

THE DIGITAL MAGAZINE OF THE FORT WAYNE CHAPTER

SPRING IS JUST AROUND THE CORNER

March 2024

FORT WAYNE CHAPTER **NEWS**

IZAACK WALTON LEAGUE OF AMERICA

CELEBRATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY
OF THE FORT WAYNE CHAPTER



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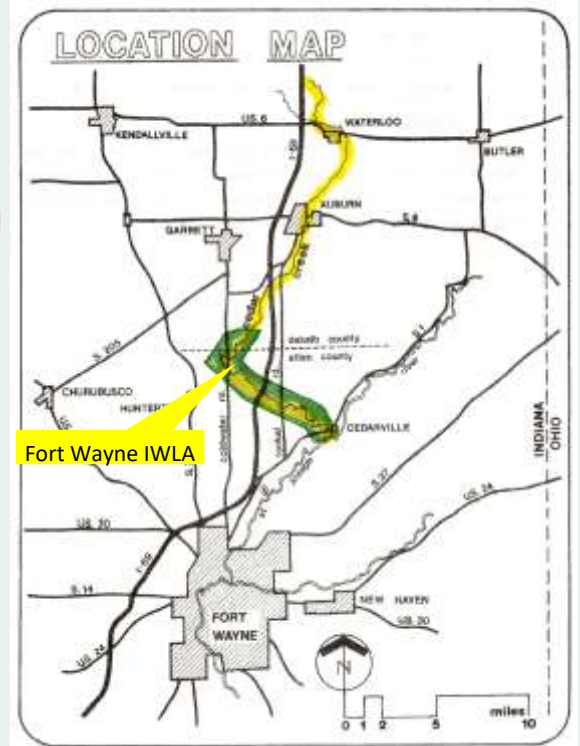
Cedar Creek begins at Indian Lake, located northwest of Corunna, Indiana, and flows downstream, becoming Cedar Creek as it exits Cedar Lake in Lake County. Then it loops around Waterloo, IN, passes through Auburn, and angles southwest until it reaches Allen County. It passes through land owned by Acres Land Trust and the Izaak Walton League between the Coldwater and Auburn Road Bridges and crosses Tonkle Road as it moves toward Leo, Indiana. Just below Leo and Cedarville, it dumps into the St. Joseph River, which passes through Fort Wayne at the confluence of the St. Joe, St. Mary's and Maumee Rivers.

Approximately 14,000 years ago, Upper Cedar Creek originated as an ice-marginal channel at the western edge of the Erie Lobe of the Wisconsin Glacier. It formed a single stream with the southwest-flowing Eel River, which connected to the Wabash River.

Lower Cedar Creek in the Hometown area was a tributary of the ancestral Eel River, carrying glacial meltwater under the ice through a tunnel known today as Cedar Creek Canyon. Blockage of the Eel's channel by outwash from the canyon and a decline in the volume of meltwater caused lower Cedar Creek to reverse its flow. In doing so, it captured the flow of the upper Eel, a classic example of stream piracy that shifted Cedar Creek's drainage from the Eel-Wabash flowing westward to the St. Joseph-Maumee River.

In the early 20th century, upper Cedar Creek, which was once a meandering stream, was straightened and deepened for agricultural and urban drainage. This has increased the watershed's vulnerability to erosion and contaminated runoff. Cedar Creek was once home to 27 species of freshwater mussels, but it has experienced a drastic decline in mussel population due to stream silt pollution.

This Lower Cedar Creek area, from river mile 13.7 to its confluence with the St. Joseph, is officially designated as an "Outstanding State Resource Water" and in 1973, was designated as one of Indiana's four Scenic Streams in *Indiana's Natural, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers*.



Map From 1975 State of Indiana Scenic River Document

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Jay Butler— Managing Editor
Email: jaybutler1940@gmail.com
Melissa Doepke—Assistant Editor
Carl Ehinger—Distribution
Victoria Boyd-Devine—Copywriter

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Cedar Creek is a vital natural system in the area with wide floodplains between picturesque, tree-covered high banks and uplands much of which has changed from a rural area to one of expanding housing and development, which makes Cedar Creek even more important to preserve.

As it flows through the Acres Land Trust and Izaak Walton land, it flows through a canyon characterized by 70 to 80-foot valley walls, which are in direct contrast to the surrounding flat topography of the Huntertown-Fort Wayne area.

Cedar Creek, as it passes through Allen County, covers a drainage area of 273 square miles and has a stream gradient of four feet per mile on its way to the St. Joe River. Thanks to the efforts of conservationists, like our Izaak Walton Chapter, the creek and surrounding acreage has remained mostly free from human development as it passes through the Cedar Creek Corridor, apart from a few residential buildings visible from the stream. Vegetation in the area ranges from upland forests to bottomland tree species, with large overhanging trees lining the stream.

The state documents designating the area as a scenic stream states: *“Along Cedar Creek, there currently exist two private areas of recreational significance. The Izaak Walton League Chapter Grounds, located in Allen County, consist of 158 acres which are utilized for camping, fishing, hiking, and scenic woodlands. Camp McMillen is a girl scout camp located on 62 acres in Allen County, offering activities such as camping, fishing and hiking.”*

As it meanders from its head waters in Lake County, passes through the communities of Cedar Lake, Waterloo, Auburn, and Leo, flows under approximately twenty-five county roads, and three times under Interstate 69.

The state envisioned several access points allowing the public to enter and exit the river will be developed as part of this program and specifically defined by the IDNR as:

“The Cedar Chapel Bridge, located on County Road 68 in DeKalb County, is viewed as an existing access point to the stream, and we do not envision further development at this site.

“We are recommending an access point in the vicinity of the Chapman Road and (Coldwater Rd.) Cedar Creek intersection as the primary ingress to the stream, providing parking and trash receptacles. Because of the many natural windfalls and log jams between Cedar Chapel Bridge and Chapman Road, and the heron rookery located in this segment, we do not want to encourage further use. At this location we suggest parking facilities, vault toilets, trash receptacles, and access to the creek. As close to midpoint as possible, between Chapman Road and Cedarville, we recommend a rest stop that would be accessible only from the river.



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While not mentioned in the Scenic River designation, today, access is available at the Tonkle Road Bridge and the Leo Bridge and at Cedarville just before Cedar Creek empties into the St. Joseph River.

The state, in the 1975 designation of Cedar Creek as a scenic river recommended that *“the management responsibility for access sites be transferred to the local chapter of the Izaak Walton League utilizing a lease arrangement similar to that used in the fishing access site program. The Division of Outdoor Recreation will investigate any activity or use of the stream or corridor which is detrimental to the natural qualities of the stream as part of its responsibilities.”*

Editor's NOTE: At some time in the future, the Fort Wayne Chapter might work in conjunction with the IDNR, Allen County, and Hometown governing bodies to build an access point on the Izaak Walton property at the Auburn Road Bridge.

Dekalb County Soil & Water Conservation to Get \$100,000 Grant For Cedar Creek Clean Water

The Dekalb Soil & Water Conservation District announced that they have received a \$100,000 grant from the IN State Dept. of Agriculture and State Soil Conservation board for a Cedar Creek stabilization project. They say the Creek banks have been eroding and sending sediment downstream.

This project, partnered by several organizations is designed to restore degraded Cedar Creek stream banks and as it passes through Dekalb County. It is expected that this will assist in clearing the water, reducing water turbidity downstream from them and will be a significant aid to water reduction of pollutants in Cedar Creek, they said.

Editor Note: In preceding article, this was noted by the IN State Department of Natural Resources back in 1975 as a cause of Cedar Creek turbidity (muddy).



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Watch For These Woodland Plants You May See As You Walk Our Trails This Spring!

As you take a walk with your kids through our woodland trails this spring, keep an eye out for native plant species that are found in the Cedar Creek Corridor. Some of these species include ferns, trilliums, jack in the pulpit, white baneberry, sweet cicely, bloodroot, spring beauty, hepatica, bellwort, Dutchman's breeches, wild ginger, jewelweed, sneezeweed, monkey flower, turtlehead, ragweed, celandine poppy, columbine, skunk cabbage, and more. If you happen to spot any of these plants, take a picture with your phone and send it to us. There are several phone apps available for easy identification purposes

We will publish the pictures, and the youth who identifies the most varieties will win a prize of \$25.00.

THE PROTECTED PRESERVES OF THE CEDAR CREEK CORRIDOR

Several privately owned tracts of land located upstream and west of Leo, Indiana, and extending beyond Coldwater Road have been designated protected Nature Preserves. These areas, while not contiguous, with developments located between them, include the Girl Scout Camp, the Fort Wayne IWLA chapter, and the Acres Land Trust, all of which protect much of the Cedar Creek corridor, home of one of only four streams in Indiana designated as a Scenic Stream. Much of this beautiful stream is navigable to canoes and Kayaks, with several launch sites available to the public.

Restrictions are defined in a detailed agreement governing each of these Nature Preserves, assuring that the land will be kept in a natural and unimproved condition by restricting improvements or construction by anyone, including the landowners, without approval or variance of the Indiana Department of Natural Resources (IDNR). Most, if not all, of these areas were purchased by local

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philanthropists and donated to conservation organizations like our Chapter, with a proviso that they be designated as Nature Preserves.

An old clipping from the Journal Gazette reported that the Allen County Council planned to replace the Auburn Road bridge with a turn-of-the-century scenic covered bridge, with an approved budget of \$20,000. However, the plan had to be abandoned due to strict regulations governing the Preserve owned by the Fort Wayne Chapter of the IWLA. Our preserve extends on both sides of the Auburn Road bridge and between Cedar Canyon and Griffin Roads, known as the Rodenbeck Preserve. All subject to Preserve covenants. It is exempt from condemnation proceedings, a fact that is often overlooked.

Allen County made several attempts under various Council leadership to acquire part of the chapter's preserved land. For instance, one Council body tried to widen the section of Griffin Road from the Auburn Bridge northward and, on another occasion, attempted to straighten and relocate Cedar Canyon Road through the Preserve by using the process of "land condemnation." However, all such efforts failed because of the Preserve covenants, a prerequisite for the Fort Wayne Chapter to own this donated Cedar Creek Corridor land. In fact, at one point, that portion of Griffin Road beginning at the bridge was considered for closing, ending in a cul-de-sac somewhere about the top of the hill.

In the February issue of the FW Chapter NEWS, we learned about Tom and Jane Dustin, two of our members deeply involved in local and state conservation issues and whose efforts led to the creation of many of these Preserves. One interesting story from our Fort Wayne chapter archives is about Jane's experience collecting wildflowers in the woods west of the Chapter house. She discovered some mechanical trap machines that the Board had just installed on the Preserve land just west of the chapter house without required IDNR approval. Despite her attempts to get them removed, the Chapter Board refused. So, Jane took the matter into her own hands and contacted the IDNR and the Indiana Division of IWLA. Our chapter records contain details of numerous meetings, letters, and discussions between the Chapter Board, the IDNR, and IWLA. The outcome was that the Chapter Board agreed to remove the trap machines and to follow the Preserve covenants!

While conducting further research on the subject, I discovered that another Chapter Board administration, years later, decided to build a 3D archery range in the same wooded area where Jane had walked. However, this Board approached the IDNR for permission before beginning construction, which was commendable. An IDNR inspector visited the site and refused the request, partially because the construction involved building additional access trails not defined in the Boards request and, therefore, a violation of the covenants. The variance request was denied, and the plan was dropped.

As recently as two years ago, yet another FW Chapter Board

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administration briefly considered putting those very same old rusty trap machines back in the same area where Jane found them so many years ago. Your Editor, having researched the history of the Preserves, and advised caution and fortunately, this Board did not make the same mistakes made by their predecessors. Incidentally, a woodland platform from that era has been pulled out of the woods and refurbished and it will become a raised archery shooting platform on our Archery Range.

One might conclude that the moral of this story is this: Even if a tree falls, it must be left in place unless it poses a safety hazard. The attached diagram shows the various preserves within the Cedar Creek Corridor. Due to the foresight of local philanthropists and conservation leadership, these preserves today resemble what the white trappers and explorers saw as they first entered the area that would become known as Indiana.

NOW, EVEN FLOWERS ARE GIVING UP ON BEES, THE INSECTS ESSENTIAL TO LIFE AS WE KNOW IT.

The loss of bee colonies has been as great, if not greater than the loss of the monarch butterfly, which was featured in last month's issue of the FW Chapter NEWS. The rapid evolution of flowers to adapt to the absence of bees is a growing concern. Researchers in France have conducted in-depth studies of flowers in the same location for almost thirty years and have found that flowers are yielding about twenty percent less nectar and their flower size is ten percent smaller in diameter than thirty years ago, while the roots and leaf formation of these plants has remained unchanged. This suggests that flowers are evolving to give up on their pollinators and are becoming plants that can reproduce themselves without the help of insects. This process, known as self-pollination, is common within some species. Those plants that depend on bee pollination took over a million years to develop the relationship of interdependence between insects and flowers seem to have been able to reinvent themselves in as little as thirty years! Scientists fear this will create a death spiral as plants will make less nectar, there will be less food for insects, further accelerating the demise of bees. This is a cause of concern as the fruit we enjoy, including the apple that Eve took a bite of, depend on bees for pollination. And you heard about it in this small, insignificant digital news magazine produced by a small group in Fort Wayne, Indiana.



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CONSERVATION PERSPECTIVE ON BILLS COMING BEFORE THE INDIANA LEGISLATURE

This is a brief overview of the Bills currently being considered by the Indiana legislature. The recommendation is on whether they support the conservation of "Soil, Air, Water and Wildlife" and whether local conservation organizations within Indiana support or oppose them. Regardless of your stance on these Bills, it's important to communicate your personal position to your legislator. You can contact them using their name and contact information.

HB 1383 Bill to further decimate Indiana Wetlands. Bill put forward with legislators connected with businesses that would benefit. This Bill would further degrade IN law protecting wetlands. **OPPOSE.**

SB246 Bill was introduced to provide a tax break for property owners who preserve Indiana wetlands. **SUPPORT**

HB1117 Bill supporting the creation of funds for Lead testing and remediation in Schools. **SUPPORT**

SB5 Bill makes it easier and less expensive for water utilities to replace lead service lines. **SUPPORT**

HB1193 Bill to independent solar being constructed on warehouse rooftops, industrial sites, and 5-10 acre lots that are difficult to repurpose. **SUPPORT**

SB297 Bill requires the Office of Management & Budget to review all "Administrative Rules" costing over \$1M and requires legislative action. Bill restricts political "Rules" written that bypass legislated law. **SUPPORT**

HB1175 Bill would restrict Indiana Economic Development Corporation (IDEM) a quasi-government/business group, from buying land ahead of studies on feasibility, such as the LEAP project involving a 9,000 acre (Fertile Farmland) Technology center requiring millions of gallons of water to be piped 30 miles because the local watershed is incapable of maintaining this project AND the homes and business already in existence. **SUPPORT**

NANO PLASTICS IN BOTTLED WATER

The FW Chapter NEWS has been following plastics pollution with an article from time to time. From my perspective, plastic pollution falls into several categories, each spelling trouble worldwide. The first plastic pollution that gained the public eye was the huge miles-wide floating dead spots in our ocean, filled with the large plastic detritus of our everyday trash. The United States has gone almost free of blame, as we have been shipping most of our plastic detritus to China and most of the pollution has been coming from China, allowing us to claim

that we have very little skin in this game. What the plastics industry fails to tell us, and the U.S. media has been slow to pick up about the U.S. has shipping millions of tons of U.S. plastic debris to China.

The second category of plastic pollution is the microplastics carried by the wind to even the remotest places in the United States. Even such places as Death Valley have shown alarming traces of plastic, but the real threat is the microplastic that has found its way into our watersheds and is being ingested by animals and wildlife.

HOW THE KANKAKEE RIVER BECAME A DITCH

Not far from the headwaters of Cedar Creek flows a much greater body of water, the Kankakee River flowing to the west. The Kankakee River Basin drains 2,989 square miles in north-west Indiana, headwaters in South Bend, and flows westward into Illinois. It was formed by the same glaci-

er that extended through Fort Wayne, carving the deep ravines of the Cedar Creek Corridor as it passes through the Fort Wayne IWLA property. If you look at a modern map of northwest Indiana, you will notice that the river appears, as it passes through Indiana to be as straight as

an arrow. However, when it reaches Indiana/Illinois, it has more twists and turns than a great novel. The State of Indiana and early land speculators developed this arrow-straight river from what was once one of the largest game refuges on the American continent.

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John P. Hodson a renowned historian of the Kankakee Marsh and the Kankakee River, occasionally contributes to our FW Chapter NEWS, and is a good friend and associate of your editor. In the following essay, John summarizes the history of this area and the lack of foresight of powerful Indiana land speculators and the government of Indiana. France, Spain, England claimed the Kankakee River Basin, and finally the United States. Indiana became the 19th state in 1816, and during its early stages of development, many public works projects were initiated. One aimed to attract farmers to settle in the large marsh area in the northwest corner of the state. This stretch of water is a mere shadow of its former majesty. The Kankakee Marsh sprang from the Wisconsin Glacier meltwater 24,000 years ago. A large freshwater sea formed what was later known as the Kankakee Marsh. Today, this large river basin is often referred to by historians as the "Everglades of the North". Read now, John's history of one of Indiana's great rivers.

"The first Paleo-Indians were making their presence felt 11,000 years ago, but it would take another 3,000 years for them to be firmly established. I can only imagine the beauty and wonder of the Kankakee Marsh then. The human footprint was only lightly felt then, but that was not to last.

The earliest documented exploration of the Kankakee by white men was in 1679 by Robert Cavalier de La Salle and Henri de Tonty. France, Spain, England, and the United States claimed the Kankakee River Basin. Indiana became the 19th state in 1816. During Indiana's pioneer stage, many ambitious public works projects were initiated. One of these projects solved the nagging problem of enticing farmers to settle in the large marsh area in the state's northwest corner. The Erie Canal opened in 1825, was found to be successful for the transportation of crops and settlers. The thought was that if a canal were dug through the Kankakee Marsh, it would drain the marsh, open up new farmland, and, through the sale of the recovered, fill the state coffers. Great in theory, but human greed reared its ugly head. Through mismanagement and corruption, Indiana was left near bankruptcy. The construction of the railroads in the 1860s solved transportation problems but not the marsh issue.

From 1850 through the early 20th century, many efforts were made to drain the swamp. Some were successful, and some were not. In 1918, a major push was successful in draining the Kankakee Marsh. Within a few years, it was observed the waterfowl migration that formally darkened the skies no longer passed over the

Kankakee River. Without the tranquil breeding grounds of the Kankakee, the migration moved further west. At that time, groups were formed for private restoration work along the newly marshland channelized river. The Isaac Walton League passed a resolution to restore the Kankakee in 1934. Since that time, there have been many private and public restoration efforts along the Kankakee.

Much money has been spent attempting to fix the damages inflicted on the Kankakee River. One main reason for the successful destruction of the Kankakee Marsh was the lack of value placed on wildlife areas. The attitude was: if you can't build on it, develop it, or populate it, what good is it? It seems this is the same attitude taken with many present-day projects being proposed. The Kankakee River channelization of 1918 shows us we have an obligation to protect our environment. As stewards of the land, we are responsible for balancing progress with conservation. When will conservation be valued as equally important as development?"

John P. Hodson - Founder, President
- Kankakee Valley Historical Society,
Inc. email: jophod@gmail.com

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**YOU CAN SAVE THE
MONARCH
BUTTERFLY!**

**Have Ordered Your Free
Milkweed Seeds Yet?**

See How To Order On Page 9

**TOO MUCH TIME ON THE
RANGE?**

Heard this down at the Chapter Range the other day twixt two shooters: "Hey Jim, my wife thinks I spend too much time at the range. She hollered down from the upstairs yesterday and asked

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We could easily alter the lyrics of Pete Seeger's 1950's melody to lament the virtual disappearance of the Monarch butterfly. The masses of butterflies that were once described as "the personification of happiness" have experienced over an 80% decline in their population during the brief period since the 1990's.

In another section of this publication you can read the inspiring story of how two of our members, Dick and Donna Wallace, took the personal initiative to harvest milkweed seeds from growth patches located on our Chapter property. As you may know, milkweed is essential in the lifecycle of the Monarch butterfly, but has been nearly eradicated by the overuse of weed and vegetation killer.

Through the Wallace's efforts we now have the unique opportunity to make an impact in the regeneration of the Monarch population, by obtaining seeds and planting them in patches at our home or other available properties.

The seeds have been separated from the pods and packaged in lots of 30, with preparation and planting instructions included. They are available to you, free of charge, by mailing a stamped, self-addressed envelope to: **Milkweed Seed Offer, 17100 Griffin Road, Hometown, IN. 46748**

Optionally, you may include a donation that will be used toward the planned renovation of the east room of the Chapterhouse.



Chapter Event Calendar

2-Mar	Sat	NWTF Turkey 101 Training Event
2-Mar	Sat	Trails Closed Due to NWTF Event
3-Mar	Sun	Trap & Skeet Shoot (Open to Public)
6-Mar	Wed	Rifle & Pistol Range Closed
6-Mar	Wed	1st Wed Trap & Skeet Shoot of Season
7-Mar	Thu	Rifle & Pistol Range Closed
10-Mar	Sun	Trap & Skeet Shoot (Open to Public)
13-Mar	Wed	Chapter BOARD meeting: 6:30pm
13-Mar	Wed	Rifle & Pistol Range Closed
13-Mar	Wed	Trap & Skeet Shoot (Open to Public)
14-Mar	Thu	Rifle & Pistol Range Closed
16-Mar	Sat	3D Archery Shoot (Open to Public)
16-Mar	Sat	Trails Closed due to Archery Shoot
16-Mar	Sun	Hunter Education Class IDNR
17-Mar	Sat	Hunter Education Class IDNR
17-Mar	Sun	Trap & Skeet Shoot (Open to Public)
20-Mar	Wed	Rifle & Pistol Range Closed
20-Mar	Wed	Trap & Skeet Shoot (Open to Public)
21-Mar	Thu	Rifle & Pistol Range Closed
23-Mar	Sat	3D Archery Shoot- Open to Public
23-Mar	Sat	Trails Closed Due for Archery Shoot
24-Mar	Sun	Trap & Skeet Shoot (Open to Public)
27-Mar	Wed	Rifle & Pistol Range Closed
27-Mar	Wed	Trap & Skeet Shoot (Open to Public)
28-Mar	Thu	Rifle & Pistol Range Closed
30-Mar	Sat	Easter egg Hunt (Open to Public)
31-Mar	Sun	Trap & Skeet Shoot (Open to Public)
3-Apr	Wed	Rifle & Pistol Range Closed
3-Apr	Wed	Trap & Skeet Shoot (Open to Public)
4-Apr	Thu	Rifle & Pistol Range Closed
7-Apr	Sun	Trap & Skeet Shoot (Open to Public)
10-Apr	Wed	Chapter BOARD meeting: 6:30pm
10-Apr	Wed	Rifle & Pistol Range Closed
10-Apr	Wed	Trap & Skeet Shoot (Open to Public)
11-Apr	Thu	Rifle & Pistol Range Closed
14-Apr	Sun	Trap & Skeet Shoot (Open to Public)
17-Apr	Wed	Rifle & Pistol Range Closed
17-Apr	Wed	Trap & Skeet Shoot (Open to Public)
18-Apr	Thu	Rifle & Pistol Range Closed
20-Apr	Sat	3D Archery Shoot- Open to Public
20-Apr	Sat	Trails Closed due to Archery Shoot
21-Apr	Sun	Trap & Skeet Shoot (Open to Public)
24-Apr	Wed	Rifle & Pistol Range Closed
24-Apr	Wed	Trap & Skeet Shoot (Open to Public)
25-Apr	Thu	Rifle & Pistol Range Closed
27-Apr	Sat	RSO Staff Meeting
28-Apr	Sun	Trap & Skeet Shoot (Open to Public)

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CHAPTER TO IMPROVE WALTON LAKE

The Isaac Walton local chapter is commemorating its 100th anniversary, and one of its goals is to enhance the health of the chapter lake. Unfortunately, the lake is overrun each summer with excessive weeds, which has led to a condition known as stunted bass syndrome. This issue arises because too many feeder fish, such as small bluegill, use the weeds giving them cover to hide in and each female can lay 60,000 eggs. Consequently, the bass cannot locate and consume them, and the bluegill population grows exponentially, leading to the bass having a large head and a very thin body, maturing to no more than 14 inches. They are also known as a "Frankenfish."

Our board is planning to upgrade the lakes' health as a part of a 3-5 year plan. The plan involves harvesting all fish less than 16 inches long, gradually reducing the growth of weeds, and installing an aeration system. This system will help microbes to naturally flourish and eliminate the muck in which the weeds grow. While many of us have heard of the "Catch and Release" mantra, it doesn't work with an overabundance of smaller fish and is detrimental to a small body of water like Lake Walton.

If you or your family enjoy fishing, spending time around water or would like to assist us in making our lake healthier, please get in touch with John Kurtz or myself. We are coordinating a project to improve the lake's condition. You can contact me via text at 4171298 or email at briandoepke@gmail.com, or you can reach John at jdkurtz66@gmail.com.

Moreover, if anyone has a portable fish/depth finder that is gathering dust in your garage, we would appreciate borrowing it for this season to monitor the underwater weed growth.

Should you wish to know more about the Walton Lake Improvement Project or would like to serve on it with us, please reach out to us. We'd love to hear from you.

Bian Doepke
Chairman: lake committee



Join the Fort Wayne Chapter for a meaningful journey. We're seeking dedicated volunteers whose zest can enhance our events and organization. Dive into the dynamic [IWLA](#) Chapter community and make a tangible impact. Rest assured, we will support you every step of the way. We carefully design tasks to ensure a balance, making your volunteer experience enjoyable and rewarding. Get ready for a truly engaging journey!

Committee

- Archery
- Awards Selection
- Bylaws/Rules
- Conservation
- Grants & Fundraising
- Ground, Building & Maintenance
- Hospitality
- Lake "Walton Pond"
- Nominating
- Stream Monitoring
- Trap & Skeet
- Youth Activities/Camp

Committee's Meet Only When Necessary To The Subject That They Are Working On. Some fewer than others.

Fort Wayne Chapter IWLA OFFERING

Trail Hiking
3D Archery
Rifle & Pistol Ranges
Trap & Skeet Ranges
Fishing & Boating

FREE



THE LEGAL USE OF FORCE

DATE: April 8, 2024

TIME: 12:00 Noon

PLACE: 17100 Griffin Rd., Huntertown, IN

Jointly Sponsored By
Ft Wayne & Huntington IWLA Chapters

\$175 per camper

AGES 9-15

IWLA
YOUTH CAMP

July 21 through July 27, 2024

FOR INFORMATION CONTACT:
Stan Jarosz, Camp Director
219-730-0496 or sjelectric65@gmail.com

Made with PosterMyWall.com



17100 Griffin Road, Huntertown, IN 46748

**“Don't forget
EUCHRE”**

Wednesday, 3/20/24, at the
Izaak Walton Chapterhouse
Sign-in begins at 6:30pm
Play begins at 7:00 pm

Open to family, friends, or neighbors - IWLA
membership is not required. Entry fee is \$5.00 per person

Bring a favorite snack and beverage for
your own enjoyment, or to share.

SOUND OFF!



Jay Butler
Managing Editor

Tell us your thoughts about our
“FW Chapter NEWS” or any
other Chapter related topic.

Email: jaybutler1940@gmail.com



**OH NO!!! I forgot to include
the range fee with my
renewal dues payment!!**

Not a problem. Pay it at the range the next
time you go. The RSO will be happy to help you
out.

GRACE PERIOD ENDS!!
Beginning March 1st, shooters
must be active 2024 members
and have paid their range access
fees to use the rifle and/or pistol
range. **NO EXCEPTIONS.**
Don't waste time. Send in your
2024 membership renewal
TODAY!!

TIPS ON PLANTING MILKWEED

There are few insects more iconic or eye-catching than the monarch butterfly. We can attribute the existence of these beauties to their host plant: milkweed. Native to North America, milkweed comes in a wide variety of species and colors it's the perfect addition to any landscaping project.

Plant your milkweed in the ground for best results; these bushy perennials are happiest with their feet firmly rooted. Milkweed plants should be planted between 18 and 24 inches apart and no deeper than the existing soil line of their original containers. Once transplanted, water thoroughly every day for two weeks.

Milkweed seeds can be planted in either fall or spring. You will find instructions for both methods below. Before planting, you should consider where you would like for the plants to grow. Common milkweed plants can reach about five feet in height, so if you are planting them in an existing garden, you will want to plant them in the back or in the center, if you have a garden that can be accessed from all sides. These plants will spread under the soil after they are established, so if you don't want them spreading throughout your garden, you can put a barrier around them or transplant new plants to another location. Planting them along a fence or in a corner of your yard may work well for you. The location should receive full sunlight nearly all day in summer. These plants will not bloom for the first couple of years so don't feel that there is something wrong when flowers don't appear in that time period. You will still be helping monarchs at this point, as the larvae can feast upon the leaves. Common milkweed will grow in nearly any type of soil but should not be planted in soil

that remains wet for long periods of time.

Fall Planting - Fall is the best time for planting milkweed seeds. The seeds won't germinate until spring because they require natural freezing and thawing to soften the seed coat so that the embryo plant can grow. This process stops seedlings from emerging in the fall and being killed by winter cold. You can plant the seeds from September 1 up until the soil freezes. Prepare your soil by removing existing vegetation, if present, and loosen soil with a rake. You may want to add some compost, if you have any available. Scatter the seeds and use your rake to gently work them into the soil. They will come up in spring when conditions are right for them to grow.

**SPRING
PLANTING TAKES A
LITTLE MORE WORK
BECAUSE YOU WILL
HAVE TO MIMIC THE
WINTER
FREEZING AND
THAWING CYCLE.**

Spring Planting - Spring planting takes a little more work because you will need to mimic the natural freezing and thawing cycle. At least six weeks before you are going to plant the seeds in spring, obtain two paper towels, wet them and then wring out excess water. Place one of the paper towels inside a one-gallon, zip-close plastic bag. Scatter the milkweed seeds over this paper towel. Cover the seeds with the second damp paper towel. Zip the plastic bag closed and place it flat in your refrigerator. Leave it undisturbed for at least six weeks. When you are ready to plant, prepare the soil by removing existing vegetation, if present, and loosen soil with a rake. You may want to add some compost, if you have any available. Scatter the seeds and use your rake to gently work them into the soil. When they come up, keep the soil moist until the plants are well established.

Rifle & Pistol Ranges

Snow Closings Announced By Email

Summer: 10:30AM—7:30PM

Winter: 10:00AM—5:00PM

Skeet & Trap Ranges

Sundays 9:00—1:00PM

TRAP FEES INCREASE \$1.00 PER ROUND

BEGINNING JANUARY 2024

the Fort Wayne Chapter

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Fort Wayne Chapter
Izaak Walton League of America

News



GIVE YOUR BUSINESS CARD MORE REACH.

- 12X24" Reproduction on our FRIENDS OF FW CHAPTER WALL in our Chapter House.
- 2.9 x 1.8" Reproduction in our monthly NEWS Magazine reaching over 700 members and friends nationwide in monthly 12 issues.

\$150 PER YEAR

NAME OF BUSINESS: _____

BUSINESS ADDRESS: _____

BUSINESS PHONE: _____ EMAIL: _____

CONTACT NAME: _____

Enclose Form, Along with Business Card and a Check Made Out to:

IWLA-FW
Attn: Treasurer
17100 Griffin Rd.
Huntertown, IN 46748

For more information call or Email: Phone: 260-417-1299 Email: iwlafwtreasurer@gmail.com



12x24" on Wall Of Clubhouse
(Facility Open For Members and Public)



2.9x1.8" Standard Business Card Sizer
(12 Issues of Chapter NEWS Magazine)

the Fort Wayne Chapter

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2024 Membership Renewal Form

Please fill in the following information and determine the appropriate remittal amount from the table below. Place this completed form and your payment into an envelope and mail to: Fort Wayne Chapter, IWLA, Membership Director, 2709 Bearberry Ct., Fort Wayne, IN 46818.

Name: _____ Member No. _____

Email address: _____

Type of Membership: _____ Total Dues: _____

If you wish to purchase range privileges—add \$40.00 R/P: _____

Total enclosed: _____

Please list any changes from your previous membership (type, address, names, etc.) _____

Current dues distribution

Type	National	Ind/Division	FW Chapter	Total Dues	% to Chapter	Range Fee
Family	\$75.00	\$15.00	\$53.00	\$143.00	37%	\$40.00*
Senior Family	\$75.00	\$8.00	\$53.00	\$136.00	38.9%	\$40.00*
Individual	\$50.00	\$10.00	\$42.00	\$102.00	41%	\$40.00*
Senior	\$50.00	\$8.00	\$34.00	\$92.00	37%	\$40.00*
Student	\$25.00	\$8.00	\$29.00	\$62.00	47%	\$40.00*

* To use the rifle/pistol ranges you must purchase range privileges. **If you choose to purchase range privileges, please remit the "Total Dues" amount plus the \$40.00 range fee.** Range fees are wholly retained by the Chapter and are necessary to help offset the operating and maintenance expenses that are specifically associated with the ranges.

**Thank you for your continued support
of our Chapter**