish really don't get rocking on their spawning activities until the water warms toward the 60-degree Fahrenheit mark. In fact, black crappies reach peak spawning activity at 62 to 65 degrees and sunfish not until 68 to 72. This usually means mid-to-late May—well into June in Wisconsin. In other words, don't miss the best opportunities. Keep on fishing.

Look for Sand and Gravel Bottoms in Bays and on North Shores

Panfish prefer sandy and gravelly bottoms for spawning. These kinds of substrates let the fish fan out their saucershaped nests. A few new weeds are good. Combine that kind of habitat with a location in a bay, cove or other area protected from waves and you have an excellent combination for success. Also try a north shore, where waters warm faster with the ample sunlight received.

Take a Stealth Approach

It's natural to think that panfish are easy to catch now because they're busy spawning and close to shore. But those are precisely the reasons you need to take a stealth approach when fishing. Barging up with heavy footsteps, making loud noises, and slamming tackle boxes and bait bucket lids are all surefire ways to scatter the fish. Teach and practice a stealth approach. Kids love it!

Rig Up Light

Rig up right. That means go light. Use light to ultra-light spinning or spincast tackle and 4- to 8-pound test monofilament line. Ditch the big round red-andwhite bobbers that go "plop" and scare fish. Instead, use a light balsa float. Tie on a size 6 hook, or even a 4 for crappies. (It's tempting to use a smaller hook, but a little larger one will let you extract it from fishes' mouths easier). Use just one tiny split-shot only about 18 inches up from the hook. Better yet, go without any weight to further minimize the "plop" factor and to let your bait drift naturally down to the fish.

Know Your Bait Options

For crappies, use small minnows. While you can catch crappies on worms or grubs, you'll catch more with "minnies," as my father used to call them. For sunfish, use a piece of night crawler, a redworm or garden worm, or a waxworm. Minnows will catch bigger sunfish, too, keeping the little ones away.

Value the Resource

Treat each panfish like the treasure it is. Practice gentle catch-and-release for fish you don't want to keep and eat. Teach each young angler a good conservation mindset and only save enough fish for a good meal



Late spring is the perfect time to catch sunfish and crappies from shore. It's a "shore bet" for big fun and great memories.

or two. It's about more than catching a limit! It's about being together, having fun, feeling the warm spring sun, and making memories. Wo

Native son Tom Carpenter writes about the outdoor world for a variety of national and regional publications.

Living Off The Land Spring foraging on public lands

t our family's Easter table sat an ice cream pail filled with the first fresh greens of the season. They looked mighty tasty after a long winter of going without anything fresh and green that didn't come from South America.

What, you ask, can we possibly be eating that is fresh and green that comes from our back yard in late March? Watercress, freshly picked from the headwaters of a favorite trout stream. I found the watercress growing in a pool where fresh water bubbles out of a limestone spring kind of by accident. I was trout fishing in May when I ventured away from the stream looking for mushrooms when I found the spring pool. I haven't been back to that spot for a few years, but now my mom will stop in and grab handfuls of watercress to share.

Gathering wild edibles that the land provides is an activity that is not reserved only for those fortunate enough to own land where they might grow. In Wisconsin we are blessed with roughly 5.5 million acres of

publicly owned and accessible land. State wildlife areas allow: "Edible fruits, edible nuts, wild mushrooms, wild asparagus and watercress may be removed by hand without a permit for the purpose of personal consumption by the collector." Federal and locally owned properties may have different rules, so be sure to check into that before picking anything. Many private landowners will grant permission if asked, perhaps for a share of your bounty! Always make sure that you know what you are eating, as some plants can cause problems. Get a good book with pictures if you are unsure, or "Google" it on your smartphone while picking if you prefer.

Watercress is in season as I write this in early April, followed soon by dandelions. The greens from young dandelions are a good addition to a salad. If you are vigilant while turkey hunting or hiking this spring, you may find some leftover hickory and walnuts that the squirrels missed as the snow melts. Soon will be the much-desired morel mushrooms. Less popular but no less delicious are oyster mushrooms. Hen-of-the-woods mushrooms grow in parts of the state as well. Soon after, we will see berries and other wild fruits starting to grow. There are many others in the region, but those are a good place to start. Just be sure to positively identify before picking and again before eating. There are books on top of books dedicated to wild edibles. Pick up a book, check one out from the library, or download an app and head out and pick dinner!

Public lands aren't just for hunting or fishing, and in most parts of the state there is some within a 20-minute drive from home. Pack up your kids and grab a foraging book and head into the woods. Make it a game or a contest for kids to find a certain plant, and then let them help prepare it for dinner. W

Ben Gruber lives on a hobby farm in central Wisconsin. He has a passion for enjoying all Wisconsin outdoors has to offer with his family and introducing kids to the great outdoors. He is Vice President of Kids and Mentors Outdoors, or KAMO.



Bassology Beating the sun

y doctor was checking out my neck. "This doesn't look good," she said. "There is a spot here that I think needs to come out."

This wasn't the first time spots have been removed from my neck and arms. It seems every year or two I have something removed because it looks like it could be cancerous. Fortunately, the spots have been precancerous. But now as I am getting older that could change.

It is time to take precautions, which I wish I had done earlier. I come from a long line of fair-skinned Germans, and both of my parents had skin cancer. I have hunted and fished my entire life and still spend 100 days a year in a boat. Much of my 20-plus years in the army were spent outside in the elements.

Beware that it doesn't have to be sunny in order to be exposed to the harmful effects of the sun. Perhaps the most deceiving times are spring and fall. Temperatures are cool then, so you don't feel the sun as you would in the summer and you aren't thinking about taking precautions.

Protective Clothing

Long sleeved nylon shirts and pants go a long way to protect you from the sun. A full-brimmed hat helps cover ears, neck and face. I wear a Tilley hat during the summer. They cost between \$50 and \$100 depending on the model but are well worth it; however, any round-billed hat will work just fine.

When cold in the spring and fall, I wear baseball hats. Because of increased effects of the sun, I also wear a face mask. The one I use is called Buff Headwear. They can be worn any number of ways. I slip mine over the top of my head, pulling it down so only my eyes, nose and mouth are exposed. Buff Headwear sells for about \$25 and can be found online, in sporting goods stores and in fishing catalogs. The mask protects from wind burn and helps keep my face warm. One mask provides a lot of protection.

Sunscreen

Although wearing protective clothing is one of the best methods of beating the sun, many of us are reluctant to wear long sleeved shirts and pants, no matter how light they may be, when temperatures get in the high 80s or 90s. In that case, the next best protection is sunscreen.

Sunscreen is never a bad option, even with protective clothing; however, most sunscreens are greasy, smelly and sticky. For those reasons, I used to put it on once at the beginning of the day and didn't bother with it again. That changed when I started using spray sunscreen. It doesn't smell bad, isn't sticky, and it evaporates, so I find myself reapplying it often throughout the day. I have done some research on spray sunscreens and one of the best is Neutrogena. I use it in SPF (Sun Protection Factor) 70. At a minimum you should use a 50 SPF.

No matter your age, you are doing yourself a big favor by fighting the sun. Make sun protection part of your outdoor routine. $^{O}W_{O}$

Mike Yurk has published more than 600 articles in national and regional outdoor publications. He has published five books on outdoor subjects. He is a retired Army officer and lives in Hudson, Wisconsin. Contact Mike at bassinmajor@yahoo.com.

Right Down The Middle Post-spawn channel bass

Purists who prefer fishing undeveloped shorelines must deal with the fact that many of Wisconsin's lakes have a good number of homes and cabins. For largemouth bass anglers, that can be a blessing in disguise, because many of these homes are built on channels that extend off the main lake. They usually warm quicker than the main lake and provide quiet areas for spawning fish.

Plan to hit them early, when the bass are feeding and active. Unfortunately, the world isn't perfect and you can't always be in the right place at the right time. But that doesn't mean you're destined to go fish-less.

When the spawn is over, the bass don't all leave their cozy channels immediately. When recovering from the spawn, sometimes they don't move very far at all.

Several years ago in a tournament we found a channel fed by a very small creek. Having struck out everywhere else, we popped three decent pre-spawn fish quickly and missed several others. The next year, pre-fishing for the same tournament at roughly the same time, we headed to that channel the week before the event. And the bass were there ... really aggressive ones.

When we arrived on the first day of the tournament, it didn't look like anyone had beaten us to the punch. Visions of sugarplums danced in our heads, but not a single bass danced at the end of our lines. We bemoaned that fact and chalked it up to bad timing. They were done and gone. Or so we thought.

It is true that post-spawn bass can be harder to catch. But sometimes it's because you are fishing the wrong place.

Fast forward a number of years later. While fishing channels on Lake Winnebago, we were throwing tubes and jigs but had just a few undersized bass to show for our efforts. With nothing to lose, I grabbed a rod with a Texas-rigged Senko on it and tossed it out. Instead of working it up near the bank, I pulled it farther out toward the middle of the channel. The water was probably six feet deep, and I let the Senko do its seductive flutter toward bottom as I thought about where we should try next.



Don Keenan with a post-spawn largemouth that sucked in a Senko stick worm in the deepest area of a channel: the middle.

Suddenly, I felt weight on the end of my line and instinctively set the hook—into a nice 2-pound largemouth. It was the first of numerous bass we caught ... all offshore near the middle of the channel. They were in post-spawn and recuperating away from the shallow banks. And while they were not chasing the bait and ripping rods loose, they showed no aversion to sucking in the Senko when it unobtrusively entered their space.

I'm a big fan of soft plastic stick baits like the Senko. They work well in all open water seasons, spring through fall. There's no trick behind the way I fish them, except to occasionally add a little scent when needed. Otherwise, it's a 3/0 Gamakatsu rounded worm hook, rigged Texas style to keep it weedless, with no additional weight. The weight of the original Senko is enough to get it down to the fish. No weight lets the natural action of the bait shine.

This spring if it's post-spawn and you're on water that has its fair share of channels, flip those baits right down the middle. You might be surprised. $^{O}W_{O}$

Tom Luba is a freelance outdoor writer and bass fishing fan from New London, Wisconsin. Tom fishes as much as he can and never gets tired of setting the hook.

Fish Like A Pro. OnWisconsinOutdoors.com/WisconsinFishing

Fishing Boat Rehab Make an old boat new

So you've had an itch for an aluminum fishing boat, but practical matters pushed aside this yearning. With few skills (in my case, *very* few), you can scratch that itch and take a neglected old aluminum boat and make it presentable and fully functional.

In the past five years I've rehabbed six boats by cleaning them up; replacing transoms and seats; putting in a leveled floor; scrubbing the hulls to a shine, a muted aluminum color, and, most recently, painting the entire hull.

If the boats I purchased didn't come with a trailer, I bought used trailers to go with them. Then, because I have superb business skills, I've sold them for just a little less than I put into them, not counting labor.

This venture started by fixing up a boat to do a little fishing. Turns out I liked working on the boats more than fishing. I enjoy the satisfaction I get out of bringing back perfectly good vessels to everyday utility. It's not hard and is relatively inexpensive.

I began with a 12-foot boat but found a 14-foot one is more practical and saleable. You'll also want the space and stability.

Craigslist has been a good resource for boats. There are many boats for sale, of-



ten having been neglected and taking up space, and most come with a trailer. My experience is that I'm better off shopping for a long time and getting a moderately neglected hull rather than a major project. I focus a great deal on the condition of the trailer, making sure that it is not cracked, hoping for good wiring and running lights. The need for new wheels and tires is almost a given, but sometimes you can get lucky. In any case, the tires are moderately priced.

About half the time I've had to replace bearings. This is important, because few things are less fun than a locked hub on a trailer as you are traveling to a lake on a summer day.

I prefer semi-v hulls, especially on choppy water, but there are a fair number of Jon boats being offered. Jon boats are a better choice for ponds, shallow and quiet water, having less draft.

All the boats I rehabbed have been old Alumacrafts. I've worked on vintage models ranging from 1956 to 1980.

Check the hull carefully; look for missing rivets or gashes from shore collisions. Most likely there will be some leaks, but with JB Weld or some various sealants, they are often easily fixed. Assume you will need to replace the wood at the back (the transom) and the motor plate on the outside of the back. This is a simple job,

Before



albeit a bit time-consuming. Most old boats have had surplus bolts and fasteners put in. Taking them out and sanding and patching the holes is not hard, just annoying. Replacing the wood is simple, cutting the form and sealing the wood with marine polyurethane. Get exterior grade plywood for use on aluminum. Treated wood has chemicals which react with aluminum.

Decking, or the floor of the boat, is a simple matter if you so choose. I've used exterior plywood cut to size so that it stops at the beginning of the hull curve. Wedge it in place either with supports underneath or pieces of 2x4, wedging it under the seats. This method makes it easy to remove if you want to sluice out the boat and requires no drilling or extensive carpentry. I've used carpet runner and a carpet desk protector once to give me some traction. Linoleum gets slick when wet. Again, use spar or marine urethane coating to protect the wood.

Most folks want swivel seats instead of the bench seats the boats come with. They come in various degrees of comfort.



And after

This might be the area in which you don't want to pinch pennies. The difference in comfort is appreciable, and your passenger will most often want a repeat voyage if they don't feel like they've been sitting on a plank for two hours.

Degree of complexity is up to you. There are many websites that show the extent to which folks can go in rehabbing their project boats. One, Tin Boats, has numerous pictures and a history of posts, so the "search" function is virtually guaranteed to be of service.

Whatever you encounter, someone else has been there before. Some projects are works of master craftsmen; others sink to the level of my skill.

Bill Cunnea has been a writer, teacher, consultant and outdoorsman for over 30 years. He continues to be taught lessons by his dogs in southwest Wisconsin, where he's lived for 20 years. He's never caught a lunker nor shot a 12-point buck, and he has the lack of trophies to prove it.



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From The Catch To The Kitchen Fish are huge for your health

Some of the best ways to improve individual health and wellness involve finding healthy activities and nutritious foods that you enjoy. When something feels good, it's easy to incorporate into our daily lives, and we're more apt to stick with it.

Whether it's casting your line or cooking up a new recipe, fish have many health benefits to offer, and summer in Wisconsin is a great time to get hooked. Just being outside can make you feel better and encourages a healthier way of life.

Don't really think of fishing as exercise? Consider this: walking to a favorite fishing hole or wading through a river casting lures offers a low-impact activity that creates less wear and tear on joints. Plus, fishing engages different muscle groups that may not typically be used, specifically in your arms and back. It can also improve dexterity in your wrists and fingers as you maneuver hooks, bait, lures and reels. Depending on the type of fishing and the amount of energy spent, you can even improve your overall cardiovascular health. As if you needed more excuses to go fishing, regular physical activity may also help you shed unwanted pounds, which can lead to less stress on your joints. Even better, maintaining a healthy and active lifestyle can reduce your risk for high blood pressure, high cholesterol, heart disease, diabetes and stroke.

While emotional and psychological health are a little harder to measure, the relaxation and fun that comes with fishing can also reduce stress, promote happiness and create a better sense of wellness.

Whether you're catching your own fish from one of Wisconsin's breathtaking inland lakes or grabbing it already cleaned from the grocery store, the health benefits of incorporating more fish into your diet can be just as rewarding. While the newest recommendations published by the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) continue to encourage us to eat more fruits, vegetables and whole grains, the guidelines also suggest adding lean proteins to our diet and cutting down on fatty meats. Nutritional wellness not only improves your physical



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Blackened Walleye

Ingredients:

- 4 walleye fillets (2 lbs. each)
- 1/2 cup olive oil
- 1 tablespoon garlic powder
- 1 teaspoon cayenne pepper
- 1 teaspoon dill
- 1/4 teaspoon fresh ground pepper
- Freshly squeezed lemon juice, to taste

In a plastic sealable bag, combine olive oil, garlic powder, cayenne pepper, dill and ground pepper. Seal bag and massage to mix ingredients. Add fish to the bag and allow to marinate while grill preheats. Preheat grill to medium-high (400° F) .

Clean and oil the grate. Grill fillets for four minutes on each side. Fish is done when it flakes easily with a fork.

Remove from grill and sprinkle with lemon juice to taste.

health, but it can also boost your energy.

Eating wild fish caught in Wisconsin lakes is a delicious and easy way to incorporate a low-fat protein into your diet. Fish are also a healthy food choice for important nutrients that most people don't get enough of, such as vitamins A, C, D and E, as well as iodine, calcium, phosphorus and selenium.

In addition, oily types of fish, such as tuna, sardines and the salmon found in Lake Michigan offer heart- and brainhealthy omega-3 fatty acids. Many health experts and researchers believe that omega-3 fatty acids are the one essential nutrient group the modern-day diet doesn't supply. Our bodies do not produce these types of polyunsaturated fatty acids, so it is important to get them through foods and supplements.

A healthy diet doesn't have to be boring. Typically, a more diverse diet is healthier, and summer is a great opportunity to try different foods and different ways of preparing food. Consider grilling different types of fish instead of brats and burgers. And grilled vegetables are a quick and easy substitute for potato or pasta salads. Eating fish at least two times per week is considered sufficient to gain the nutritional benefits.

When it comes to your personal health, living well means making good choices. You don't necessarily need a gym membership, and you don't have to revamp your whole pantry, fridge or cupboard. Developing lifelong wellness strategies that you can incorporate into your day-to-day life will improve your health and fitness levels, help you meet your goals, make you feel good and encourage long-term success.

It's important to keep in mind that the health benefits of fish can be lost when choosing unhealthy options for preparing it, like deep-frying. In addition, while fish is a healthy food choice for people of all ages, there are specific recommendations for pregnant and breastfeeding women, as well as young children, due to the potential effects of certain toxins found in freshwater fish. Wo

Nicole George, RD, CDE, CD, dietitian with Aurora Health Care

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Yack It Up For May Gobblers Six times to hit that call hard

Soft and subtle calling isn't the only way to lure in a spring gobbler, even—and maybe especially—when you're hunting in May.

Sure, there's a good chance the birds you're hunting now have heard a lot of calls, and the birds may be conditioned to avoid those kinds of sounds altogether. On the other hand, wild turkeys are smart (read: wary), but can they really reason deeply enough to know that it's hunting season and that those sounds are coming from a hunter hunkering in front of some tree over there?

The answer, of course, is no. But the worst thing a turkey hunter can do is not go subtle and passive, or not go noisy and aggressive. Just sitting in the uncommitted middle almost guarantees an unpunched tag. Calling a lot, and calling hard, is fun, so put aggressive calling in your arsenal. Here are six times you should try hitting it hard to convince a tom to come in.

Big Wind

Big winds can blow during a Wisconsin May. It's an unsettled month. No matter how good their hearing, turkeys are just not going to notice soft calling in a hard wind. Get out a long box call and make loud, aggressive strokes. Pop in a simple, easy-to-blow diaphragm call and give it all you can. Peg-and-slates have little effect in a strong blow, but glass or aluminum pots do better. Loud calling may sound bad, but so do real turkey hens most of the time.

Gobbler Group Satellites

Gobblers often stay in groups right through May. These small flocks are notoriously tough to call, especially if dominant birds are keeping satellite toms in their place. Excited, persistent calling can sometimes persuade a secondary gobbler to break rank and come on in; to leave and sneak in via the back door; or to come back later and find you on his own. Tip: Try gobbling at especially persnickety groups and the whole gang might come in.

Hen Troubles

Hens give turkey hunters fits because gobblers won't leave the girls, and that's true right up through the end of the season. So connive to get the girls to come in. The trick is getting sassy so the boss hen calls back and then giving her a heavy dose of mimicking mockery and loud lip. Get her talking and she just might come on over ... with a gobbler in tow.



Soft and subtle isn't the only way to call a gobbler in. Sometimes you have to really yack it up to get him excited enough to commit.

Tom on a String

When aggressive calling gets a bird's attention and gets him coming, keep the concert going. It's tempting to try to get coy, but you're better off sticking with the approach that got you in business in the first place.

Mid-Morning Stroll

When you're out trolling for a midmorning May gobbler, combine stealth in movement with loud, aggressive calling. You need that shock factor to get a gobbler to sound off. Stop and cutt, yelp or cackle often. Only do it in places where you can drop down and set up quickly if you elicit a response.

Hail Mary Birds

If a gobbler starts drifting away, call hard and loud to see if you can turn him. What's to lose? Try switching calls—from box to diaphragm, for example—to change up and find a sound that resonates. It's like a Hail Mary play in football: you won't have a chance if you don't get bold. My hunting journals tell me it works once every two to three seasons but produces birds I wouldn't have shot had I been a calling wallflower or given up. \bigcirc W \bigcirc

Native son Tom Carpenter writes about the outdoor world for a variety of national and regional publications.



A Woman Learning To Hunt The making of an outdoorswoman, part two

Hunting isn't a tradition in my family, and I didn't marry into it. I didn't know anything about the process of hunting or field dressing when I decided to find out what the hype was about after years of listening to friends' stories of their hunts.

I remember waking up at 3:30 a.m. to go on my first turkey hunt, putting on camo for the first time in my life. I knew the importance of getting settled in and still well before sunrise, so I was out the door in a matter of minutes. I was excited to go out in the middle of a field in the hilly New Glarus countryside to sit for several hours doing not much of anything.

Still in the curious phase, I didn't own a gun yet. I'm not a sit-still kind of gal and wasn't sure if I would like hunting. Convinced they were hazing me, my buddies positioned me under a tree with nothing to protect me from the mid-April chill, wind and rain. I sat motionless for a few hours, quietly listening for sounds I had never heard before. I wasn't sure I knew what a real yelp sounded like. The first gobble I ever heard still sings in my head, music to my novice hunter ears.

Having passed the test, I was moved to a blind with one of the guys where we continued to sit and listen in the cold for several more hours. I finally decided to give in to Mother Nature's call after five hours of sitting, which is when two jakes decided to visit and then quickly make their exit. I never heard the end of that one! I was sure I wouldn't be invited back for the next day.

It took a few days, but one of the guys took a jake. The obligatory photos were taken, and I field dressed my first animal, without gloves, no less. The process was quick and painless. We left our hunting ground for our respective homes. The hunt was over. I was hooked.

It was only a few weeks later that I bought my first shotgun, some more camo, an extra turkey tag, did some target shooting, and was out hunting again with them. This time I had my own calls, sat in my own spot, and was ready to tag a turkey. But I never tagged a turkey.

That land became someone else's place to hunt, and I was

on the quest to find a new location. I knocked on farmers' doors and asked every person I could think of to ask. Being a woman made it even more challenging and presented issues I never anticipated. I had no idea how difficult it would be to break through the barriers to hunting, but I was determined to not let them stop me.

I came into hunting starry-eyed and excited. To spend time outdoors sitting under a tree, listening to wildlife and communicating with the birds seemed very fundamental to me, as if I were meant to be there my whole life. Despite my painted nails and high heel daily existence, the camo felt natural and the peace I experienced was unmatchable.

I am eager to tag and taste my first turkey. Meanwhile, I continue to hunt for a place to hunt and for someone to be there with me to take the picture when I tag my tom! $^{\circ}W_{O}$

Kris Neilson is the former owner of Nauti Lures and has just started Miss Guided Adventures, directing people to the best resources in fishing and other outdoor experiences. She lives in Wausau with her dog, Harry.



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Retriever Clubs To join or not to join

ost retriever owners are avid waterfowl hunters. Many of those waterfowl hunters, like me, are members of Ducks Unlimited, and, as members, they get the DU magazine. In the March/April issue Wade Bourne wrote an article titled "10 Off-Season Projects For Waterfowlers." The first off-season project on the list was "Join a Local Retriever Club." I can't argue with that advice. Doing this will keep your dog sharp and in shape and always ready for huntin' season.

Waterfowling and retrievers go hand-inhand. It's a marriage made in heaven. Like any marriage or any other relationship, it takes a consistent effort to make it work and keep it going. The relationship that you have between you and your retriever is no different except for the fact that your retriever leans more on you than you lean on it, even more than you realize. It can't eat unless you feed it. It can't go outside to air out unless you let it outside. It can't go for a walk or a run in a field without you. It can't go hunting without you, and it can't get trained unless you put the effort into training it.

Having owned more than one retriever over the years, the lesson I learned hard and fast early on is that there is only so much you can teach your retriever by yourself. Even if you never intend to enter your dog in a hunt test or a field trial, at one point or another you're going to need a certain amount of help with training. Joining a retriever club is a good place to get that help.

When I joined a club, my retriever training accelerated. I now had access to people who could throw dummies and dead birds. I could give my dogs a lot of experience with decoys, boats, gunfire, marking, and being steady. It gave me incentive to train on a regular basis, and, most importantly, I had access to an immense amount of training, experience and knowledge.

The club that will give you the most bang for your buck is the Fox Valley Retriever Club. Located in the metro-Milwaukee area, it has access to several areas for training in southeast Wisconsin for both land and water work that are not a too-distant drive from Milwaukee. With regularly scheduled training sessions held two and three times a week starting in early spring and running until late summer, this club will give you consistent opportunities for working your dog. It will also provide training involving gunfire, decoys, dead birds, and, occasionally live birds, and access to years of accumulated retriever training knowledge.

If you live north of Milwaukee, there is the Wisconsin Amateur Field Trial Club. It boasts one of the premier training grounds in the nation. Near Horicon is the Horicon Marsh Retriever Club. Nearer to Milwaukee is the West Allis Training and Kennel Club in Big Bend. West of Manitowoc, near Valders, is the Manitowoc Kennel Club. In Oshkosh there's Island View. If vou're in the Madison area, you have the Madison Retriever Club. Whitewater/Fort Atkinson has the Badger State Hunting Retriever Club. Like Fox Valley, the members of these clubs are hunters who also participate in the sport of hunt tests and field trials. Their retrievers are the well-trained dogs that they are because these everyday ordinary hunters joined a club. There's really no reason not to.

For information or to join the Fox Valley Retriever Club, go to foxvalleyretrieverclub.com.

Tom has been actively training retrievers since the early 1980s. His passion has evolved into helping others achieve the satisfaction that he has had from the sport. For more information about the Fox Valley Retriever Club or training help contact Tom at winddancer.rtrvrs@hotmail. com.

An FVRC Specialty training session involving a distraction drill and obedience.



Bear Hunting 101 A rookie goes to class

The blood-curdling yell you might have heard coming from my house on February 8th was reason for celebration, not concern. After eight years of applications and preference points, I had finally received the message I had yearned for: "You have drawn a tag for the Wisconsin Bear hunt."

The hunt that seemed to take forever to arrive is now just right around the corner. My concern as a 58 year-old hunter in this new arena? I am again a rookie in need of all the help and information I can possibly get in order to prepare myself for the September 2016 hunt.

I have hunted for many years, but this will be my first crack at a bear. For my introduction to bear hunting, I need to rely on experience. Where do I start? Where should I hunt in Wisconsin? The answers to these first questions were quickly delivered by my lifelong friend, hunter and outdoor writer Dick Ellis. His words exactly: "You've got to meet Mike Foss." Thankfully, that's exactly what I did.

Foss, longtime Bayfield County bear guide known for his success in giving his hunters an opportunity to fill their tag, has accepted the challenge of helping this novice bear hunter learn what all is involved in preparing for the upcoming Wisconsin hunt. Ellis took it a step further, asking me to write a short journal for each issue of OWO as I prepare for and eventually participate in my first season.

After talking with Foss a couple times on the phone, I can sense his eagerness

for the season; his knowledge of the bears is incredible. Listening to him has made me comfortable knowing that I have found the right man and best opportunity for success.

Foss's references of stand placements, baiting, and videos of the bait sites has me already losing sleep thinking of all that I don't know and all that I will learn. This is definitely a collision of decades of experience hunting bear and no experience at all. Mike has got this student's attention. I only hope it leads to success in my outdoor classroom. I also hope Mike has patience with my lack of knowledge. But based on the Wisconsin system that almost always requires a long wait to earn a harvest tag, I know, too, that Foss has experience working with rookies like me.

Please join Mike and me on this memory-making journey that only good friends, the outdoors and a Washburn County bear can provide. I look forward to working in the field with Mike baiting, hearing stories of past hunts and of bears like the famous Snaggletooth, the laughs in bear camp, and just maybe filling a tag in September.

When all is said and done, my hope is you enjoy the journey as much as we will. This tag seemed to take forever getting here. But now, on this mild April morning, the season seems all too close with too much to do.

We'll talk again soon. Right now I have a class to catch. $^{O}\!W_{O}$

Mike Hart is a former MLB player (Minnesota Twins/Baltimore Orioles), retired Physical Education teacher (Greenfield Schools,) and outdoor enthusiast.

TERRY RUSS

Terry's Tips

- 1. Normally, this time of year I have all my gear packed up to let the coyotes repopulate for next season. But if you're having coyote problems, now is a good time to thin the pack, because they are very territorial as they are paired up and ready to have pups.
- 2. Late spring predator hunting is prime time to help grow and protect the deer and turkey population.
- 3. Use howls to locate coyotes or find the den, then move in closer and make setup and use howls or distress calls. Wo

For coyote control services, connect with Terry Russ at 414.422.9298 or at russtreeservice.com.

BOB SPIERINGS Bear Baiting 101 What to know before you go

hether it's their first bear tag or not, every hunter can agree that preparation is a key component to a safe and successful harvest. A site, constructing a stand, setting up a trail camera and frequently replenishing with a variety of fresh and appealing selections can be challenging yet rewarding in so many ways.

Bears are intelligent creatures of habit. Consistency is essential to condition them to become comfortable and return to the same site. Feeding is not a "one and done" sort of thing. It takes persistence and a large amount of bait to keep bears coming back for more. It's good to keep in mind that nutritional value and variety can maintain the bears' interest as well.

Just as well kept as Grandma's secret recipes, every hunter, outfitter and guide has their own formula for successful baiting. When stocking a site, consider what's naturally occurring and in season. It is common sense to mimic nature when setting out bait. One of the best ways to lure bears back to the baiting station is to keep the site freshly stocked with crunchy nuts and cookies, sweet toppings, and berries.

Purchasing bait in large quantities can be a cost effective way to keep up with the demands of maintaining a well-stocked bait pile. Storing pre-mixed bait in in convenient carry-in containers makes the job even easier. When it comes to baiting, a little time spent becoming familiar with best practices can result in fantastic trail photos, and, even better, a trophy hunt. Since they vary, always be sure to follow state and local regulations before baiting and feeding.

Bob Spierings is a native of northeast Wisconsin. The owner of Bob's Bear Bait in Appleton, WI, he has been in business for over eight years. You can shop and pick up bait and supplies at his large warehouse conveniently located off Interstate 41, just north of Appleton, or select from the Bait Menu posted online at bobsbearbait.com to have products shipped. Connect with Bob at sales@bobsbearbait.com or 920.419.1238.



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TYLER FLORCZAK Preseason Stand Placement Pays Off In Primetime Scouting now will pay dividends in fall

ost archery hunters have the 2016 season on the back burner right now and are stuck in spring turkey mode or are prepping for the open-water season. But those willing to donate a few days to scouting and shed hunting should also target new stand sites and hang stands to get on the fast track to this year's wall-hanger.

Proper treestand placement is an essential, yet sometimes overlooked, part of hunting, especially with a bow and arrow. Varying landscapes, deer movement and their tendencies differ on every parcel of land. With no set rules, many times hunters must learn by trial and error. Nonetheless, there are some general practices to follow when placing a treestand in virtually any situation.

Spring scouting is a perfect time to search for new treestand sites for a few reasons: mild weather, limited bugs/ticks, very little overgrowth, and, my favorite: you can shed hunt while doing so. It's a hobby that gives intel where bucks are living and what made it through the winter. In my opinion, taking the wind and thermals into consideration is the single most important aspect of tree stand placement. To start, locate a general area with heavy deer sign or where you know bucks are living, whether near bedding areas, funnels, agricultural fields, etc. Pay attention to the wind and thermal current in that area. Choose a tree where you can set your stand downwind or cross-wind of the trails you believe the deer will be. In fall, westerly winds (W, NW, SW) are most common in Wisconsin, but south winds will occur during warm fronts.

Thermals, which are the result of air warming or cooling, are just as important as wind direction. In mornings, when the forest floor begins to warm, that heat will begin to rise and results in an updraft of air moving up hillsides/ridges. On evenings when the temperature begins to drop, that cold air sinks toward the bottom of the valley again, bringing with it that draft of air down the ridge. Try to account for this when deciding if it will be a morning or evening stand. Choosing the "right" tree is a major decision that ultimately can lead to the kill shot. Try to choose a straight tree with a diameter large enough to hold your body weight and disguise your silhouette. The tree should be easily accessible and not cumbersome to climb. Use climbing sticks or enough tree steps in order to slip in and out safely and quietly.

With a tree picked out, set your stand as high as you can go without limiting shot opportunities—generally 20 feet or so—depending on the type of tree and amount of cover it provides. Being positioned higher allows you to see farther, keep your scent above wary whitetails, and makes it harder for the deer to spot you.

With concealment in mind, use the available cover around your treestand to your advantage. Some trees, like oaks, lose their foliage in late fall and generally have thick branches or clusters that can help keep hunters hidden.

The final stage of a new stand site then

continued on page 39



Forrest Florczak sets up a new hangon stand in a spot frequented by many bucks in the 2015 season.

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Finding Fickle Fungi First Use persistence and scouting to find morels

ay is a lot of things, but to many outdoors enthusiasts, May is morel month. These interesting-appearing fungi sometimes show up in April. Rarely, such as in 2012, morels were found up under dead elm trees in late March.

Finding these edible mushrooms can be more difficult than finding trout. One must first know where and when to look and how to search.

If morels are not up, how can they be found? Keep in mind they don't grow everywhere. They are small, quite camouflaged, and sometimes well hidden among last year's oak leaves. They only come up two to three years in a row in the same location.

With all these quirks it seems stumbling onto a motherload of morels is your only chance of finding them. Here are some helpful hints to better your chances of locating these delectable edibles.

Get a picture of what a morel looks like coming up through grasses, forest duff, and among sticks and a few stones. Examine picked morels at a farmers' market or purchase one for comparison.

Bend down and examine everything that shows some resemblance of a morel mush-room's top.

Find a dead elm tree in the right stage of decomposing (dead a few months to two years) and continue to search that area every few days beginning about April 20. Sunny locations are best earliest, on south and west slopes.

Travel uphill when possible. Walk crisscross and use a walking stick or cane to part any vegetation, turn leaves and flick away sticks.

Keep eyes trained when near old apple trees (living), live oaks and dead aspens, but mostly stay near dead elms. Some years, one in 50 dead elms will have morels; other years a few more trees will be productive. Some mushrooms come up early, some later in the season.

Break the morel (it has a hollow stalk) by hand and carry the bounty in a small bag that has some ventilation. Keep morels dry and cool until ready to prepare, sell or preserve.

While morels are edible fungi, about 20 percent of the population is allergic to them. False morels make most people sick, so check an image online of this other mushroom.

Biologically, morels are fungi and cannot make their own food like plants do. They feed off of decomposing material but also have physical connections with roots of trees, particularly elm. When an elm tree dies, the morels' source of food runs out and they begin to reproduce by forming a mushroom. When the elm is healthy, morels almost never reproduce and form mushrooms. They continue to grow underground. The roots of elm tree stumps occasionally produce morels.

Morel colors and sizes vary considerably, but generally morels are tan and about 3 - 4 inches tall. Late in the season some reach 6 - 10 inches. Most morels belong to the same fungus species, even though they may appear quite varied.

Morels are bought and sold commercially



Morels come up mostly during May, about the time violets are blooming.

but are not able to be grown in any quantity as store-bought mushrooms are grown.

Just as dogs have been trained to locate wildlife and even shed antlers, I suspect some people may try to train Rover to find morels. Dogs and pigs have been trained to find truffles, a related fungus that grows entirely underground and must be dug to be collected.

Enjoy the hunt, but be forewarned that like trout fishing, hunting deer and wild turkeys, hunting morels can be addictive, particularly when their season is at a time when there are fewer outdoor activities to engage in than summer or autumn. ^{OW}O

Jerry Davis, a Wisconsin native, retired from university teaching and now lives in lowa County. He applies arts and sciences to writing and enjoying Wisconsin's outdoors. Contact him at sivadjam@mhtc.net.

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World Class Biking Right Here In Wisconsin Get in shape, explore and have some fun

Riding along the river, my legs begin to burn as I pedal the bike over the top of the hill. The pain is pushed from my mind as I watch a flock of ducks land in a shallow bay. "I'll have to remember this stretch come duck season," I think to myself. Gliding down now, almost in a freefall, I'm reminded why I love to ride. It's easy to see why biking has grown in popularity and has expanded as a tourism activity here in Wisconsin.

The League of American Bicyclists ranks all 50 states on how bike friendly their state is each year and looks at five categories. Wisconsin ranked ninth in 2015 and third in 2014 with two impressive top ten finishes in the last two years. The Chequamegon Area Mountain Bike Association annually receives accolades as one of the best places for mountain bikers in the entire country. This year was no different. It was ranked #11 in the pop culture magazine Complex's list of the 50 best trails in America. Located in the heart of the Chequamegon-Nicolet National Forest, you'll find yourself surrounded by almost a million acres of land with trails galore. Get started at cambatrails.org.

If you're looking for a place to start close to home, sco.wisc.edu/find-maps/bicyclingmaps.html has maps for nearly every biking trail in the state, including a map of each county. It's hard to believe, but there are more than 1000 miles of trails designed for mountain bikers on public land across our great state. Not counted in that total is my favorite place to ride: quiet country roads or old logging roads. Wildlife is abundant during these quiet rides, and you'll be sure to see a variety of birds, deer, and, if you're lucky, something a little more exotic. Plus, it's an excellent way to discover a new fishing or hunting location and stay in shape for all your outdoor adventures.

The Wisconsin DNR has designated bicycling trails that are broken down into three categories. Bicycle touring trails are designed to be relatively easy and made for any bike. They are often paved or made from old railroad right-of-ways and go through some of the most beautiful places that Wisconsin has to offer. Mountain Bay State Trail is one of these touring trails, running from Green Bay to Wausau. Here, you'll get a great mix of countryside, farmsteads, small towns and woodlands. The Elroy-Sparta Trail is another favorite. Travelling through railroad tunnels and the rolling hills in the area you'll be physically challenged but inspired by the scenery along your journey. Bearskin State Trail and the always popular Peninsula State Park, along with many other parks, consist of touring trails throughout the state.

Off-road bicycle trails are the next category of trails managed by the Wisconsin DNR. These trails are tougher and designed for riders ready for a more challenging environment. Not any bike will do. You'll need a hybrid or mountain bike to tackle these trails. These off-road trails are located in Brule River State Forest, Wild Rivers State Trail, and over 470 miles in the Northland Highland American Legion State Forest, among others.

The last category of constructed mountain bike trails is something that is relatively limited, with approximately 50 miles of trails built according to International Mountain Bicycling Association standards but expanding yearly.

Whether you're a beginner or an advanced rider, Wisconsin has something to offer all levels of bikers. It is an excellent way to get some fresh air and stay in shape while exploring the vast outdoor opportunities offered here in Wisconsin.

Jim Servi is a freelance writer who spends every opportunity he can in the great outdoors with his wife and three boys. Contact Jim at jimservi10@gmail.com.

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OWO deer hunting columnist Lee Gatzke writes that disease and politics combine to threaten our deer hunting heritage. Connect with our "Deer Hunting" page.

Neal Hermann takes an eastern Nebraska turkey hunt and brings home more memories...and gobblers...than he ever dreamed of. Connect with our **"Upland Game"** page.

Denny Murawska takes a closer look at the extraordinary ordinary found in the great outdoors, and invites you to share the magic. Connect with our **"Outdoor News"** page.

SUZETTE CURTIS Recipes By Suzette *Maple syrup: it's what's for dinner*

Did you know that North America is the only place in the world where pure maple syrup is made on a commercial scale? According to Wisconsin Maple Syrup Producers Association, not only is this production limited to this continent, but one of the greatest production areas is the Great Lakes Region. We always have pure maple syrup in the pantry at our home, and while we enjoy it smothering our pancakes, we also consider maple syrup a staple that goes well beyond the breakfast table. Here are a few ideas for incorporating the deliciousness of maple syrup into your dinnertime menu. Enjoy!

Maple Mustard Salmon

Salmon (filets or steaks)

- Salt & pepper
- Pure maple syrup
- Coarse grain mustard

Place salmon filets or steaks in a shallow glass dish and season with salt and pepper. Mix equal amounts syrup and mustard (enough to cover salmon) and pour over fish. Cover dish with either glass or plastic (no foil) and refrigerate for at least one hour. Transfer fish to a foil-lined baking sheet and place under broiler. Broil at high temperature until fish is no longer translucent and flakes easily.

Maple Venison Roast

- 2-3 pound venison roast
- 3/4 cup barbecue sauce (original flavor)
- 1/4 cup pure maple syrup
- $\frac{1}{2}$ cup bourbon
- Salt & pepper

Place roast in slow cooker and season with salt and pepper. Mix remaining ingredients and pour over roast. Cover and cook on low 8 to 10 hours until meat shreds easily.

Asian Maple Pheasant

1 whole pheasant, cleaned and split (this is best if the skin is still intact)

- 3 T. sesame oil, divided
- 3 T. soy sauce
- 2 T. all natural peanut butter
- 1 ¹/₂ T. pure maple syrup
- 2 tsp. fresh ginger, grated

Preheat oven to 425°. Heat 2 tablespoons sesame oil in large frying pan over mediumhigh heat. Working with one half pheasant at a time, brown both sides and remove to baking dish. Whisk together remaining 1 tablespoon of sesame oil and all other ingredients; pour over pheasant in baking dish. Bake uncovered for about 25 minutes until juices run clear. Let sit 5 to 10 minutes before serving.

Suzette Curtis, of Oshkosh, cooks for a family of hunters and fishermen and tries to fill their menu with recipes for meals made with venison, upland birds and fish. She does just that with great expertise. recipesbysuzette@onwisconsinoutdoors.com.





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Want More Satisfaction Bowhunting? *Give traditional archery a try*

Recent changes in Wisconsin statutes have added options for those who pursue whitetail deer with archery equipment. Hunters may use crossbows or vertical compound bows, of course, but the Badger State also has a dedicated group of hunters that take to the woods carrying "traditional" archery gear. Most of these folks have chosen the traditional path for the simplicity, challenge and satisfaction that comes with taking game with this type of equipment.

The bow is the centerpiece of traditional archery. There are two designs to choose from. The oldest is the longbow, which is straight or nearly straight when unstrung. When strung, the string does not contact the limbs of a longbow. Recurves have tips that curve away from the archer and a string that contacts the limbs when the bow is strung. Both are generally made of wood backed by layers of fiberglass, but there are bows available with metallic handles and solid fiberglass limbs. Recurves tend to be shorter and cast arrows faster. Longbows are a bit more forgiving of poor arrow release mechanics.

The strength of a traditional bow is measured by its draw weight at 28 inches of draw length. If you are tall and have a longer draw length, be aware that the draw weight increases by around 3 pounds for every additional inch of draw length. When choosing a bow, it is important to not "overbow" yourself but to choose one with a manageable draw weight. This will allow you to shoot comfortably for extended periods of time and do so with consistent form.

It is important to do some research prior to making a major purchase like a traditional bow. Luckily, the Internet can be a great help in finding options and getting opinions from others. There are a number of Internet forums you can visit and join for free to get great advice. "Trad Gang" and "Leatherwall" are a couple of the better ones. The Badger State is also home to the Wisconsin Traditional Archers, an active group that promotes traditional archery in its many forms. Their website is linked to the Trad Gang site.

There are a couple of traditional archery stores in nearby states. These include 3 Rivers Archery in Indiana and The Footed Shaft in Minnesota. Our home state is blessed to have a number of bowyers that



Longbow (L) and Recurve (R,) the core of traditional archery.

will be happy to make a custom bow for you, or to sell you one they may have in stock. RER, Dwyer, New Wood, Deathwish are but a few of the Wisconsin bow makers out there. Used bows are another option, as well.

Arrows must be matched with the bow and the archer, just as they are in the other forms of archery. Shafts made of carbon, aluminum and various types of wood are all available. The choice of materials is highly personal. Wooden arrows do not allow for screw-in broadheads that can be used on carbon or aluminum shafts, but there are plenty of glue-on heads available if wood shafts are your choice.

Traditional archers spend much of the year making equipment, honing their skills and getting ready for that single opportunity to place an arrow behind the shoulder of a Wisconsin whitetail buck. The satisfaction of having it all come together after all that effort is unparalleled in the outdoors. Traditional archery is not for everyone, but those who choose to take the traditional archery path will wonder why they had not taken it sooner.

John Cler is a science teacher at Ithaca High School in Richland County. He and his wife are owned by a black lab named Zeb and have two grown daughters and three grandchildren.



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DENNY MURAWSKA Sushi Savvy Stay well, my friends!

The meat of fish, when taken from unpolluted waters, is some of the healthiest and tastiest protein available. Truly fresh fish has no "fishy" odor or taste. Sushi and sashimi continue to grow in popularity, and there is no need to view with suspicion properly handled and prepared raw fish.

Most wild animals, fish being no exception, are hosts to parasites. Many anglers get concerned about small black or yellow spots found in the muscle or under the skin of their catches. These are often larva of flatworms that have complicated life cycles. For instance, the black, pinheadsized dots seen in many panfish start off as eggs produced in the intestines of fish-eating birds. Upon entering the water, they hatch into fork-tailed swimmers that burrow into a snail and develop. From there, they invade fish and encyst under the skin, forming black spots. When eaten by a bird, the life cycle renews itself. Although the spots look

unappealing, they are harmless in cooked fish. Tapeworms, looking like long, thin ribbons, are often present in the body cavities and internal organs of fish. While unsightly and alarming, proper cooking takes any worry out of accidental consumption.

Most of the roughly 50 parasitic worms that can be contracted by humans from fish are found in freshwater varieties. Therefore, do not experiment with making sashimi from your local catch. Some saltwater species that visit brackish or freshwater at some point in their lives will often carry larvae in their flesh. Salmon are some of the most notorious. A survey of wild salmon from around Seattle showed an almost 100 percent infection rate of a variety of roundworm that can be transmitted to humans. Sushi restaurants are required to freeze salmon a certain length of time before serving; however, I do not believe there are any such concerns with ocean dwelling fish.



For many years some of my most exquisite culinary experiences have involved thin slices of raw saltwater fishes served with wasabi and a bit of soy sauce. Mahi-mahi and snapper species are two that come to mind. Grouper and even the much maligned barracuda yield superlative sashimi. Raw fish marinated in lime juice served with chopped onion, tomato, cilantro, and peppers are an ever-present staple in Mexican restaurants along the Caribbean.

Enjoy life to its fullest. Sashimi is one part of that equation for many of us. Just do not try to take a walleye, northern pike, bass, or panfish and turn it into that oriental delicacy so loved by many of us.

Bon appetit! Wo

Denny Murawska has been a contributor to the wacky UP Magazine, Wishigan, Verse Wisconsin, and The Pulse. His church is the pine cathedral that surrounds him at his home near Black River Falls.



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TOM CARPENTER Badger Birds Yellow warbler

arblers are neo-tropical migrants, which means they winter in South America and return to North America over the Gulf of Mexico in an impressive non-stop flight each spring. Then they work their way up the Mississippi River Valley to Wisconsin. Yellow warblers are the brightest and most common of the clan, spreading out across Wisconsin as May warms the landscape.

While many warblers continue on to Canada to nest, plenty of yellow warblers stay right here to raise their broods. Yellow warblers prefer thickets, second growth woodlands and other shrubby habitat. Logging and fire keeps forested areas young and thick, which benefits yellow warblers, many other songbirds, and gamebirds such as woodcock and riffed grouse.

Look for a small bright-yellow/all-yellow bird. Males sport bold rusty-colored streaks on their chests, but females don't.

Listen for the yellow warbler's joyful sweet-sweet-sweet I'm-so-sweet song.

Expect yellow warblers to arrive in Wisconsin about the time the oak leaves start fully unfurling.

Leave some areas around your yard and garden wild and wooded, if possible, to serve as habitat for warblers and other woodland dwellers. Plant shrubs closely.



Tell a yellow warbler apart from a goldfinch like this: male goldfinches have black wingbars and black caps. Yellow warblers are completely yellow, save for the male's rusty-red streaks on the chest and stomach. Also consider the habitat the bird is observed in: goldfinches stick to fields, meadows and open areas, while yellow warblers are more commonly found in the scrub, brush and young forest.

Did you know that yellow warblers are heavily parasitized by cowbirds, which lay their eggs in warbler nests? The female warbler then gets stuck raising the intruder at the expense of her own young. But some warbler mothers start a new nest or roll the cowbird egg out. Wo

Native son Tom Carpenter writes about the outdoor world for a variety of national and regional publications.





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Optic Mounts Expect quality and price with Midwest Industries

telescopic or red dot site is only as good as its mounting platform. You can spend thousands of dollars on a high-end Steiner or Trijicon, but neither will hold zero if it is held by a low quality mount. Even worse, optics in inferior mounts can literally fall off of the rifles they are attached to under recoil.

Low quality optical mounts are often counterfeits of the real deal and are not uncommon. In fact, there is an entire industry devoted to making cheap knock-offs of quality mounts and optics. They might work well on an airsoft gun, but under the recoil of an AR-15 in 5.56 NATO— which does not recoil much to begin with—they are guaranteed to fail at some point.

The Internet is littered with cruddy knock-offs of name-brand mounts for sale, and they can also be found at gun shows. Identifying the fakes from the original can be difficult. Often the copies look and are packaged like the real thing and will pass a cursory examination. Looks may be deceiving, but the frauds are made from poor quality parts, and fit and assembly are lackadaisical at best.

Caveat emptor: Buyer beware, especially if the price is well below the cost of an original. There are a lot of un-

scrupulous vendors who will sell forgeries, and when the buyer realizes he or she has been scammed, these crooks will deny a refund. Read the fine print if you are buying on the Internet, and closely exam the mount if you are buying from a gun show.

One of the most popular targets of counterfeit optic mounts is Midwest Industries (MI). In a twisted sort of way this makes sense. MI makes some of the best, respected, and popular optic mounts in the industry in the United States. It only follows that unscrupulous manufacturers, many of them from China, are illegally profiting off of the MI name and, undoubtedly, costing MI a lot of money. If the price is too good to be true, chances are it's a fake.

Not long ago, I, with assistance from MI President Troy Storch, Retail Store Manager Peter Bratz, and armorer Andy Yohnk, built an AR-15 based on the firm's billet upper and lower receiver for an *On Wisconsin Outdoors* feature article. The rifle's scope was secured to an MI 1-inch, heavy duty mount made of 6061 anodized aluminum. Like all MI products, fit and finish were impeccable. After countless rounds, the mount always returns to zero when taken off and on. Its mounting bolts never turn loose, and I don't think they were ever Locktighted.

The On Wisconsin Outdoors feature rifle was set up for target shooting and coyote hunting. The solid mountand rifle, in its current configuration-works admirably in that capacity. For those wanting more versatility, such as the ability to change from a red dot to a magnified optic, MI makes a number of quick detachable scope mounts. These mounts are made for 1-inch and 30 mm scope tubes and are manufactured in the United States from 6061 aluminum. They are fully adjustable without the need for tools and can be adjusted to fit rails not machined to mil-spec tolerances. The mounts come with a lifetime warranty. MI QD mounts lock tight and, from all reports, maintain their zero even after repeated removal and placement. Moderately priced, the MI QD mounts are a staple on the three-gun competition circuit due to their durability and dependability.

The only way you can go wrong with an MI optic mount is to risk the chance of buying a fake from an unscrupulous distributor or dealer. Buy from a well-known distributor, or MI for that matter, and rest assured that you bought a quality product that will last a lifetime. Wo

Stuart Wilkerson is a longtime OWO contributor, award-winning Wisconsin journalist, and firearms expert specializing in historical firearms and collecting.





Presents Firearms Info from Ron Stresing

Summer League Clays Shooting Practice now to bag more birds later: part 1

Sporting clays leagues. Starting around mid-April, they normally span 20 weeks, with a score recorded weekly. League shooting benefits the shooter in a number of ways. Besides valuable shooting practice and friendly competition it gives you a chance to fine tune your wing shooting skills for hunting. I've shot trap in a summer league for almost 40 years now, and I can tell you it makes all the difference. Trap is excellent training for pheasants; skeet duplicates crossing shots on ducks; and sporting clays will duplicate just about any shot at any flying or running small game animal.

Trap

Trap is the granddaddy of all shotgun sports. With circa 1750 British origins, it started out using live birds set underneath hats. Trap's American roots go back to 1831, when live passenger pigeons and "rock doves" (barn pigeons) were the preferred targets. The birds were set in mechanical traps that helped launch the birds into the air, hence the name. The shooter would call "pull" to signal the puller to release the trap's spring. A modern shooter would probably recognize a trap field from back then, as little of the five-station setup has changed.

Post-Civil War, live birds were generally replaced with the glass balls shooters like Annie Oakley set records breaking. Glass balls made for difficult clean up and eventually gave way to the clay discs we use today. In 1909 the first target throwing machines were put into use. The ATA (Amateur Trapshooting Association) has standardized the rules for regular and handicap (added yardage) shooting competition.

Shooters stand in a semicircle around the trap house in five stations, 16 yards from the house. As you shoot you rotate between all five stations. Shooters are allowed to mount the shotgun and call for the bird. Most shooters hold above the trap house when calling for the bird. Targets exit the house at variable, random angles. The target may be a straightaway, hard right, hard left, or anything in between. Most shooters try to break the target as it rises in flight to its highest point. Learning to engage the bird at the right moment in flight, swing, shoot and follow-through are the basics of all wing shooting. Trap is a great way to learn these basic skills. The ATA has set specifications on the ammunition you can use, and most shooters opt for a 1-ounce to 1 1/8th-ounce load of # 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ or #8 shot with a velocity around 1200 fps.

Skeet

Also of British origins, skeet was initially called "clock shooting," as you move around a semi-circular course like the hands of a clock. The name "skeet," Norwegian for "shoot," was coined in 1926. Targets are thrown from two houses at either end of the course. Shooters engage singles and pairs of targets from the high and low houses, from



Everyday Carry Reloading bench

I have been on a hunt for the perfect reloading bench for nearly four months and wasn't having much luck. Most were too big; a few were too small. Some didn't have any shelves but had too much pegboard. Certain shelves weren't configured correctly and left too little space for some of my items. Surprisingly, many didn't have surfaces suitable for mounting a press, which defeats the purpose of a reloading bench. Many benches just looked too flimsy. If you've ever had to crank down on a case, you know what I'm talking about.

Then, while browsing Ebay I came upon a bench from Sonofagun Enterprises. It's a workbench that can be used for anything, but its main purpose is for reloading. At 22x48 inches it was the perfect size to fit in my space and has a good, solid one-inch thick surface. The height is a just-right 34 inches.

The bench uses 4x4s for legs, which can be cut if you want it shorter. With legs that solid it doesn't need a brace, which keeps the underside clear for legroom if you're sitting or a shelf if you want more storage. It comes with three shelves that are 5.5x46 inches and ¾-inch thick. Plenty of room for die boxes, case prep tools, powder, primers, manuals, or anything else you want to put there.

It's all select hardwood construction: no particle board. It's very solid, and I believe a bargain at \$199.99. I purchased the 2-inch thick top (it's actually two 1-inch tops mated to fit together) for extra rigidity, but it's complete overkill and not necessary.

The bench came to me shipped in two boxes with hardware and instructions. The holes were pre-drilled, so armed with my Milwaukee power socket wrench and driver it took me about 20 minutes for the bench and another 20 minutes for the shelves and backing. It was simple and painless.

This is a great bench, and it's perfect for my needs. It's solid, so I know that when I need to torque down with my press, I can and the bench won't give. I have ample room to store my components, dies and

trailers shown with accessories

The handloading bench from Bob Shaffer is heavy duty and built well. It has plenty of room for reloading components and tools, as well as gunsmithing tools. It's versatile and can be used for any other workbench needs.

accessories. And I have plenty of surface space to mount my presses and still have surface area for gunsmithing and tinkering. I ordered my 4x4 legs a little longer because I'm a fidgeter and like to stand while I work. I can use a bar stool, though, if I choose.

One of the things that I really like about this bench is that it's designed and made by a small American business owned by Bob Shaffer. Right now it's a one-man shop. I have nothing against corporations, but I love small businesses, especially when they can grow and hire more Americans.



For more information or to order please contact Bob at sales@worldsbestwork-bench.com. $^{\circ}W_{\circ}$

Robb Manning served in the U.S. Marine Corps for nearly 11 years, where he developed a passion and knowledge for firearms of all types. Since 2010 Robb has been a gun/hunting writer and also films gun and gear videos for his YouTube channel, 762x51n8o.

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OWO deer hunting columnist **Lee Gatzke** writes that disease and politics combine to threaten our deer hunting heritage. Connect with our **"Deer Hunting"** page.

Neal Hermann takes an eastern Nebraska turkey hunt and brings home more memories...and gobblers...than he ever dreamed of. Connect with our **"Upland Game"** page.

Denny Murawska takes a closer look at the extraordinary ordinary found in the great outdoors, and invites you to share the magic. Connect with our "Outdoor News" page.



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MOULTRIE: GAME ATTRACTANTS & MINERALS

If you haven't already, it's time to get the game cameras out for scouting next fall's quarry. Long known for their excellent game cameras and feeders, Moultrie has now released a line of minerals and attractants. Trophy Maker contains phosphorus and calcium, plus multiple vitamins to build upon the health of the local herds. Deer Attractants include Pecan Pie and Camera Candy in Corn and Apple. For the bear hunter there is Bear Magnet in bacon, raspberry and blueberry, plus powder drip bags. Though not applicable in Wisconsin, the line also includes Tusk Taker for hogs. (\$9.99 to \$19.99)

moultriefeeders.com



LYMAN: BORECAM DIGITAL BORESCOPE

It's hard to justify the cost of a borescope unless you're a professional gunsmith. Lyman now puts a borescope within reach of more shooters with the Borecam. It works excellent and gives an entirely different view of the bore from shining a light down the barrel. The video display is VGA 800x600 and looks quite good. With this you can inspect for wear, erosion, tool marks, rifling and chamber damage, and plenty more. It works with any barrel .20 caliber or larger. The rod is 20 inches long, so for longer barrels, it will have to be inserted from both ends for complete coverage. Images can be captured from the display and saved on a removable memory card. I only wish it came with a storage case. (\$299.99). *OWO* tested and approved.

lymanproducts.com

BLACK RIFLE COFFEE

Not often is coffee listed with outdoor gear, but this stuff is the exception. It's a company founded by a Special Forces veteran who has a



passion for coffee and a love of the Second Amendment. It's premium small-batch, roast-to-order coffee using beans from Brazil and Columbia. They make seven standard roasts, named with gun/military themes: Gunship, Silencer smooth, AK-47 Blend, etc., plus various special blends like Thin Blue Line. 100 percent of proceeds go to law enforcement families of those who have been wounded in the line of duty. K- Cups available. Whole Bean or Ground. Price varies, (\$11.99 to \$15.99). OWO tested and approved.

blackriflecoffee.com



WILLIAMS: RIDGE | BACK

2016 is Williams' 100th anniversary, and to celebrate they named the Ridge|Back the "RB100." It's compact, yet heavy measuring 1-7/8 inch and weighing in at 2/5-ounce. It's designed as a casting spoon, but can be trolled and jigged just as effectively. It's great in large bodies of water such as the Great Lakes, as well as inland lakes and rivers. 15 colors available. (\$7.99-10.99). Made in Canada.

williams.ca

BERKLEY: WARPIG

The Warpig is great for ripping through water. With its aggressive action and loud rattle, it's going to be grabbing some attention and turning heads. It's a lipless, sinking bait that can be fished at any depth and for just about any freshwater species. It's perfectly balanced for long, straight casts right out of the box—no tuning required. It



comes in 2-3/4 and 3-inch length in 1/2 or 1/4 ounce. Available in 12 tantalizing colors. (\$6.95)

berkley-fishing.com

MEPPS: AGLIA-E

Trout and other fish are a lot like myself in that one of their favorite foods is an egg. The Aglia has been around so long, I believe Ramses might have used it on the Nile. Now Mepps has combined the proven Aglia with the look and feel of a single egg with good affect. Fished during certain periods of the spawn, fish can become frantic about finding eggs to eat, and it becomes their primary source of food. It comes in six sizes, six colors, two blades (gold or silver), and in single or treble hook. (\$5.90)

mepps.com



FLORCZAK, from page 26

needs shooting lanes cut in order to seal the deal when the trophy buck appears. An extendable pole saw is the perfect tool to trim hard-to-reach areas without contaminating the area with human odor.

Although the whitetail season is still months away, a day or two of scouting and moving stands now could be this fall's game changer and the difference between filling your tag and freezer and going home empty-handed.

Tyler Florczak is a sports and outdoors editor for The Chetek Alert newspaper in Chetek. He has been working as a writer, photographer and videographer for more than five years. His 182-inch whitetail buck harvested in 2015 was recently accepted into the Boone & Crockett Club and was featured in Field & Stream, Deer and Deer Hunting and North American Whitetail.

STRESING, from page 37

eight different stations. Beginners should look for aiming stakes to help show the flight paths of the targets. Targets are single straightaways or crossing pairs or singles. My favorites are the pairs thrown from the high and low houses at the same time.

Skeet teaches the shooter to swing and follow through and to engage multiple and crossing targets. Open chokes are the rule, and light loads of #8 or #9 shot are standard.

During WWII skeet was used to teach anti-aircraft gunnery skills, which helped lead to the heyday of its popularity in the 1950s thru the 1970s. Skeet has since fallen in popularity due to the introduction of sporting clays.

Be sure to read the next edition of *On Wisconsin Outdoors* for part two: sporting clays. Wo

Ron Stresing has been an outdoor writer since 1996 and has had articles published in Midwest Outdoors, Fur-Fish-Game, and Badger Sportsman magazines. He lives in South Milwaukee with his wife, Donna.



Getting up in the world to shoot Sporties! (Photo: Tom "Juicebox" Siegel)



Author shooting clays. (Photo credit: Mike Zajac)

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