"trout's best friend" - Arnold Gingrich

"A hero" - Paul Schullery



brings you the Fish of the Lewis and Clark Expedition

> Bud Lilly is one of the nation's premier fly-fisherman and has a world-wide reputation.

Saturday, October 27, 2001 7:00 pm Lincoln School (215 East Lewis)

Presented by

Free to the public Refreshments will be served He has been profiled on CNN's Portrait of America ABC's 20/20, and the Wall Street Journal.

Is Featured in A video produced by Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks called "Three Men, Three Rivers."

Received The American Museum of Fly Fishing's Heritage Award in 1999 for his commitment to the sport of fly-fishing and natural resources conservation. The Wild Trout VII A. Starker Leopold Award. An honorary doctorate of Science from MSU, May 2001

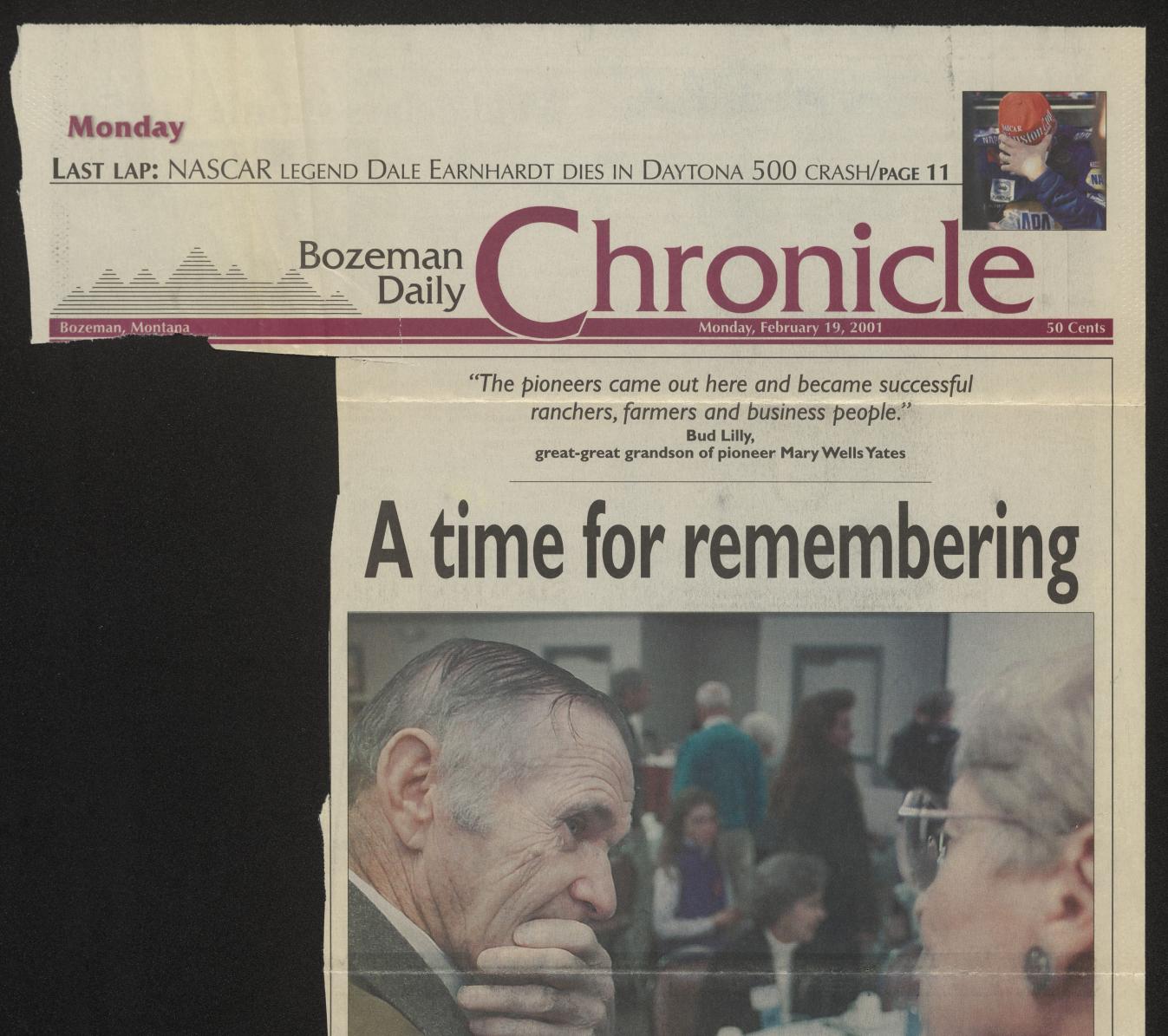
Co-authored "A Trout's Best Friend" "Bud Lilly's Guide to Fly Fishing the West" "Bud Lilly's Guide to Fly Fishing the New West"

REAT BEND OF THE YELLOWSTONE

TARE PROMIME

Also on exhibit are "rare and beautiful pictures of wild Yellowstone cutthroat trout in their watery habitat" by Tom Murphy and David Long

ans and flark se





Bob Miller, left, visits with Bev Bacon Saturday just before the 108th annual reunion of the Sons and Daughters of Pioneers at the Holiday Inn. Miller said he was a fifth-generation resident of the Gallatin Valley.

Families of Gallatin County settlers gather at annual banquet

Story by **Joan Haine**s for the Chronicle Photography by **Thomas Lee** of the Chronicle Granny Yates was a superwoman among local pioneers. Mary Wells Yates — known in her later years as Granny — was a wagon master who led 13 wagon trains between St. Louis and Virginia City in the 1860s before settling in the Gallatin Valley's

Dry Creek Area. She was a 48-year-old widow, and mother of 11 children, when she made her first trip to the gold

fields of Virginia City in 1863. Professional fly fisherman Bud Lilly, 75, is her great-great grandson. He is proud of her accomplishments, as well as those of the other white settlers. All the pioneers were remembered Saturday at the Sons and Daughters of Gallatin County Pioneers' 108th annual banquet. "The pioneers came out here and became successful ranchers, farmers and business people," Lilly said in an interview before the banquet.

His mother, Violet Lilly, was a devoted fan of the pioneer group's annual banquets. Lilly said he's been attending the reunions as long as he can remember. On Saturday, 125 pioneer descendants gathered in the Holiday Inn

"The group represents a survivor-type mentality," said Lilly, who was elected present Saturday. "The families stay here in spite of all the changes."

Shirley Sedivy, 63, of Bozeman is the great-great-great granddaughter of Granny Yates and a relative of John Accola, a farmer who homesteaded land north of Four Corners in 1866. Accola's old home is still standing.

The reunion/banquet "is a tieback to people who originally settled the valley," Sedivy said. "We all have a common thread."

She started going to reunions with her parents as a child, and has been attending for the last 15 to 20 years as an adult.

According to historical writer Phyllis Smith, "pioneers" are those who settled in the valley by 1868.

Bev Bacon, 72, was a little girl who she first started attending reunions with her parents. Dancing took center stage in the Baxter Hotel and upstairs at the Masonic Lodge.

(More on **Pioneers**, page 10)

# Pioneers/from page 1

"It was a big affair," Bacon said. "It went all day and half the night."

She is the granddaughter of Douglas Ferguson, who settled on land that is now the Valley Unit subdivision and owned a cattle ranch and livery stable. Ferguson Lane is named after him.

Several relatives of Stephen White, a pioneer farmer in Gallatin City, now the Trident area, showed up for the reunion. Stephen White was 13 years old when he came to the valley and was brought up by four brothers.

His great grandson, Kerry White, said Gallatin City was the first city in the valley.

"These people are descendants of the original people who settled the valley," said Ray "They get together once a year. When people came in on horses and buggies, it was a big deal."

> —Ray White, former Gallatin County commissioner

White, former Gallatin County commissioner and past president of the county's pioneer group.

"They get together once a year. When peo-

ple came in on horses and buggies, it wa deal."

Thelma Crouse, 84, is related by mari to homesteader Henry Crouse. She is th ow of the late Chuck Crouse, former pre of the county and state pioneer group.

Henry came to Virginia City looking gold and stayed in the Gallatin Valley to 1 stead and farm. At one point, he donated for the Springhill church.

Florine Kemph, 80, of Billings, travele the banquet by bus. She is related to Win Dale, who homesteaded a farm in the Ree Creek area.

"I like to come and see the people I kn Kemph said.

SPRING 2001

# ROHDES

Christopher Buckley **Cruises** the Scottish Isles

Hunting Hungary's Wild Boar

Montana Trout Fishing

**Unlicensed Driver:** Callaway's New Outlawed <u>Club</u>

P.J. O'Rourke Explores The New **Celebrities** 



# The Travel Issue: Dogged Pursuits

# MONTANA'S BAKER CREEK WAS GIVEN UP FOR DEAD.

# TODAY ITS "TROPHY WATERS" FLOW ONCE MORE. BY PHILIPP HARPER

Bud Lilly, legendary fly-fishing guide and stalker of wild trout, measures the fallen cottonwood with practiced eyes, his face framed by the peaks of his upturned collar and shielded from the sun by the brim of his Stetson. • "I used to sit under that tree all day and catch fish," says Lilly, 75, who was raised just a few miles up the road in Manhattan (Montana, not New York). • Lilly caught those remembered fish, mostly brown trout, many in the 20inch range, more than 50 years ago in the briskly flowing bend of Baker Creek now spanned by the cottonwood. In the decades since, the creek has suffered the ravages of agricultural use-grazing cattle breaking down its banks, water diversion—and no longer is the fishery it once was. But that figures to change, and soon. • Just a few hundred yards from where Lilly contemplates his boyhood fishing hole, earth is being moved. Trout ponds, configured to hold monsters, are being dug, and feeder creeks are being restored — and in some cases created—to serve as prime spawning grounds. By spring work will be completed on Baker Creek itself, a hidden treasure in the catalogue of Montana's spring creeks and the central attraction of a residential development, Baker Springs, that is being marketed as a "private fly-fishing community." • The claim is true. It would be difficult to find a greater concentration of world-class trout fishing than on Baker Springs' 232 acres, which lie hard by Interstate Highway 90 about

15 miles west of Bozeman in Montana's Gallatin Valley. Much of the \$1 million being spent to develop the property and its 11 home sites has been earmarked for creek rehabilitation and pond creation. Additionally, the West Gallatin River, itself a blue-ribbon trout stream, flows across one corner of the development. • Admittance to this fishing feast will not be cheap: When the 20-acre home sites go on the market sometime this summer, they'll be priced from \$450,000 to \$600,000.

If the multiresidential scope of Baker Springs represents something of a new wrinkle in the development of southwestern Montana's water resources, the underlying equation is familiar. Since the early 1980s, wealthy individuals with a passion for fly-fishing have been buying their private slices of trout heaven, roughly defined as the waters within a 100-mile radius of Bozeman. Streams formerly described as "trophy waters," to denote the size alchemy practiced by Urbani and others has won the approval of state officials who manage Montana's water resources. As long as restorations stay within the stream's original footprint, says state fisheries biologist Pat Byorth, the result is "by and large positive." In some cases, he acknowledges, owners are "taking a spring creek with very little habitat and improving it dramatically."

More controversial than the work itself is the idea of

# FISH-LOVING, WELL-HEELED LANDOWNERS SEEM TO BE SIGNIFICANTLY IMPROVING THE WATER THEY ACQUIRE

of the trout they held, have themselves become the trophies. Already on Baker Creek, for instance, Bob Emery, CEO of investment banker Robertson Stephens and an avid fly fisher, has restored several miles of the stream for his personal use.

The trend is being driven, says Bozeman attorney Tom Anacker, by the "power of the fish." Referring to "clients who come here and buy property and like to make things perfect," Anacker, an officer of Trout Unlimited's Montana chapter, adds, "the common denominator is the fishing experience."

These fish-loving, well-heeled landowners may not be achieving perfection, but they do seem to be significantly improving the water they acquire. By hiring one of the half dozen or so Montana-based restoration firms, it is possible to take a degraded stream and return it to near pristine condition in a few fishing seasons. The process, says Joe Urbani, a kind of éminence grise among Montana stream restorationists, is all about "digging it and pitching it"—taking away here, augmenting there—with the goal of creating a habitat that not only attracts trout but allows them to prosper and grow fat.

Urbani, who is overseeing the work at Baker Springs, says spring creeks have an inherent advantage as habitats because their underground water sources ensure a constant temperature, generally in the vicinity of a trout-friendly 50 degrees Fahrenheit—a characteristic that confers the added benefit of allowing spring creeks to be fished year round. Water flow and quality are other critical variables, as is creek-side vegetation, which provides both food, in the form of insects, and cover from predators.

Put the right ingredients together in the right measures, says Urbani, and the result is a "primordial soup" in which fish thrive. Referring to the work Urbani's eponymous

Bozeman-based firm is doing at Baker Springs, Dudley Lutton, a principal in the development, says, "You can take a piece of property that has been tampered with and leapfrog 50 years of evolution."

For the most part, and somewhat counterintuitively, the sort of aquatic

taking a finite state resource (water) and severely limiting access to it. Byorth estimates there are no more than 20 major spring creeks—supplemented by "50 to 70 minor trickles"—within the celebrated 100-mile radius of Bozeman.

Some of that water, such as the renowned Armstrong-Nelson-Depuy's spring creeks in Montana's Paradise Valley near Livingston, is open to the public on a fee basis. And, Byorth concedes, even when fisheries are effectively removed from public use—most famously the miles of streams restored by Ted Turner—a greater good results because privately restored streams often serve as incubators for trout that will migrate to the state's larger, publicly accessible rivers.

In any event, a case against the privatization of Baker Creek is difficult to make because the ten-mile-long stream never was fished very heavily. Still, it has loomed large in the lives of some of Montana's most celebrated fly fishers. Tom Morgan, who would gain fame as a maker of premium fly rods, guided on Baker until acquiring the R.L. Winston Rod Co. in the mid-1970s. He remembers Baker as a "terrific" stream with several big fish "in every pool you came to," but can't recall ever seeing another angler on the stream.

If he'd been on the stream in the 1930s and '40s, Morgan likely would have seen Lilly, who, though most famous as a Yellowstone River guide, is linked to Baker in some personally memorable ways.

When two scouts for the Cincinnati Reds arrived in Manhattan to check out Lilly's skill as a second baseman a possible pro career was preempted by World War II he took them fly-fishing on Baker. And he was on the stream duck hunting when he first learned of the attack on

MONTANA

Pearl Harbor. Perhaps most indelible, though, was the day in the mid-1930s when he watched his father battle a nine-pound brown, finally landing the fish in the dark with the aid of a flashlight.

Lilly does not rule out a return to those glory days. When Urbani's restoration is complete, he predicts, "some spots may fish better than when I first started here." •

Bozeman

T-90

Aanhattan

Map by Kandy Littrell

# **OutdoorsBriefs**

# Rod and gun club hosts walleye tourney

Broadwater Rod and Gun Club is sponsoring a one-day walleye tournament Aug. 11, on Canyon Ferry Reservoir.

The event is limited to 50 teams and a \$1,000 cash first prize based on a full field. Three categories of two-person teams will compete in the tournament: female-female, male-female and adult-child (under 12). The entry fee is \$80 per team.

A mandatory pre-tournament rules meeting will be held at the Broadwater Rod and Gun Club indoor shooting range on Canton Lane, one mile northeast of Townsend at 7 p.m., Aug. 10.

Contestants are asked to mail their entry forms as soon as possible to facilitate preparation by tournament organizers. For more information call Doug Breker at 266-5279 or 266-3102 (until 8 p.m.).

# Campfire program features bird sightings FWP offers upland

Lewis and Clark Caverns State Park's summer campfire program, "Bird Sightings of Lewis and Clark," will be presented by Carla Wambach at 8 p.m., Friday, at the campground amphitheater.

As a result of President Jefferson's directive to make detailed observations of all flora and fauna encountered during their expedition, Lewis and Clark included in

their journals remarkably descriptive documentation of all birds sighted.

There is a \$4 daily entry fee per vehicle or entrance is free with a Montana State Park's Passport. For additional information, call Lewis and Clark Caverns at 406-287-3541.

# bird hunting seminar

A seminar on upland bird hunting will be offered to the public 7 p.m., Aug. 17, at Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks, 3201 Spurgin Road, Missoula.

Four members of the Big Sky Upland Bird Association will share their knowledge about hunting upland birds in Montana.

Topics presented during the meeting will include how to find a place to hunt; bird hunting ethics; nine species of upland birds; habitat, hunting tactics, and conservation concerns; bird dog breeds; training and use of bird dogs; game bird cuisine; wing shooting skills; firearms and safety.

# **Comments sought** on turkey transplant

Montana Fish, Wildlife and Parks requests public comment on a Draft Environmental Assessment of a proposal to transplant Merriam's wild turkeys to the Ninemile area west of Missoula.

An initial transplant of 10 to 50 wild turkeys may be followed by

two to three additional transplants over a 10-year period. It is expected that the birds will be trapped in eastern Montana.

FWP is contacting major landowners in the Ninemile area to acquire their agreement to conditions of a transplant, including reasonable use of the habitat and public access for hunting and viewing.

The project was proposed by the Missoula Chapter of the National Wild Turkey Federation, which will provide labor and partial funding for the transplant.

A copy of the environmental assessment may be obtained from FWP, 3201 Spurgin Road, Missoula, MT 59804. Comments will be accepted at the same address until Aug. 31.

# **Restoration:** Lilly pleased with stream project

#### continued from 1C

As a member of the Montana Land Reliance. Lilly consulted with the owner and the contractor who was hired to restore the stream.

"Restoration started about seven years ago," Lilly explained. "It took from a year to a year and a half, including cleaning out the creek, planting grasses and willows, placing rocks and deadfall for cover. They narrowed the creek, put in gravel and planted trees for shade, a necessity for trout habitat and reproduction<sub>3</sub> They cleaned out the pools and got down to the gravely bottom. The created undercut banks. Now browns are coming out of the Gallatin and reproducing."

Lilly said that nearly 90 bends in the mile section of stream were scooped out and restored, each with pools three to four feet deep that now hold trout in water that is a constant 50 degrees.

"This is a specialized type of fishing that a lot of people are not familiar with," Lilly said.

The stream is only a dozen feet wide, and three to five feet deep. And its trout are skittish.

You stand 10 to 15 feet back from banks, keeping your visibility to a minimum, and cast over the top of tall grass and brush.

It was a setting and a scene so perfect that it could bring tears of joy to even the most veteran fly fishermen. The heavy overcast was accentuated by sporadic downpours and laced with rolling thunder and lightning that sent us scurLilly noted that a couple of years ago his granddaughter took a 19-inch brown in the same water.

The example of restoration on Lewis and Clark Spring Creek provided a segue to Lilly's newest life endeavor, stream manager and senior fisheries advisor for a development called Baker Springs: A Private Fly Fishing Community.

For Lilly, Baker Springs is the opportunity that dreams are made of: returning to the land of our roots and turning back the clock nearly seven decades.

Bud Lilly was born and spent his early childhood in Manhattan, just two and a half miles west of Baker Springs.

He will live in the midst of the Baker Creek project and oversee the continuing restoration of Baker Creek fishery, as well as the fisheries in the newly created spring creeks and ponds.

His life and careers were multifaceted. He served as a Navy navigator in the South Pacific during World War II, earned a degree in applied sciences and started teaching in Roundup in 1948 and continued teaching, off and on in Bozeman, until 1970.

But he garnered distinction as one of Montana's premier fly fishermen and conservationists while he owned a fly shop and guide service in West Yellowstone from 1951 until 1982. The fly shop still bears his name although he hasn't been involved with it for nearly 20 years. His name and worldwide reputation alone are still enough to draw customers.

He chuckles and agrees when I sug-

weather-induced discomfort worthwhile. Reliance, he has served with Trout Unlimited, the Governor's Task Force on Whirling Disease, the Whirling Disease Foundation, the Greater Yellowstone Coalition and the Federation of Fly Fishers, among others.

> He has co-authored, with Paul Schullery, three books: "A Trout's Best Friend," "Bud Lilly's Guide to Fly Fishing the West," and "Bud Lilly's Guide to Fly Fishing the New West." And he was featured in a video produced by the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks called "Three Men, Three Rivers."

Lilly was spotlighted for his devotion and knowledge of the Madison River. Also featured in the film were the late Dan Bailey on the Yellowstone River and George Grant on the Big Hole.

From Manhattan, he and his family moved to Three Forks in the late 1930s where his mother, Violet, became owner and operator of a railroad hotel built near the end of the Milwaukee Road line in 1910.

Violet died in 1994, and the hotel is now "Bud Lilly's Angler's Retreat," an extensively remodeled 18-room haven for fly fishermen.

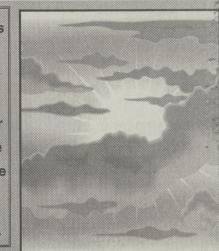
In the entry of Angler's Retreat is a framed poem by Roger J. Aziz called "The Angler" that aptly describes Lilly's life and philosophy.

It begins, "Bent rods do not the angler make, nor do the fish that he might take, nor fancy vest and wicker creel, Qrvis rod or Hardy reel ...

It sums up Bud Lilly with these words: "A gentleman, who does not boast of

# Solunar Tables

The schedule of Solunar Periods, as printed below, has been taken from Mrs. Richard Knight's "Solunar Tables. Tables. Plan your days so you will be fishing in good territory or hunting in good cover during these times. The major periods begin at the times shown and last for an hour to two hours. The two hours. The minor periods are somewhat shorter.



(Aug. 2001)	A.M.		P.M.	
Date	Minor	Major	Minor	Major
02 Thursday	4:15	10:25	4:25	10:50
03 Friday	5:05	11:05	5:20	11:30
04 Saturday	5:45	11:50	6:00	0
05 Sunday	6:30	12:15	6:50	12:40
06 Monday	7:15	1:05	7:45	1:30
07 Tuesday	8:05	1:55	8:30	2:15
08 Wednesday	8:50	2:40	9:15	3:00

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rying for shelter several times. The browns, which this day ranged between 10 and 13 inches, made the

gest that it's almost easier to list the conservation-dedicated organizations that he has not been involved with over the years. In addition to the Montana Land

always having caught the most. A sport, that he may fish each day and know it was the fairest way. A man, whose legacy will be the many fish that he set free."

# **Development:** 11 homes planned for construction

#### continued from 1C

property. He began fishing Baker Creek in 1970 while he was playing football for Montana State University.

There only will be 11 home sites in the 232-acre development, which also has another 150 acres of "recreational easement." Each 2.6-acre home site will be surrounded by common areas with hiking trails, a mile of Baker Creek, a stretch of the West Gallatin, four man-made ponds stocked with rainbows, and two man-made spring creeks that feed into Baker Creek. The man-made creeks already have natural brown trout populations, while the ponds have been stocked with rainbows that now run 18 to 19 inches.

Baker Creek now closely resembles the creek where Bud Lilly, the development's stream keeper and senior fisheries adviser,

fished nearly seven decades and preserve the natural ago.

Lutton said, "These types of creeks get degraded over time. Fish quit spawning and over time it begins to degrade the waters they feed such as the Gallatin. We want to improve the quality of the Gallatin, too. It's not always practical for organizations such as the Nature Conservancy to (restore them) so often it's up to private landowners.

"You can treat these little streams like gardens — they always come back," Lutton said.

Lutton explained how Baker Springs came about. "Our first objective was to find a great piece of land. You want to develop a strategy to develop it, whether it's ranching or a limited development concept. It's designed to complement nature, not screw it up. We wanted to protect habitat."

The project started a year ago in June. Working from a master plan, they began work on the streams and ponds, put in access roads, underground utilities, and removed eight or nine old farm buildings and a corral. They erected a small building that will become a fly shop, and began renovating a large barn that will be used as a sort of community hall for property-owner activities.

On a recent July day, a

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bevy of construction workers were busily at work on the old farmhouse that will be home to Bud and Ester Lilly.

Before summer's end, Lutton expects ground to be broken for the first of the 11 homes that eventually will dot the development, which has already garnered national attention.

It was recently featured in Forbes magazine and on ABC News with Peter Jennings.

SPRINGS







Thursday, August 2, 2001



Outdoors Desk: 447-4049 peggy.oneill@helenair.com



One man, one creek, one private community

BUD LILLY DEMONSTRATES HIS EXPERTISE on one of the four man-made trout ponds at Baker Springs. Lilly, 76, is taking on a new role as stream manager and fisheries adviser for the private development. Below, four newly created ponds, stocked with rainbows, will be for the exclusive use of residents of the new Baker Springs: A Private Fly Fishing community.

# Bud Lilly returns to the stream of his youth as fisheries adviser

**Stories and photos by DICK WESNICK** For The Independent Record

O ha sun-drenched summer day, a peaceful dog-days lull has settled over the western valleys of Montana.

A tanned, brown-haired youngster picks up his telescopic steel Bristol fly rod and stuffs a box of wet flies into his pocket. He climbs onto his bicycle and pedals the straight, flat two-and-a half-mile stretch of road from his home in Manhattan, to a small sparkling creek that winds its way through meadows and farm land before spilling into the Gallatin father once caught here, finally landing it well after dark under the glow cast by a flashlight held by the youngster after what seemed to be an hours-long battle.

But this brown was nothing to scoff at either. In fact, to this day he never scoffs at the size of any trout. He is perpetually in awe of them.

In the intervening decades, that angler's passion for fly fishing and conservation efforts earned him an international reputation as one of the sport's most celebrated enthusiasts. That lad was Walen Lilly Ir, bet

That lad was Walen Lilly Jr., better known as Bud Lilly.

And now, 66 years later, he is returning to Baker Spring Creek as



Restoration tle, erode virtually

tle, eroded, heavily silted and virtually barren of trout.



INDEPENDENT RECORD

# Keep out; Montana is all mine

By PEGGY O'NEILL IR Outdoors Editor

ho's the snob here? Me or them. By them, I mean the elite few who can afford the life I dream of — a house with a few acres, easy access to a blue ribbon trout stream, few neighbors within shouting distance and a view that is not cluttered with other people who want the same thing.

In short, I want it all and I want it all to myself.

But until I can afford to be one of "them," I can't help but hate them. They are the people who block access to my favorite public spots. There's the guy who built his house at the trailhead of one of my favorite mountain biking trails. There's the guy who built a monstrous castle on the shores of my favorite river. There's the development company that's about to turn my favorite little ski hill into the next playground for the wealthy.

I'm a long way from fitting in with the cash crowd. Sometimes, I don't even have enough money in my pockets to cover the user's fee at the local public recreation areas.

So, I take advantage of all the free public access I can find. Me and a thousand other recrere ationists. So then I find myself getting upset with other people who dare to hike the same trail that I choose

to hike. I give dirty looks to people who I feel are too close to me when I'm fishing. If someone is participating

in an activity

that disturbs

nature expe-

rience and

my own



Breath of

River.

The year is 1935. The boy is 10 years old, and although he's been fishing with his father for several years, this narrow, slow moving spring creek is one of the first places he's been allowed to fish alone.

He stands beside a giant cottonwood tree in the knee- high grass thigh-high to a 10-year-old — and flings a double-hung pair of snelled wet flies to the top of a pool that stretches out along a bend in the creek. A large brown trout flashes out from the under-cut bank, snatches the fly and whiplashes against the tugging youth.

The trout ultimately loses the struggle. In those days, before that same youth would become fly fishing's most ardent advocate of the catch-and-release ethic, the brown trout was destined for the dinner table.

It wasn't anywhere as large as the nine-pound brown that his

The Man Stream keeper and senior fisheries adviser in a precedent-setting — and expensive — endeavor called "Baker Springs: A Private Fly Fishing Community."

> In August, Lilly and his wife Ester will move from their home in Bozeman to a meticulously renovated farm house in the midst of the development where the price of lots run from \$400,000 to \$700,000. Houses are "slightly" extra.

From the south windows of his new home, Bud Lilly will be able to see the spot where that cottonwood of his youth once stood. That tree toppled over long ago, and rests along the spring creek shoreline, but others have risen tall in its place.

They represent the effort that is turning typical tired Montana farm land into revitalized habitat for fish and wildlife, and a Mecca for wellheeled humans that the developers hope will soon follow.

# improves fish habitat

The hopper pattern was in a slow dead drift when a chunky brown trout darted out from under a log and nailed it cold.

A few minutes later, he was unhooked and released back into the private stretch of Lewis and Clark Spring Creek, formerly known as Crest Creek.

"When they're on those hoppers, they take it immediately," said Bud Lilly, my companion and tutor for the next two days.

Only a decade ago, the milelong stretch of creek that flows into the Gallatin River above Three Forks was typical of many streams that run through farm and ranch land: trampled by catToday it serves as an example of what can be achieved through the joint efforts of individuals, conservation organizations and the state of Montana.

The project involved Trout Unlimited; Future Fisheries of the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks; and Fish

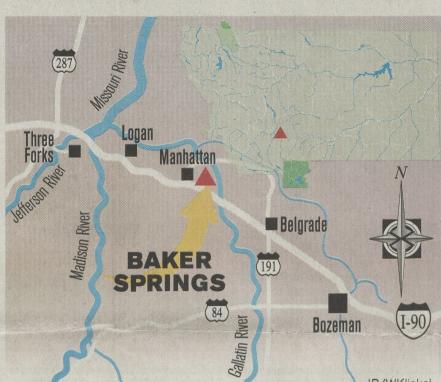
America, an organization - of fishing equipment manufacturers.

"It was part of the original homestead until about 15 years ago when

a large corporate ranch bought it," Lilly said. "They later sold it to a man who recognized its potential." After restoration, it was again sold to a private individual from out of state.

"It was down to a point where cattle had destroyed the banks. There was no (trout) reproduction," Lilly said.

More **RESTORATION**, page 2C



IR/WKlinkel

LLC, which was established in Bozeman to "create strategies for preserving and enhancing fish and wildlife habitats in the context of innovative residential development."

Lutton was no stranger to the

#### More DEVELOPMENT, page 2C

#### sense of solitude, I become irate.

It's a dilemma. Do I hate the few who force me to share with the many? Or do I hate the many who force me to want to become one of the few?

What's a young upwardly stagnant person like me to do?

Some argue that wealthy landowners can preserve and restore large areas of land, Ted Turner's Flying D Ranch, the Baker Springs development near Bozeman and the Stock Farm near Hamilton are just a few examples.

While these ranches and developments, which attract mostly out-of-staters, can claim they serve a noble purpose, I find this claim to be insulting. It's as if the people of Montana aren't responsible enough to protect their own land so these noble rich folk come in, put the prices out of our reach and don't allow us in.

What are we, children?

Well, some of us act that way. While fishing on a stretch of the Missouri, I found at least 10 cans of Keystone Light that someone left in a fire pit.

While hiking in the Scapegoat Wilderness, I passed a bunch of trails that someone had worn to make a shortcut up some switchbacks.

While cross-country skiing in a well-signed non-motorized area, I encountered a full-sized pickup truck on the trail.

After snowmobiling (and <sup>16</sup> <sup>16</sup>) enjoying it) for a story in a<sup>0115</sup> place where snowmobiling is allowed, I was snubbed by some of my friends. <sup>16</sup>

But isn't blocking a popular Forest Service access, building an eyesore of a home on a beautiful stretch of river and inviting only the rich people to come and play also a little childish?

Isn't wanting it all to myself infantile, unrealistic, not to mention selfish?

Grow up. That's the answer. Aren't grownups supposed to respect each other? Don't grownups take good care of their possessions? And don't grownups share?

That's what I was always told as a child.

# Development combines world class fishing and exclusivity

D udley Lutton walks through tall lush grass to the edge of a spring creek, one of two that have been sculpted from former farmland.

He directs a visitor's attention toward the log jutting from the shoreline, providing cover for a brown trout. He notes the gravel beds along the stream bottom, an occasional large rock or two, the undercut banks capped by overhanging vegetation.

If you didn't know better or weren't told — you'd assume the landscape was created by nature, that it had existed in this state for eons.

He points out the former location of "pits" or deep depressions that were filled with earth dug to create new spring creeks and ponds, or with silt from the original Baker Spring Creek.

The dredgings also were used to create a large berm that separates the development from the north frontage road of Interstate 90.

Lutton steers his gray Suburban along a gravel road that traverses

Baker Springs, stopping to relate the genesis of a rainbow-filled pond that grew out of an empty field.

The aquatic grasses, the thick vegetation that anchors the shoreline and prevents erosion, even the insects that skate along the pond's surface were planted by hand. They sprang from the creative minds of

the developers of the private fly fishing community called Baker Springs.

**Project** The restoration of Baker Spring Creek and the creation of the two spring creeks and the four ponds

were the work of Joe Urbani of Bozeman. The 232-acre project lies about

15 miles west of Bozeman, and only five strategic miles from the Belgrade airport, providing easy access to out-of-state property owners.

Baker Springs is the ambitious effort of two former Billings men: Lutton, who coached football in the 1980s and later was involved with Grouse Mountain Lodge and Big Mountain developments near Whitefish; and Don DuBeau, who was president of Big Mountain Development Corporation, the developers of the Big Mountain Ski and Summer Resort, and also the CEO of Eagle Bend Corporation, developers of a planned golf community.

Lutton and DuBeau form the nucleus of the Cold Water Group

day. October 15, 2001

Guest opinion

The Source

Billings GAZette

# Cooperation produces landmark water lease

By JOHN YOUNGBERG Montana Farm Bureau and LAURA ZIEMER Trout Unlimited

F or decades, there has been an imaginary line drawn in the sand in Montana. On one side of the line has been conservationists and environmentalists and on the other side has been the agricultural community. Central to this division has been water and all the issues that surround, the use and allocation of this precious natural resource.

That line, while not completely erased, just got blurrier a few weeks ago at an event celebrating the decision of the owner of Montana's Sun Ranch to lease to Trout Unlimited water that the ranch formerly used for irrigation. The water, which was in excess of the rancher's needs because of a change in ranch management, will provide 220 cubic feet per second of water to Trout Unlimited for Wolf Creek, Moose Creek, and Squaw Creek — tributaries to the Madison River.

The lease will not only protect water in the stream for spawning and rearing habitat for several species of trout migrating from the Madison River, it will also provide significant habitat improvement for trout that stay in the urbutaries year-round, particularly in times of drought.

#### Decade of legislation

Attending the event was the rancher — Roger Lang — his neighbors, environmentalists, conservationists, agricultural representatives and politicians. The cooperation that made the lease possible signified a new chapter in Montana's water history — a history whose chapters have been better known for discord rather than cooperation.

What made the water lease possible was a change in the state's water laws that now allows someone with a water right to lease that water so that stream flows can be protected. Under Montana's water laws — as is the case in most arid Western states — water users who take water out of streams for purposes ranging from irrigation to mining to municipal use, have an exclusive right to it. Under this system, the earliest, historic users of water are entitled to all their water before other users or the rivers themselves — get any water.

What made the old law difficult for ranchers or farmers who did not want to use their entire water allocation, and instead wanted to keep some of it in the river or stream, was that if you are unwilling or unable to use your entire water allocation, you would lose your historic right to the water. Anyone who understands the importance and value of a water right in a semiarid state like Montana knows that, while such a decision could make great environmental sense, it made little economic sense from the standpoint of the water leaseholder.

Efforts were begun over a decade ago to change the law to benefit both the environment and the ranching community by allowing a rancher, farmer or anyone else with a water right to lease all or a portion of their water right so that stream flows could be protected. However, again because of that socalled line in the sand, the very concept of leasing water rights to maintain the flows of rivers and streams provoked a protracted and bitter debate in the Montana Legislature.

#### Anglers, irrigators debate

In 1989, anglers and irrigators waged a pitched battle over a proposal to allow the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks to conduct a limited pilot leasing program. In the end, the legislature approved a bill allowing a time to initiate and evaluate leases.

Little by little the two sides in the debate put aside their differences and jointly supported legislation in 1995 that would allow nongovernmental groups such as Trout Unlimited to lease water rights for in-stream flows for up to 10 years. Montana Farm Bureau and other agricultural organizations began to realize that the line in the sand could be modified to protect irrigators' water rights and their ability to make a living.

In 2001, the Legislature extended the terms for which water could be leased for such purposes to 30 years, if conservation efforts make that water available.

The decision of the owner of the Sun Ranch to lease some of his water right to support fish was a direct result of this more than 10-year legislative process. The lease to Trout Unlimited is precedent-setting because it is the largest lease of its kind, not only in Montana, but also in the West.

Changes to Montana's water laws and the recently-announced Sun Ranch water lease demonstrate that lines drawn in the sand are just that — lines — and that there is nothing stopping anyone from stepping over or erasing them. It shows the good that can come about when we talk with each other rather than at each other across that imaginary line.

John Youngberg of Bozeman is vice president of state government affairs with the Montana Farm Bureau. Laura Ziemer, also of Bozeman, is director of Trout Unlimited's Western Water



#### A MADISON RAINBOW REVIVAL OR CATCH 'EM WHILE YOU CAN

The word on the street is that the Madison River rainbow trout are back! Judging from the flotilla of boats and anglers this summer on the upper Madison, the rumor must hold some credence. But because of the legendary truth-twisting reputation of anglers, biologists from Montana Fish, Wildlife, and Parks still conduct annual trout population surveys. Recent surveys are in! Conclusions are being drawn! The results? Rainbow trout of the upper Madison are back! (Well, ...sort of).

Since *Myxobolus cerebralis* started inflicting whirling disease on young Madison rainbows in the early 1990's, the population declined steadily for lack of recruitment. Since then, considerable effort has been expended to learn more about the parasite and the ways it has impacted trout populations. Some of this research sheds light on why, at least for now, the Madison rainbows are back.

Spring of 1998 came slowly, with cooler weather and snowpack lengthening runoff well into July. A similar pattern was repeated in 1999. Temperature and flow conditions in both years apparently had a dampening, if not diluting, effect on the infective stage (triactonomyxon -TAMS) of the parasite. As young rainbow trout emerged from the gravel, they weren't as heavily barraged by TAMS as in previous years since the outbreak. The net effect was two consecutive year-classes of rainbow trout as abundant as pre-whirling days. Whirling disease researchers discovered this relationship by using a series of live cage experiments. Over several years, young rainbow trout have been placed in cages in key locations along the Madison River for 10 days each, long enough to be infected by TAMS. The young fry were taken to a lab where they were raised to give the parasite time to settle in. The fish were sacrificed and analyzed to determine the extent of *M. cerebralis* infection. Lo' and behold, in 1998 and 1999, infection rates were below lethal levels during peak emergence times.

These two year-classes each survived their second winter (another bottleneck in the upper Madison) to the point tha fishing has been reminiscent of pre-whirling days. For example, the Class of 1998 reached three years old this summer, generally 14 to 16 inches long, supporting good catch rates of good-sized rainbows. The Class of '99 hasn't fared quite as well, but still contributed to red hot fishing.

Now, the bad news. Due to persistently low snowpack and drought conditions, it appears that the 2000 and 2001 year-classes were hit hard by whirling disease. Live cage results aren't all in, but infection rates appear to have been high in many key spawning areas during fry emergence. While our champion year classes will continue to carry the fishery for a couple more years, few recruits to take their place may cause an overall decline in rainbow trout abundance.

Now, more good news. A silver lining may be developing in the Madison. Rainbow trout spawned in tributaries used to be at a disadvantage when they found their way to the Madison River. In pre-whirling days, the river was loaded with river-spawned fish that had a size advantage. Thus, a trib-spawned rainbow was the runt due to slow growth rates in icy mountain streams. Now, those icy tributaries are refuges against whirling disease. The parasite just doesn't function as well in low temperatures, so young rainbows aren't as heavily infected. It may take years, but tributaries may eventually supply more consistent recruitment to the Madison.

Brown trout populations in the upper Madison River continue to thrive in spite of whirling disease. Having evolved with the parasite in Europe, brown trout seem to have developed a strong resistance to whirling disease. In fact, brown trout populations in the upper Madison are near all-time highs. While brown trout are a more finicky lot, anglers should continue to enjoy world class fishing in spite of the vagaries of rainbow trout abundance.

While the Madison River of old may be "back", it could be just a visit. At least until the next outstanding year class emerges to take over where the classes of '98 and '99 left off. Until then, you can rely on brown trout to pick up the slack while tributary spawning catches on. Perhaps the Madison River fishery never really went away; only the players have changed. C A N A D A

Story and photos by Brent Frazee

The Kansas City Star

# The many currents of Mic

# Missouri River offers fishermen adventure at every bend

Lake S	akakawea	
	Garrison	
Peck Lake	N.D.	
La	ike Jake	

Sharpe

Missouri River trivia

WYO

ouri River

MONT.

**9** Three Forks

Fort

The Missouri River begins act as settling at Three Forks, Mont., and cov- basins. Today, ers 2,341 miles before it merges into the Mississippi River near St. Louis.a

Imagine traveling upstream the entire length. That's what Meriwether Lewis and William Clark did. After the Louisiana Purchase in 1803. President Thomas Jefferson sent them to explore the new lands. They followed the river from St. Louis, paddling and polling upstream.

The river got its nickname, souri, Kansas and Illinois. the Big Muddy, because it was Fishing on the Missouri miles wide and full of sedi-The construction of major annually. dams in Montana and the Da-

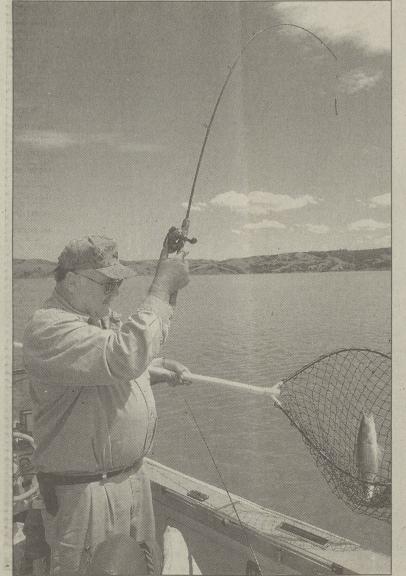
The Montana stretch **RIVER MILES IN STATE:** 730. **COMPLEXION:** The Missouri starts near Three Forks, where the

Madison, Jefferson and Gallatin rivers join. The river begins as a trout stream, cutting through a mountainous region. But as it winds its way into northeastern Montana, it reaches its first major reservoir, Fort Peck. **FISHING:** Most of Montana's

stretch is trout water. The portion between Helena and Great Falls is especially well-known for its big rainbows and browns. Fort Peck Reservoir also is known for its big walleves.

DID YOU KNOW ...? In Montana, the Missouri River actually flows north from its origin before it reaches the Great Falls area and starts heading east.

The Missouri River, a trout stream? It is at its headwaters in Montana. Bud Lilly (right) used his fly rod to lure rainbows at the river's origin.



water in huge reservoirs such as Oahe in South Dakota and Sakakawea in North Dakota is often crystal clear.

Pierr

Lake

Case

Francis

S.D.

The giant man-made lakes make up the largest reservoir system in the nation. The Missouri River system touches parts of eight states: Montana, North Dakota, South

Dakota, Iowa, Nebraska, Mis-River system in South Dakota ment, even in its early days. generates about \$50 million

kotas created reservoirs that the river. Lake Oahe in South

MINN

**Sioux City** 

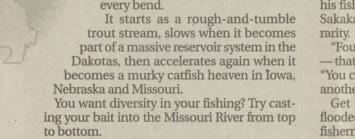
IOWA

Lewis and

**Clark Lake** 

Dakota, has 2,250 miles of shoreline Lewis and Clark would not recognize the lower one-third of the river today. It was channelized by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers and turned into a narrow, swift canal to accommodate barge traffic.

to bottom.



ing its muscle.

ferent world."

It won't take you long to realize there's a lot more to that old river flowing through Kansas City than meets the eye.

guide Cherokee Hight visits Kansas

City and passes over the muddy

Missouri River, he shakes his head.

"I can't believe that's the same river I'm fish-

ing back home," he said. "It's a completely dif-

Hight comes from a world where the Mis-

souri is clear and clean, and the walleye is

luted, and the catfish is king.

Mighty Mo.

Kansas City is in the middle of a world

where the Missouri is muddy and pol-

That contrast merely accentuates

have for the river many call the

Along its 2,341-mile journey

from Montana to St. Louis, the

Missouri seemingly changes at

Come along with us on an extended fishing trip, where we'll fish the river from its headwaters to its final leg in Missouri, and you'll

The Headwaters the Mighty Mo isn't the least bit shy about flex-

> Its cousin, the Mississippi, night begin as a mere trickle, but not the Missouri. By the time three famous trout rivers — the Madison, the Jefferson, and the Gallatin — converge to form the Missouri in south-central Montana, it has a full

head of steam. Not that it starts with much ceremony. The only clue that you've reached the small sign.

And even then, you're left to wonder how explorers Lewis and Clark pinpointed the starting point of the Missouri. It's not like there's a defining boundary between the tributaries and the big river.

Rather, the waterways seem to gradually blend together in a meadow, fueled by mountain snow melt and the runoff from rains.

From there, the Missouri slashes through rugged terrain with snow-capped mountains in the background, tumbles over rapids

and falls, and rushes downstream with a vengeance. Every place the whitewater river pauses to catch its breath, fishermen will tell you, you of July weekend and we were trolling with bot-

have a chance of catching trout. "I doubt if this stretch of the river has explored it in 1805," said Bud Lilly, one of the pioneers of modern-day fly fishing. "They wrote in their journals about how beautiful this area was and how many trout they saw. "Well, it still has the beautiful scenery and it

still holds plenty of trout." Oh, some things have changed since the days of Lewis and Clark. Back in the early 1800s, cutthroat trout dominated the Montana stretch of the river. Today, rainbows and browns are more numerous, virtually crowding out the native species. And man has left his imprint on the river,

tearing out many of the cottonwood trees that once lined the banks. But try as he might, man hasn't been able to

tame the Missouri River here. The Mighty Mo still runs cool and clear, meanders where it wants, and provides outstanding trout fishing. It varies from a narrow trout stream to a wide river, flowing through everything from peaceful meadows to mountain valleys. "I still remember the stories my relatives

used to tell about the trout fishing on the Missouri right after World War II," said Lilly, 74, who guided and owned a fly shop for years before retiring in 1995. "They lived in Trident, a little town along the river, and they could go right out their front door and catch rainbows and browns 8 and 9 pounds." Fish of that size aren't necessarily a thing of

the past, though they certainly aren't as numerous as they once were. But in the stretch of the Missouri between Helena and Great Falls, Mont., big trout are still landed. And though the headwaters portion of the

very time South Dakota fishing river isn't as consistent in the fishing it produces, it too can shine. Lilly has caught his share of trout up and down the river. Like many other Western fishermen, he finds success by trying to "match the hatch."

The river is known for its large hatches of aquatic insects such as caddis flies, salmon flies and mayflies. Lilly learned long ago that the key to catching trout on the Missouri is being able to know when those hatches will occur, which imitations can be used, and where

the trout will hold. "The Missouri gets hit harder now than it the fascination Hight and others did years ago," Lilly said. "But there still are stretches where you can get off to yourself and

catch a lot of fish." North Dakota's big water GARRISON, N.D. — Johnnie Candle pulled

his fishing boat around a bend on giant Lake Sakakawea and pointed out a North Dakota "Four boats fishing the same stretch of water - that's a North Dakota crowd," Candle joked.

"You can go miles on this lake without seeing another fisherman." Get the idea? Lake Sakakawea, which is a would have gone at least nine pounds. flooded section of the Missouri River, provides fishermen plenty of elbow room.

To give you an idea, it is 178 miles long, covers 368,000 acres, has 1,300 miles of shoreline and averages between 2 and 3 miles in width.

To put that in perspective, Missouri's biggest reservoir, Truman, covers 55,600 acres. Yes, Sakakawea has a lot of water. And a lot of room for fish to roam. But that doesn't mean those fish are hard to

flood control, Sakakawea has been known as one of the nation's top walleye fisheries. By the 1980s, tales of stringers of 8- and 9pound walleyes being caught at Lake Sakakawea lured fishermen from near and far. The fishing went downhill during the drought years of the late '80s and early '90s, when wa-

ter levels dropped and the population of smelt, the walleyes' prime food base, crashed. But the good times have returned. The smelt are back...and so are the walleves. That's why we've stopped here on the second leg of our trip. Nothing defines North Dakota fishing more than Sakakawea, the sec-

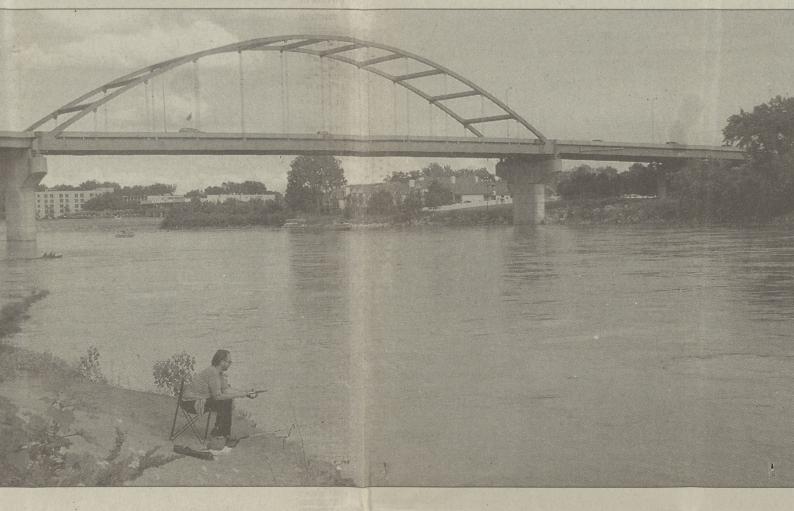
ond dammed section of the Missouri River. origin of the Missouri is a (Fort Peck Reservoir in Montana is the first.) Some 650 miles from the Missouri River headwaters, it offers a strikingly different feel, both in terms of the landscape and the fishing. Set in the North Dakota Badlands, the huge reservoir has a shoreline dominated by towering buttes, cliffs and rocky outcroppings.

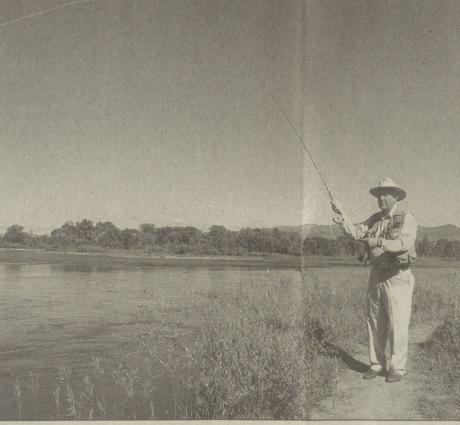
And it's remote. You can travel miles on the water and not see signs of civilization. What you will see is plenty of fish, namely walleyes. "Our walleyes are bigger now than they've been since the early '80s," said Jeff Hendrickson, a fisheries biologist for the North Dakota

Game and Fish Department. "We have a lot of fish 5 and 6 pounds. And that's not something you see all that often." Candle knows just how special Sakakawea acres. can be. After four years of guiding out of his in-

laws' Indian Hills Resort, he is known as one of the top walleye fishermen on the lake. "The biggest walleye I've ever caught on this lake came about a year ago to this date," Candle said during a recent trip. "It was on Fourth

tom bouncers and spinners.





The South Dakota stretch

**RIVER MILES IN STATE:** 497. **COMPLEXION:** South Dakota is the reservoir state. Dams built on the Missouri River for flood control formed four giant reservoirs: Lake Oahe, Lake Sharpe, Lake Francis Case and Lewis and Clark Lake. The water is clear and the scenery is striking. The lakes are nestled in hill country, with a rolling landscape for as far as the eye can see. **FISHING:** This is walleve country. Once the reservoirs were built in the 1950s and 1960s. walleyes quickly adapted to the clear water and rocky structure. If you're looking for a bigger tug, trophy northern pike and chinook

salmon also are waiting. **DID YOU KNOW ...?** Lake Oahe alone has 2,250 miles of shoreline, which rivals California's Pacific shoreline

The walleye is king in South Dakota.

one of the golden fish on Lake Oahe.

Guide Cherokee Hight (left) landed

# SUNDAY PROJECT: TRACING THE MISSOURI RIVER

Sunday, July 11, 1999



He may look a bit out of place in that deep THREE FORKS. Mont. - From its very start, come by. Since it was built in the mid 1950s for water, but he knows from his time spent on Lake Erie in Ohio, where he grew up, that some of the lake's biggest walleyes will suspend in that water. walleyes are only 20 feet down," Candle said.

ning crankbaits, either.

"They'll use that open water, as long as there's m baitfish near by." South Dakota's reservoirs

"You're not going to do that well every time

out. But it shows that there are some big fish in

Candle fishes for those walleyes in a variety

of ways. For example, he will slowly troll with

bottom-bouncers and spinners off main-lake

points or vertically jig with a heavy lead head

and a minnow. But he isn't reluctant to go to

the middle of the lake and troll with deep-run-

PIERRE, S.D. — Cherokee Hight doesn't

have to travel to North Dakota to find a wide spot in the Missouri River. About 300 miles from Lake Sakakawea, he

has plenty of big water just out the back door and catch limits of walleyes from 3 to 5 of his home in Pierre. In the 1950s and 1960s, when the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers dammed the Missouri River in several spots in South Dakota for flood control, it created giant ever before. fishing holes in the process. Take a look:

Lake Oahe, which extends from Pierre north to Bismarck, N.D., is 231 miles long and . covers 350,000 acres. Lake Sharpe, on the other side of the dam from Oahe, is 80 miles long and covers 61,000

Lake Francis Case, which flows through south-central South Dakota, is 107 miles long

and covers 102,000 acres. Lewis and Clark Lake, on the Nebraska border, is 25 miles long and covers 31,400

Add it up and you have a lot of fishing water. The type of fishing water that can bring a state fame, especially when walleyes are thrown in-

to the mix. 'They just took off in these reservoirs," said Hight, who runs Cherokee Charters, a fishing guide service based in Pierre. "They have everything they need in these big bodies of

"We caught 10 walleyes that day, all over 23 water — good structure, good gravelly and changed a whole lot since Lewis and Clark first inches. The big one was 29 inches, which rocky areas for habitat, and in most years, City. The only difference: In Sioux City, that gist.

good food." More than 100,000 fishermen now cast their bait into the Missouri River system in South Dakota each year, hoping to catch some of those walleves.

That's what Hight was doing on a recent weekday. He positioned his boat along a dropoff on Lake Oahe and worked a bottombouncing rig baited with a night crawler. "We're fishing the top side of the dropoff, in

15 to 20 feet of water," he said. "But we're not far from 50 feet of water. "Walleves like those kind of places. They can move up out of that deep water to feed, then

drop back down again." Hight found plenty of feeding walleyes that You might be in 60, 70 feet of water but the day. By the time he and a fishing partner, Jim Protexter, were done, they had caught and released 30 walleves.

> Oahe, in the early 1990s, was known for its ability to produce 3- to 5-pound fish. Now, the size of the fish is down, mainly because of dwindling smelt numbers and a large walleye population that is gobbling up every baitfish n sight.

"Two years ago, we could go out on Oahe pounds. Not now," Hight said. "But people can still get a wiggle at the end of their fishing pole. There are more walleyes in this lake now than "And really, that's what a lot of people are af-

ter - the action."

The river in farm country SIOUX CITY, Iowa - By the time the Mis-

souri River gets to Sioux City, Iowa, it doesn't look a lot different than it does in Missouri. It's the Muddy Mo — a wide, brown, swift

river. We're 303 miles from the previous stop on our fishing trip, Lake Oahe in South Dakota. But it seems worlds apart.

No more clear water, no more walleyes, no more breathtaking scenery. The Sioux City area often is looked upon as

the river's dividing point, the spot where it changes from a scenic, clear waterway to a straight navigation channel. When the Army Corps of Engineers chan-

nelized (straightening into a navigation canal) a 734-mile portion of the river, it started in the Sioux City area.

What you see here is what you get in Kansas

waterway isn't looked at as an embarrassment. On both the Iowa and Nebraska sides of the metro area, the river is considered a playground. Check out the scene on a recent weekend. A

marina on the Iowa side was bustling with activity, with big powerboats coming and going constantly. Fishermen sat on buckets along the shoreline, hunched over their fishing rods and waiting for a tug. And a campground overlooking the banks on the Nebraska side was full, with campers cleaning their day's catch or sitting by campfires. Leonard Dandurand was one of those. As

he sat on a bucket on a mud bank on the Iowa side, he talked about the river's many riches. "This river is the only place I fish," Dan-

durand said as wiped the sweat from his brow. "I've been coming here since 1964, and I've never wanted to go anywhere else. "This old river has more fish in it than you'd think. You never know what you're going to

catch when you throw your line in." Big flathead catfish, saugers, drum, carp, crappies, skipjacks — they all bite the night crawlers Dandurand baits his hooks with.

"I like to fish in these eddies along the bank. That's where the fish will do their feeding,' Dandurand said. "I caught a 31-pound flat head in a place like this four years ago."

Dandurand paused and smiled. "But that's just a baby," he said. "There's a lot bigger catfish in this old river."

### The final leg

Don't be misled. That muddy river you cross each morning on your way to work in Kansas City might not look like much of a fishing hole. But it is teeming with big catfish, some of them possibly of

egendary proportions. Good luck in getting to them, though. In an urban area where the waterfront is dominated by industrial development, access is sorely lacking.

In contrast to Sioux City, some 300 miles up the road, you won't find marinas, campgrounds or even public boat ramps along Kansas City's banks.

What you will find is a river that goes unused, according to Jake Allman, a Missouri Department of Conservation fisheries biolo-

### The Iowa-Nebraska stretch **RIVER MILES:** 266.

**COMPLEXION:** Near Sioux City, the river starts living up to its nickname, "the Big Muddy." That's where the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers began straightening and channelizing the river to allow for navigation. The river here is wide, swift and

muddy. **FISHING:** This is catfish country. The river is filled with big flatheads and channels. Fishermen also land saugers,

crappies, drum, carp and sturgeon. DID YOU KNOW ...? One of the biggest saugers ever caught in the nation, an 8-pound, 5-ounce fish, was caught near Niobrara on the Nebraska side of the river in 1961. That fish stands as a Nebraska state record.

Leonard Dandurand (left) has plenty of water to fish when he tosses his lines into the stretch of Missouri River that flows through Sioux City, Iowa.

Battle lines are being drawn for control of the Missouri River. **Outdoors**, C-12

"I always tell people that you can find solitude under the skyscrapers on our stretch of the Missouri," Allman said, "Because of the lack of access, there just aren't many people fishing the urban stretch.' There has been talk about either state or city governments taking on projects to build ur-

ban boat ramps, but so far nothing has hap-That's a shame, Allman said. He is convinced there are plenty of fish residing in the shadows of the skyscrapers.

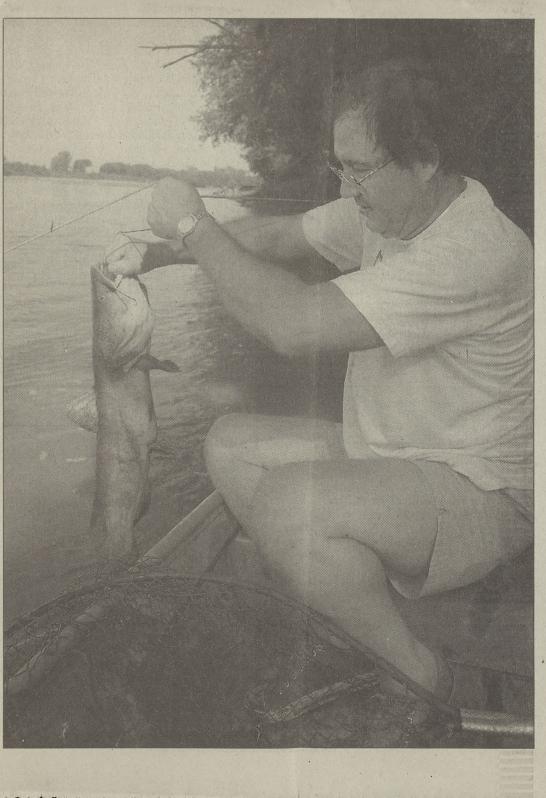
'The area just downstream from Kansas City has one of the most impressive populations of channel catfish of anywhere on the river (in Missouri)," Allman said.

aren't surprised. For years, they have been launching their boat at the nearest public access to Kansas City, English Landing Park in Parkville, and running trotlines in the area. What they've found has convinced them the old river still has plenty of life in it. Consider a sultry summer weekend last

vear. As they ran their lines baited with goldfish and crawdads, they wrestled a 45-pound flathead, a 40-pound blue cat, and two others that weighed 20 to 25 pounds into their boat. They also caught and released a dozen big channel cats.

"Most people drive over this river and see how muddy it is, and they wouldn't dream that it could still hold big fish," Shutty said. "They think it's just a polluted ol' ditch. "But the fish we catch in here are all in great

shape. Their bellies are bulging and they fight



# The North Dakota stretch **RIVER MILES IN STATE: 350.**

THE KANSAS CITY STAR. C 11

**COMPLEXION:** North Dakota's stretch of the Missouri River is dominated by Lake Sakakawea, which extends for 178 miles. The giant reservoir is set in the North Dakota Badlands, with towering buttes

and rocky outcroppings along the banks. **FISHING:** The walleye is king. But other northern species such as the northern pike and smallmouth bass also provide activity. Fishermen at Sakakawea often find fish along main-lake points and dropoffs.

DID YOU KNOW ....? Lake Sakakawea was named after Sacagawea, an Indian guide who helped Lewis and Clark on their journey to explore the Missouri River and the Dakotas.

Guide Johnnie Candle has no trouble finding elbow room when he fishes immense Lake Sakakawea, a flooded stretch of the Missouri **River in North Dakota.** 

#### The Missouri stretch **RIVER MILES IN STATE:** 498.

**COMPLEXION:** The river has plenty of flow and plenty of sediment by the time it dumps into the Mississippi near St. Louis. Because the entire stretch in Missouri was Steve Shutty and Jim Pratt of Kansas City channelized to facilitate barge traffic, the river has lost much of its natural look. Many islands, chutes and backwater areas have disappeared.

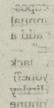
> **FISHING:** Despite its lack of habitat, the Missouri River in this stretch continues to produce impressive catfish. Flatheads weighing more than 20 pounds are common in many stretches. Big channel and blue catfish also can be

■ DID YOU KNOW ....? The Missouri state record for white crappies came from an unlikely spot: the Missouri River. The 4pound, 5-ounce fish was caught near Sibley, Mo., by Homer Peek in 1981.

Steve Shutty (below) knows that the stretch of Missouri River that flows through the Kansas City area is full of big catfish.

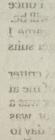
SPORTS DAILY SPOTLIGHT

# C12 THE KANSAS CITY STAR. \* THE OUTDOORS Up the river — litera



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DUDO

Incantra

A statue in Garrison, N.D., near Lake Sakakawea made it clear that fishing plays a big part in the town's life.

# The Dakotas want to keep their share of water

#### **By BRENT FRAZEE** The Kansas City Star

fers a few words of warning to Mis- multi-million dollar industry. And massive releases being made from Missouri, but the bill didn't pass. become an active participant in the account."

could he forget? nation's midsection was locked in a 1987 and idled some carriers. different interests competing for scientific monitoring of the river. leased thousands of gallons of wa- \$9 million a year. ter from massive reservoirs such as Meanwhile, the recreation busi- pressed their desires. Oahe in South Dakota.

ation took a big hit.

bying to see that such a nightmare reservoirs in South Dakota. ston said. is never repeated.

dry years," Cooper said. "Fishing Pierre.

We're willing to compromise. But vise its operating procedures. consideration.

drained down like that."

echoing Cooper's comments. equal consideration. And the Corps rooms in use.

is listening. ation wasn't much of a priority," trouble.

4:10 5:05 6:00 6:55

10:20 11:15

12:45

Minor

SOLUNAR TABLES

South Dakota lost that battle. How 2.5 million tons of commercial flows downriver.

drought. The downstream portion Since then, barges have trans- the Missouri River water. Not only Whatever the case, many are op-

Sakakawea in North Dakota and ness has gone the opposite direc- Fortunately, Corps officials say, wildlife habitat. tion. Fishing has boomed at places there has been an air of coopera- "I think there are some exciting There was only one problem: It such as Lake Oahe. Last year, for ex- tion in the negotiations.

When fishing is good, guides are The recreation interests have "To us, it doesn't seem fair that booked, motels are full, bait and some powerful allies. U.S. Sen. Bob our recreation industry is being tackle shops have lines, and restau- Kerrey, a Nebraska Democrat, resacrificed to float a few barges in rants are busy in towns such as cently proposed legislation that

tion annually in South Dakota on recreation is on people's minds. At ation and restore habitat. the Missouri River system alone, little towns such as Garrison, N.D., while the barge industry down- near Lake Sakakawea, recreation instream doesn't do nearly that. terests certainly are aware of what's "We don't want to be greedy. at stake with the Corps' move to re-

we think fishing should get some In a town that bills itself "the Walleve Capital of the World" and where "I hope we don't ever see another a 28-foot long statue of a walleve day when our reservoirs are towers over Main Street, fishermen and merchants alike know that From Montana to North Dakota, changes could go a long way tofishermen and fisheries officials are ward preserving their reputation.

"During the drought, we had With the U.S. Army Corps of En- some lean years," said Wayne King, gineers in the process of making its manager of the Garrison Motel. first major revision of its operating "Our old customers just weren't procedures on the Missouri, recre- coming back. I remember times ation interests are pushing hard for when we only had three or four "Now we're filling up again. But

"When the dams on the river we know that if we get another were authorized in the 1940s, recre- drought, we could be right back in

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July Minor Major

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drought.

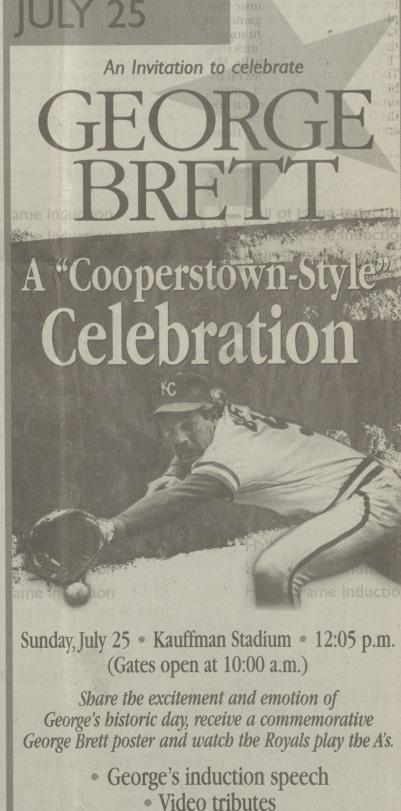
ation. Water levels in reservoirs walleyes on that reservoir alone. vised Master Manual plan for Mis- open up some chutes and backwadropped 30 to 35 feet, fish eggs That has translated to big dollars. souri River use sometime this fall. ter areas and restore old habitat on were left high and dry, boat ramps The outdoor recreation business is "What we're looking for is 'the 80 the lower river without sacrificing became inaccessible and recre- now a \$115 million-a-year industry percent solution' — a plan that flood control. along the Missouri, and more than would meet the needs of most of "That, in turn, could create some

would designate \$320 million over generates \$45 (million) to \$50 mil- But that's not the only place where the next 10 years to improve recre-

said Paul Johnston, chief of public "I don't think anyone around here It's not the first time such meaaffairs for the Corps' northwest re- wants to go through that again." sures have been attempted. Sen. Kit gion. "I don't think anyone ever re- So what do the recreation inter- Bond, a Missouri Republican, pro-PIERRE, S.D. — About 600 miles alized its potential at the time. ests want from the Corps? A revised posed legislation to improve fish from Kansas City, John Cooper of- "But today, it has grown into a policy that would guard against and wildlife habitat on the lower sourians: South Dakota is ready to that certainly has to be taken into the reservoirs, even in time of Fishermen and environmentalists are optimistic that Kerrey's protug-of-war for Missouri River water. Indeed, these are changing times Various proposals have been posal will succeed. Kerrey's bill Cooper, the secretary of the state's on the Missouri. In the 1970s and made, everything from implement- would encourage recreational de-Department of Game, Fish and 1980s, barge business was boom- ing water conservation measures velopment, fund a study of ways to Parks, remembers the last time ing. Barges annually transported earlier in the drought to reducing restore flood-plain habitat along the lower river, search for ways to goods down river. But that business The decisions are particularly dif- replace cottonwood stands along It was in the late 1980s, when the dropped off after the drought hit in ficult for the Corps because of the the upper river and fund long-term

of the river was dropping to the ported no more than 2 million tons are the recreation and barge indus- timistic about the river's future. If point where navigation was threat- of cargo per year and revenue has tries involved, but riverside farm- some of the proposed changes ened. So the Corps of Engineers re- averaged between \$5 million and ers, Native American tribes and en- come about, they say, the Missouri vironmentalists also have ex- could take a step back toward a time when it had abundant fish and

times ahead for the river," Johnston took a huge toll on upstream recre- ample, fishermen caught 1.4 million The Corps hopes to release its re- said. "There is an opportunity to



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# Sunday, July 11, 1999



NEWS RADIO 980 KMBZ oechst Marion Rouss AL/NL REPORT

Saturday's interleague

Enicago Cubs 10, at Chicago White Sox 2 Cubs beat White Sox for first time

Sunday, July 11, 1999

At Cleveland 11, Cincinnati 10 Indians recover after Reds take 9-4

this year

At Atlanta 2, Boston 1, 11 inn. Andruw Jones scores winning run from first on an error At San Diego 5, Texas 4

Padres score two runs in the ninth and win Toronto 7, at Montreal 6

Blue Jays' Carlos Delgado hits a threerun homer in the ninth inning At Detroit 9, Milwaukee 3 Brewers' Jim Abbott gives up five runs and seven hits in 3<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub> innings

Tampa Bay 9, at Florida 8 Jose Canseco sits out second straight game because of back injury

## **Ball one**

Series champion New York Yankees who leads the American League on Saturday, Mets pinch hitter Matt with 31 home runs, was sent home Franco took his chances on an 0-2 on Saturday before the Devil Rays

watched it pop into the catcher's how the injury will affect his status "My heart stopped a bit," Franco

said. "It was close. I've taken that doubt about it."

from the dugout.

can't tell you inside or outside, but day night. it wasn't low." Mike Piazza's 482-foot home

six Yankee blasts, but it left both lished, veteran All-Star and a firstclubhouses in awe after the Mets' time All-Star, experience won.

Yankees' Tino Martinez said. "That Orioles beat the Phillies and pitchball was crushed. Yesterday's (Piaz- er Paul Byrd 8-4. za homer) was line-drive hard. This The veteran Mussina, 11-4, was one was just incredibly hard.

twice, said: "It's the hardest-hit ball straight batters out before he left I've ever seen. The way it carried the game after the seventh. Byrd, a and traveled, I didn't think it was waiver-wire pickup who has been coming down."

cleanup spot of the Yankees' bat- and nine hits in five innings. ting order for the first time in his career. The move was designed to get Bernie Williams back to the No. The Chicago Cubs were fed up 2 spot. Williams, the Yankees' and tired of losing, and they let it

the way Hunter expected. Braves beat the Boston Red Sox 2-1 "I didn't like it that Jaime struck in 11 innings.

Hunter, who had the bunt sign un- he said. til the count went to 0-2 and man- Navarro was surprised when he ager Bobby Cox took it off. "I didn't heard about Hill's comments. ing and hitting into a double play." times today. Nothing happened. I Wasdin's throw was to the foul pumped my fist like I always do." side of the bag and nicked Hunter in the helmet. The ball eluded first fielder Darren Lewis' throw.

Who's in charge here?

All-Star Game at Fenway Park. runs and seven hits in 3% innings. "I'll probably be in there starting, probably play an inning or two,"

his left groin on July 2 against the Oakland 5, at Arizona 2 played since. Boston manager Jimy Williams fourth innings, but control problems

said Garciaparra won't play today get him in the fifth against Atlanta in the final game Texas 7, at San Diego 2 before the All-Star break, and Ivan Rodriguez, Ruben Mateo and Williams said the club was leaving Royce Clayton homer off Padres' the door open for Garciaparra to Woody Williams play Tuesday.

AL's team, and New York has an All- time this year Star shortstop of its own, Jeter. Don't expect Torre to pull Garciaparra.

"If he (Garciaparra) doesn't play At San Francisco 5, St. Louis 4, in these next two games, what do 11 innings someone to tell me. I'm not going ular catch on David Howard's liner in the ninth to make that decision."

Oakland 2, at Arizona 0 Diamondbacks have not scored a run

during Randy Johnson's last four At N.Y. Mets 9, N.Y. Yankees 8 Yankees had won 124 consecutive

games when leading after eight nnings Baltimore 8, at Philadelphia 4 Orioles' Mike Mussina strikes out 12 Anaheim 9, at Colorado 3 Angels win third straight road game

At Minnesota 5, Pittsburgh 4 Twins snap 45-game losing streak when losing after eight innings Seattle at Los Angeles night

#### Saturday's NL At San Francisco 4, St. Louis 2 Giants' Russ Ortiz has a 1.46 ERA in last three starts

**Canseco sits out game** With a chance to beat the World Tampa Bay slugger Jose Canseco, beat Florida 9-8 to rest his chroni-No, he didn't swing at it. He cally ailing back. It is not yet known for Tuesday's All-Star Game.

Indians win in ninth pitch and been rung up before; no The Cincinnati Reds had earned the moniker of "The Big Road Ma-

"So, on the next pitch, Franco hit a \_ chine" after winning 23 of their last single to right field, which scored 29 road games, but the wheels came Rickey Hender- off Saturday against their cross-state son and Edgardo rivals, the Cleveland Indians. Alfonzo, and the OmarVizquel hit a two-run homer

Mets beat the in the bottom of the ninth, and the Yankees 9-8. Indians won 11-10 and got their 34th Yankees man- come-from-behind victory.

ager Joe Torre Up until the fifth inning, the Indithought the game ans' offense appeared anemic should have been compared with that of the Reds, over on the 0-2 who led 9-4 after the top of the pitch. He shouted fifth. But the high-powered Indians at home-plate umpire Jeff Kellogg must have been recharging for the comeback. They only got four hits "It wasn't low," Torre said later. "I in a 3-2 defeat to the Reds on Fri-

# Star vs. star

run Saturday was outnumbered by In a matchup between an estab-

Baltimore's Mike Mussina had 12 "That was just unbelievable," the strikeouts in seven innings as the

unfazed after giving up four runs in Jorge Posada, who homered the fifth inning, getting seven chosen to his first All-Star Game, Derek Jeter moved into the gave up six runs — five earned —

### Cubs let out a roar

28 games, including four straight against the White Sox.

"The last series in Wrigley, we shutout until the eighth inning.

White Sox starter Jamie Navarro. fielded Hunter's bunt cleanly but three straight times and got a little then threw the ball into right field. too excited about it - according to The error allowed Andruw Jones to Hill. After he hit a homer off Navarscore from first base, and the ro, Hill pumped his fist in the air.

out Sammy and was really animat-"I was bunting on my own," said ed when he was going off the field,"

really disobey orders. It helped us "Glenallen Hill is full of it," Navarwin, and it was better than swing- ro said. "I struck Sammy out three

Saying goodbye

baseman Mike Stanley and rolled With Detroit out of World Series down the right-field line, bouncing contention, Brewers pitcher Jim off the tarp. Jones made a headfirst Abbott was probably making his slide at home and easily beat right last start at Tiger Stadium, which is in its final year of use.

It had the makings of a special day for Abbott, who is from Flint, Mich., Boston's Nomar Garciaparra and pitched at the University of missed his eighth straight start be- Michigan, which are both down the cause of a groin injury but said he'll road from Detroit. But it wasn't spebe ready to play in Tuesday night's cial, however, as Abbott gave up five

Garciaparra said before the Red Sox fost to the Braves. He aggravated Friday's late interleague

— Star News Services

Chicago White Sox and hasn't Andy Benes gets Diamondbacks out of bases-loaded jams in third and

At Los Angeles 5, Seattle 0 But Torre will be in charge of the Mariners are shut out for only second

# Friday's late NL

we do here?" Torre said Saturday Marvin Benard of the Giants sends morning. "But I'm going to wait for game into extra innings with spectac-

# Arizona still can't score for Johnson

STORY OF THE DAY

11 inn.

AB R H BI BB SO AVG

#### The Associated Press

Pretty soon, Randy Johnson is going to develop a complex. The Oakland A's beat the Dia- but left the game trailing 2-0. mondbacks 2-0 Saturday in In Johnson's last four starts, Dia- and pitching well."

game Johnson started. "It's weird," Arizona catcher 1-0 and 2-0. Damian Miller said. "There's no ex- Johnson said he has never experi- error in the fourth inning.

ning into a buzz saw every time."

Stynes 2b b-HMorris ph

Berry 1b Hughes dh b-Becker ph

Wood 1b

Higginson rf Palmer 3b TClark dh

Haselman c

tendance: 25,374.

KYoung 1b Sprague 3b WMorris 2b BBrown dh Benjamin ss Osik c

DCruz ss Totals

a-Catalanotto ph-1b1 1

Taylor combined on a three-hitter Johnson said. for the A's.

"I don't know what you want me earned runs and striking out 54. big-league start.

Rookie Tim Hudson and Billy to say. I'm pitching as well as I can," "I'm sure he's frustrated. If I were "I know the guys are trying as "It's not like we're not trying to get Johnson struck out 11 and al- hard as they can. We're just going hits. We may be pressing a little bit. lowed three hits in seven innings against some pitchers who are Who knows what's going on? We throwing some goose eggs up there feel bad for him. He should be 4-0 Phoenix, the fourth straight time mondbacks batters have - in order Tim Raines led off the game with pitched." Arizona has been shut out in a — no hits, one hit, two hits and a home run for the only earned run Hudson, 5-1, who turns 24 three hits. The scores were 1-0, 2-0, for the Athletics. They added an un- Wednesday, started the season at earned run after Johnson's throwing Class AA Midland of the Texas

Jeter ss Brosius 3b

Cubs 10, White Sox 2 Braves 2. Red Sox 1. CENTRAL Indians 11, Reds 10 Joston Dfferman 21 DLewis rf Buford cf Stanley 1b O'Leary If Merloni ss WVeras 3b Varitek c Partunal n cinnati AB R H BI BB SO AVG Chicago (NL) Chicago (AL) 39 11 15 11 6 7 Runners left in scoring position: Chicago NU) 4 (Morandini, HRodriguez, Reed 2); Chicago AL) 3 (Thomas, CLee, Fordyce). Runners noved up: HRodriguez, Singleton. a-lined out for LaRue in 9th. b-flied out for Stynes in 9th, c-sacrificed for Borders in 9th, 1-ran for Thome in 9th. E: Stynes (3). LOB: Cincinnati 10, Cleveland 9. 
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 IP H R ER BB SO NP ERA eese (22), Hammonds (8), Cameron (21), (4), RAIomar (22), **3B:** Borders (1), **HR:** (a) off SWilliamson; Thome (14) off (te; MRamirez 2 (25) off Graves, Sullivar; 
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 Inherited runners scored:
 SLowe 1-0, Rizzo
 1-0, BWard 2-0.
 Umpires:
 HP, Culbreth;
 1B, Cederstrom;
 2B, Barrett;
 3B, McClelland, Time:
 3:16. Announced
 ugnn (20) ori Canolotti. NBIS: Neess 3 (28), minonds (22), GVaughn 2 (54), Tucker (31), ieron 2 (37), LaRue (1), Vizquel 2 (38), EWil-(15), MRamirez 2 (94), Justice (65), Thome 2 Borders 2 (3), JaCruz (11). SB: Reese (20), one (4), Cameron 3 (28), LaRue (2). S: Lofton. GIDP: RAlomar. Runners left in scoring position: Cincinnati attendance: 44,008. , Hammonds, Casey, Cameron, LaRue d 3 (MRamirez, Borders 2). Runners EAST IP H R ER BB SO NP ERA Blue Jays 7, Expos 6 
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 SReed 1/2 0 0 0 0 0 MJackson (W, 3-2) 1 1 1 1 1 Graves nitched to 1 batter in 9th Jack Graves pitched to 1 batter in 9th. Inherited runners scored: Sullivan 3-0, GWhite 1-1, SWilliamson 1-1, Gooden 1-0, SReed 1-0. WP: 
 Tigers 9, Brewers 3
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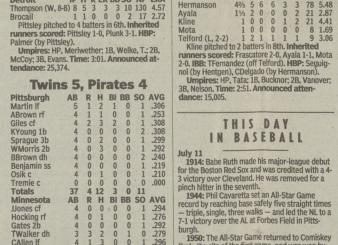
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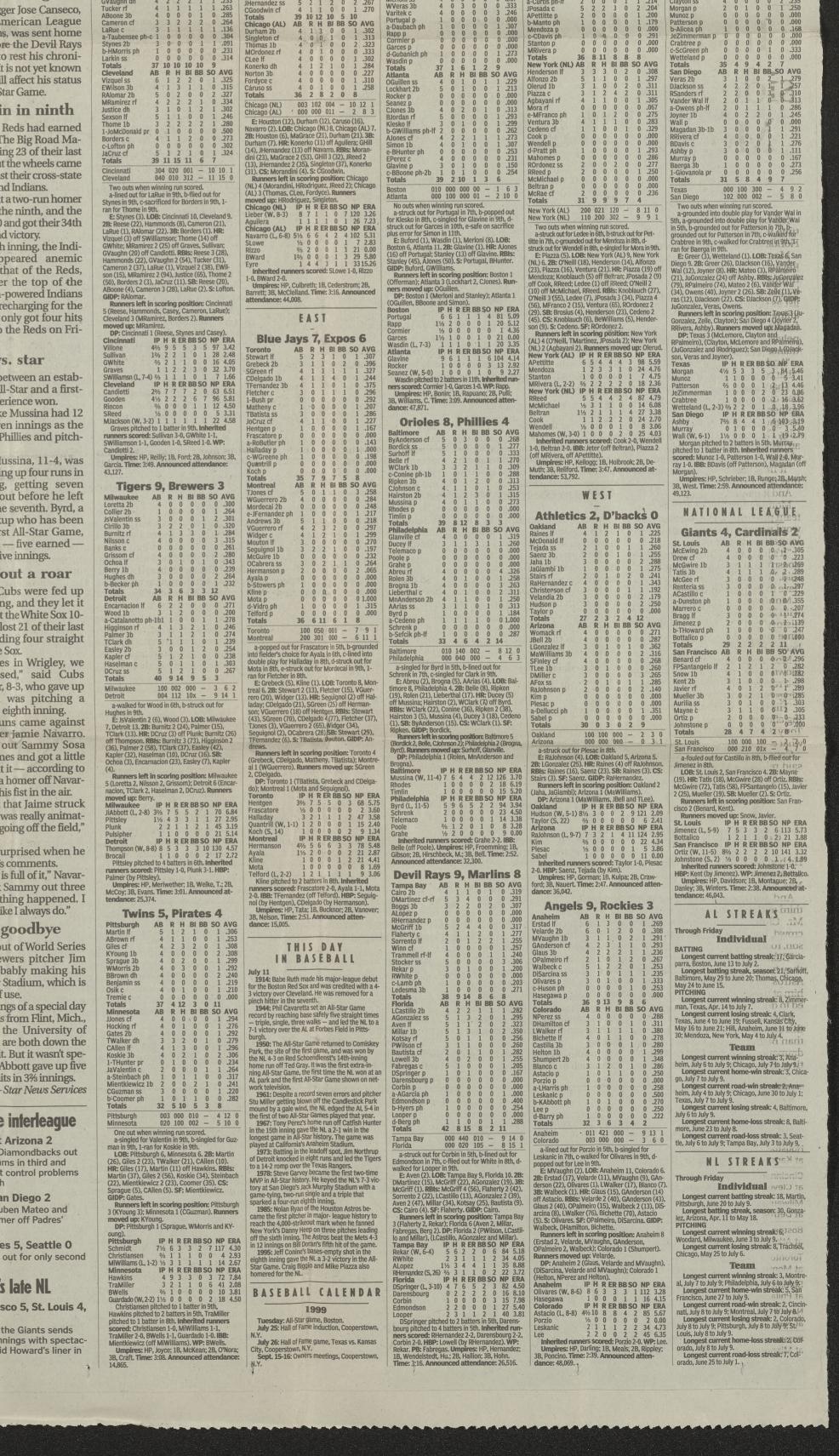
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pinch hitter in the seventh. **1944**: Phil Cavaretta set an All-Star Game record by reaching base safely five straight times – triple, single, three walks – and led the NL to a 7-1 victory over the AL at Forbes Field in Pitts-











him, I would be, too," Miller said. in his last four starts the way he's

League. In 8<sup>1</sup>/<sub>3</sub> innings, he gave up planation for it, really. He's out their enced anything like it, but he resist- Johnson, 9-7, is 0-4 in his last four three hits, struck out a career-high busting his rear, and we end up run- ed any criticism of his teammates. starts despite allowing a total of five nine and walked two in his seventh

# SATURDAY'S INTERLEAGUE BOX SCORES

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f Beltran), Piazza 2							
Holbrook; 2B, De-							

Athletics 2, D'backs 0

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Texas	AB	R	H		BB	SO	AVG	
McLemore 2b	5	0	0	0	0	1	.277	
IRodriguez c	4	0	0	0	0	0	.298	
Greer If	4	0	2	0	0	0	.272	
JuGonzalez rf	3	1	1 2 2	1	1	0	.314	
RPalmeiro 1b	4	1	2	1	0	1	.355	
Zeile 3b	4	1	2	0	0	0	.288	
Mateo cf	4	1	1	2	0	22	.195	
Clayton ss	4	0	0	0	0	2	.235	
Morgan p	20	0	1	0	0	1	.250	
Munoz p	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	
Patterson p	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	
b-Alicea ph	1	0	0	0	0	0	.168	
JeZimmerman p	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	
Crabtree p	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	
c-ScGreen ph	0	0	0	0	1	0	.333	
Wetteland p	0	0	0	0	0	0	.000	
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DJackson ss	4	2	2	0	1	I	257	
RSanders rf	2	2	0	0	3	0	.310	
Vander Wal If	2		1	1	0	- 0-	.310 .313 .286	
a-Owens ph-lf	2	0	1	1	1	0	.286	
Joyner 1b	4	0	2	2	0	1	.245	
Wall p	0343301	0	0	0	0	0	.000	
Magadan 3b-1b	3	0	0	0	1	1	.291	
RRivera cf	4	0	0	0	0	1	.221	
BDavis c	3	0	2	0	10	1	.276	
Ashby p	3	0	0	0		1	.111	
Murray p	0	0	0	0	0	0	.167	
Baerga 3b	, 1	0	0	0	0	0	.273	
1-Giovanola pr	0	0	0	0	0	0	.256	
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Padres 5, Rangers 4

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IP H R ER BB SO NP ERA nd (1 2-3) 2/2

 
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 scored: Munoz 1-0, Patterson 1-0, Wall 2-9, Mur-ray 1-0. IBB: BDavis (off Patterson), Magadan (off Morgan). Umpires: HP, Schrieber; 1B, Runge; 2B, Marsh; 3B, West. Time: 2:59. Announced attendance: 40.103

# NATIONAL LEAGUE

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Giants	4,	Ci	ar	di	nais 2
St. Louis	AB	R	H	BI	BB SO AVG
McEwing 2b	4	0	0	0	0 +2 .305
Drew cf	. 4	0	0	0	0 0 .223
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Tatis 3b	4	1	1	1	0. 2.289
McGee rf	.3	0	0	0	0 11.248
Renteria ss	31	0	0	0	0. 01.0297
ACastillo c		0	0	0	1 0 .229
a-Dunston ph	1	0	0	0	0 0 0/1.355
Marrero c	0	0	0	0	0. 0
Bragg If	3	0	0	0	0 111.274
Jimenez p	2	0	0	0	0-22:139
b-THoward ph	1	0	0	0	0 0 .247
Bottalico p	0	0	0	0	0 9011000
Totals	29	2	2	2	2 11
San Francisco	AB	R	H		BB SO AVG
Benard cf	4	0	0	0	0 12/ .296
FPSantangelo If	2	1	2	1	2 0 .282
Snow 1b	4	1	0	0	011/101282
Kent 2b	3	1	0	. 0	0 1 .298
Javier rf	4	0	1	2	0 1 .289
Mueller 3b	3 3 3	0	2	1	0 200 1285
Aurilia ss	3	0	1	0	0 1 .303
Mayne c	3	1	1	0	0112 .305
Ortiz p	2	0	0	0	0-0233
Johnstone p	0	0	0	0	000.60 0
Totals	28	4	7	4	2 18 01
St. Louis	10	0 0	00	100	- 2 200

San Francisco 000 210 01x - 4 7 0 a-fouled out for Castillo in 8th, b-flied out for imenez in 8th. LOB: St. Louis 2, San Francisco 4.2B: Mayne 19). HR: Tatis (18), McGwire (28) off Ortiz. RBI McGwire (72), Tatis (58), FPSantangelo (15), Javier 2 (25), Mueller (19). SB: Mueller (2). S: Ortiz.

2 (25), Mueller (19), SB: Mueller (2), S: Ortiz. Runners left in scoring position: San Fran-cisco 2 (Benard, Kent). Runners moved up: Snow, Javier. St. Louis IP H R ER BB SO NP ERA Jimenez (L, 5-9) 7 5 3 3 2 6 113 5.73 Bottalico 1 2 1 1 0 20 21 3.88 San Francisco IP H R ER BB SO NP ERA Ortiz (W 11-5) 884 2 2 2 2 10 141 3.32 Ortiz (W, 11-5) 8% 2 2 2 2 10 141 3.32 Johnstone (S, 2) % 0 0 0 0 1.14 4.139 Inherited runners scored: Johnstone 1-0. HBP: Kent (by Jimenez ). WP: Jimenez 2, Battalco. Umpires: HP, Davidson; 1B, Montague; 2B, Danley; 3B, Winters. Time: 2:38. Announced at-tendance: 46 043 tendance: 46,043.

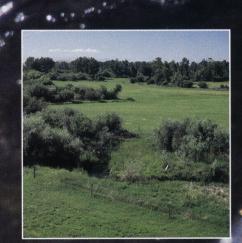
# AL STREAKS

Through Friday Individual Longest current batting streak: 17, Garcia-parra, Boston, June 13 to July 2. Longest batting streak, season 21, Sprioff, Baltimore, May 29 to June 20; Thomas, Chicago, May 24 to June 15. PITCHING

Longest current winning streak 8, Zimmer-nan, Texas, Apr. 14 to July 7.

# MONTANA MIR

# RESTORING OUR RIVERS AND STREAMS



## STORY & PHOTOS By george ochenski

HE WATER EXPLODED AS AN ENORMOUS, HOOKjawed brown trout smashed the rubberlegged grasshopper and rocketed upward into the overhanging willows. My leader tangled and snapped like a hair as the huge fish rushed back to his deep hole under the bank. The whole episode was over in seconds, leaving me gaping and slack-jawed in the hot, midday sun.

"You had him. You had the big boy," said my companion, Montana fishing legend Bud Lilly. "That one mighta gone twenty-five inches."

I didn't doubt it. The red-spotted, yellowbronze giant filled the gap between the water and the willows in the microseconds of his heart-stopping leap to freedom. "Smart fish, heading into the willows like that," I noted, reeling in my now flyless line.

"Sure," Bud laughed. "That's why he's so darn big."

We were a few miles from Three Forks, home of Bud's "Anglers' Retreat" lodge, fishing a spring creek that didn't exist four years ago. It was packed with big, fast, fully wild trout living in a channel I could easily have spanned with the length of my nine-foot rod.

"Over the history of the creek, this was badly trampled," Bud recalled. "Cows eventually turned it into a silted slough. But now, four years after the restoration work began—well, you can see for yourself." Squinting in the sun, he pointed to nearly two miles of productive stream lacing the hayfields. "Besides the fish, there are resident bald eagles, kingfishers, herons, and river otters. It's a miracle."

Bud Lilly, a big supporter of stream restoration and natural fish reproduction, catches a big brown in Cress Springs. Note how little fencing is needed to maintain a healthy fishery in a productive pasture Bud was right, it is a miracle—one that is occurring all over Montana as landowners, conservationists, anglers, and agencies work together to restore Montana's rivers and streams. "This is what should be getting done instead of hatcheries," said Uncle Marshall, owner of the ranch through which this spring-fed stream flows. "Before the work, they only found two little browns and a couple small brookies. Now it's full of fish that are spawning naturally and they're real healthy."

Healthy indeed, I think, recalling the toothy monster that took my hopper as a souvenir.

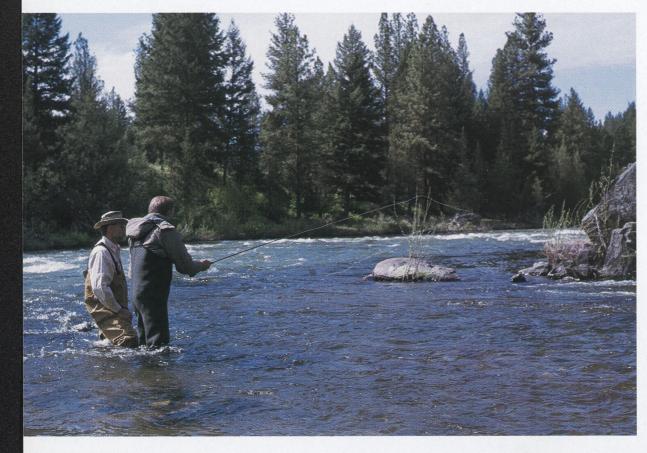
"Pretty much all that was there were leeches and crawdads when we started," said an obviously proud Becky Garland. She and her husband Rich Thumma, whom she calls "a stream artist with a backhoe," own and operate Streamworks. "We did most of the work over three winters, when the ground was firmed up. The channel was so wide and yucky we had to let it dry out and then do it again. Finally we narrowed it so the water would move faster, created the deep holes, and put in the logs and willows to stabilize the banks."

Garland has every reason to be proud. Bud and I caught and released two dozen hard-fighting trout in a couple hundred yards of that stream. The smallest was eight inches, while the largest—well, the big one always gets away. More than 150 cottonwood logs are embedded in the banks, reinforcing every bend and creating cover for the deep holes where the large trout lie.

"Once the habitat was there," said Garland, "the fish just came up from the Gallatin River, about two and a half miles away."

"It's true—if you build it, they will come," said Dave Decker, who owns the Complete Fly Fisher near Wise River on the beautiful Big Hole River. Decker broke into a smile as he placed his hands in the cold, clear water of the gently gurgling stream he helped design and construct in 1984. "It used to be a swamp, part of the 'Wise River Delta'," Decker recalled. He suddenly stopped talking as a deep "kabloonk" signaled the rise of a very large trout taking an insect off the smooth surface of the pellucid stream. "Hear that? Oh yeah, they're in here all the time, but in the fall, when the big browns are spawning, you can almost walk across their backs."

Decker said this stream was built for spawning, not fishing. "Building a spawning stream was a new concept. We did the research, then designed the stream. You need the right temperatures, the right size gravels, and sufficient flow to keep the spawning beds aerated and clean. Rainbows like finer pebbles, browns slightly larger ones," he said, forming a circle with his fingers. "So we built a conveyor on a truck and put different size gravel in different places and it worked. We finished this thing in August of '85. By October, I counted 800 browns in there. Now, browns, rainbows, and cutthroats all spawn in this one little stream, while grayling use the pond above."



Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt praised Montana's cooperative restoration project on the Blackfoot River as a model for the nation, then waded in with outfitter Paul Roos to sample the fishing



According to Decker, the importance of such an effort cannot be underestimated. He should know. "My guides and I are on this river almost every day. There is no doubt that the Big Hole has benefited tremendously from the recruitment provided by this one tributary. We are getting healthy, wild fish, genetically adapted for this river...something no hatchery could ever provide."

Hal Harper, a twenty-five-year veteran legislator and avid fly fisher, agrees. In 1989 he sponsored legislation to provide state funding for exactly such projects with his River Restoration Act. "The drought of 1988 was bad," recalled Harper. "Everybody in the state, and even guides from out of state, came to the Missouri to fish below the dams. It was obvious so much pressure on so little water was eventually going to destroy the resource. So we set out to restore more miles of rivers where wild trout could naturally reproduce."

When Harper's bill ran into trouble during floor debate, it was saved by Republican Bob Marks, then Speaker of the House. "When environmentalists come up with an idea, it's just natural that cattlemen are suspicious, and vice-versa," recalled Marks, who owns a Clancy-area ranch through which mining-damaged Prickly Pear Creek flows. When engineers first told him how they planned to restore the creek, Marks didn't think it would work. "Well," he admitted, "it did work. ABOVE: Replanting willows helps stabilize the banks of the Missouri River near Dearborn RIGHT: Fish cafeteria: abundant macroinvertebrates indicates good health in a stream



And it's still working. There are meanders and cover, rocks, logs, holes, and riffles for the fish. Almost two miles of pretty poor stream was restored to good fishing." Thanks to Marks, the Montana Legislature adopted Harper's idea and funded a modest river restoration effort.

The program was slow getting out of the blocks, but early results were encouraging. During the 1995 legislative session, Livingston Democrat Bob Raney teamed up with Republican ranchers Larry Grinde and Lorents Grosfield to expand the efforts, with their Future Fisheries Improvement Act. "When Raney approached me, I was skeptical," admitted Grinde. "But my God, RIGHT: Steve Gerdes placed a "drop structure" of woody debris in South Boulder Creek to create falls and pools—perfect fish habitat

FAR RIGHT: It took Matador Ranch foreman Ray Marxer longer to catch a grasshopper than it did to catch a plump cutthroat from this tiny stream

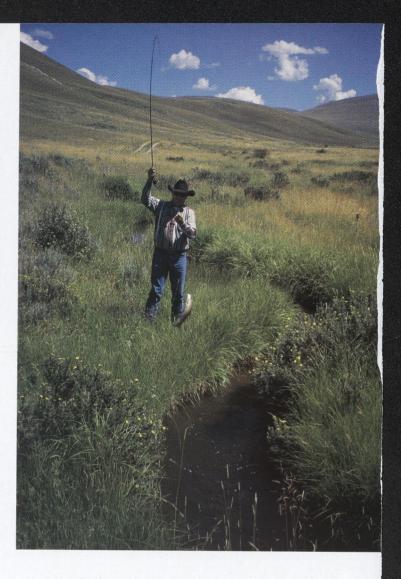


what a concept: clean up an area where fish can live, give 'em a place to mate, and we have new fish. And the government doesn't control it. Very basic, very sound."

Determined to put serious money into saving streams, Raney and Grinde looked at the millions being spent on hatcheries compared to the thousands for restoration. "It seemed appropriate to take some of that hatchery building money for habitat," said Raney. The measure found significant support among legislators, but the Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks vigorously opposed the re-direction of hatchery dollars. In the end, the legislature prevailed, and sent nearly \$2.5 million toward restoration activities. The late Dick Knox, then Chair of the House Natural Resources Committee, added a citizen's review panel on which ranchers, farmers, landowners, and water users were well represented. "Fact is, most of the small spawning streams are on private land," noted Raney. "We knew the program wouldn't fly if ranchers and farmers didn't buy into it. Our goal was to get the work done costeffectively without going through a lot of bureaucracy. Their practical experience has been extremely valuable."

"After Future Fisheries passed, money really started to flow," said Stan Bradshaw, of the Blackfoot Chapter of Trout Unlimited. Efforts on the Blackfoot River are Montana's prime example for basin-wide restoration activities. Hundred of volunteers and dozens of organizations have worked together to clean up mining wastes in the headwaters and rebuild spawning tributaries. "Through 1994 most activities occurred through cooperative efforts between private landowners, government grants, and private foundations," continued Bradshaw. "Luckily, just about the time foundation money began to dry up, Future Fisheries became available and now provides the lion's share of funds."

Montana's efforts have not gone unnoticed. When Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt came to the banks of the Blackfoot River this past summer to



announce the listing of the bull trout as a threatened species under the Endangered Species Act, he spent most of his speech praising restoration efforts: "The reason I came here to the confluence of the Clearwater and Blackfoot rivers, is because I wanted to find that one place in the West that told the most powerful story about restoration. In six years of traveling to every corner of the West, I haven't seen anything as powerful as the message here—how you've come together, talk together, work together. I will tell people wherever I go that if they want to see a model of what's possible, they ought to come up here and look and listen and learn."

I WAS LISTENING...BUT ALL I HEARD WERE A MILLION HUNGRY mosquitoes humming through the dim light as fisheries biologist Steve Gerdes pointed out stacks of logs carefully placed in tiny South Boulder Creek near Maxville. "People ask me if the Forest Service doesn't have anything better to do than throw logs in the stream," laughed Gerdes. "But since firewood cutters took the trees that would have fallen in, we have to replace the 'woody debris' which is a natural part of a healthy forested stream."

Gerdes believes in these small, cost-effective restoration techniques: "On stable stream types, these projects require almost no engineering. We put fifty trees into a mile and a half of stream for about \$2,000 total cost. In return we get new holes, protective cover, food for insects, and gravel depositions for cutthroat and bull trout spawning." As if on cue, a fully-mature, six-inch cutthroat darted from under one of Gerdes' logs, smacked a fly, and disappeared into the shadows. "People may laugh, but projects like this will definitely make a difference in the survival of these species."

SOMETIMES STREAM RESTORATION HAS MORE TO DO WITH LAND management than changing the stream. At the age of twenty, Ray Marxer was managing an 80,000-acre grazing unit on the quarter-million-acre Matador Ranch near Dillon. Twenty-four years later, this sincere, softspoken man runs 6,000 cow-calf pairs on one of the last truly large working ranches in Montana.

It is a test ground for long-term, large-scale, experimental grazing techniques. "We began planning restrotation management in '75. Our first year of rotation was 1976," Ray explained. Their system operates by intensively grazing pastures the first year, grazing in the second year only after the seed heads appear, and completely resting the pasture for the third year. The theory is that grazing cows will press seeds and organic matter into the earth in the second year, which then gets a "rest year" to grow, ultimately leading to healthier, more stable pastures. "It's not rocket science, but it is art," noted Ray. "And it's paying off." The herd size is up, the weaning weights are up, and feed costs are down.

He cracked a smile beneath the well-worn cowboy hat: "The great thing is, I got to watch it all happen." Ray estimates he's put 100,000 miles on the saddle he bought new in 1979, and 30,000 miles of dirt-road travel a year on his pickup, to monitor and direct this giant experiment carried out on 380 sections of bench and high uplands.

The scale is immense. Surrounded by vast Montana space, we rumbled down a rutted dirt road somewhere near Sage Creek. Red-tailed hawks floated above a far ridge, their "kreeyaw" piercing the clean air of this huge, treeless bowl at 6,700 feet elevation. It was surprisingly easy to imagine tipis on the many rock rings hidden in the long grass. Improbably, and almost imperceptibly, a thin ribbon of clear water winds through the glacial cobble of this high alpine meadow. Nebraska sedge armors the banks, the long, slightly greener grasses the only sign there might be water.

Reaching into the back of the truck, Ray pulled out an old spring-steel telescoping fly rod that would do any fishing museum proud. "It was my granddad's," he said, extending it to full length. The steel is shiny from use, eyes bent, ancient reel threaded with monofilament, split shot, and a single, bare hook. "Now, if I could just catch one of these hoppers."

It took him longer to catch a grasshopper than the first fish. A fat fourteen-inch cutthroat made the old

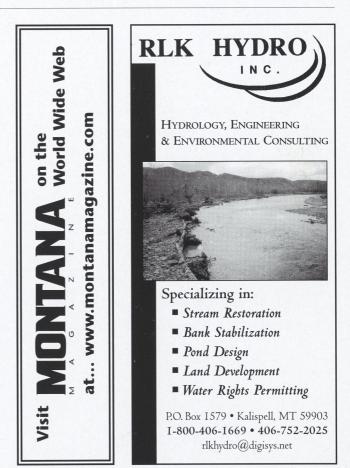
steel rod dance in the sun.

"These fish, God put 'em here," said Ray, smiling hugely as he released the trout back into the foot-deep water. "We're doing what we can to keep 'em here." In the next fifteen minutes, he caught three more. Although the stream was really too narrow for flyfishing, I took a few on my artificial hopper when I managed to get it through the overhanging grasses. So many large, healthy native cutthroats in so little water was astounding.

For the rest of the day we crossed endless meadows split by healthy streams. It was early evening and 183 miles later when we finally arrived back at ranch headquarters. "The most important thing for this state is having people take responsibility for the land and ownership in its management," Ray concluded as we said goodbye.

He is right. Throughout the state Montanans are "taking responsibility for the land" as we restore drainages to provide cleaner water and healthy wild trout. From the legislators who approve the funding to the volunteers who plant the willows, the result of exercising ownership in the management of our rivers and streams creates "Montana Miracles" for us all.

GEORGE OCHENSKI is an alpinist, writer, and lobbyist who makes his home in Helena.



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