



THE "BERRY" GOOD NEWS



News and Notes from the Strawberry Anglers Association

Briefly . . .

- The Utah Wildlife Board approves changes to Strawberry fishing regulations. For more information turn to Page 3.
- Gean Snow, founder of Angler's Inn, recalls "The Strawberry I Remember." His story is on Page 5.
- Fall is the perfect time to get out and go crayfishing. For tips on how to catch and process Strawberry's freshwater lobsters, turn to Page 6.

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Volume 5, Issue 4

October 2002



Happy 80th Birthday, Strawberry!

By Val John Halford

Strawberry Reservoir, Utah's Premier trout fishery turned 80 years old this summer and members of the Strawberry Anglers Association were on hand to celebrate this milestone. The 5th annual "SAA Barbeque And Fish Fry," held at the



Chloe Madsen, Jim Carter, and Sally Harding share memories of Strawberry Reservoir's 80 year history.

Strawberry Bay Marina on Saturday, August 17th, honored Strawberry's eight decades of outstanding fishing. Approximately 125 Association members and their guests joined in singing "Happy Birthday" to Strawberry and partygoers were invited to enjoy a slice of birthday cake topped with, what else, strawberries. On hand for this special occasion was Mrs. Chloe Madsen and some of her family, including children Sally and Chloe Ann and their husbands Paul Harding and Alden Thomas. The Madsen's have been closely tied with Strawberry for its entire history.

In 1915, George A. Madsen and his three brothers started the first fishing camp in the Strawberry Valley. Two years later, Frank Madsen, George's nine year old son, obtained a fishing guide permit and began taking clients to the Strawberry River in 1917. Twelve years before, in the summer of 1905, the Strawberry Water Users Association and the United States Bureau of Reclamation had begun the construction of an earthen dam across the Strawberry River near the western opening of what is known today as "The

Narrows." The Indian Creek Dike was also built during this time. Following the completion of the dam and dike in 1922, Frank continued to guide anglers on the newly formed Strawberry Reservoir. In 1923, the State of Utah began stocking cutthroat trout and within two years nearly a million fish had been planted. Frank built wooden fishing boats constructed from plans in his head and he often rowed his clients from his fish camp at the Indian Creek spillway to his favorite fishing spot near the Knolls. In the fall, the camp served as a rendezvous location for dozens of parties of deer hunters.

Chloe met Frank while working at his father's camp. Women were hired by the Madsens to clean the half dozen cabins and cook in the small restaurant. Chloe baked fresh bread and pies each day. People would drive the long distance up Daniel's Canyon to Frank Madsen's Camp, on what was then a dirt road that would wash out during heavy rain storms, just to enjoy her home cooked chicken dinner. Everything was prepared on an old U.S. Army coal stove. She packed lunches for the deer hunters during the fall season. Chloe married Frank on August 20, 1930 and spent their honeymoon at the



Over 120 people attended Strawberry's big party. Madsen Fishing Camp. They were the parents of four children, Frank Jr., Dale (Duke), Sally, and Chloe Ann.

(See: "Happy Birthday, Strawberry! Page 9)

Rechanneling Strawberry River a Success

The new riparian vegetation will reduce stream sedimentation and improve spawning habitat.

By Val John Halford

The rechannelization and stream bank restoration of the Strawberry River was completed in August. The combined efforts of the United State Forest Service, Utah DWR, Friends of Strawberry Valley and Strawberry Anglers Association have resulted in a realignment and rejuvenation of a critical portion of the Strawberry River. Funding for this project was provided by the DWR's Habitat Council. The new alignment of the stream immediately above the DWR fish trap eliminated a sharp bend which subjected spawning trout and salmon to unnecessary electrical shocks.

While skilled heavy equipment operators from the DWR excavated a new channel, USFS workers, SAA, and FOSV volunteers helped restore and stabilize critical stream banks. The work involved terracing the outside banks with jute matting, which was anchored with large root wads, boulders, and cobbles. The matting was staked in place and back filled with dirt. Wild Grass seed was sown and fresh willow cuttings were planted to revegetate the stream bank. The new riparian vegetation will reduce stream sedimentation and improve spawning habitat.



The USFS and the DWR were assisted by volunteers from the SAA and the Friends of Strawberry Valley.

In addition to stabilizing the banks, SAA volunteers also helped rebuild approximately 50 yards of boardwalk between the USFS Visitor's Center and the DWR fish trap. Sections of the boardwalk and footbridge spanning the Strawberry River were temporarily removed to allow for the rechanneling of the streambed. The boardwalk has now been replaced and the footbridge sits on new cement abutments.

A well deserved "Thank You" is extended to all SAA members who volunteered their time and effort in helping with this important project. Special appreciation is given to SAA Work Director Bruce Reynaud for his good work in coordinating the SAA and other volunteers.



The rechannelization and rehabilitation of the Strawberry River required the combined effort of several federal and state agencies.

Your Strawberry Anglers Association (<http://www.strawberryanglers.com>)

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The "Berry" Good News

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Next SAA Meeting Tuesday, Oct. 1

6:30 p.m.
Work Force
Services Building
5735 S. Redwood Road

Speaker
Ed Kent
**Central Utah RAC
Representative**

A Ray of Hope for Strawberry

By Ed Kent
Central RAC Representative

After intense discussion among different segments of Utah's angling public and extensive media exposure, positive steps were taken during the last round of Regional Wildlife Advisory Council (RAC) meetings to insure Strawberry's future.

The Concern - After two years of gill net and angling creel surveys, the Division of Wildlife Resources concluded that the population of larger cutthroat in the reservoir had sustained significant angler exploitation. This conclusion was drawn from evidence of an ever expanding non-game fish population and a substantial decline in larger cutthroat trout. The DWR feared that Strawberry Reservoir would no longer be one of the West's premier fisheries and immediate steps had to be taken to control the explosion of non-game fish.

The Proposal - Working with Roger Wilson, lead biologist for Strawberry, the Utah Angler's Coalition, which has significant representation from the Strawberry Angler's Association, drafted and submitted a proposal to change current fishing regulations for Strawberry. This proposal would allow an angler to keep four trout and kokanee salmon, but would restrict the taking of cutthroat trout to two fish under 15 inches and no more than one cutthroat trout over 22 inches. All cutthroat trout caught between 15 and 22 inches would have to be immediately released. The

Coalition's proposal was accepted by the DWR and incorporated as part of Utah's proposed fishing proclamation for the 2003 angling year.



The Central RAC unanimously approved Strawberry regulation changes.

Acceptance - During the last round of RAC meetings, this proposal along with all other proposed changes to the current fishing proclamation were discussed, voted on, and unanimously accepted by all five RACs. The entire proposed 2003 fishing proclamation, including the changes for Strawberry, was approved by Utah's Wildlife Board on September 10, 2002.

Conclusion - The Division believes that increasing the numbers of larger cutthroat trout within the fishery will serve two purposes; the first and most important would be to control the expansion of non-game fish in the reservoir, and the second to provide additional natural recruitment of the cutthroat trout, allowing the DWR to reallocate annual fish stocking strategies to focus on planting additional rainbow trout.

*... the changes
for Strawberry
[were] approved
by Utah's
Wildlife Board
on September
10, 2002.*

Kevin Conway - New Utah DWR Director

By Kayla Willey

Taking over the reigns of the Utah Division of Wildlife Resources, former Assistant Division Director Kevin Conway replaced John Kimball as the new Director of the state's Division of Wildlife Resources this summer. Originally from central Illinois, Kevin has been the Assistant DWR Director for the past 5 years. Prior to that, he served in wildlife law enforcement for 21 years.

The Strawberry Angler's Association had the opportunity to hear from Kevin in June, very shortly after his new appointment. In that meeting, Kevin shared his vision for the DWR. In his view, two things are essential for success: partnerships with organizations like the SAA, Trout Unlimited, and the Elk Foundation that represent the citizens of

the state and obtaining, preserving, and protecting good wildlife habitat.

One of the biggest future challenges will be to obtain and protect wildlife habitat from a financial standpoint, given the value of the land if sold to developers. If the DWR successfully partners with the citizens of the state to protect wildlife and wildlife habitat in Utah, Kevin feels that all of the other challenges in management (law enforcement, wildlife population sampling, resource preservation, etc.) will automatically fall into place. The SAA welcomes Kevin as the new DWR Director and looks forward to working with him.



New DWR Director, Kevin Conway, recently paid a visit to the SAA.

FOSV "Wildlife Festival" Report

By Kayla Willey

Thanks to extensive publicity, the Festival drew people from a large geographical area of Utah . . .



Live entertainment was provided both evenings of the Festival.

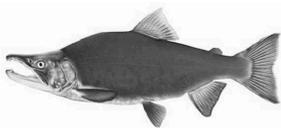
Held in the fall to coincide with the kokanee salmon spawn at Strawberry Reservoir, the 2nd Annual Friends of Strawberry Valley Wildlife Festival was held September 13-15th at Daniels Summit Lodge, the USFS Visitor's Center, and the Strawberry Fish Trap. Thanks to extensive publicity, the Festival drew people from a large geographical area of Utah, with even a few visitors from out-of-state. The morning radio broadcast of "Utah's Backcountry" on KTKK 630 AM was held live from the Festival featuring interviews with Roger Wilson (DWR), Jim Carter and Kayla Willey (SAA), Julie King (USFS), and Elizabeth Lehner (Daniels Summit Lodge).

In addition to a number of informative exhibits and demonstrations, including Vital Ground Grizzly Bear Display and the Utah Avalanche Center, the Festival boasted entertainment with live music and cowboy poetry. Scheduled presentations included programs on such topics as "Catching Kokanee Salmon...It's Not That Difficult!" to "History Of The Strawberry Valley," complete with artifacts. The exhibitors provided information on wildlife in the Strawberry Valley, conservation, and wilderness survival. Smokey the Bear visited and there was coloring, face painting, and

a fishing pond for the children. If you missed the event this year, plan to attend next year. It's a great family activity, and you are right there at the 'Berry for an afternoon of fishing.

Wildlife Festival Raffle Winners!

Robert Mathis	Sage Fly Rod donated by Fish-Tech Outfitters
Robert Uzelac and Scott Root	Olympic Pin Sets donated Wasatch County
Brenda Hansen	1 nights lodging donated by Daniels Summit Lodge
Julie Bird	\$50 gift certificate from Sportsman's Warehouse
Mark Crosland	Fleece vest donated by SAA
<i>Other winners notified by phone</i>	



Utah Angling Numbers Down Slightly

Although fishing pressure continues to increase at Strawberry Reservoir, the overall number of Utah anglers has decreased slightly over the past six years. According to DWR statistics, the number of resident fishermen between 1995, the peak year of the last decade, and 2001 has dropped from approximately 349,500 licensed anglers to just over 328,000; a 6.2 percent decrease. During that same six-year period of time, the number of

nonresident anglers has dropped dramatically from approximately 165,000 to slightly more than 127,600; or a 22.7 percent decrease. The combined total of both categories, resident and non-resident, equals just over 59,000 fewer anglers. This six-year down turn in fishing license sales equates to hundreds of thousands of dollar in lost revenue and the trend is being closely monitored by the DWR.

NUMBER OF LICENSED UTAH ANGLERS

	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001
UTAH RESIDENT	280,234	304,321	307,216	341,171	349,439	324,439	326,005	329,407	333,219	333,345	328,047
NONRESIDENT	130,559	138,829	142,315	157,863	165,118	166,575	136,525	139,139	123,867	120,179	127,678
TOTAL	410,793	443,150	449,531	499,034	514,976	491,014	462,530	468,546	457,086	435,524	455,725

Source: Greg Sheehan, DWR Statistician, Salt Lake City, Utah

"The Strawberry I Remember"

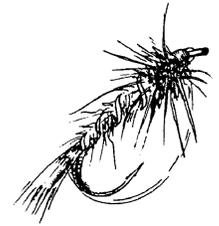
By A. Gean Snow

Part One of Three

In 1943, my first trip to Strawberry was earned by tying flies for some gentlemen I had made friends with while working for Phil and Joe's Sporting Goods in Salt Lake. These fellows were lucky to own automobiles and had saved enough gas ration stamps, it was during World War II, to make the long trip to Strawberry. I remember being very excited making preparations for the trip. We traveled in a 1936 Ford sedan, finally arriving at Strawberry's Trout Creek at about 5:00 p.m. after a more than three hour trip with multiple stops at service stations. We fished where the creek entered the lake, throwing our line across and up the channel, letting the line sink for a few moments. After waiting the appropriate time, we slowly stripped the line back, hopeful to receive a tug or pull on the end of the line from a big cutthroat. We fished until 9:00 p.m. when fishing closed in those days. Only one fish was caught between us that day, although I did see half dozen or more large fish roll in the water. Still, I was hooked on fishing the 'Berry and braved numerous times the poor road conditions and three and one-half to four hour trips one way to visit that body of water in vehicles ranging from a 1931 Model A Ford to the nicest of 4-wheel drive Suburbans.

In the Forties and Fifties Strawberry was a glorious body of water to fish! Cutthroat weighing in at 10 pounds or more were common. The largest cutthroat I ever personally landed at the 'Berry was a husky 7 1/2 pounder. Some of my fishing buddies were a little luckier. On one trip, my fishing companion, an excellent caster, fly tier, and rod builder, skillfully landed a twelve pound

heavy male cutthroat fishing the channel near the Frank Madsen Camp outlet. Not being one to ever release any fish he caught, my friend proceeded to show his great trophy around the Camp. After a couple of hours of bragging rights, my friend returned to his cabin to relax and savor his achievement. That same evening we went out to fish again. It was only a fifteen minute row to his favorite spot, and soon he was anchored and casting his fly rod. As luck or



Angler's Inn founder Gean Snow is arguably Utah's finest sportsman and has fished Strawberry for over 60 years.

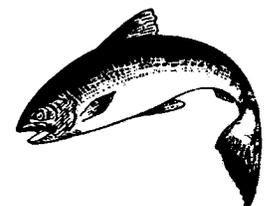
skill would have it, within thirty minutes he had hooked into another large fish! To his great surprise this fish weighed in at over ten pounds! In those days the legal limit was 10 fish or 7 pounds of fish per day. If you caught a big fish, you had a one fish day. Well, my friend kept his fish and proceeded to go around the camp showing off both of his 12 pound fish! Who could blame him? Unfortunately, a game warden also heard the stories about the two fish that exceeded the legal limit and I think it poetic justice for my friend to have been caught and fined.

The largest cutthroat I ever personally landed at the 'Berry was a husky 7 1/2 pounder. Some of my fishing buddies were a little luckier.

2003 Fishing License Increase By \$2.00

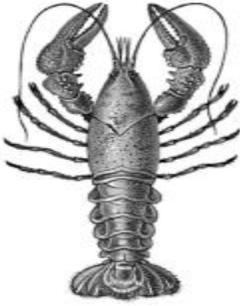
During its 2002 session, the Utah State Legislature approved a proposal by the DWR's Wildlife Board to increase the fee for a season fishing license from \$24 to \$26 for residents, while a non-resident season permit will increase from \$46 to \$70. Raising the price of a Utah resident seasonal fishing license to \$26 would make the cost similar to the average of \$25.52 currently charged in the surrounding states of Arizona, California Colorado, Idaho, Nevada, and Wyoming. The increase of nonresident season license to \$70 will

bring the annual fee closer to the average of \$70.68 charged by those same states. These changes in Utah state fishing license fees will go into effect on January 1, 2003. Approximately \$500,000 of the additional money raised annually has been earmarked to improve state fishing waters and angler access through the Blue Ribbon Fisheries program initiated by Governor Leavitt in March, 2001. The DWR will use the balance of money raised by the license fee increase to keep existing job positions filled.



Crayfishing Fun At The 'Berry

By Kayla Willey



The most productive time to crayfish is during the evening hours when low light conditions allow the crayfish to be more active.

Before Strawberry Reservoir freezes for the winter, you may consider a different kind of Strawberry outing and go crayfishing! Crayfish are abundant in Strawberry Reservoir, easy to catch, simple to prepare, and very tasty to eat. All you need to catch these little freshwater lobsters is a rocky bank, a chicken leg tied to a length of string, a cooler of ice, a bucket, and a long handled, small mesh net. For those wishing to invest a modest sum, there are also commercially manufactured crayfish traps available at local tackle shops. A crayfish trap can be set at night and checked in the morning, usually full of the little critters. The most productive time to crayfish is during the evening hours when low light conditions allow the crayfish to be more active. You may want to bring a lantern or flashlight along. The rocky shores of the Soldier Creek side of Strawberry on the way to Aspen Grove or those found in the Narrows have proven to be very productive crayfishing destinations.

Luring in the crayfish is not a difficult proposition. Simply tie your chicken leg on a string and toss it into the water about 3 to 4 feet from shore. Wait for 15 or 20 minutes and then go back to check the chicken leg. By this time, there should be a number of crayfish happily enjoying their evening meal. Carefully lift the chicken leg while at the same time gently slipping your net under the catch. Most of the crayfish will cling to their escaping dinner, unaware of their impending fate. As you lift the net out of the water, simply shake the chicken leg with the string until the crayfish fall off into your net.

Now the work begins. Transfer your catch to a cooler to begin processing the crayfish. It is illegal to transport live crayfish, so you need to come prepared to process your catch immediately. If you have a propane stove, you can enjoy a crayfish boil right on the bank, or you can transport the edible tail portion of the

crayfish home for cooking. Crayfish spoil quickly. If they are not cooked immediately, they have to be put on ice, but not in water. Ziploc bags work best for this process, or layer newspaper between the ice and the crayfish tails.

Carefully pick up the live crayfish by the back, avoiding its claws. Twist and pull the tail portion from its body. The body portion is discarded. To remove the blood vein from the tail, carefully twist the middle fin at the end of the tail and pull the vein out, which is thrown away. What remains is the edible tail portion of the crayfish cleaned and ready to cook.

Boiling crayfish tails in Cajun spices makes for a tasty treat. You can tell when the crayfish tails are done as the shell turns a bright red-orange color. Be careful not to over cook crayfishing as the meat will become "rubbery." Crack and remove the shells by hand after cooking and eat



Strawberry's abundant freshwater lobster are most easily found along rocky shorelines of the Reservoir. the meat or use it as part of a prepared dish. There are a number of very good crayfish recipes. You can use them in most recipes that call for shrimp for a slightly different taste and crayfish are very popular in the Cajun cooking cuisine of Louisiana.



Proper crayfishing technique is both easy and fun to learn.

Important to Remember

Although there is no limit on crayfish, according to the Utah Fishing Proclamation, "a person may not transport live fish and crayfish away from the water where taken." (R657-13-17)

The Basics of Hooking Mortality

By Alan Ward
DWR Project Biologist

Hooking mortality has been the focus of concern to fisheries managers, particularly in systems where management has utilized fish size and/or gear restrictions to limit angling induced mortality of fish. This is of particular concern when the system is a heavily used fishery, with considerable catch and release fishing pressure. Regulations on Strawberry Reservoir since the treatment in 1990 have promoted, and even required, considerable catch and release fishing in a fishery that has traditionally been more focused on harvesting. In 2001, it was estimated that 47 percent of the fish caught at Strawberry were released.

Gear Type - There seems to be some very clear evidence that gear type strongly influences hooking mortalities. Bait has the highest hooking mortality with an average of 31.4 percent, based on the fish typically being hooked deeper than the other gear types. There is a strong correlation with where the fish is hooked and mortality rates. In one study on lake trout, mortalities were estimated for three hooking locations: lip, mouth, and gills/gut, with mortalities of 0 percent, 29 percent, and 36 percent respectively. The size and number of hooks did not seem to have a significant effect on mortality, and barbless hook restrictions may not be as effective as some have suggested.

Method of Fishing - Passive vs. active fishing of bait can have a significant effect on hooking mortality. Fish caught with bait fished passively are more likely to swallow the hook than fish caught in an active manner. Based on the results of studies looking at hooking locations, fish that swallow the hook deeper are more likely to die. Fish caught on actively fished scented artificial baits had 21.6 percent mortality, while fish caught on passively fished scented artificial baits experienced 32.1 percent mortality. One study found that trout caught by actively jigging bait had 9 percent mortality, compared to 32 percent for fish caught on passive set lines. Assuming that lines are cut 50 percent of the time, this study would yield a 12.7 percent mortality for actively fished baits, and 33.7 percent for passively fished baits.

Cutting the Line - Cutting the line on deeply hooked fish has very significant effect on mortalities. One study had mortalities as high as 95 percent when the hook was pulled out of a deeply

hooked fish, compared to 34.5 percent when it was not. An Idaho stream study indicated that



To improve survivability, photograph fish as quickly as possible.

cutting the line can reduce mortality by 58 percent as opposed to removing the hook on deeply hooked fish. Unfortunately, many anglers may not follow this procedure and increased public awareness could greatly reduce mortality.

Temperature - Temperature seems to have an effect on post-release mortality. A hooking mortality study at four Montana hatcheries showed a significant positive correlation between temperature and hooking mortality, with water temperatures ranging from 47° F (0 percent mortality) to 61° F (8.6 percent mortality). This study also demonstrated lower hooking mortalities with lower temperatures. They suggested that the lower mortalities at lower temperatures may be due to the fish possibly not feeding as voraciously, and are therefore not as likely to swallow the bait.

Stress Level - How stressed a fish is when it is released influences post-release mortality. In one study it was found that when the fish were played on the line until they could not maintain equilibrium, they experienced a 98.6 percent mortality rate. Other research suggests that stress at higher temperatures causes higher mortalities. It would seem intuitive to most that the more stressed a fish is, the more likely it is to die, and some studies have shown physiological responses to increased stress from "playing" a fish. Stress level can also increase if the fish is kept out of the water for too long of a time. Anglers wishing to photograph their catch before releasing it should do so quickly. This practice will reduce stress and help survivability.

One study had mortalities as high as 95 percent when the hook was pulled out of a deeply hooked fish, compared to 34.5 percent when it was not.

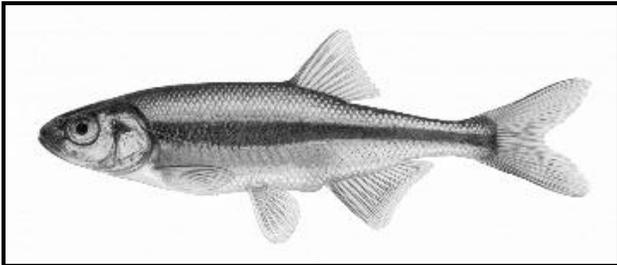


Know Your Enemy - The Redside Shiner

By Val John Halford

Part Three of Three

The Bonneville redb side shiner, also know simply as the redb side shiner, is one of the most common minnows in Utah and that is certainly true of Strawberry Reservoir. Each gill net survey conducted at Straw



The redb side shiner competes with young trout for limited food.

. . . the redb side shiner gained a foothold in the Colorado River drainage apparently through transport as a bait fish.

berry yields a large number of these small fish. A native of the Snake River and the Bonneville Basin, the redb side shiner gained a foothold in the Colorado River drainage

apparently through transport as a bait fish. According to fisheries biologists, it first appeared in Strawberry Reservoir in 1948.

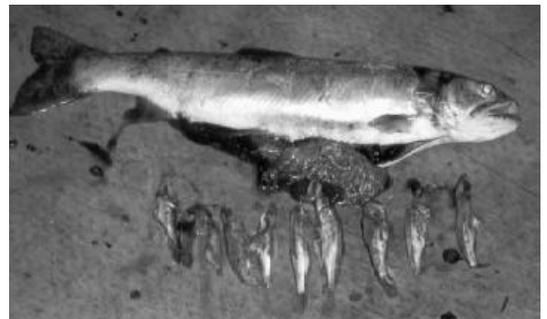
Any angler who has seen this fish has little difficulty identifying it. Mature adults, which measure between 5 and 7 inches, have a prominent orange, red, or pink stripe on each side from just behind the gill slit back to the anal fin. This stripe is present in females in a more subdued shade, especially during the spawning season. The redb side shiner also sports a dark band that follows the lateral line from just behind the head to the base of the tail. Their backs vary in color from a bluish tint to a metallic green.

Redside shiner spawning takes place during the spring and early summer. These fish spawn in shallow water in groups of 2 to 15 fish. Only a few eggs are deposited at one time and these sink readily and adhere to rock or plants. Egg production varies from 900 to 3,600 depending on the

size of the female. No fighting or courtship behavior has been observed and this species may spawn several times during a season. Maximum life span of a redb side shiner 5 to 6 years.

The threat these small fish pose for Strawberry Reservoir is found in their eating habits. As with Utah chub, adult redb side shiners feed on aquatic and terrestrial insects, snails, eggs, and zooplankton. The shiners compete with both juvenile and adult trout for limited amounts of food. They also have been known to prey on game fish fry and eggs. However, unlike the Utah chub, their limited size makes them an important forage fish throughout their life cycle.

Strawberry fishermen rarely, if ever, catch redb side shiners as their mouths are too small for most angler offerings. The control of this species is dependant on a healthy population of large cutthroat trout. Fish autopsies, conducted as part of annual gill net surveys, have revealed many of Strawberry's trout include redb side shin-



This voracious cutthroat, examined during a recent gill net survey, had nine redb side shiners in its stomach.

ers as part of their diet. One particularly successful medium-sized cutthroat of approximately 18-inches had a total of nine redb side shiners in its stomach in various stages of digestion.

Fall Fish Planting Completed

Compelled by low water levels at most Utah state fish hatcheries, the fall fish plant at Strawberry Reservoir took place early this year, in late August and early September. The drought conditions also caused smaller fish to be stocked than the DWR would normally prefer. SAA volunteers were on hand to help plant approximately 2.5 million juvenile Bonneville cutthroat (10,000

lbs.) that measured between 2 and 4 inches in length. The Springville Hatchery, which raises Strawberry Reservoir's sterile rainbow trout, contributed a bonus of approximately 68,000 fingerlings this fall. These additional rainbow juveniles, measuring between 5 and 6 inches in length, supplement the approximately 440,000 rainbows that were planted in the spring.

Happy Birthday, Strawberry!

(Continued from page 1)

The Madsen Fishing Camp moved about a mile south from Haws Point to the mouth Indian Creek in 1916. People from all over the United States would visit the camp, including such celebrities as Roy Rogers, Dale Evans, and the Riders of the Purple Sage. Each year, Frank would help the Utah Fish and Game in stripping eggs from spawning fish at the Indian Creek spillway while Chloe would grill up a delicious batch of sour-dough pancakes for the workers. Her favorite time was July 24th when Frank would build a large bonfire from a wooden boat that was beyond repair. The family would gather around for an evening weenie roast to celebrate the holiday. Toward the end of the year, just before the family returned to their home in Provo, the Madsens would gather together in one of the cabins around the stove and grandmother Madsen would sing songs as a cold late season rain beat on the roof.

These memories, and the Madsen's unique tie with Strawberry, have kept the family close over the years. Their pioneering work helped make Strawberry Reservoir the excellent fishing desti-

nation it remains today. Many anglers have the Madsen family to thank for their own special family memories. To acknowledge this family's outstanding contribution to Strawberry, and to express appreciation for their lifetime of devotion, the SAA presented Chloe Madsen with a beautiful commemorative plaque.



Cake, complete with strawberries, was enjoyed by all.

In 1977, several years before the death of Frank Sr. on October 31, 1980, the family sold their fishing camp to Doug Phillips. Doug and his sons, Greg, Paul, and Jon, ran the camp until its close in the summer of 1982.



Kayla's Kooking Korner



Grilled Trout with Orange

- 1/4 c soy sauce
- 1/8 c wine
- 1/4 c water
- 1/4 c brown sugar
- 2 sliced green onions
- 1 tsp minced garlic
- 1 heaping tablespoon orange juice concentrate
- 1/4 tsp ginger



Marinate trout fillets at least 3 hours each side. Grill or bake, basting frequently.

Upcoming Meeting and Event Schedule 2002-2003

November 12	SAA Meeting Bob Davidson, USFS Project Coordinator Bob Gecy, FOSV Project Hydrologist
December	No Meeting
January 7	SAA Meeting Larry Tullis, Professional Fishing Guide

February 4	SAA Meeting Julie King, USFS Heber District Ranger
March 5	SAA Meeting Roger Wilson, UDWR fall gill net survey
March 13-16	International Sportsmen's Expo SouthTowne Exposition Center, Sandy UT

Strawberry Anglers Association

735 Labrum Avenue
Murray, Utah 84107

Jim Carter, President
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