



MID MISSOURI CHAPTER TROUT UNLIMITED



OCTOBER 1991

OCTOBER MEETING

The next Chapter Meeting will be at 7:00 p.m. on October 1 at Ellis Fischel Hospital. At last word, Mark Sullivan, retired publications editor for the Missouri Conservation Department, will give a slide presentation of wildlife photography and photographic techniques. Don't miss this one!

UPCOMING EVENTS:

September 29: Fly fishing class at Twin Lakes Recreation Area, 1:30 - 4:30 p.m.

October 8: Fly tying class at L.A. Nickell Golf Course Club House, 7:00 - 9:00 p.m.

WATER, WATER EVERYWHERE

PART 3 of the Missouri ground water story: Ground Water in Missouri.

A major characteristic of ground water is its diversity. In some areas, an abundance of fresh water may be found in large, deep aquifers. In other areas, such as Missouri's northern regions, fresh ground water is available only in small quantities due to the areas' compacted soil and

impermeable rock.

Ground water moves at various rates through the ground. Generally, it moves very slowly, sometimes only a few feet per year. Yet, in some areas such as southern Missouri, ground water movement may be very rapid because of the geology and types of rocks and soils through which water moves. Because ground water moves so slowly through the bedrock of northern and western Missouri, the prolonged contact creates very high mineral concentrations - particularly of sodium, chloride, and sulfate - in the ground water. At present, saline water is too expensive to treat, but it may be used in the future if technological improvements and increased demands warrant it.

Many regions of Missouri are characterized by karst topography. Karst areas result from the dissolution and erosion of limestone and dolomite bedrock. Features of karst areas include permeable soil and rock, springs that bring ground water to the earth's surface, sinkholes that connect surface water to ground water, caverns and small openings that convey water through integrated underground channels, and losing

streams that transport water underground. Because of such features, surface water, as well as contaminants, can enter the ground more readily and move underground more rapidly in karst regions than in other areas.

There are six ground water regions in Missouri: 1) The Missouri-Meramec-Mississippi River Valleys, 2) The Southeastern Lowlands of the bootheel, 3) the St. Francois Mountains in the southeast part of the state, 4) the Ozarks making up the southern half of the state, 5) the Glaciated Plains of the upper third of the state, and 6) the Osage Salt Plains running northeast to southwest through the center of Missouri.

THE EQUIVOCATOR'S CORNER

Our list of fishin' stories is pretty slim this month; folks that we've asked say they haven't been fishing. What's goin' on out there? I know we all saw that video, "More Than a Fishing Club", but it didn't mean we should stop angling for trout.

Mike Kruse and your Editor headed for Grant County, Wisconsin for a long weekend pursuing some pretty spooky trout

on the Big and Little Green, Doc Smith's, and Castle Rock Creeks. Weather and water were wonderful. We saw some truly large trout, were told of some that are even larger, and succeeded in catching several that were even smaller! A highly recommended trip for those of you looking for some not too distant trout water outside your home state.

SCIENTISTS EXPLAIN SALMON HOMING INSTINCT

National Fisherman reports that three British scientists believe they may have solved the riddle of how salmon find their way back to their birthplaces. Previously, it was thought the "flavor" of the water acted as a guide for salmon.

But now Andrew Moore, a marine biologist at the Fisheries Research Laboratory in Suffolk, England, and Stuart Freake and Ian Thomas, physicists from the Open University, have

detected the presence of magnetic particles in the brain and lateral line of Atlantic salmon. The scientists think the salmon use these particles to detect and follow the earth's magnetic field.

Similar particles of magnetite have been found in other migratory species with navigational skills - including bees, pigeons, and turtles - but the three scientists say this is the first time the particles have been so accurately pinpointed in migratory fish.

They also reported the adult fish had ten times as much magnetic material as smolts and theorize that the fish generates the material as it grows and as its desire to spawn increases. The absence of any measurable amounts of other metals indicates the magnetic material is of biologic origin, not the result of ocean pollution.

Source: Great Lakes Basin Report

RECIPE OF THE MONTH

TROUT & CARIBOU SAUSAGE

4 trout, about 8" long
 1/2 cup flour
 1/2 tsp. salt
 1/2 tsp. paprika
 black pepper to taste
 1/2 cup clarified butter
 lemon juice
 6 oz. caribou sausage

Dry fish, combine flour, salt, paprika, pepper in bag. Shake fish in bag to coat. Fry fish in butter for 5 min., turn & fry 4 min. Remove, sprinkle with lemon juice, keep warm. Fry sausage slices 2 to 3 minutes; pour sausage and butter over trout

NEW BYLAWS

Enclosed are the revised bylaws for our Chapter. We would like to vote on these at the next possible meeting. Please note that we need a quorum to do so. Come on out and be a deciding voice in the future of TU.



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