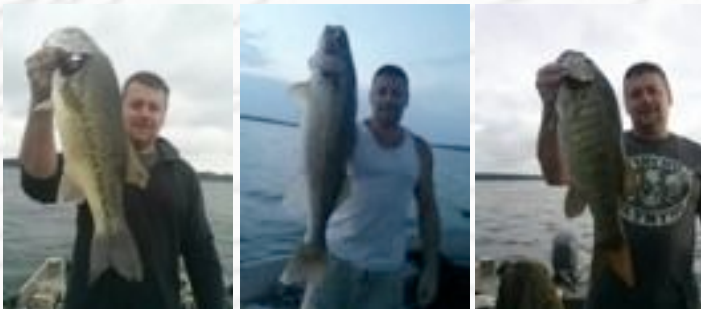


Northern Illinois Spoonpluggers

Catches of the Month



Jim Shell and Bob Roels went to Green Bay in August and caught these nice Walleyes. The fishing was tough but these guys still put fish in the boat. Sometimes different rigging procedures like planer boards are called for when fishing wide expanses of water. Good Job!



Chris Angsten has been fishing lakes in Southern Wisconsin and reports that fishing has been tough. Chris has been putting fish in the boat due to the fact that he works the best spots and changes up his presentation to meet the conditions with which he is faced. He says the fish have been deep and the speed has been slow. Not many fish have been caught trolling. By changing up his presentation (exercising speed control) He was able to put fish in the boat even under tough conditions. Good job!

Next meeting will be held on September 11th 2012!

Meetings will be held at the VFW in McHenry (3002 w IL Rt 120) the 2nd Tuesday of every month 7:30pm - 9:00pm. April - November.

Meetings take place on Taco Tuesday!
Bring your appetite!

Please send fish pictures and stories to
william.spoonplugger.lorch@gmail.com

Call for New Members

The club is still looking for new members. If you know anyone that might make a good spoonplugger, be sure to bring him or her to the next meeting.

Local Fishing

Fishing has been tough for the most part. However, local Spoonpluggers still manage to put fish in the boat. No matter what the weather and water conditions, Spoonpluggers know the fish will become active at some point during the day and know that being in the right place at the right time and exercising depth and speed control is what it takes to put fish in the boat.

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The Following is a passage from Buck Perry's Home Study Course "Mapping and Interpretation I"

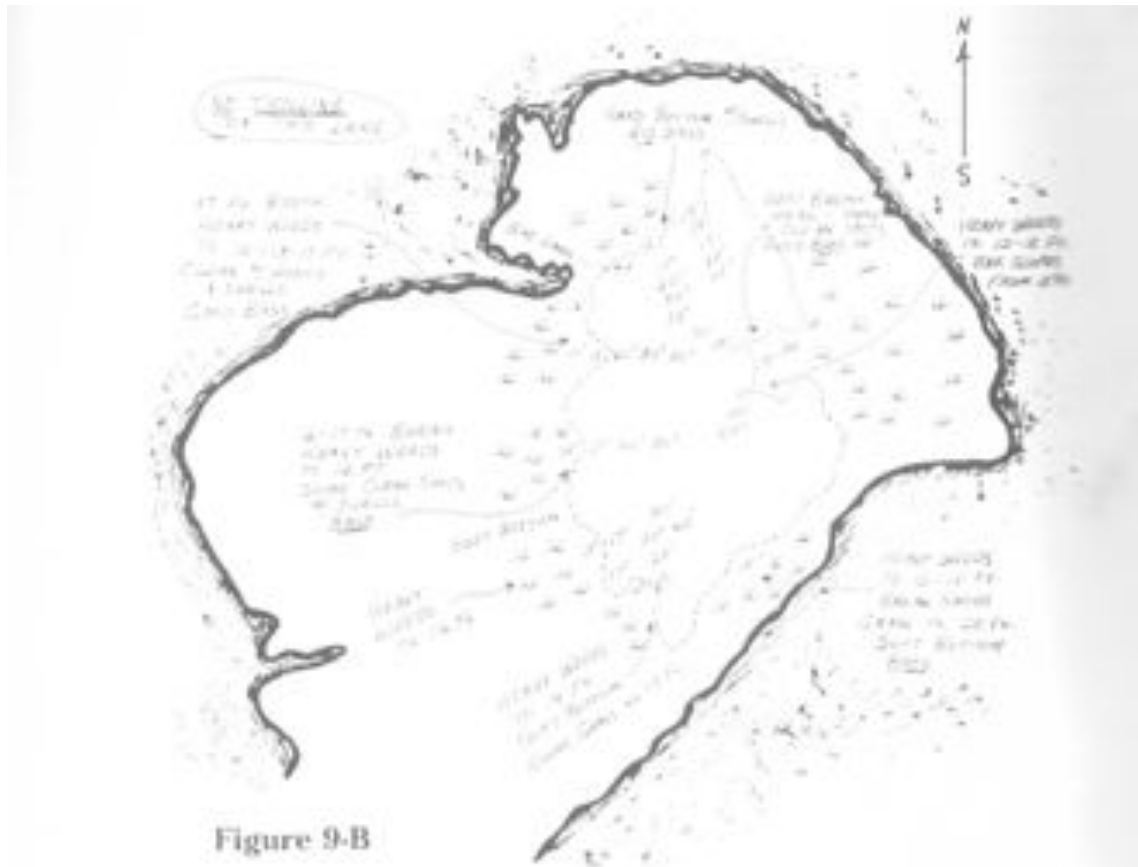


Figure 9-B

Figure 9-B shows the pertinent information about this area. Please note — "no trolling."

In many natural lakes, there will be several deep holes in a lake widely separated. On your top view of the whole lake, denote where each deep section is located. Be sure to number each deep section on your top view of the entire lake. Then make a detail map of each section.

PUBLISHED MAPS

You should have noticed when we were discussing how to make our maps of lakes and structure, we did not use any "contour" lines. We marked or indicated only those **areas** or sections in the body of water that showed potentially productive features (structure, breaks, breaklines, deep water, etc.). We used a "breakline" to show the shape of the feature. We only put in depth figures related to the things of interest.

However, when we come to published contour maps of a lake, we have a little different situation. So let's look at the various cases we may run into.

Before we look at them, be sure you understand what a "contour" line means. We covered this to some degree in the first section (Basic Movement of Fish) and to some degree in other sections.

We are not to the point in our study where we put an actual INTERPRETATION on what we see on a contour map, but we are to the point where you must know what contour lines on a map mean.

For a "quickie" reminder — a contour line is a line drawn on a map which connects all points of the same depth. Some maps may show a line (contour line) indicating the 5 foot depth, then another line showing the 10 foot, 15 foot, 20 foot, etc. (We say this map is marked with 5 foot contours.) Other maps may only show contour lines every 10 feet, 20 feet, etc. You have to establish the interval (how much depth) between contour lines. Most maps have them marked in some fashion. They may have one marked 100 feet, then four unmarked lines and the fifth line marked 200 feet. This means the map has contour lines drawn every 20 feet.