

Orienteering Event may be postponed

Will it rain and snow Saturday? We will evaluate the weather Friday night before 8pm. Watch the www.o-utah.org website for the official word on whether the meet will go as planned from 3 to 5 on Saturday. If it's not do-able, we will postpone to October 18.

The courses are ready regardless,

Beginner is 2.7 K, Intermediate is about 4.6 K and Advanced 5.8 K.

Hardware Ranch Elk Festival awaits Oct. 11

You and your family can participate in several outdoor activities at the Elk Festival at the Hardware Ranch Wildlife Management Area. And if the weather gets colder, you might even see some wild elk!

Visitors enjoy a wagon train ride through the elk feeding grounds at Utah's Hardware Ranch on a snowy day.

Division of Wildlife Resources photo

The festival is free of charge. It will be held Saturday, Oct. 11. Activities run from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.



You can reach the ranch by traveling 18 miles east of Hyrum on SR-101.

Activities

Taking a free wagon ride, painting pumpkins, turning balloons into antlers, shooting pellets guns at targets and exploring for aquatic bugs are among the many nature-related activities you can participate in.

Whether you'll see some elk is still in question.

"Elk have not come out of the mountains and into the ranch yet," Marni Lee, assistant manager of the Hardware Ranch Wildlife Management Area, said on Oct. 2.

"We've heard them bugling in the evenings near the ranch, so they're close," she said.

"Hopefully some of the elk will make their way into the ranch by the time the festival starts."

Lee encourages you to bring some binoculars and to dress for all types of weather. "We will host the event, rain or shine!" she said.

On your way to the ranch, you can enjoy the fantastic fall colors in Blacksmith Fork Canyon. Food is not available at the ranch, but you're welcome to bring a picnic lunch and eat it in the ranch's dining room.

New hours of operation

Another chance to take a horse-drawn sleigh or wagon ride through the middle of hundreds of wild elk starts at the ranch on Dec. 19.

Starting Dec. 19, the ranch's visitor center will be open and sleigh rides will be offered during the following days and times:

Friday: noon to 5 p.m.

Saturday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Sunday: 10 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Monday: noon to 5 p.m.

If you want to go on a sleigh ride, you must buy your ticket at the visitor center before 4:30 p.m.

On Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays, the sleigh rides will not be running and the visitor center will not be open. You can still bring your binoculars and view the elk from a distance, though.

For more information, call the Hardware Ranch WMA at (435) 753-6206.

Warm weather = tough hunting Rifle buck deer hunt starts Oct. 18



Unless the weather changes, finding deer could be tough when Utah's general rifle buck deer hunt starts Oct. 18.

More than 72,000 hunters, plus their family and friends, are expected afield for Utah's most popular hunt.

"The deer are wearing their winter coats right now. When the weather is warm like it's been, they don't like to be out during the day," says Anis Aoude, big game

coordinator for the Division of Wildlife Resources. "Instead, they move around at night. Then they bed down before the sun comes up."

If the weather stays warm, Aoude says to find success, you'll need to push the deer out of the thick brush they'll be bedded down in.

While you may have to work harder to find the deer, good numbers of deer should be available. With the exception of parts of northern and northeastern Utah, the number of buck deer in Utah should be about the same as it was last fall.

"Heavy snowfall last winter took some fawns in parts of northern and northeastern Utah," Aoude says. "Even though herds in those areas lost some deer, most of the state's deer herds are doing well."

Aoude says DWR biologists manage Utah's general-season units so there's between 15 to 20 bucks per 100 does in the herds after the hunts are over in the fall. "Almost all of the state's units are meeting that goal," he says.

"After last fall's hunts, two of the state's public land units were above 20 bucks per 100 does, and three of the units were below 15 bucks per 100 does. All of the remaining public land units had 15 to 20 bucks per 100 does in their herds."

As far as advice, Aoude says if you've already scouted your hunting area, you've done the most important thing you can do to find success.

"The guys that are successful year in and year out do their homework," he says. "They get out before the season and find the places where the bucks are."

The following is a look at deer hunting prospects in four of the DWR's five regions:

Northern Region

Biologists say mule deer herds in the Northern Region probably have more adults in them than yearlings this year.

"The winter was hard on deer fawns," says Randy Wood, assistant wildlife manager in northern Utah.

Wood says most of the bucks hunters take each year are yearlings. Because of the number of yearling bucks that died this past winter, hunting in the region could be challenging.

Archery and muzzleloader hunters in the region reported seeing a mix of both young and adult bucks.

"Our surveys suggest a general downward trend in fawn survival as you move from north to south in the region," says Phil Douglass, Northern Region conservation outreach manager.

It seems archery and muzzleloader hunters noticed that trend. Conservation officer Bruce Johnson reported seeing fewer hunters in the Kamas area. The Kamas area is one of the areas in the region where lots of fawns died this past winter.

Douglass says having more adult deer in the herds means you'll be hunting animals that are more wary and require greater hunting skills to take. "Hunters need to hone their skills so they can make the most of the opportunities they get," he says.

The good news is the buck-to-doe ratio on most of the units in the Northern Region was above the minimum of 15 bucks per 100 does after last fall's hunts:

Unit	Bucks per 100 does
Box Elder	21
Cache	20
Crawford	13
Ogden	20
Morgan, South Rich	54
East Canyon	32
Chalk Creek	26
Kamas	16

Wood encourages hunters to pay close attention to the large tracts of private land in the Northern Region. Some units have a large number of Cooperative Wildlife Management Units on them. For example, the Box Elder unit has 21 CWMUs. If you're going to hunt on the Box Elder unit, you're encouraged to pick up a land ownership map from the Box Elder County Surveyor's Office.

Douglass says preparation is the key to a safe, successful and enjoyable hunt. "Sighting in your rifle and scouting your hunting area not only prepare you for the hunt, they also build anticipation and excitement," he says.

Douglass says safety and survival skills are also important skills to have. A list of last year's hunting accidents can be viewed at www.wildlife.utah.gov/huntereducation/accidents.php

Central Region

The number of buck deer available to rifle hunters in the Central Region should be similar to the number

available last year. The region's veteran biologists' staff, all of whom has more than 20 years experience, agree the entire region should produce fair to good hunting.

Dale Liechty and Dennis Southerland are the DWR's wildlife biologists in the eastern part of the region. Both indicate the number of deer available should be similar to the number that were available during last year's hunt.



"Despite the hot summer, habitat conditions in the mid to high elevations are still green and lush," Liechty says. "Archers in the area during the archery hunt reported seeing decent numbers of bucks."

"Deer have been seen at all elevations," Southerland says. "They don't appear to be congregated at any specific elevation."

The region has a healthy "resident deer" population that lives among the foothills just above the cities along the Wasatch Front. If you hunt these areas, please remember that you must obtain written permission to hunt on private property. It's also important to know the shooting ordinances for the area you'll hunt. Pages 41 and 42 of the 2008 Utah Big Game Guidebook list many of the special shooting ordinances in the region.

The deer herds in the western portion of the region (west of I-15) are still recovering from drought and severe weather over the past few years. "The buck-to-doe ratio in the western part on of the region is about 12 bucks per 100 does," says Wildlife Biologist Tom Becker. "That's still a little below our minimum objective of 15 bucks per 100 does."

"Deer numbers in some portions of the area have increased slightly over the last few years," Becker says. "But overall, hunters should expect to see about the same numbers of bucks as last year."

Archers: the hunt isn't over yet!

If you have a 2008 general season archery buck deer permit, but you haven't taken a deer yet, you may want to visit the Wasatch Front, Ogden and Uintah Basin extended archery areas.

"These areas are still open to archery deer and elk hunting," says Conservation Outreach Manager Scott Root.

More information about these areas is available on page 23 of the 2008 Utah Big Game Guidebook.

"Extended archery areas allow archers to help us manage deer and elk near urban areas where firearms are not allowed," Root says. "You can hunt deer and elk with a bow and arrow in these areas through November, and even into December in some areas."

Before you hunt one of these areas, you must complete the DWR's online archery ethics course. The course is available at www.wildlife.utah.gov/huntereducation/extended_archery

You'll receive a certificate of completion after you complete the course. You must carry this certificate with you while you're hunting.

Northeastern Region

Good moisture this past winter and spring brought an end to dry conditions in northeastern Utah. But the moisture also reduced the number of deer in some areas on the South Slope of the Uinta Mountains.



"About 10 to 15 percent fewer fawns survived the winter in some areas," says Ron Stewart, Northeastern Region conservation outreach manager.

"Generally, it was deer trying to winter on the lower slopes that had the problem. Critical winter forage on many of these lower, drier slopes suffered from the drought. Deer that wintered farther up the mountain did better; they didn't get caught by the cold air trapped in the valley, and they had better forage."

"Overall, though, deer herds in northeastern Utah are in good shape," Stewart says. "Depending on where

you hunt, you can expect to see fair to good numbers of young bucks. And those young bucks will be mixed in with a fair number of older bucks."

In addition to improving the habitat, the moisture in the region has provided the deer with a lot of water sources. "The deer haven't been forced to concentrate near a few watering holes, so they'll be scattered when the rifle hunt opens," Stewart says.

Barring a tough winter this year, Stewart expects the moisture received earlier this year should increase the number of deer you see in the region in 2009. "The moisture has really improved the deer habitat," Stewart said. "Our biologists saw good numbers of fawns this spring, including an increased number of twins."

Southeastern Region

Deer were lost in some parts of southeastern Utah after a severe winter last year.

Most of the deer that died were fawns, so rifle hunters will probably see fewer young bucks when the hunt starts Oct. 18.

"The losses were most pronounced in the northern part of the region. We expect the harvest to be down a little this year from last year because there will be fewer yearling bucks," says Bill Bates, Southeastern Region supervisor. "Fawn survival was better on the LaSal and Abajo mountains. We expect the number of deer taken in those areas to be about the same as last year."

Overall, though, Bates says hunting should be good region-wide. "Buck-to-doe ratios are at all-time highs," he says. "Hunter success was excellent during the past few years, and it should not drop much this year.

Even though some fawns were lost, the number of older bucks that made it through the winter was about average."

Bates says hunters who get out and scout should be able to find the deer. "Dry conditions have persisted through the archery and muzzleloader hunts, and that will make hunting more difficult," he says. "Hunting is obviously best at dawn and dusk, when the deer are most likely to be active.

Bates also advises you to hunt near water. "Get



to know the area you plan to hunt," he says. "Identify springs, seeps and creeks in areas that have good forage and cover. Familiarize yourself with game trails, bedding areas and escape routes."

Bates reminds you that the presence of hunters, the phase of the moon and a change in the weather are all factors that can cause the behavior of deer to change. If stormy weather moves in, the deer could begin their fall migration to lower elevation winter ranges.

Wildlife officers at checkpoints across Utah

Don't be surprised if wildlife officers stop your vehicle at an administrative checkpoint this fall.

Division of Wildlife Resources officers conduct these checkpoints, formerly called roadblocks, throughout the year. But the number of checkpoints increases when the hunting seasons start in the fall.

Scott Dalebout, a lieutenant with the DWR, says the checkpoints allow the DWR to help Utah's fish and wildlife several ways.

"Monitoring public compliance with wildlife laws is one of the major reasons we conduct the checkpoints," Dalebout says. "We can contact a lot of people in a short period of time."

But catching those who violate wildlife laws isn't the only reason the DWR conducts checkpoints.

"Our biologists use these checkpoints to gather biological data about Utah's fish and wildlife," Dalebout says. "They examine the fish and wildlife that anglers and hunters have taken. They also visit with the anglers and hunters to learn more about the number and type of game they saw and the fish they hooked."

"We've been entrusted as the guardians of Utah's wildlife," Dalebout says. "That means a lot to us. Checkpoints are one of the most important tools we have to help us fulfill that role."

Tips to get prepared for this year's rifle buck deer hunt

Deer hunters are eagerly awaiting the beginning of Utah's general rifle buck deer hunt on Oct. 18.

Dustin Stettler spots something in the distance through his scope. Wearing proper safety clothing in hunter orange is just one of the ways you should prepare for this year's buck deer hunt.

Division of Wildlife Resources photo

Getting prepared now, by gathering materials and gaining knowledge, are some of the keys to having a safe hunt. And while taking a deer is usually the highlight of any deer hunt, remember to enjoy all of the experiences a deer hunt provides.

"Enjoy the entire experience of the hunt," advises Gary Cook, hunter education coordinator for the Division of Wildlife Resources. "Good friends, a good camp and a chance to see wildlife and the beautiful state we live in are all things you can enjoy during your time afield."

Cook provides the following tips for an enjoyable and safe hunting experience:

Personal preparation:



be familiar with the area you're going to hunt. If possible, scout the area before the hunt.
put a survival kit together. The kit should include:

1. a small first aid kit;
2. three ways to make a fire (e.g. matches, a cigarette lighter, firestarters);
3. quick energy snack foods;
4. a cord or rope;
5. a compass;
6. a flashlight;
7. an extra knife and;
8. a small pad of paper and a pencil (so you can leave information at your last location, about yourself and the direction you're traveling, should you become lost).

Preparing your firearm:

- be as familiar as possible with your firearm — know how to load and unload it, and where the safety is and how to operate it.
- make sure the barrel of your firearm doesn't have any obstructions in it.
- make sure you have the proper ammunition for your firearm.
- sight-in your firearm before the hunt.

Firearm safety:

- controlling your firearm's muzzle is the most important part of firearm safety. Never let the muzzle of -your firearm point at anything you do not intend to shoot, including yourself.
- never carry a loaded firearm in your vehicle.
- don't put your finger on the trigger until your firearm's sights are on the target.
- before shooting, make sure of your target and what's beyond it.

Vehicle preparation:

- make sure your vehicle is in good mechanical condition.

- carry a shovel, ax, tire chains, jumper cables and a tow chain in your vehicle.
- if you experience mechanical problems with your vehicle or become snowed in, stay with your vehicle — don't leave it.

Before leaving on your trip:

- let someone know where you're going and when you expect to return.

While in the field:

- never hunt alone.
- wear proper safety clothing: 400 square inches of hunter orange on your back, chest and head.

Field dressing your animal:

- use a sharp knife. A sharp knife is safer than a dull knife.
- cut away from you — never bring a knife blade towards you while cutting.

Your physical well-being:

- know your physical limitations, and don't exceed them.
- prepare yourself for weather changes by dressing in layers. Dressing in layers allows you



to regulate your body temperature by adding or removing clothes as needed.

- drink plenty of water, no matter how cold it is. "You can become dehydrated, even in cold weather," Cook says.
- hypothermia (the loss of body temperature) can occur in temperatures as warm as 50 degrees. Be aware of the signs of hypothermia. Some of the first are violent shivering, stumbling or becoming disoriented. "When you notice these signs, sit down immediately and build a fire," Cook says. "Get yourself warm and dry."
- frostbite. If you're hunting in cold weather, watch for the signs of frostbite. White spots on your skin are the first sign. Check your face, feet and hands regularly. You'll notice

the first signs of frostbite on your face faster if you're hunting with a companion who can alert you.

If you get lost:

-don't panic. Sit down and build a fire, even if it isn't cold. "A fire is soothing, and it will help you relax and think clearly," Cook says.

- After calming down, try to get your bearings and think your way out of the situation. If you think you know which direction you need to travel, use the pad of paper and pencil



from your survival kit and leave a note at your location, indicating who you are and the direction you're traveling. If you come across other hunters, don't be embarrassed to stop them and ask for directions and help.

If you're

unsure about the direction you should travel, stay at your camp and build a shelter several hours before sundown, if possible. Build a smoky fire (which can be spotted from the air) or build three fires (a distress signal that also can be spotted from the air).

Remaining at your camp is usually a good option. "You can live without food and water for several days," Cook says.

Alcohol and gunpowder don't mix!

-do not handle a firearm if you've been drinking alcohol.

-do not give alcohol to someone who's cold. Instead of warming the person, alcohol will actually make them colder.

TEMPORARY CLOSURE OF WILLARD BAY STATE PARK SOUTH MARINA

Willard – The south marina at Willard Bay State Park is closed for approximately two weeks due to construction on the dam. The campground, launch ramp and day-use facilities are closed to the public. The North Marina remains open for boat launching, camping and day-use.

In November 2006, a leak was detected in the dike. The Bureau of Reclamation and Weber

Basin Water Conservancy District are working to repair the dam with completion scheduled for summer 2009.

For more information or current conditions, please call (435) 734-9494.

BOATING SAFETY TIP OF THE WEEK

Salt Lake City – As waterfowl hunters take to Utah waterways, Utah State Parks Boating Education Specialist Chris Haller reminds hunters about these safety tips:

- Always wear a life jacket and keep a throwable life preserver on board. All boats longer than 16 feet must have a throwable preserver onboard at all times.
- Check your boat lighting and electrical equipment. Navigational lights are required on all motorboats. Any manually-propelled vessel must have a white light onboard, such as flashlight or lantern.
- Do not overload your boat. Capsizing and falls overboard account for 70 percent of boating fatalities.
- Vessels between 16 and 40 feet must have either a horn or whistle.
- Always operate your boat at a safe speed. When within 150 feet of another boat, person in the water or dock, you must operate at a slow, no wake speed less than 5 MPH.

For more information or to take a safe boating course, visit stateparks.utah.gov or call (801)538-BOAT. Wear it Utah!

UPCOMING UTAH STATE PARKS EVENTS

October 30 Escalante Petrified Forest State Park - Escalante

Batty About Bats: Explore the fascinating lives of bats with Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument Interpretive Ranger Larry Glickman. Fun activities and games for kids! Event takes place at 7 p.m. at the Interagency Visitor Center in Escalante located at 755 West Main Street. (435) 826-4466

October 31 Escalante Petrified Forest State Park - Escalante

Geology Hike: This wood isn't scared, it's petrified! Travel back in time 150 million years on a Halloween hike to the Petrified Forest. Meet at the visitor center at 10 a.m. (435) 826-4466

Fighting illegally stocked fish

Wildlife Board approves fishing changes for 2009

The Utah Wildlife Board recently approved rules changes that should provide more fishing opportunities in Utah and protect fish populations. And protecting those fish populations should provide better fishing!

Starting Jan. 1, 2009, you can use up to six poles when fishing through the ice at Flaming Gorge Reservoir. A new trout limit will await you at Scofield Reservoir, and a change in the slot limit at Panguitch Lake will allow you to keep more rainbow trout. You must also keep and kill all of the walleye you catch at Red Fleet Reservoir.

Board members approved the changes at their Oct. 2 meeting in Salt Lake City. The changes go into effect Jan. 1, 2009.



Scofield Reservoir

A young angler shows off the rainbow trout she caught at Scofield Reservoir.

Division of Wildlife Resources photo

Division of Wildlife Resources biologists say the Utah chub population in Scofield Reservoir has increased dramatically over the past two years. To try and keep the population in check, biologists will stock Bear Lake cutthroat trout into the reservoir starting in spring 2009.

Putting Bear Lake cutthroats in the reservoir will give it two "chub eaters"—the Bear Lake cutthroat trout, and tiger trout that are in the reservoir now.

To keep plenty of large predatory Bear Lake cutthroats and tiger trout in the reservoir, the trout limit at the reservoir will be lowered to four trout. Starting Jan. 1, your four trout limit can include two cutthroat or tiger trout under 15 inches in length and one cutthroat or tiger trout over 22 inches long. All cutthroat and tiger trout between 15 and 22 inches long must be released immediately.

There will be no special regulations for rainbow trout. Your four-trout limit at Scofield can include rainbow trout of any size and length.

"We put Bear Lake cutthroats in Strawberry Reservoir after we treated the reservoir in 1990. The cutthroats in Strawberry have been protected by a limit that's the same as the one the board passed for Scofield," says Roger Wilson, cold water sport fisheries coordinator for the DWR. "The cutthroats have kept the chub populations in Strawberry in check. We hope they'll do the same thing in Scofield."

Biologists are anxious to see which of the two trout is the most effective predator—Bear Lake cutthroat trout or tiger trout. "The information we gain will help us control chub populations better in other areas of the state," Wilson says.

Panguitch Lake

Starting Jan. 1, a rule that's similar to the one at Scofield and Strawberry will also be in place at Panguitch Lake.

The limit of four trout that's been in place at Panguitch Lake for several years won't change. But starting Jan. 1, that four-trout limit can include rainbow trout of any size.

"In the past, anglers had to release all trout that were between 15 and 22 inches long," Wilson says. "This change will allow anglers to keep more rainbows."

Your four-trout limit can also include two cutthroat or tiger trout under 15 inches in length and one cutthroat or tiger trout over 22 inches long.

All cutthroat and tiger trout between 15 and 22 inches long must be released immediately.

Burbot and walleye

Illegal fish stocking could greatly affect fishing at two popular waters in northeastern Utah.

Someone illegally placed burbot in a drainage above Flaming Gorge Reservoir several years ago. Now the burbot have made their way into the reservoir. Then just last spring, a large number of walleye started showing up in biologists' gillnets Red Fleet Reservoir.

To promote the harvest of these illegally introduced fish, board members passed the following:

You must keep and kill all the walleyes you catch at Red Fleet Reservoir. The DWR enacted this keep and kill policy as an emergency change in 2008. It will continue in 2009.

At Flaming Gorge Reservoir, you already must kill every burbot you catch. Starting Jan. 1, you can also use up to six poles to fish through the ice at the reservoir. You won't need a second pole permit to fish through the ice. However, you will need a second pole permit to fish with more than one pole when the water is open at the reservoir, including when the water is open in the winter.

Wilson says the ice-fishing season is the best time of year to catch burbot at the reservoir. "They're not an attractive fish, but burbot are a great fish to eat," he says. "This rule change will help the fishery and allow you to take more burbot home to eat."

Starting Jan. 1, you can also underwater spearfish for burbot at Flaming Gorge 24 hours a day, throughout the year. You can also use artificial lights at Flaming Gorge, but only when pursuing burbot.

These underwater spearfishing changes should result in more burbot being taken.

Tiger muskie at Newton Reservoir

Newton Reservoir has joined Pineview Reservoir as the two waters in Utah where you can't keep tiger muskies.

Tiger muskies are a cross between Northern pike and muskellunge. Anglers commonly refer to muskellunge as "muskies."

Earlier this year, the DWR closed Pineview Reservoir to the possession of tiger muskies with an emergency closure. This closure will continue in 2009. The closure will help ensure plenty of tiger muskies remain in the reservoir until biologists can secure a disease-free source of tiger muskies.

"It took some searching, but we found muskies in South Dakota that don't have any diseases," says Drew Cushing, warm water sport fisheries coordinator for the DWR.

"We'll bring the muskies to Utah in mid-October and start raising them at a new hatchery in Salt Lake City. Then we'll bring Northern pike from Recapture Reservoir to the hatchery and breed the pike with the muskies.

"We could be stocking tiger muskies again in two to three years," Cushing says. "Until then, the closures at Pineview and Newton will keep plenty of big tiger muskies in those waters for anglers to catch and release."

Lake Powell Fish Report

By: Wayne Gustaveson
Lake Elevation: 3626

October 8, 2008
Water Temperature 71-73 F

Striper fishing is very selective while bass fishing continues to get better.

The pattern for fat and fussy stripers requires finding fish and then conforming to their feeding behavior. There is no room for deviation. The overriding factor is abundant shad. In these conditions stripers will only eat shad so find what their feeding technique is in your fishing location.

At Hite the feeding pattern requires only short swimming bursts to catch ever present shad. Stripers rest while digesting near the last feeding opportunity. There is not much movement and no schooling behavior as the school is not needed to feed effectively. Therefore, the most effective technique is trolling a deep diver from 15-30 feet to put the lure in front of resting fish. They give a short swimming burst to catch the lure.

In the main lake with a few less shad there is some schooling behavior required to surround a shad school and effectively feed. A few stripers will break water while chasing fleeing shad to the surface but most feeding is under water. The trick is to see 2-3 fish splashing and then quickly get to that spot and drop spoons to the subsurface feeding event. When fish are seen on the graph near tiny boils they can often be caught. Fish quickly and efficiently as stripers are moving quickly among various shad schools.



This morning we started at Lone Rock looking for a boil. We saw only widely scattered fish at first light and could not get any started with top water or spoons. We left there at 7 AM (MST) and searched through Wahweap and crossed into Warm Creek at Castle Rock. We traveled as far back in Warm Creek as the floating rest room without seeing any surface feeding. We then turned toward the main channel on our way to Navajo or Antelope Point. Half way across the bay we saw 10 fish splashing on the east shoreline of Warm Creek directly east of the Castle Rock Cut. They were down by the time we got to the spot and we could not locate them on the graph. But soon we saw a few fish come up a bit further up the shoreline. We got on them and caught 5 on top and then began spooning the school to put another 20 in the boat. Bottom depth varied from 30-70 feet. Stripers used the whole water column while feeding.

The magic time seems to be 8 AM. There is more striper activity between 8-9 than the hours

before or after.

When stripers quit it is time to go bass fishing. Green tubes fished on outside rocky points and around submerged brush are very effective. The key is fishing at a bottom depth of 25 feet. I prefer to fish vertically under the boat when targeting deep water.

When fish are seen on the graph in these conditions they can be caught. Catfish, sunfish and crappie are providing great fishing from Good Hope Bay downstream. Fishing is still quite slow in the Hite area.

Snowbasin Resort – In Between Season Specials and New Dining Options Plus Recession Busting Solutions

The “In Between Season”, at Snowbasin Resort will provide a change of pace for dining options, however, with 5 inches of snow received at Needles Lodge last night, maybe it is not the “In Between Season ,”but the beginning of the season!!



New this Fall, Earl's Lodge servery will be open from 9 until 5 for breakfast (breakfast served ALL DAY!!) and lunch on Fridays and Saturdays with an updated children's menu as well as Daily Specials.

On Saturday Nights from 5 until 9, award winning cuisine will be offered in the Huntington Room of Earl's Lodge. Wrapping up the week end will be Northern Utah's favorite, Sunday Brunch in the Huntington Room at Earl's Lodge. A new addition on Sundays' -- Soup and Snacks in the Cinnabar Lounge with flat screen TV.

Looking forward to the 2008 -009 winter season, Snowbasin will be offering **Recession Proof Solutions:**

First Time Skier/Rider: The first package is the Lucky 13 in association with Ski Utah. The last 13 days of January, learn to ski or snowboard. Lift ticket,\$13.-- Ski Lesson, \$13.00 Rentals \$13.00– all available for the **Lucky 13 package price of \$39.00.**

Skiers/Riders Instruction: The Snowbasin Learning Center Recreation Program (on selected dates) offers 4 lessons for 8-17 year olds for \$150.00 and for Adults \$200.00. Reservations are recommended.

Midweek (Mon-Fri) Season Pass price will remain at \$750.00 Available Now Fri-Sun 9-5

Opening Day, typically Thanksgiving Day, will greet skiers and riders with a photographer to catch the first gondola riders of the 2008-2009 winter season as well as **ANOTHER RECESSION BUSTING SOLUTION The first 50 skiers/riders to board the gondola will receive an all-day lift pass for any day of the 2008-2009 Season (non-refundable)**

Recession Busting Solution for those wanting to tune up their skis. Bring in the first pair for a full tune (\$47.00 or more) and get the second one **FREE** (Of equal or less value **FREE**) in our fully equipped tune shop located in the Grizzly Center. (Begins October 18th through November 23rd.)

AND.. (IT NEVER ENDS) The “**Back to Ski & Ride**” promotion in the Retail Shop. While you are checking out the new arrivals of merchandise, receive a Snowbasin Exclusive Poster, designed by local artist, Steve Johnson with any purchase over \$100 or more. (Starts now Ends day after Thanksgiving)

Starting to plan a Holiday party for your staff? Snowbasin Special Events Recession Proof Offering solutions will carry you through the Holidays with style. Choose an off peak day for your party (Monday through Thursday) and receive ½ off room rental!! Ask about our Holiday menus!

For further information check out www.snowbasin.com or call -801-620-1000

Dinosaur Tickets now on Sale

Tickets are now on sale for Walking With Dinosaurs - The Live Experience. This is a live theatrical show based on the award-winning BBC Television Series that will be in Salt Lake City, at the Energy Solutions Arena, from Wednesday, January 14 through Sunday, January 18, 2009. Tickets are available through Ticketmaster at:



www.ticketmaster.com

Walking With Dinosaurs originated in Australia, where after years of planning, it came to life in Sydney in January 2007. It is now on tour in North America, drawing sold-out audiences everywhere it opens. In 2009, it comes to Utah, the state with the most discoveries of world-class dinosaur fossils!

The show depicts the dinosaurs' evolution spanning their entire 200 million year reign. Fifteen roaring, snarling “live” dinosaurs mesmerize the audience and includes the Tyrannosaurus rex, Utahraptor, and the largest of them all, Brachiosaurus standing 36 feet tall and 56 feet long from nose to tail!

For a video preview, click the following link:

http://ecards.concerts.com/2008_New_Walking_with_Dinosaurs/Evite/Salt_Lake_City/video.swf

Nine Mile Canyon to be Nominated for National Register Listing

Salt Lake City—The Bureau of Land Management Utah in cooperation with Utah Division of State History, State Historic Preservation Office intend to nominate the significant cultural resources sites within Nine Mile Canyon to the National Register of Historic Places.

Nine Mile Canyon, in eastern Utah, is perhaps best-known for its thousands of petroglyphs and pictographs. Listing in the National Register would further acknowledge these unique and irreplaceable cultural resources. The area is also recognized as home to the remains of Native American granaries and villages as well as numerous historic structures.

Established by the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, the National Register of Historic Places is the U.S. government's official list of historic districts, sites, buildings, structures and objects deemed worthy of preservation.

BLM Utah, with the support of the State Historic Preservation Office, is nominating Nine Mile to the register as a multiple property listing, which groups together related sites under a common theme. A multiple-property nomination is the most appropriate nomination method because it lists eligible sites that contribute to one of the listed themes. Additional themes and newly recorded sites can easily be added in the future.

“Working in partnership with the state, we came up with the best approach to recognizing the significance of Nine Mile Canyon's cultural resources,” said Selma Sierra, BLM Utah State Director.

“Multiple-property listings are more inclusive of important sites and listed sites are not artificially encumbered by a hard boundary line,” she said. “One of the long term benefits of a multiple-property listing is recognizing new sites as they are found,” Sierra concluded.

Every year, approximately 30,000 properties are added to the register. BLM Utah and the State Historic Preservation Office have worked together to see that nine Mile Canyon receives the recognition and honor National Register listing provides.

Although register listing is a significant honor, it does not carry with it additional resource protections. To further protect these resources, Nine Mile Canyon would be managed as an Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) under the BLM Utah Price field office Proposed Resource Management Plan. In Nine Mile Canyon, oil and gas leasing would be subject to major constraints—one of which is No Surface Occupancy. This means that none of the 26,200 acres of BLM-administered, federal land located in the Nine Mile Canyon ACEC can be surface occupied with oil and gas pumps, drilling rigs or tank batteries.

BLM Utah acknowledges the significance of Nine Mile Canyon's cultural resources and continues to work to preserve those resources as part of its multiple use mandate, while also facilitating environmentally responsible energy development.

For more information, please contact Byron Loosle at (801) 539-4276.

Ogden Area Contra Dance

Located at the First Presbyterian Church 880 28th Street, Ogden, Ut
(Dance is in building to the north-west in the parking lot)

Music By The Blue Sage Trio

Calling By Mike Cottle

Saturday, October 11th (And continuing on the second saturday of each month except July & August)

Beginner Workshop 7:30

Dance 8:00 - 10:30

Recommended donation is \$5.00 Adults and \$3.00 Children

Please bring separate dance or gym shoes to protect the floor!

For More Information Contact: Mike or Shauna Iverson at 801-782-0534

Bureau of Land Management Begins Fuels Reduction Project

KANAB, Utah—The Bureau of Land Management, Color Country District will start work on a 870 acre fuels reduction project located in the Mill Creek area northeast of Kanab, Utah, on October 6, 2008. Project objectives are wildlife habitat improvement for large game animals, fuels reduction, and watershed restoration through the removal of pinyon and juniper trees.

Vegetation will be reduced by a mechanical chipper shredder that is often referred to as a “Bull Hog.” Vegetation will be replaced with warm and cool season grasses and forbs after aerial seeding takes place. Seeding the project site will reduce soil erosion and create additional feed for wildlife. The Mill Creek project has been contracted and will continue through June of 2009.

This project will be visible from the Skutumpah Road and will resemble a mosaic pattern. Mill Creek will provide many resource benefits by removing pinyon and juniper trees that have encroached on other vegetation types like sage brush. The mechanical thinning of pinyon and juniper trees is one of many treatment options used by the Bureau of Land Management and will provide similar resource benefits to that of a prescribed fire.

This partnership project is in cooperation with Utah Partners for Conservation and Development (UPCD) and is a standard process of implementing any fuels treatment state wide. Organizations belonging to UPCD include Utah Department of Agriculture and Food, Utah Department of Natural Resources, Utah Division of Water Resources, State Institutional and Trust Lands Administration, Agriculture Resource Service,

Utah Forestry Fire and State Lands, Utah Association of Conservation Districts, Utah Grazing Improvement Program, USDA-Farm Service Agency, USDA-Natural Resource Conservation Service, Bureau of Land Management, Bureau of Indian Affairs.

“Bully Bugger” Celebrates T.R.’s 150th Birthday

Craig Mathews, TRCP Release Commemorative Fly Fit for the Father of American Conservation

WASHINGTON – In honor of the 150th birthday of Theodore Roosevelt, famed guide and fly tyer Craig Mathews and the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership are teaming to introduce a new twist on the timeless Woolly Bugger – the “Bully Bugger.”

“Throughout his life, T.R. hunted way more than he fished,” says TRCP President and CEO

George Cooper, “but things might have been different if he’d had the Bully Bugger. It evokes the same patriotism that T.R. exuded, and they’ve got similar flair.”

“Heck, they’ve even got the same prescription!” Mathews quips, referring to the wire-rimmed spectacles donned by both the 26th President and the Bully Bugger.

The Bully Bugger
Photo by



www.dusansmetana.com

Mathews will tie a limited edition of only 150 Bully Buggers. One hundred forty-nine will be mounted in hand-made wooden shadowboxes and presented in return to those who donate \$150 or more to the TRCP.

“Bully Bugger #1,” the first in the series, will be custom framed and auctioned at www.ebay.com. Bidding will begin on Dec. 1 and last for 10 days.

For more information and to donate to the TRCP, please visit www.trcp.org.

Tips to Better Enjoy The Outdoors From ZipVac

BARRINGTON, Ill., Oct. 7, 2008 — Vacuum packaging is popular with those who hunt, camp and fish because it keeps food fresh longer and makes life outdoors more enjoyable. The lightweight ZipVac manual pump and patented storage bags (which won Best Fishing Accessory at this year's ICAST industry show) tuck away just about anywhere, making it highly portable. Even the rechargeable automatic vacuum pump tucks easily out of the way.

Besides preserving game and fish, ZipVac has many versatile applications to prepare hunters or anglers for their trips to the outdoors. Here are some suggestions from ZipVac:

- Prepare meals in advance for your hunting or fishing trip and vacuum package in ZipVac Bags. Simply drop the ZipVac Bag in boiling water at the campsite. (Foods that need to be refrigerated or frozen still need refrigeration or freezing even when vacuum packaged.)
- Vacuum package towels to make them compact and keep them dry. A spare pair of dry socks can make all the difference in comfort. Towels will take up less space when vacuum packaged.
- Vacuum package medications, maps and first aid items to keep them organized, dry and childproof.
- Since odors don't pass in or out of ZipVac Bags, they're great for storing food at your campsite to keep the critters out.
- Vacuum package batteries to prevent oxidation and extend their storage life. Keep your cell phone and radio dry, too.
- Vacuum package film, matches and ammunition to prevent them from becoming wet or exposed to the elements.
- Vacuum package ice for a variety of uses. They'll keep food cold in the cooler and when they melt, you'll have fresh drinking water.
- Vacuum packaged ice packs can also be used to reduce the swelling for sports injuries or bee stings.

For more information on the ZipVac vacuum packaging system and ideas on how to better enjoy the outdoors experience, visit www.zipvac.net

Most Alaskan Glaciers Retreating, Thinning, and Stagnating, Says Major USGS Report

Most glaciers in every mountain range and island group in Alaska are experiencing significant retreat, thinning or stagnation, especially glaciers at lower elevations, according to a new book published by the U.S. Geological Survey. In places, these changes began as early as the middle of the 18th century.

Although more than 99 percent of Alaska's large glaciers are retreating, a handful, surprisingly, are advancing.

The *Glaciers of Alaska*, authored by USGS research geologist Bruce Molnia, represents a comprehensive overview of the state of the glaciers of Alaska at the end of the 20th century and beginning of the 21st century. Richard Williams Jr., an emeritus senior research glaciologist

with the USGS, said the 550-page volume will serve as a major reference work for glaciologists studying glaciers in Alaska in the years and decades to come.

The report uses a combination of satellite images, vertical aerial photographs (black-and-white and color-infrared photos taken from airplanes, looking straight down), oblique aerial photographs (color photos taken from the air at an angle, such as most regular photos), and maps, supported by the scientific literature, to document the distribution and behavior of glaciers throughout Alaska.

The author concludes that, because of the vast areas encompassed by the glacierized regions of Alaska, satellite remote sensing provides the only feasible means of monitoring changes in glacier area and in position of termini -- the end of a glacier -- in response to short- and long-term changes in the marine and continental climates of Alaska.



Alaskan glaciers are found in 11 mountain ranges, one large island, one island chain, and one archipelago. Details about the recent behavior of many of Alaska's glaciers are contained in this richly illustrated book, with multiple photographs and satellite images, as well as hundreds of aerial photographs by Molnia, taken during his more than four decades of work in Alaska.

Three other USGS glaciologists authored two sidebar sections of the book: *Columbia and Hubbard Tidewater Glaciers*, by Robert M. Krimmel; and *The 1986 and 2002 Temporary Closures of Russell Fiord by the Hubbard Glacier*, by Bruce F. Molnia, Dennis C. Trabant, Rod S.

March, and Robert M. Krimmel. A third section, *Geospatial Inventory and Analysis of Glaciers: a Case Study for the Eastern Alaska Range*, was authored by William F. Manley, Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research (INSTAAR), University of Colorado.

This professional paper (USGS Professional Paper 1386-K) is available in print and online at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/pp/p1386k/>. It is the 8th volume to be published in the Satellite Image Atlas of Glaciers of the World series; the other seven volumes are available in print and online at <http://pubs.usgs.gov/fs/2005/3056/>. More than 100 glaciologists from the United States and other nations have collaborated with the USGS to produce these 11 volumes.



This August 1941 photograph is of Muir Glacier in Glacier Bay National Monument, Alaska. It shows the lower reaches of Muir Glacier, then a large, tidewater calving valley glacier and its tributary, Riggs Glacier. For nearly two centuries before 1941, Muir Glacier had been retreating. In places, a thickness of more than two-thirds of a mile of ice had been lost. Photo courtesy of the National Snow and Ice Data Center and Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve Archive

This August 1950 photo documents the significant changes that occurred during the 9 years between photographs A and B. Muir Glacier has retreated more than 2 miles, exposing Muir Inlet, and thinned 340 feet or more. However, it still is connected with tributary Riggs Glacier. Photo courtesy of the Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve Archive



This August 2004 photo further documents the significant changes that have occurred during the 63 years between photographs A and C, and during the 54 years between photographs B and C. Muir Glacier has retreated out of the field of view and is now nearly 5 miles to the

This ship-deck-based August 1980 photograph of Muir Glacier and Muir Inlet, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve, St. Elias Mountains, Alaska, shows the nearly 200-ft-high retreating tidewater end of Muir Glacier with part of its face capped by a few angular pinnacles of ice, called séracs. Note the

northwest. Riggs Glacier has retreated as much as 2000 ft and thinned by more than 800 feet. Note the dense vegetation that has developed. Also note the correlation between Muir Glacier's 1941 thickness and the nearly horizontal line on the mountainside on the left side of the 2004 photograph. This line that indicates the past height of the glacier is called a trimline. Photo courtesy of Bruce Molnia, USGS).

icebergs in the ship's wake in the lower right side of the photograph. The location of Muir's terminus is less than a mile from the landward end of Muir Inlet. Photo courtesy of Bruce Molnia, USGS

This photo was taken in September 2003; in the 23 years between photographs, Muir Glacier has retreated more than a mile and ceased to have a tidewater terminus. Since 1980, Muir Glacier has thinned by more than 600 ft, permitting a view of a mountain with a summit elevation of greater than 4000 ft, located in the center of the photograph. A reexamination of the 1980 photograph shows that the summit of this mountain was visible but that it blended in with adjacent clouds. Photo courtesy of Bruce Molnia, USGS



TRCP Offers Blueprint for Strengthening CO Roadless Rule

Sportsmen detail weaknesses of draft rule, offer guidelines for conserving secure habitat and sporting opportunities in Colorado backcountry

WASHINGTON – A draft plan for managing national forest roadless areas in Colorado can sustain healthy habitat, secure fish and wildlife populations and uphold hunting and fishing traditions if common-sense revisions are implemented, according to comments released today by the Theodore Roosevelt Conservation Partnership. In a letter to the Roadless Area Conservation National Advisory Council (RACNAC), which is developing recommendations for the draft Colorado roadless rule, the sportsmen outline problems and offer solutions for how federal and state authorities can improve the plan.

The TRCP analysis of the draft Colorado roadless rule highlights loose management guidelines allowing excessive road building and timber cutting that could affect big-game and trout habitat. Specific points raised by the sportsmen's group include the following:

- Timber cutting away from communities – outside the wildland urban interface – should be done infrequently and maintain or improve roadless area characteristics.

- Fuel reduction work to protect homes from wildfire should concentrate on communities. Using congressionally defined “community protection zones” will focus these projects appropriately.
- New roads for utility and water conveyances should be allowed only for projects approved prior to 2001, when the national roadless rule was implemented.
- New roads to access 70,000 acres of oil and gas leases sold since 2001 should be prohibited.

“The state of Colorado and the Forest Service must revise language governing timber cutting and road building,” said Jason Sorter, a TRCP field representative and third-generation Coloradan. “The devil is in the details, and the TRCP is helping refine the details to assure a positive future for fish and game populations and hunting and fishing.”



“Under the draft rule, new roads are permitted in all 4.1 million acres of Colorado’s backcountry for power line corridors and water projects,” continued Sorter, a lifelong hunter and angler. “This makes no sense. The good news is that Governor Ritter seems to understand the problems – like this one – with the rule. We need his leadership to fix them.”

The TRCP recommendations to the RACNAC follow a series of meetings convened by the U.S. Forest Service to enable citizens’ input on the plan. The public comment period ends Oct. 23. Roadless areas provide superior habitat to species prized by sportsmen and form the backbone of more than \$1 billion hunter and anglers contribute annually to Colorado’s economy.

“As the opportunity for public comment in Colorado nears its end and revision of the plan commences, sportsmen point toward the fine example set by Idaho in developing its almost-final roadless plan,” said Joel Webster, TRCP roadless initiative manager. “Idaho’s roadless rule was achieved only through the strong leadership of state officials, the U.S. Forest Service and experts on the RACNAC.

“A similar outcome still can be attained in Colorado, but only if meaningful modifications are made to the proposed rule,” Webster concluded. “Gov. Ritter and the Forest Service must willingly engage with the RACNAC if our outdoor traditions are to endure on Colorado’s more than 4 million acres of national forest backcountry.”

[Visit the TRCP Web site to learn more about the proposed Colorado rule.](#)

Statewide Fishing Report

BAKER RESERVOIR: Fishing is generally slow but should pick up as the weather cools.

BARKER RESERVOIRS, NORTH CREEK LAKES: Fall is a great time to fish Boulder Mountain. Fishing should be good to excellent until the mountain is snowed in. A standard technique at the brookie lakes is a black marabou jig fished near any cover. Woolly bugger, leech and scud patterns will also work. Special regulations on many of the Boulder Mountain waters include a trout limit of four, of which only two may be over 14 inches.



BEAVER MOUNTAIN LAKES: There haven't been any recent reports, but fishing for brooks, cutthroat and tigers should pick up as water temperatures drop. Public access at Puffer Lake is restricted to 100 yards of shoreline on the southwest end. Look for the small area that is NOT posted.

BEAVER RIVER, LOWER: The river is running low and clear. Brown trout get aggressive in the fall as they prepare to spawn, so try fishing streamers or flashy lures. Egg patterns are also effective. Rainbows are also abundant. The fish are easily spooked in the low water, so tread lightly. Much of the river is on private property, so please treat the area with respect. Watch for signs: much of the private land is open to walk-in access, but some is closed to trespass.

BEAVER RIVER, UPPER: Small rainbows and browns are abundant and will take most lures and flies. Brown trout get aggressive in the fall as they prepare to spawn, so try fishing

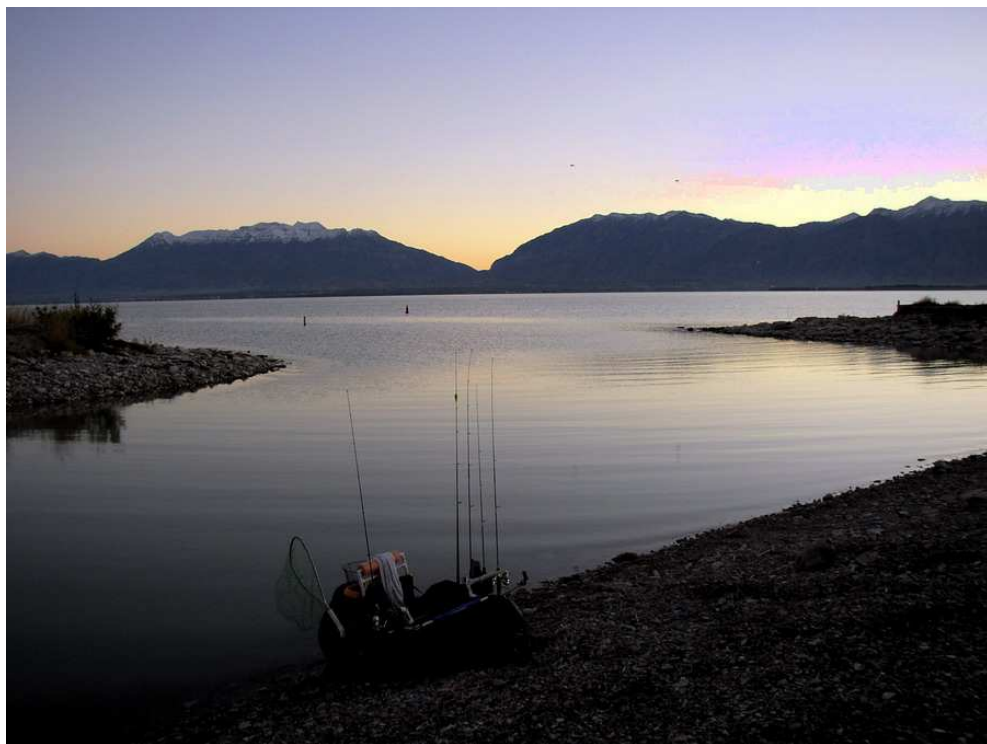
streamers or flashy lures. Egg patterns are also effective. Not much pressure. Please prevent the spread of *whirling disease* by cleaning mud from waders and equipment. *Do not transport* any parts of fish caught here to other waters.

BOULDER MOUNTAIN LAKES: Fall is a great time to fish Boulder Mountain. Fishing should be good to excellent until the mountain is snowed in. A standard technique at the brookie lakes is a black marabou jig fished near any cover. Woolly bugger, leech and scud patterns will also work. Special regulations on many of the Boulder Mountain waters include a trout limit of four, of which only two may be over 14 inches.

CHALK CREEK: Wild rainbows are abundant and can be caught with spinners and flies. You'll find the best fishing away from the campground and more heavily fished spots. Some catchable-sized rainbows are stocked in the campground. The North Fork provides a good spot for those willing to hike. Meadow Creek and Pioneer Creek are other small streams in the area that contain populations of small, wild trout.

CLEAR CREEK: Brown trout get aggressive in the fall as they prepare to spawn, so try fishing streamers or flashy lures. Egg patterns are also effective.

CORN CREEK: Wild brown trout are abundant and can be caught with spinners and flies. Some catchable-sized rainbows are stocked in the campground. Brown trout get aggressive in the fall as they prepare to spawn, so try fishing streamers or flashy lures. Egg patterns are also effective.



**DUCK CREEK
SPRINGS/ASPEN
MIRROR LAKE:**

Catchable-sized rainbows have been stocked, and fishing is fair to good with popular baits. Also try lures or flies for more of a challenge.

**EAST FORK SEVIER
RIVER (KINGSTON
CANYON):** Flows should be fishable again. Brown trout get aggressive in the fall as they prepare to spawn, so try fishing streamers or flashy lures.

Egg patterns are also effective. There is public access on a section of Kingston Canyon (midway through the canyon) that was purchased through the Blue Ribbon Fisheries program. Look for the signs. Most of the remainder of the canyon is private and posted, so ask permission first.

EAST FORK SEVIER RIVER (BLACK CANYON): Flows are low and generally clear, but can be muddy for several days after a rainstorm. Brown trout get aggressive in the fall as they prepare to spawn, so try fishing streamers or flashy lures. Egg patterns are also effective. For the section of river from the BLM property boundary (about four miles south of Antimony) upstream to the confluence with Deer Creek, special regulations include the use of artificial flies and lures only and a limit of two trout. Some private land is closed to trespass, so watch for the signs.

EAST FORK SEVIER RIVER (ABOVE TROPIC RES.): Small trout are abundant from Kanab Creek upstream. Brown trout get aggressive in the fall as they prepare to spawn, so try fishing streamers or flashy lures. Egg patterns are also effective.

ENTERPRISE RESERVOIR (UPPER AND LOWER): The upper reservoir will not be stocked this year due to continued repair work on the dam. The lower reservoir is also mostly drained. A fish consumption advisory was issued for rainbow trout in Upper Enterprise Reservoir due to elevated levels of mercury. It is recommended that adults limit their consumption to one 8-oz portion per month. Women who may become pregnant, pregnant women, nursing mothers and children should limit their consumption to one 2-oz portion per month. For further details, visit www.fishadvisories.utah.gov.

FISH LAKE: Splake fishing should be good to excellent. Try jigs tipped with sucker, chub or perch meat on the bottom, just outside the weedline. Rainbows and perch can be picked up with the same technique. Trolling should still produce some rainbows. Lake trout are in shallow for the spawn, and many large fish can be seen (but they are still tough to catch). Note: A few tiger muskies have moved up from Johnson Reservoir. The general statewide limit on tiger muskie applies here; you can keep only one fish, and it must be over 40 inches.

FORSYTH RESERVOIR: The water level is very low, and boat launching is not

recommended. Please prevent the spread of *whirling disease*. Do not transport any parts



of fish caught here to other waters.

FREMONT RIVER: Brown trout get aggressive in the fall as they prepare to spawn, so try fishing streamers or flashy lures. Egg patterns are also effective. The lower sections of the stream can be good at any time of year if the water is not turbid. Much of the lower stream is on private land. Ask for permission before fishing on private land. Please prevent the spread of *whirling disease* by cleaning mud from waders and equipment. *Do not transport* any parts of fish caught here to other waters.

GUNLOCK RESERVOIR: The water level is now very low. A few anglers have been able to catch some fish in the low water. Because the fishery will be lost with the draining, the daily bag and possession limits at Gunlock have been increased to 12 largemouth bass without size restrictions, 16 channel catfish, 100 bluegill and green sunfish in the aggregate, and 100 crappie. A fish consumption advisory was issued for largemouth bass from Gunlock due to elevated levels of mercury. It is recommended that adults limit their consumption of largemouth bass to two 8-oz portions per month. Women who may become pregnant, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and children should limit their consumption to one 4-oz portion per month. For further details, visit www.fishadvisories.utah.gov.

JOHNSON RESERVOIR: The water level has dropped. Fishing for tiger muskies is slow.



The reservoir contains an abundance of suckers, Utah chubs and small yellow perch. Special regulations: Whole fish and amphibians are not allowed as bait. Cut bait must be no longer than one inch in any dimension, and only one piece per hook. The limit is one tiger muskie over 40 inches; all tiger muskies less than 40 inches must be immediately released.

KOLOB RESERVOIR: A few fly anglers are having success. Fishing should pick up

with cooler temperatures. Special regulations include artificial flies and lures only, with a limit of one trout, which must be over 18 inches. Scented jigs are not allowed. Tributary streams are closed to fishing until July 12. Please call the poaching hotline (1-800-662-DEER) to report violations.

KOOSHAREM RESERVOIR: The water level is very low, and there hasn't been much fishing pressure.

LOWER BOWNS RESERVOIR: The water level has dropped to the conservation pool, and much of the shoreline is very muddy. There's a lot of fishing pressure on the weekends. Fishing for rainbows is good to excellent with any bait, lure or fly.

MAMMOTH CREEK: Flows are low and clear. Brown trout get aggressive in the fall as they prepare to spawn, so try fishing streamers or flashy lures. Egg patterns are also effective. Public access is possible on some of Mammoth Creek (west of Highway 89), so please watch for and respect private property postings. Special regulations apply to a section of Mammoth Creek. Check the [2008 Fishing guidebook](#) for details. Please prevent the spread of *whirling disease*. *Do not transport* any parts of fish caught here to other waters.

MILL MEADOW RESERVOIR: There haven't been any recent reports, but brown trout congregate at the inlets in the fall. Try streamers and flashy lures. Medium-sized brown trout are abundant. These brown trout are wild fish spawned in the Fremont River. It is very unique to find such a dense population of wild brown trout in a reservoir. Best techniques for the browns are flashy lures, streamers and natural baits like nightcrawlers and minnows. Good-sized perch (up to 10 inches) are semi-abundant. Please prevent the spread of *whirling disease*. *Do not transport* any parts of fish caught here to other waters.

MINERSVILLE RESERVOIR: The water level is low. The water is fairly turbid due to wind action on the mud flats. There isn't much fishing pressure. Trout fishing should pick up with cooler temperatures. Recent sampling found that trout are in very poor condition due to poor



water level and quality over the last year. Please reduce playing and handling time to avoid hooking mortality. Special regulations include artificial flies and lures only, with a limit of one trout, which must be over 22 inches. Scented jigs are not allowed. Please call the poaching hotline (1-800-662-DEER) to report violations. Please prevent the spread of *whirling*

disease. Do not transport any parts of fish caught here to other waters.

MONROE MOUNTAIN LAKES: One angler reported good success for cutthroat at Manning Meadow using orange woolly buggers. Anglers have also had good success for tigers at Barney using woolly buggers and Rapalas. Fishing should be fair to good at the other lakes. Remember the special regulations: at Manning Meadow Reservoir, you can use artificial flies and lures



only, and the trout limit is one fish over 22 inches. At Barney Lake, the trout limit is 2, and you can use artificial flies and lures only.

NAVAJO LAKE: There have been a couple reports of good fishing for splake with pieces of chub meat. Focus on steeper shorelines with fewer weeds. Splake are very abundant. Some 18- to 19-inch fish are present. For splake, try lures, streamers or jigs tipped with chub meat.

NEWCASTLE RESERVOIR: Wiper fishing is fair for anglers who cast and troll crankbaits. Wipers can be caught anywhere on the lake, but much of the best success is right next

to shore. If you are fishing from shore, work the dam and nearby shorelines. Smallmouth fishing is fair to good for small to medium-sized fish, with several fish over two pounds. Try a variety of soft plastics, crankbaits and even streamers. Keep switching tactics until you find something that works. Recent sampling has found that three- to four-pound wipers are abundant and spread out through various depths. Please remember that golden shiners are not approved for use as fresh or frozen bait. A fish consumption advisory was issued for rainbow trout in Newcastle Reservoir due to elevated levels of mercury. It is recommended that adults limit their

consumption to two 8-oz portions per month. Women who may become pregnant, pregnant women, nursing mothers, and children should limit their consumption to one 4-oz portion per month. For further details, visit www.fishadvisories.utah.gov.

OTTER CREEK RESERVOIR: Trolling is fairly slow. Bait anglers are starting to pick up a few fish at the state park, Eagle Nest and the east inlet. A worm-and-marshmallow combo is the popular bait. Rainbows should start coming in shallow within the next couple of weeks, and shore fishing will be good to excellent with any technique. Lumps and sores are showing up on some rainbows at Otter Creek. These are caused by a skin infection brought on by the warm water temperature. This infection affects only the skin, so the flesh is safe to eat, once fully

cooked. The infection will dissipate as the water cools later in the fall. Please prevent the spread of *whirling disease*. *Do not transport* any parts of fish caught here to other waters.

PANGUITCH LAKE: There have been a couple of reports of good success for rainbows and cutthroats on woolly buggers, both casting and trolling (very slowly). Fishing should pick up as the water cools. Special Regulations: The limit is four trout, which must be less than 15 inches or over 22 inches. All trout from 15–22 inches must be released. Trout caught at Panguitch Lake cannot be filleted, and you cannot remove the head or tail until you get home or to a camp. Some tributaries are closed until July 12; check the [2008 Fishing guidebook](#) for which streams are closed. TIPS FOR RELEASING FISH IN THE SLOT (15–22"): If a fish swallows the hook, please cut the line to avoid mortality. A fish can pass a swallowed hook and survive, while digging the hook out will almost certainly kill the fish. Also try fishing with single hooks instead of treble hooks.

PARAGONAH (RED CREEK) RESERVOIR: There haven't been any recent reports, but fishing should pick up with cooler weather. Rainbows are very abundant. Harvest is encouraged to allow fish to stay in balance with the food base.

PINE LAKE: There haven't been any recent reports, but fishing should pick up with cooler weather.

PINE VALLEY RESERVOIR: There haven't been any recent reports.

PIUTE RESERVOIR: Fishing should pick up as trout move into shallow water within the next month. Construction work is taking place on the breakwater project near the boat ramp.

QUAIL LAKE: Bass fishing is generally tough, although a few patient anglers are picking up some nice fish. Try drop-shots near cliffs, spinnerbaits near submerged brush, or crankbaits along the rocky dams. Senkos are also popular. Fishing at night can be productive when bass go in shallow. Remember the special regulations for bass: four bass under 10 inches and two over 20 inches.

SAND COVE RESERVOIRS: There are good numbers of largemouth bass and bluegill in both reservoirs.

SAND HOLLOW RESERVOIR: Bass fishing is still good to fast for small fish. Dark-colored senkos are a popular bait. Also try deep-diving crankbaits for larger fish. Remember special regulations: the bass limit is six, with one over 12 inches. Public access to the reservoir is available only through the State Park. **Change in access:** Access to Sand Hollow State Park has



changed to 3700 West (Sand Hollow Road). The road that previously accessed the park, 4300 west (Turfsod) was closed. The new road is a half-mile east on SR 9 from the old entrance.

SEVIER RIVER (UPPER), ASAY CREEK: Flows are low and generally clear. One angler reports good success with Rapalas. Brown trout get aggressive in the fall as they prepare to spawn, so try fishing streamers or flashy lures. Egg patterns are also effective. Most of the trout water on the upper Sevier is located upstream (south) from the town of Hatch. Intermittent sections of good habitat are present above Hatch and easily accessible from Highway 89. Asay Creek west of Highway 89 is on private land, and access is restricted.

SEVIER RIVER (MARYSVALE CANYON): Brown trout get aggressive in the fall as they prepare to spawn, so try fishing streamers or flashy lures. Egg patterns are also effective.

THOUSAND LAKES MOUNTAIN: There haven't been any recent reports, but fishing usually picks up in the fall.

TROPIC RESERVOIR: One angler reports good success for catchable rainbows and a few browns with Rapalas and Jakes.

URBAN PONDS: In Washington County, catchable-sized rainbow trout have been stocked in Stratton Pond (Grandpa's Pond) and Razor Ridge Pond. Skyline and the Tawa Ponds will be stocked at the beginning of November. In Iron County, catchable rainbows were stocked in Parowan Pond on Oct. 6.

WIDE HOLLOW RESERVOIR: There haven't been any recent reports.



YANKEE MEADOW RESERVOIR: There haven't been any recent reports, but fishing usually picks up in the fall.

DEER CREEK RESERVOIR: Angling pressure is light. Anglers report fair to good success from both boats and the shoreline. Walleye success is slow to fair. Bass success is fair with various action lures. 50,000 catchable rainbow trout are scheduled to be stocked this month. Please remember that the trout limit is four fish statewide, unless otherwise noted in the [2008 Fishing](#)

[Guidebook](#). The yellow perch limit is 10. Remember that the bass limit is six, and you should immediately release all bass over 12 inches long. The walleye limit is 10, but you may keep only one over 24 inches.

JORDANELLE RESERVOIR: Recent angler reports for bass have been favorable. Use action lures and jigs and focus on points, submerged structures or deeper drop-off shoreline

areas. Trout success is fair and trout have been biting from both boat and shoreline (mostly by using PowerBait). The bass limit is six fish, and you should immediately release all bass over 12 inches long. Please remember not to fillet bass or remove their heads or tails because of the size restriction (for law enforcement purposes). Perch success is slow, but the perch limit is 50.

STRAWBERRY RESERVOIR: There are a lot of float tubers and boaters using the reservoir. The kokanee salmon spawn is tapering off, but tributaries are still closed to angling at this time. In response to an angler question about catching rainbows, Strawberry Project Leader Alan Ward said that "the best, most consistent method for rainbows is still fishing with bait. Green PowerBait and worms typically provide the best bite. Try fishing in about 20–25 feet of water. We are getting more and more reports of anglers catching the rainbows we stocked this year. So you may also pick up some smaller rainbows, 12 to 14 inches, trolling.

"However, now is the best time to catch big cutthroat. They have moved shallow and are chasing the chubs around. I talked with an angler today who had his line broken off twice by big cutts, and landed several over 22 inches after he switched to heavier line. Most people are fishing shallow and near shore with chub imitating lures (like pointer minnows, rapalas and even frozen minnows). Tube jigs can also work well. Some people are having fun sight-casting at boils. (You will see the large cutts chasing schools of small chubs out of the water.) You could also try drifting with a tube or curly tailed jig tipped with some frozen minnow."



Please help us get the word out to the public about Strawberry's special regulations. The Strawberry Reservoir Brochure lists the special regulations and shows photos and illustrations. Download a PDF of the Strawberry Reservoir Fishing Regulations and Fish Identification brochure at wildlife.utah.gov/strawberry. Special regulations for the reservoir include: An aggregate limit of four trout or kokanee salmon. No more than two of the fish

may be cutthroat trout under 15 inches, and no more than one may be a cutthroat over 22 inches. All cutthroat between 15 and 22 inches must be immediately released. (Any trout with cutthroat markings is considered a cutthroat.) Don't feel compelled to harvest fish on every trip. Please do your part to ensure the future of this heavily utilized fishery by voluntarily releasing fish.

UTAH LAKE: Anglers report some success for walleye near Lincoln Beach. There is some white bass success as well. The largemouth and smallmouth bass limit is six, and you should immediately release all largemouth and smallmouth bass over 12 inches long. For more information on conditions, call Utah Lake State Park at (801) 375-0731.

YUBA RESERVOIR: Anglers report slow success for all species. Anglers are still reporting an occasional northern pike success. Please keep the walleye you catch. For more information,

BURRASTON POND: Anglers report fair success. Most anglers are using PowerBait.

MILL HOLLOW: Mill Hollow has been drained. No fishing until 2009.

PAYSON LAKE: The fall colors are awesome here. Anglers report good success with traditional baits, lures and flies.

SALEM POND: Anglers report fair success for trout and catfish using traditional baits. The park closes at 10 p.m. every night. Remember that regulations include a daily bag and possession limit of four fish for all species. For example, you could catch and keep one trout,



two channel catfish and one bluegill.

SALT LAKE COMMUNITY WATERS: Most anglers report slow to fair success using traditional baits.

SPANISH OAKS RESERVOIR: Anglers report fair success. Worms and PowerBait work best.

SPRING LAKE: Anglers are having fair success for trout and catfish.

TIBBLE FORK RESERVOIR: The fall colors are pretty at this location. Anglers report fair success from shore or tubes using traditional flies, lures, jigs and baits.

VERNON, GRANTSVILLE & SETTLEMENT CANYON RESERVOIR (TOOELE CO.): Vernon Reservoir was recently drained. Settlement Canyon and Grantsville Reservoir levels are down. Success is considered fair.

AMERICAN FORK RIVER: There's light fishing pressure, and fair to good fishing success with worms or small flies.

DIAMOND FORK RIVER: Anglers report fair to good success with small flies or traditional baits.

HOBBLE CREEK & CATCH BASIN: Fishing on the creek is fair to good with traditional



baits and spinners.

PROVO RIVER: Anglers continue to report fair to good success with small nymphs or surface flies. The brown trout are starting to get aggressive with the approaching November spawn. Try a spinner for some good success. Read the [2008 Fishing Guidebook](#) to learn more about the

different regulations on the river. Some areas allow bait and others do not. And some stretches have size restrictions and reduced limits (like "two brown trout under 15 inches").

THISTLE CREEK: Anglers report good success with flies, lures or worms and grasshopper imitations.

ABAJO MOUNTAINS: Tommi Budd reports improving fishing success at the Blanding area reservoirs. Tommi caught and released 20 trout in a short time period at Blanding #3. Anglers report that Blanding #4 is picking up. Trout are taking almost anything presented.

CLEVELAND RESERVOIR: Tom Ogden fly fished last weekend from a tube. He caught three rainbows, all about 13 inches long, using a size 8 beadhead Canada blood leech on slow-sinking line. Tom said the catch rate was fair.



FAIRVIEW LAKES: Todd Munford of King's Outdoor World reports that the water level is very low, having dropped rapidly over the past few weeks. The shoreline is muddy, except at the gooseneck between the two lakes. Todd says fishing is very good with orange or rainbow PowerBait. He says that casting over, or at the side of, weed beds is most productive, although you need a tube or pontoon to do so effectively. Todd recommends fishing a red crystal bugger or Canadian brown leech on sinking line with fast strips. Rainbows get up to 14 inches, have reddish meat and provide excellent table fare.

HUNTINGTON CREEK: Fishing is good on the right fork because brown trout have come into spawning condition. Sensitive Species Biologist Tony Wright interviewed several fishermen on the left fork. One said that fish were easily spooked because of the water clarity. Another said that he hadn't caught anything over six inches on that trip, and hadn't caught anything larger than 14 inches all summer. Tom Ogden fly fished the lower part of the canyon on Oct. 7, and had the best success with floating line and a hares ear. Of the fish he caught, 10% were cutthroats and 90% were browns. Most trout ranged from 8–10 inches, although a few larger ones measured between 12–14 inches. Brown trout were observed staging for the spawn.

HUNTINGTON RESERVOIR (MAMMOTH RESERVOIR): Tom Ogden fished from a tube on Oct. 2 and caught six tigers between 12 and 15 inches long. He used a slow sinking line with a size 8 beadhead Canada blood leech. Tom hooked most fish in deep water, although fish were at a depth of 6–8 feet. The reservoir is 81% full. This water has special regulations. All cutthroat trout or trout with cutthroat markings must be immediately released.

JOES VALLEY RESERVOIR: There are no recent reports. Traditionally, fishing improves with the onset of colder weather, and provides increasingly good fishing in October. Remember these special regulations: The trout limit is two. Only one trout over 22 inches may be kept. All

trout from 15–22 inches must be immediately released. The reservoir is closed from November 1 through December 13.

LAKE POWELL: Visit www.wayneswords.com for the latest fishing report from Wayne Gustaveson, DWR project leader.

LA SAL MOUNTAINS: There are no recent reports. Conservation officers and biologists were busy with the opening of the general season elk hunt and didn't have enough time to check anglers.

LOWER FISH CREEK: Tom Ogden fished the confluence with the White River on Oct. 6. He had the best luck with floating line and a size 10–12 beadhead Montana or size 12 beadhead hares ear. More than half of the fish were cutthroats, one was a tiger and the rest were browns. All of the fish ranged between 12–15 inches, although Tom saw two browns that were at least 18 inches.

MILLSITE RESERVOIR: Anglers reported good fishing near the inlet using jigs tipped with worms or with a worm and marshmallow combination.

SCOFIELD RESERVOIR: The bad weekend weather kept most anglers off the reservoir.



Aquatics Technician Steve Regrutto surveyed anglers over the past week and reported that fishing was picking up. Anglers working shallow water were having less success, compared

with those fishing deeper water. The dam cove and steeper banks on the east side have been better places to bank-fish. Yellow and green PowerBait produced more hits than other baits.

BEAR LAKE: Biologist Scott Tolentino reports fair to good fishing for both cutthroat trout and lake trout. Lake trout are being taken by jigging in 60–80 feet of water off the east side at 2nd Point and Gus Rich Point/Rockpile area. Use 1/2– to one-ounce, four– to six-inch tube jigs tipped with cisco or sucker/carp meat. Some cutthroat trout and lake trout are also being caught

by trolling these same areas using flatfish off downriggers fished close to the bottom.



BLACKSMITH FORK RIVER: Roundrocks Fly Fishing in Logan reports the Blacksmith Fork is doing extremely well with the same array of patterns that are working on the Logan River. The notable difference is that the water is lower on the Blacksmith Fork. Wading and getting

dry flies on the water is producing lots of fish. Try PMDs, caddis, hoppers and beetles along with attractor patterns. Tie on a Purple Haze for some fun. To increase your odds, think about using a nymph—like copper johns, pheasant tails, hares ears and the like—as a dropper.

BOUNTIFUL POND: Conservation Officer Keith Fullenkamp reports anglers were having success catching channel catfish on the bottom with night crawlers.

EAST CANYON STATE PARK: Liz Kovacs reports anglers are still catching their limits. Try pop gear, worms and chartreuse PowerBait.

HYRUM STATE PARK: Conservation Officer Rob Johnson reports fishing continues to pick up with the cooler weather. Anglers are having some success trolling for rainbows using pop gear and a worm.

LOGAN RIVER: RoundRocks Fly Fishing in Logan reports fishing in the upper section of the Logan River with hoppers and attractor patterns. Humpys, caddis, mahogany duns, blue wing olives and RoundRocks new yellow jacket pattern are all working well. Fish are active in

virtually all stretches of the river, and have also been taken on beetles and ants. The Purple Haze continues to bring in cutthroat trout.

MANTUA RESERVOIR: Fishing from shore was good for rainbow trout using nightcrawlers. Shore anglers were also catching some very nice yellow perch.

NEWTON RESERVOIR: Conservation Officer Rob Johnson reports that fishing is good, although water levels are low.

ROCKPORT STATE PARK: Rockport will be closed until October 14 as UDOT continues to replace the bridge coming into the park. The west side will remain open along Highway 32. Fishing access is still available on the Weber River below the dam.

SYRACUSE JENSEN POND: Conservation Officer Keith Fullenkamp reports excellent fishing success for rainbow trout using green PowerBait.

UINTA MOUNTAINS: Winter weather is coming this weekend. So dress in layers, be prepared for snow, and make sure someone knows where you are going and when you will return. Fishing is great, and Biologist surveys in the Bear River Drainage show good populations of trout. Tiger trout continue to show good growth in Uinta's lakes. If you have photos of tiger trout, please send them to phildouglass@utah.gov



WILLARD BAY RESERVOIR: Shore anglers interviewed on October 5 reported catching nice wipers using nightcrawlers. One angler in chest waders reported great fishing during a "massive" wiper boil during a rainstorm.

BIG SANDWASH RESERVOIR: Anglers continue to report good fishing. The trout are now throughout the water column and are spending more time at the surface, because of the cooler weather. The water was drawn down, but there is still plenty of good fishing. Several lakes in northeastern Utah may be infected with quagga and/or zebra mussels. To contain the infection, anglers, boaters and other users are being asked to clean and dry their boats and equipment after leaving any northeastern water. Pay special attention to those areas which may trap and hold water, including live wells, bilges and cooling systems.

BULLOCK / COTTONWOOD RESERVOIRS: There are no recent reports. Remember the special regulation on tiger muskie: you may keep one fish that's 40 inches or over; anything under 40 inches must be released. Division biologists moved smallmouth bass into Cottonwood in June to supplement the breeding population, which was decimated when the reservoir was drained. If you catch a smallmouth bass, please release it quickly. Small boats can be launched from undeveloped sites near the dams when the water is high. The reservoirs are located approximately five miles north of the town of Gusher.



BROUGH RESERVOIR:

Anglers report fair fishing. Catch rates have improved this fall, but will still be slower than most waters because it is being managed as a "trophy" fishery. To get large fish, management has to restrict the population numbers. To get to Brough, take SR-88 south from US-40 (Ouray Road). Turn west at the second dirt road

past the high power lines; there should be a sign. Follow this road approximately two miles and pay attention to the signs. The road can be quite rutted.

BROWNIE / SPIRIT LAKE: Because of rain and snow, access to Brownie and to Spirit was quite muddy over the weekend. Please give the roads time to dry out. Recent reports from Brownie are of fair fishing during the day with faster fishing in the early morning and evening. Success was fair to good at Spirit throughout the day. Stream fishing in the area is also good. Warning: whirling disease was found in this area. Please make sure you clean, dry and sterilize waders, livewells and other fishing gear before venturing to another water. Do not move fish or fish parts from one area to another. Cleaning fish: Biologists now believe the disposal of fish

parts, especially the head and skeleton, is one of the primary reasons whirling disease has spread to new waters. To avoid moving whirling disease and other undesired organisms, you should clean fish at home and send the parts to a landfill. If that isn't possible, please clean the fish and bury the parts at least 100 yards away from the water's edge.

CALDER / CROUSE RESERVOIRS: Anglers report fair to good fishing for some nice-sized, heavy fish on Calder and fast fishing for smaller rainbows at Crouse. This is to be expected since Calder is being managed with fewer fish so they will grow faster and larger. And Crouse received catchable rainbows to provide a put-and-take fishery. Remember these special Calder regulations: you may use flies and lures only, no baits; all fish under 22 inches must be released immediately; the bag limit is one fish over 22 inches.

CURRENT CREEK RESERVOIR: Recent reports, mostly from hunters, were of muddy roads and snow. Fishing should be fair to good fishing both on the reservoir and nearby streams. All access roads are open but watch for mud and snow.

EAST PARK / OAKS PARK: The roads are open to East Park and Oaks Park. Anglers reported fair to good fishing over the weekend.

FLAMING GORGE:



Lake trout:

Anglers report better fishing due to the cooler weather. Anglers report fair to good fishing for 16- to 24-inch lake trout in the canyon. Try points next to deep water in Sheep Creek, Red Canyon, the Skull Creeks and Jarvies Canyon. There are also reports of good fishing in the Antelope Flat area. The cooler weather allows the fish to move throughout

the water column, so try fishing different depths or using a fish finder to locate fish. If you are jigging, try tipping tube jigs in white, chartreuse, glow or brown with a small chunk of sucker or chub meat to increase interest. Airplane jigs and jigging spoons are also working well. No-stretch line will help anglers feel strikes and set the hook better. When you're trolling, check

your graphs and use downriggers to get lures like needlefish, other spoons and Rapalas down near the bottom. Unlike their larger relatives, the smaller lake trout are excellent table fare when grilled. There's an overabundance of lake trout under 28 inches in the Gorge so do your part to help the fishery and keep a limit of eight fish. Larger lake trout fishing was fair this summer at traditional structure spots from Big Bend south to Sheep Creek Bay. Big lake trout eat big food, so your lures and jigs should also be big. Try larger tube jigs and jigging spoons, or, if you're trolling, use large plugs, spoons or flatfish on a downrigger. Remember, only one



fish over 28 inches may be kept.

Kokanee:

Kokanee spawning regulations went into effect on September 10 and go through November 30. Anglers can still fish for kokanee, they just have to release any kokanee they catch. Try around the Pipeline, Sheep

Creek and Jarvies Canyon. While the waters remain warm, fish in depths of 40–55 feet or anywhere you see fish on the graph. Downriggers, long lining, lead weights and planer boards can get the small spoons like needlefish, triple teasers, or other erratic-moving lures down to the right depths. Troll at speeds from 1.5–2.5 miles per hour.

Rainbow trout: Anglers report that fishing has perked up with the cooler weather. There's fair to good fishing on most areas of the reservoir during the cooler hours, which are extending farther and farther into the day. Try casting baits like PowerBait, worm/marshmallow combinations or deep sinking lures from shore. Trolling spoons, pop gear and spinners in shallow and deeper water are also effective. If you're fishing from a boat and looking for larger fish, try fishing in 30–40 feet with downriggers. Don't be afraid of harvesting some rainbows from the cold waters of the Gorge. They are really tasty.

Burbot (Ling): We've gotten a few reports of good fishing this summer from anglers specifically targeting burbot. For those interested in fishing for burbot, try the following techniques. Go out at night or early in the morning and fish waters from 30–50 feet. Try off the points in areas like Antelope Flat, Linwood Bay or Sheep Creek in Utah and Firehole, Lost Dog, Sage Creek, Confluence, Buckboard, Holmes Crossing, Anvil Draw, Skunk Cliffs and

Marsh Creek in Wyoming. Use glow tube or curly tail jigs that are two to three inches in size and about 1/8 to 1/4 ounce in weight. Jigging spoons and jigging Rapalas also work well. Tipping with sucker or crayfish meat and using smelly jelly or similar scents in crayfish also seems to help. These fish are in depths from 30–90 feet but seem to be caught more in the 40–60 foot range. During the day, these fish will move deep (70–100 feet), so jigging in deep water may produce some fish during the day. Netting in the Wyoming end of the reservoir has shown a large increase in the number of burbot present. Larger fish are more than 30 inches long and about four or five pounds. These fish must be harvested if caught in Utah to help control their population. They were illegally introduced to the upper Green River drainage and could have a major impact on other fish species. There is no limit on burbot. You cannot waste the burbot in the Wyoming end of the reservoir, and they can be released there. However, please don't release any of these fish. They have been eating large amounts of crayfish and are also consuming kokanee salmon, smallmouth bass and critical food sources for other fish species. They could



have an extreme impact on the reservoir fishery and should be removed by fishermen whenever possible. Burbot are an excellent eating fish with white, flaky flesh that is similar to a perch. They can be breaded and fried, or

boiled and dipped in melted butter.

Smallmouth bass: Smallmouth fishing is slowing down, although a few anglers report good fishing. Try fishing the rocky areas where you'd find crayfish and adjust depth until you find the fish. Crayfish-colored grubs on lead head jigs or small plastic worms, sinkos, twitch and crankbaits have all been working in about 20 feet of water off rocky shorelines and points. Try adding drop shot techniques to your presentations if the fish can't be found in the upper waters. If you're fishing in the canyon, keep a limit of ten fish smaller than 10 inches to help thin out the population and increase growth on remaining fish.

GREEN RIVER (UPPER): Anglers are reporting good fishing in most sections of the river. Please remember the slot-limit size range has changed from 13–20 inches to 15–22 inches to make regulations more consistent statewide. Imitation grasshoppers and other top-water fishing lures still work well. Nymphs and streamers are also working, and will become the mainstay as fall progresses. Try size 2–4 buggers such as Goldilox and patterns in olive, pink and white. Spin fishermen should try Rapalas (floating, countdown and husky jerk); spinners; spoons; black, brown or olive marabou jigs; and plastic jigs. Please check to see that your tube jigs do not contain fish-attracting scents; they are illegal to use in the river. The flows on the river have returned to normal with an average of 1,500 cfs with one peak per day. This should continue through September. Visit the Bureau of Reclamation Web site at

www.usbr.gov/uc/water/crsp/cs/fgd.html for the latest information on flows. New Zealand



mudsnail densities have dramatically increased in several localized areas near Little Hole, and have been documented in most areas of the river. Please thoroughly clean mud and vegetation from waders, boats and fishing gear. If possible, completely dry equipment before leaving the area. A hot water bath (120° F) will kill mudsnails, and spraying equipment with 409 or a similar soap solution before drying will increase effectiveness. Anglers also need to be aware of others floating the river. Try not to block the passage of boats by standing in the deepest passages. A little courtesy can go a long way to stopping a potentially hazardous encounter for both anglers and boaters.

GREEN RIVER (LOWER): The water level remains low with a few peaks due to rain. Catfish anglers reported good fishing in the Jensen and Ouray areas.

MATT WARNER RESERVOIR: We are getting fewer reports, likely because late spring and early summer anglers found much slower fishing than usual (although the fish seemed to be larger). Exactly why the fishing was slow is a mystery. Spring netting indicated a healthy population of fish survived the winter plus the population was further supplemented with additional catchable-sized rainbows.

MOON LAKE: The latest angler reports indicate fair to good fishing success. Moon Lake contains a variety of trout and kokanee, and fishing for all of these species should continue to be fair to good with the cool weather.

MOOSE POND: Moose Pond was drained to make some needed enhancements. The goal is to create a walking/fishing structure along the north end that provides safe access and places to fish, so visitors won't need to use the highway as a path. Part of this new walkway will be accessible to visitors with physical disabilities. In the process, the inlet and outlet structures will be rebuilt, the pond will be made deeper by dredging in some areas and stabilizing a crack in the bottom to create better fish habitat, and a nature/access trail will be created to the south. If

everything goes as planned, the new Moose Pond access should be ready, the pond filled and fish stocked again by early next summer.



PELICAN LAKE: Anglers are dropping out as the fish get harder to find and the fishing slows down. Duck hunters will soon begin to replace the anglers. Pelican is one of several lakes in northeastern Utah which may be infected with quagga and/or zebra mussels. To contain the infection, anglers, boaters and other users are being asked to clean and dry their boats and equipment after leaving the water. Pay

special attention to those areas which may trap and hold water including live wells, bilges and cooling systems.

RED FLEET RESERVOIR: Anglers report fair to good fishing for trout, bass and bluegill. Bass and bluegill have moved into deeper waters, 20–30 feet, while the trout are moving up in the water column and spending more time near the surface. Try fishing off rocky points, moss beds and other structures during the cooler hours. Red Fleet is one of several lakes in northeastern Utah which may be infected with quagga and/or zebra mussels. To contain the possible infection, anglers and other boaters are being asked to clean and dry their boats after

leaving the water. Pay special attention to those areas which may trap and hold water including live wells, bilges and engine cooling systems.

STARVATION RESERVOIR: Anglers report mostly good fishing for walleye, bass and yellow perch. A few rainbows and browns have



also been reported. Try fishing off the walls and points for bass and walleye and near the moss beds for yellow perch. Several lakes in northeastern Utah may be infected with quagga and/or zebra mussels. To contain the infection, anglers, boaters and other users are being asked to clean and dry their boats and equipment after leaving any northeastern water. Pay special

attention to those areas which may trap and hold water including live wells, bilges and cooling

systems.



STEINAKER RESERVOIR: Anglers report good fishing for rainbows due to the cooler weather. Bass and bluegill catch rates are still good in the deeper water. Try fishing for bass and bluegill in waters around 20 feet deep near rocky structures. Several lakes in northeastern Utah may be infected with quagga and/or zebra mussels. To contain the infection, anglers, boaters and other users are being asked to clean and dry their boats and equipment after leaving any northeastern water. Pay special attention to those areas which may trap and hold water including live wells, bilges and cooling systems.

UINTA MOUNTAIN LAKES AND STREAMS: Most of the mountain trails are still accessible and fishing success is good. There is new snow at the highest elevations. Fishing on mountain lakes and

streams can be spotty, so if one isn't producing, try moving to another. With over 400 managed fisheries on the South Slope alone, it's easy to find a new place to fish. Bright shiny lures and dry flies have been producing well. Always go prepared for serious weather, as the Uinta Mountains are well known for frequent, unexpected storms and high winds. The Uinta Mountains have a four-trout limit with a bonus of four more brook trout. Download the [2008 Fishing Guidebook](#) for details.

Bureau of Land Management continues Buckskin Mountain Habitat Improvement

Kanab, Utah—The Bureau of Land Management Utah, Color Country District has initiated work on phase two of a 739-acre fuels reduction project located in the Five Mile area of the Buckskin Mountains, southeast of Kanab, Utah. This project was initiated to improve wildlife habitat for the Paunsagaunt mule deer herd, reduce hazardous fuels and restore priority watersheds through the reduction of pinyon and juniper trees. Contractors will continue this work through 2009.

In preparation to “mulch” vegetation, the Five Mile project site was aerial seeded by helicopter in September using a mechanical chipper-shredder, often referred to as a “Bullhog.” Bullhog mulch will provide a favorable environment for the regeneration of productive, more desired grasses and

forbs to return to the site. To facilitate this, a mix of grasses and forbs suitable to the site has been used. Some chainsaw work will take place where steep slopes exceed the capabilities of bullhogging equipment. Treatment efforts will also reduce soil erosion, maintain and improve wildlife habitat, restore natural succession, improve water quality and quantity, reduce the risk of invading cheatgrass and reduce the risk of catastrophic wildfires.

Vegetation will be removed in a mosaic pattern, leaving islands of treated and untreated vegetation. The mechanical thinning of pinyon and juniper trees is one of many treatment options used by the BLM and will provide similar resource benefits to that of a prescribed fire without removing browse plants critical for wintering mule deer.

This is a cooperative project between BLM Utah and Utah Partners for Conservation and Development (UPCD), a statewide consortium of local sportsmen groups, and landowners and other state and federal partners. For additional information, please contact Paul Briggs at the Cedar City Bureau of Land Management (435) 865-3002.

News from the Dome Institute

We are seeing a lot of changes: Gas prices have more than tripled, the cost of airline tickets has flown out of sight, and hotel stays are more expensive than vacations used to be. Those changes have made traveling to a conference an impractical expenditure. And, if you'll notice, conventions and conferences are dramatically dropping.

Fourteen years ago when we first started our conference, the Internet just began emerging. In those days, we were publishing our quarterly magazine the Roundup for 1400 paid subscribers -- not a significant number when your mission, then and now, is to educate the world about Monolithic Domes. So we initiated the conference as yet another tool we could use to spread the word. This year, however, we decided not to use that tool.

Each month, www.monolithic.com reaches about 43,000 individual computers. The information download is terrific. People visit from about 170 countries, with 400,000 page views per month. Obviously, through the Internet we can remain in constant contact with thousands more people, located virtually anywhere on this planet, than we could ever reach with the conferences.

We took a poll and asked our members, associates and experts what they thought. Most agreed that we can be of greater service by accelerating our use of that tool we call the Internet. So that's exactly what we will do. We will keep our website as updated with information and web casts as we possibly can.

It's a great tool. In addition to our United States, we now have Monolithic Domes in 52 countries. The plan is working. Let's continue making the world go round. Let's see the benefits of Monolithic go to everybody. In our time of energy crisis and shortages, Monolithic Domes help dramatically. They are permanent and do not need rebuilding every few years. They are relatively inexpensive and their energy-efficiency is beyond compare.

Lastly, we are disappointed not to have an annual get together this year. It was fun for us as well as you. We will miss the jokes, discussions, jibes. But we still get them online with the Bulletin Board, the phone calls and most of all the emails. We're not having a conference, but we have not gone away, and we still appreciate all of your help and most especially your encouragement. Remember: Monolithic Domes are still a well-kept secret. Please keep disclosing that well-kept secret to your friends and neighbors.

Ski Utah Launches New Online Job Board

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH- Ski Utah is pleased to announce the launch of a new online job board, SkiUtahJobs.com. Utah's ski and snowboard industry hires approximately 18,000 employees per year. Jobs include temporary seasonal help to work the lifts, restaurant, hotels, and other facilities as well as year-round employment opportunities. SkiUtahJobs.com is designed to help job seekers find the most up-to-date ski-related job listings available in Utah.

Employers will be able to post jobs for FREE on SkiUtahJobs.com. Job seekers can view ski industry jobs from across the state by visiting SkiUtah.com or SkiUtahJobs.com.

For more information visit www.SkiUtahJobs.com or www.SkiUtah.com .

Ski Utah is the marketing firm owned and operated by the 13 statewide ski resorts that make up the Utah Ski and Snowboard Association. The organization has been creating brand awareness of and demand for the Utah wintersports product since its inception in 1978.

International Sled Dog Race Provides Fuel for Mushers

IPSSSDR is first race to offer fuel voucher to all participating teams

Jackson, Wyoming – October 9, 2008 – Despite their “fueled by dog-power” tagline, even sled dog racers are being pinched by high gas prices as they transport their teams to events. In recognition of the fuel costs that mushers incur in getting dogs to its race starting line, the International Pedigree Stage Stop Sled Dog Race (IPSSSDR) will provide every registered team that arrives in Jackson, Wyo., for the 2009 race start with a gas voucher for \$500 to help cover costs.



“Many mushers drive over 2,300 miles one way to compete,” says IPSSSDR Race Director Frank Teasley. We don’t want the price of gas to stop these top teams from participating.”

Other changes to the 2009 IPSSSDR include over \$80,000 in cash prizes for mushers registered in the PEDIGREE Musher Support program. For the 2009 race, mushers will have four ways to win money: overall purse; day money (overall and day money total over \$80,000); PEDIGREE Musher Support program (\$80,000); and the gas stipend (\$500 per musher). The addition of the \$80,000 in PEDIGREE Musher Support funds effectively doubles the cash winnings available to participating teams this year.



The 2009 IPSSSDR is slated for January 30 to February 7, 2009, beginning in Jackson, Wyo., and ending in Park City, Utah. The International Pedigree Stage Stop Sled Dog Race was founded in 1996 by Frank Teasley to make sled dog racing more accessible to the public. For more information, visit the race website at www.wyomingstagestop.org; contact the race via e-mail at wystagestop@blissnet.com, telephone at 307.734.1163, or visit www.pedigree.com.

New Partnership for Tread Lightly and Hummer

HUMMER and Tread Lightly! have announced the launch of a new partnership called HUMMER's Recreation Rescue, which will provide grants to outdoor recreation sites. The grants will be dedicated towards land use education, management and trail maintenance. At least \$25,000 in grants will be given away in 2008.

HUMMER's Recreation Rescue was created under the umbrella of Tread Lightly!'s [Restoration for Recreation](#) program. Restoration for Recreation is designed to keep the great outdoors beautiful, healthy and open to the public by providing much needed resources for trail maintenance, education and communications initiatives to allow for environmentally sustainable outdoor recreation.



HUMMER is a division of General Motors Corp. (NYSE: GM), the world's largest vehicle manufacturer. HUMMER is a premium off-road vehicle manufacturer with sales in 37 countries and a product line-up that consists of the H2, H2 SUT, H3, H3^x, and award-winning H3 Alpha. Information on HUMMER products is available at www.hummer.com.

TO VOLUNTEER

As part of this "rescue effort," we will need dedicated, hard working volunteers who want to make a difference for their sport and the great outdoors. Volunteers will be needed to re-seed, install signage and kiosks, build trail enhancements and do other important tasks. *Check each project for volunteer opportunities.*

If you are interested in volunteering, just send an email to treadlightly@treadlightly.org and we will contact you with times and directions.


The Snow is coming

Get ready for another epic Utah snowriding season, because it's approaching quickly. We received another dusting high up in the Wasatch range last weekend and the forecast is predicting another system delivering us one more frozen October present this weekend as well. So pull your skis and boards out of the closets, heat up that old waxing iron and start walking around the house in your boots, because you don't want anything holding you back from jumping on the first chair of the season.

To find out when your favorite resort plans on opening constantly check SkiUtah.com for the latest opening dates of your favorite Utah resorts.

Snow Anxiety Solutions



- Sign up for a customized Ski Utah snow report for free by visiting SkiUtah.com/snow_report/snow_mail/. **You** pick the resorts you want updates on, and **you** decide how many inches merit notification.
- If you would rather just get a simple text to your phone, allowing you to stay in bed and dream of the turns ahead, you can do so by registering at SkiUtah.com/snow_report/sms/
- Looking for another way to keep track of Utah's snow pile up? Try subscribing to our snow report RSS feed. Just go to SkiUtah.com/rss/ and subscribe to the feed of your choice
- And if you would rather just see the snow for yourself there's an easy solution: check out each resort's live mountain camera by visiting SkiUtah.com/snow_report and clicking on the  icon
- Having a tough time deciding which Utah resort to rip-up first? Check out the SkiUtah.com/blog for SKI & SKIING Magazine's resort ranking results. After looking over the results you would be hard pressed to resist Utah's strong rankings, especially when considering that you could be on the hill 45 minutes after landing at Salt Lake International.

Turn Off the Water

Salt Lake City, Utah -- It is now time for homeowners and businesses along the Wasatch Front to stop watering lawns and gardens for the year. That's according to the Utah State Division of

Water Resources that cites Mother Nature for helping ease the late season watering schedule. Last weekend's storm totals, in addition to the wet weather and colder temperatures for the upcoming weekend, are making it unnecessary to water lawns anymore this year.

The division recommends that businesses ask their landscape maintenance contractors to turn off their sprinkler systems. "Each fall, we receive calls from people complaining that local businesses are still watering even though it's cold or raining," said Division Director Dennis Strong. "Turning off the water now will save our precious water resources in our reservoirs and aquifers for next season." Turning off sprinkler systems now and getting them ready for winter will not only save water, but will also save energy and money.

The Division of Water Resources promotes the orderly and timely planning, conservation, development, utilization and protection of Utah's water resources.

Bring That Big Buck In For A Closer Look with Scent-A-Way Deer Decoy Kit

Using deer decoys to attract big bucks has become one of the hottest new proven tactics for hunters. Eliminating human odor and using the correct attractant scent is critical to hunting success.

Hunter's Specialties new Scent-A-Way Deer Decoy Kit contains all of the essentials to properly prepare your deer decoy before the hunt.

The kit contains Scent-A-Way Antibacterial Body Soap and Shampoo for washing the decoy to remove odors, along with a bottle of Scent-A-Way Advanced Formula Spray to use on the decoy once it is set up in your hunting location.

Six pairs of latex gloves are included to keep hunters from transferring scent onto the decoy while preparing it for the hunt.

A trio of PrimeTime deer scents are also included; PrimeTime Dominant Buck Urine, Premium Doe Estrus, and Tom Miranda Tarsal Supreme.

The effectiveness of Hunter's Specialties PrimeTime scents

has been proven by the Pro Staff while filming hunts for the *PrimeTime Bucks DVD* series, as well as the Hunter's Specialties Outdoors TV Show.



The kit comes with a scent-safe bag, making it easy to carry everything to your hunting location.

An instructional DVD is included with all of the information hunters need to bring big bucks in for a closer look at their decoy.

An instructional DVD is included with all of the information hunters need to bring big bucks in for a closer look at their decoy.

The Scent-A-Way Deer Decoy Kit sells for a suggested retail price of \$39.99.

Mossy Oak Tops Survey of Professional Guides as the Preferred Camo Choice

WEST POINT, MS - Field & Stream magazine recently conducted a survey of some of the top guides and outfitters in the country to find out what gear they consider to be the best.

Topics included "Best Caliber for Whitetails," "Best Rifle for Whitetails," "Best Rifle Scope," "Best Bow," and "Best Camouflage Brand."

Mossy Oak was chosen as the number one preferred camouflage brand over all others getting 39% of the votes. The closest competitor had 23% of the votes. Results were published in the September issue of Field & Stream.

The poll was taken to show readers what the professionals use in their day-to-day operations to help them be successful.