

MSSA FREDERICK CHAPTER NEWSLETTER



Working to Provide a Unified Voice to Preserve and Protect the
Rights, Tradition and the Future of Recreational Fishing!
No Unity, No Voice, No Fish



The Official MSSA Frederick Chapter VHF Channel is 71

President's Message

As the leaves begin to change and cooler temperatures prevail, the fishing will begin to heat up along with more of our great chapter events. Reports are that the peanut bunker has begun to school up and the fish are aggressively feeding in most of the bays rivers. The Main MSSA Fall Classic is just right around the corner to be held November 18, 19 & 20th. A new format for this year's tournament will make fishing much more competitive for us smaller boat guys, as one of the new twists this year is that it mirrors the spring with both a professional and amateur division. In addition, you now will only fish two out of the three days, which gives us smaller boats guys an advantage if the weather is dicey. Please make sure that you read the rules with all these new additions and changes as we would hate to see your nice fish be disqualified because of a rules infraction. Hope many of you will fish the tournament and good luck to all that do.

Just a quick heads up on what's up for our chapter over the next couple of months. As you know, our expo will be held on January 14, 2017. This is currently our only fundraising activity and the importance of its success is paramount to sustain all the great prizes and activities our chapter provides. One major snow storm resulting in the cancellation of this event (hopefully it will never happen) would have a negative impact on our ability to maintain the level of payouts at our tournaments, prizes at our meetings and the overall welfare of our chapter. Having said this, we need everyone's support to help with promoting this event. We will have large and small signs at the next couple of meetings that need to be placed in high exposure areas, we need volunteers to pass out fliers to local establishments and we will need volunteers throughout the day of the expo to help in various ways. So, come on guys, step up and help.

As my tenure as the president of this fine chapter winds down, it is disappointing that no one has stepped up to run for any officer position. Jim Lorditch has thrown his hat into the ring for President and it looks like he will run unopposed, becoming our new leader. Therefore, once he begins his tenure in January 2017, he will appoint new officers

and board members. I can only hope that everyone will support Jim and lend a hand in keeping this chapter as great as it is. Next month (December) will be my last presidents message. Unfortunately, I won't be at that meeting as I will be soaking up some sun in Cabo for my birthday. But as always, I will be there in spirit.

Fish hard!

Ed

Next Meeting

Date: November 9, 2016

Food Service begins at 6:15 PM

Meeting at 7:00 PM

Speaker: Frank Carver from Loosen Up Charters

Vendor: Gary from Spankin' Stripers

Dinner Menu:

**Lasagna
Garlic Bread
Salad
Dessert**

Attendance at October Meeting: 58

Raffle Winners:

**Neal Ammerman- Rod N Reel Combo
Chris Conway- Tackle Bag
Jim Buenas- Rock Lures
Emory Conner- Rock Lures
Gordon Jernigan-Visor and Glasses
Brian Conway- Hook Sharpener/Pliers
Ed Schulte- Shawn Kimbro Book
Tommy Fouche- Wax and Penn Lube**

**50/50 Raffle:
Troy Graham \$95**

Directions To Meeting at the Frederick

Moose Lodge: – [Map](#)

From Frederick, take **I-70** east to **exit 56** (Rt. 144W). Turn slight right onto MD-144. Go 0.8 miles to 828 E. Patrick St. on the left

Upcoming Events



4th Annual Chesapeake Bay Fall Classic

Register today at www.mssa.net or call 410-255-5535

Fishing Reports

Maryland DNR Fishing Report

Maryland Weekly Fishing Report Overview

November 02, 2016

Welcome to November. All connected to the outdoors, be they fish, animal or outdoorsman, will feel the change as the winter months begin to be sensed like a soft and distant sound that will only get louder as it gets closer. Do not miss out on the fantastic fishing opportunities in the next month before they fade as the winter months approach.

The very upper portion of the Chesapeake Bay near the mouth of the Susquehanna and south past Pooles Island has been experiencing stained water due to runoff coming down the Susquehanna lately. The Conowingo Dam has been releasing water on a daily basis about mid-day. Water temperatures in the upper bay are about 58° this week. The fishing has been good for striped bass in the lower Susquehanna and surrounding areas near the flats and the mouth of the Elk River. Josh Smith holds up a nice Susquehanna Striped bass he caught recently.

There has been plenty of good striped bass action to be found along main channel edges such as Brewerton Channel and the main shipping channel. Jigging has been one of the more productive methods when birds can be spotted or suspended fish can be located on a depth finder. Trolling has also been a good way to fish when heavy inline weights are used to get bucktails and spoons down deep to where the fish are holding.

White perch in the upper bay are also holding deep in the channels near the mouths of the tidal rivers and the bay. Most are using bottom rigs baited with pieces of bloodworm or jigs. Channel catfish and yellow perch can also be part of the mix. At the Bay Bridge, white perch are holding near the rock piles and some of the bridge piers.

Near the Bay Bridge and south to the middle bay region striped bass are spread out over a wide area. Most of the legal-sized fish are holding deep along channel edges or in the channels. One of the better ways to locate them is to watch depth finders near these areas and then jig metal or soft plastics. Slicks are a good thing to look for and also jigging deep near smaller surface feeding striped bass, which are often marked by diving sea gulls. The main shipping channel and the channels leading out of the mouths of the region's main tidal rivers are excellent places to explore. Those that are jigging in these areas are also finding a mix of sea trout and large white perch. Dennis Jester Jr. was out jigging with his father and they enjoyed catching some nice fish such as this 31" fish.

Shore bound anglers have been enjoying some good fishing opportunities for striped

bass and white perch at some of the fishing piers within the region that offer access to deeper waters and the Kent Narrows offers good fishing from the bulkheads. Casting jigs on an angle up current and jigging as the current sweeps a bucktail along is usually a good bet. Crankbaits and jerkbaits can also be a good choice where the current is not strong at prominent point and jetties and bloodworms or cut bait works well on bottom rigs.

Water temperatures in the middle bay region are dipping below the 60° mark and salinities are relatively high at 17 p.p.t. this week. A few of the best fishing reports have been coming from the mouth of Eastern Bay, the False Channel area at the mouth of the Choptank, the mouths of the West River and Little Choptank.

In the lower bay region there is plenty of good fishing opportunities this week for a mix of striped bass, sea trout and white perch. The better striped bass fishing has been taking place in the lower Potomac and Patuxent Rivers over active oyster bottom. The Middle Grounds has been holding a lot of striped bass and sea trout as well as the Cover Point and Point-No-Point areas. The mouths of the Nanticoke, Wicomico and Pocomoke Rivers are offering good fishing for striped bass, sea trout and white perch. Most are jigging over suspended fish near the channel edges for this mix. Trolling is another good option when striped bass are the primary target. Bucktails dressed with twister tails, spoons and surge tube lures are all good choices to be pulled behind heavy inline weights. The striped bass are holding deep so it takes some weight to get down to them.

If white perch are your primary target; they can be found in about 50' of water holding over oyster bottom in most of the major tidal rivers. Bloodworms on a bottom rig or small jigs or flies rigged over a sinker will get you down to the perch. Small jigs and flies tipped with a piece of bloodworm often tend to be more enticing to the perch.

Some have not given up on getting out for one more bushel of large and heavy crabs this week. The crabs are in about 15' of water and despite much cooler temperatures well worth the effort, so think of bundling up and give it a go. Trotlines work well and collapsible traps have the added bonus of working any time of the day. Marissa Nimon and Joe Bandy traveled all the way from New Mexico to enjoy some crabbing on the Chesapeake recently with family.

Water temperatures in the many freshwater streams, rivers, lakes and ponds continue to drop and in most waters temperatures are somewhere in the 50's. In the western

region of Maryland, rivers and streams are running extremely low and clear due to lack of rain. The upper Potomac is very low with water temperatures around 52°. Grass has been breaking up due to cooler water conditions and falling leaves will now add to line fouling. Tubes, grubs and whacky rigged stick worms cast with light line from a distance have been good tactics for these water conditions. Submerged ledges and large submerged boulder areas tend to be good targets when fishing this variety of lures. Trout fishermen taking advantage of the fall trout stocking program are enjoying wonderful fishing conditions despite low water levels. In many trout management waters stocking crews have altered normal stocking locations to place trout in some of the deeper pool areas to insure their long term survival and availability to trout fishermen over a longer period of time. Light lines and stealthy approaches are proven tactics under these conditions whether using bait or small spinners, spoons or flies. Ryan Bishop got to go trout fishing with his dad at Middle Creek and is all smiles with this trout that he caught.

Deep Creek Lake water levels are down due to draw downs and with water temperatures around 57° fish are very active. Largemouth and smallmouth bass, yellow perch and northern pike are all actively feeding and with boat traffic down to a minimum; this is a wonderful time of the year to fish Deep Creek Lake. Most of the floating docks have been hauled out so natural structure such as grass beds, rocky points and fallen treetops are all good places to target.

Fishing for largemouth bass is usually always good this time of the year due to cooler water temperatures pushing bass to actively feed and put on as much bulk as they can for the coming winter. The shallow topwater bite in the mornings is not something to be missed and right now with our fall daylight savings time adjustment still off till Sunday it is easier to be out on the water before sunrise. Cooler water temperatures do extend the morning topwater bite now that we're into a fall pattern of fish behavior and chain pickerel, northern pike, northern snakeheads and smallmouth bass will be part of the mix depending on where you are fishing. Transition areas that have structure such as sunken wood, rocks or grass are great places to target with spinnerbaits, crankbaits, jerkbaits or various rig situations with soft plastics and stick baits. In tidal waters working the outside edges of grass beds or spatterdock fields on a falling tide is always a good bet.

As water temperatures drop in the shallower areas and grass beds begin to diminish; crawfish will start migrating to deeper water and looking for a place to hunker down for the winter. When this begins largemouth and

smallmouth bass will be on the prowl to catch them out in the open so jigs, craws and crankbaits are good choices to get in on this action. David Halbritter Jr. caught and released this whopper size largemouth bass at Piney Run Reservoir in Garrett County recently.

At the Ocean City area fall is certainly in the air and water temperatures approach the 60° mark. Summer flounder are moving out of the coastal bay areas through the channels leading to the inlet and moving offshore. This is a wonderful time of the year to get in on the action and unfortunately is missed by many who have not experienced it. Large baits are often the ticket for the largest flounder. Gulp baits, live spot if you can find them or finger mullet are all good choices. The inlet and Route 50 Bridge area is where it is happening this week when it comes to fishing for striped bass, tautog, flounder and black drum. The South Jetty is a go to location if you're in a boat but the nearby bulkheads and Route 50 Bridge offer good opportunities also. Casting bucktails, swim shads or drifting live eels can get you into the striped bass action in the evenings. Tautog and black drum are being caught on sand fleas along the jetties and bulkheads.

Surf casters are picking away at striped bass on cut bait and small bluefish on finger mullet. Fishing with bloodworms, clams or sand fleas can get one in on some black drum action in the area also. Outside the inlet boats fishing the Bass Grounds and the various wreck and reef sites are reporting limit catches of sea bass and flounder by those onboard. Triggerfish and bluefish are also part of the mix coming over the rails.

Virginia Beach Action

Weekly Sportfishing Rundown - Halloween Report
28 October 2016

As the fall saltwater fishery scene shifts into high gear, anglers are still looking to the intensifying inshore scene to provide most of the action.

With the cooler weather settling in, anglers are becoming more interested in speckled trout. Although some locations are better than others, many fish are ranging to around 18 to 22-inches, with a few trout exceeding 24-inches. Lynnhaven, Rudee, and Little Creek Inlets are holding good numbers of specks, with many folks reporting easy limits in these locations. Both jigs and grubs effective techniques lately. The Eastern Shore seaside and Bayside inlets are also giving up some specks. Plenty of puppy drum are also in these same areas,

with a few fish pushing to over 20-inches. Most any lure or cut bait will work. Both speckled trout and pups are also keeping surf anglers happy along the lower Bay shore lines, and from the wash along the ocean front recently.

Spot continue to provide some sporadic action off Ocean View, Buckroe, near the Monitor-Merrimac Bridge Tunnel, and the Lynnhaven River, but more predictable catches are coming from within Rudee Inlet. The folks at **The Fishing Center** report that some of these spot are big yellow bellies, with bloodworms the bait of choice.

Tautog action is taking off in lower Bay waters and on coastal structures and wrecks. Good numbers of keeper tog are coming from the CBBT proper, especially near the bases of the pilings and the tubes of the artificial islands. Fiddler crabs and clams are working best. This bite will continue to accelerate as waters continue to cool. Sheepshead are also still hitting in these same areas.

Although mostly low key, flounder anglers fishing within the protected confines of the Lynnhaven River and Rudee Inlet are finding some keepers. Wreck flounder are also available on deeper structures when boats can reach them. Big black seabass are also a good possibility, which are now in season through December.

Although the best of this run is over, surf anglers continue to pull some big red drum from the surflines along the Eastern Shore down to the Wildlife Refuge. A few nice bulls are also still responding around the islands of the CBBT on cut bait, but these fish are on the move southward, where the North Carolina fall red drum surf fishing trend is going strong.

As water temperatures continue to drop, the striped bass activity continues to rise. Although the bigger rockfish are still on their way, anglers are content with school fish in most lower Bay skinny water and inlet locations. Striper anglers are scoring with schoolies while casting top water lures around all of the lower Bay crossings. Surf anglers targeting rockfish under the Lesner Bridge are also finding a few keepers.

Some big amberjack are still available at the Southern Towers, but this trend is about over. Deep dropping is a good option when the weather allows. A few boats have reported catches of nice grouper, golden tilefish, blueline tilefish, and blackbellied rosefish.

Offshore, the action is slow, with weather the biggest determining factor. Recent trips

have resulted in mostly nice-sized dolphin, some albacore, king mackerel and a few wahoo. Yellowfin and big eye tuna are also possibilities.

<http://www.drjball.com>

Delaware Fishing Report

Updated: Nov. 3, 2016

DELAWARE BAY As a rule I don't report on fishing in other states, but the striped bass run in New Jersey is so great I have to mention it. They are being caught from the beach and from boats during the day and at night. So far it is been a North Jersey event, but the next cold front could move them to the south. I realize many things can happen to keep the rockfish away from Delaware anglers, but at least we know they are out there. In the Upper Bay, a few rock above the 28-inch minimum size have been caught along with plenty of shorts and white perch. Bloodworms have been the top bait and the action has been all along the coast from Augustine Beach to Port Mahon with the fishing pier at Woodland Beach one of the more popular locations. The tidal creeks and rivers also hold small rock and white perch. I had one report of croakers at the mouths of some creeks and rivers.

Tog are available on the reef sites from the Upper Bay to Brown Shoal. Green crab is the preferred bait, but just about anything that looks like a crab will work. I have had good luck with Gulp! peeler crab. It not only catches fish it stays on the hook better than real crab.

The Outer Wall and the Ice Breakers also hold good numbers of tog. Same baits work here and the action is steady with oyster crackers taking up most of your time.

Anglers fishing the shoreline at Bowers and Broadkill beaches are finding a few small blues and rockfish. It is possible these two locations could see some decent rockfish action in November.

INSHORE OCEAN The sea bass bite has been hot from the reef sites and wrecks. Boats working the Del-Jersey-Land Artificial Reef are catching limits of sea bass and all the bluefish they want. I fished out of Ocean City on Tuesday catching sea bass, blues and one nice triggerfish on board the *Angler*. The triggerfish and sea bass took squid while I caught the blues on a bucktail.

Tog fishing took a back seat to the sea bass, but I have no doubt the boats will be back on them when the wind returns.

OFFSHORE OCEAN I had scattered reports of yellowfin tuna and swordfish caught in the canyons. It has been hard to find anyone running that far out at this time of year.

INDIAN RIVER INLET As of my last report from here fishing had not improved. A few blues and shad on incoming water and some tog from the Inlet and the rocks at Massey's Ditch. I have not put my boat away for the winter because I hope we a get a rockfish run here at some point.

SURF FISHING Very few people fishing the beach even during the spell of nice weather. Those who have more luck than me catch the occasional bluefish on cut mullet. Here too my hopes are high for a run of rockfish and a few big blues in November and December.

THE ROCKFISH RUN Those reports from New Jersey have my hopes sky-high that we will see some good rockfish action before winter. On the other hand, I know just how many things must be in perfect alignment for that to happen, hence the question mark. Under the heading of "perfect outcome" we will have rock in the upper bay where chunking with bunker at the 6L Buoy, the Yellow Can and the Bull Pen will produce excellent results. Further down the Bay chunking will be hot at the Broadkill Slough and the 60-Foot Slough. The Eights off of Lewes will draw most of the boat traffic. Some will troll big diving plugs like the Stretch 25 or 30 while others drift live eels. Looking for diving birds is the way to find rockfish from the Eights down to Fenwick Island. Trolling the edges of the activity will draw strikes from the larger rockfish.

My personal hope is a return of rockfish at Indian River Inlet. Just a few years ago I could fish there on an early morning incoming current and catch one rock after another. All I needed was a white bucktail and a white plastic worm. It was heaven.

And finally we have the surf fisherman. It has been awhile since I caught a big rockfish from the beach, but not from lack of trying. I have soaked a lot of bunker in some pretty nasty weather over the years and it is time for the fishing gods to reward my efforts. Oh, if it only worked like that!

By Eric Burnley Sr.*

DNR in the News

Striped Bass Survey Indicates Below-Average Reproduction

October 17, 2016

Results Follow Very Successful Spawning Year in 2015

The Maryland Department of Natural Resources announced today that the 2016 young-of-the-year striped bass index, a measure of bass spawning success in Maryland's portion of the Chesapeake Bay is 2.2, well below the 63-year average of 11.7. The index represents the average number of less than 1 year old fish caught in 132 samples during the Juvenile Striped Bass Survey.

"While this year's striped bass index is disappointing, it is not a concern unless we observe poor spawning in multiple, consecutive years," said Fishing and Boating Services Director David Blazer. "Very successful spawning years, as recently as 2011 and 2015, should more than compensate for this below-average year-class. Nonetheless, the department and our partners will continue to work to maintain a sustainable fishery for our commercial watermen and recreational anglers."

Striped bass show great variability in spawning success from year-to-year. Occasional large year-classes are produced but are normally interspersed with average or below-average year-classes. One-year-old striped bass from last year's very successful year-class were found in abundance. These fish will support local fisheries in the future and later join the coastal spawning population.

Survey results indicate that most anadromous species – fish that return to freshwater to spawn – experienced similarly low reproduction in 2016, potentially indicating that environmental factors such as dry weather and low river flows during the spring season may have contributed to the poor results. Intensive spring surveys found normal numbers of striped bass females on the spawning grounds however sensitive egg and larval stages often don't survive adverse conditions.

The department has monitored the reproductive success of striped bass and other fish in the bay since 1954. The survey is conducted annually at designated sites distributed throughout four major spawning areas. During this year's survey, fisheries

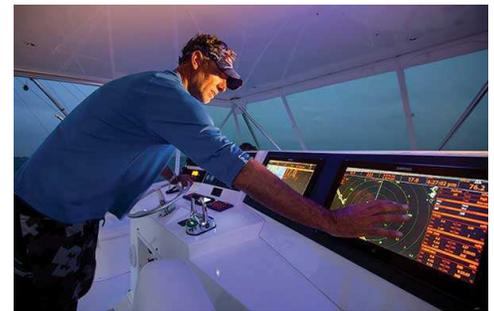
biologists collected and identified over 38,000 fish of 62 different species, including 291 young-of-year striped bass.

Tips and Tricks

Learning To Love Your Boat Radar

By Lenny Rudow

Radar can seem daunting to a newcomer. Here's a brief introduction on all you need to know to get you started.



Whether there's a pea-soup fog or night has fallen, there's no substitute for radar when it comes to operating a boat in reduced visibility. Even on clear, sunny days, radar can be a huge advantage, letting you "see" for miles into the distance.

But radar is expensive and complex, right? These days, no, not so much. Today's units are light-years ahead of those found aboard recreational vessels just a decade or so ago. They're easier to use, more sensitive, and less expensive. Yet still, many mariners who haven't used radar are a bit apprehensive about looking at all those blips and blobs and decoding exactly what they mean.

Here's How Radar Works

Before we delve into using radar, let's make sure you have a solid understanding of the basics. In a nutshell, radar sends out a transmission in the form of a high-frequency radio wave and "listens" for it to be bounced back by a solid object. Most traditional radar units send out this transmission in a burst of power, then calculate the time delay of any returned signals to calculate distance to the target. As a general rule, this type of radar provides the best long-range abilities. Unfortunately, that big burst of power creates something called a "main bang"

360 degrees around your boat. This is a visionless dead-zone that can cover 100 feet or more. So while long-range performance is excellent, very short ranges are hampered.

Instead of using strong bursts of power, some newer solid-state radar units instead calculate the difference between transmitted and received *frequencies*. The advantage is better target discrimination at short range; there's no big burst, so there's no main bang. Their range, however, is often more limited than that of traditional radar.

The latest and greatest units may combine these two technologies, and some also apply Doppler enhancements. Remember learning about the Doppler effect in high school? As an ambulance gets closer and closer, the frequency of its siren sounds higher and higher, and as it gets farther away, the frequency sounds lower and lower. Many of the latest marine radar use this same principle to help determine the speed and hazard-level of moving targets.

Powerful Returns

The strength of a radar's return depends on a number of variables, including the target's material, shape, and size. That's why some items (such as channel markers, which are designed to maximize radar returns) may appear to be bigger on radar than a boat 10 times their size. This is also why small fiberglass boats may not show up on some radar at all, or may show up only at very close range. Your radar's beam width also has a big impact on how it sees things. The narrower the beam, the more gain (intensity) it has, and the more range it will have at a given power level. Beam width is determined by antenna size, which is why larger, open-array units generally have much narrower beam widths, and hence more maximum range, than small, enclosed-dome antennas.

What's most important to recognize about radar range, however, is that beam width, power, and every other factor gets trumped by the curvature of the Earth. Radar is "line-of-sight," so the height of your antenna and the height of the target are most often the limiting factors that determine range. Ready for a little math? Here's the equation:

$$1.2\text{NM} \times (\text{square root of antenna height in feet}) + 1.2\text{NM} \times (\text{square root of target height in feet}) = \text{Range}$$

An example (don't worry, we'll keep the math simple for now): Your radar sits 16 feet above the water on your boat's hard-top, and the vessel you're looking for stands 16 feet above the water's surface. That's 1.2 x 4 + 1.2 x 4, or 4.8 + 4.8. No

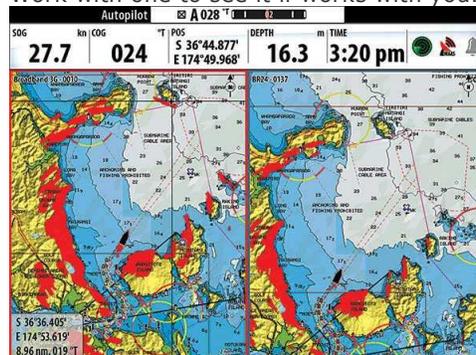
matter how expensive and powerful your radar may be, it will never see this other boat until it's within 9.6 nautical miles. Period.

If you're feeling a bit confused at this point, consider that we haven't used one single acronym yet. And when it comes to radar (which, incidentally, stands for Radio Detection And Ranging,) there are plenty. Here are the important ones:

- **CPA: Closest Point of Approach.** This is the point at which your boat and a target will be the closest, assuming neither changes course nor speed.
- **EBL: Electronic Bearing Line.** The EBL on a radar allows you to accurately navigate with a radar and to determine the exact bearing to different targets.
- **MARPA: Mini-Automatic Radar Plotting Aid.** MARPA functions help identify and track a target's speed, bearing, CPA, and TCPA and often allows you to associate these with a proximity alarm.
- **TCPA: Time to Closest Point of Approach.** TCPA describes how long it will be before your boat and a target reach CPA, assuming neither changes course nor speed.
- **VRM: Variable Range Mark.** This is exactly what it sounds like: a marker that enables you to determine the range to different targets.

LCDilemma

All of this radar knowledge is great, but about now, there are undoubtedly people rolling their eyes and groaning. All they really want to know is how to look at that LCD screen and distill what's a channel marker, what's another boat, and what's land. For you folks, investing in a system that overlays your radar returns on your chartplotter screen is probably a good move. (See photo below.) It eliminates an awful lot of the guesswork, as long as the overlay doesn't add to the confusion. Work with one to see it if works with you.



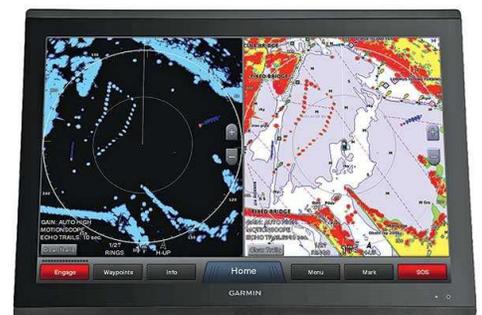
It's much easier to tell what you're seeing on screen when your radar is overlaid on your chartplotter. The red areas show the

radar "echo" and clearly delineate the coastal outline.

Beyond that, there are several things to keep in mind. First off, before you try discriminating between those blips and blobs, zoom in as much as possible. For most of us, the majority of the time what we're really concerned about lies within a mile or two of our boat. Looking at the radar set to a farther range only reduces the size of the returns you're concerned about and adds unnecessary information. Long ranges, however, can detect squalls and enable you to cruise around them, can detect landfalls, and have other uses, so don't just set it for short ranges.

Secondly, don't view radar on a split screen but instead give it as much LCD territory as possible. The bigger the picture you're looking at, the easier it will be to figure out what's what. And when you really need radar, looking at something like the fishfinder should be the least of your concerns, so dedicate that entire MFD screen to what counts. Overlays of information can cause problems or solve them, so as we said before, see what works for you.

Finally, remember that some thoughtful interpretation is often necessary. Three strong returns that remain static and are lined up neatly in a row are likely to be a series of channel markers; weak returns that come and go are often poor targets like small fiberglass boats; and two targets keeping pace close to each other could be a tug and its barge. Accurately reading returns like these requires a different sort of algorithm — the one that's in your own brain.



Some newer radars, like Garmin's Fantom, apply Doppler technology to accurately track moving targets.

Yes, it will take some practice to accurately and proficiently determine what's on the LCD screen. But we do have one very big piece of good news for you: Today's modern radars have such advanced processing powers that you'll rarely need to adjust anything. Gone are the days of constantly fiddling with sea state and clutter adjustments to get a clear picture on the screen. Leave your unit on auto mode and in most situations,

it can do a better job than you or I at presenting the best possible picture. And whether you're trying to navigate through a pea-soup fog or the inky darkness, that one fact alone will make using your radar far easier than ever before.

Never overestimate radar, or any other equipment, however. For example, most radars will not see through significant amounts of rain, and you may find yourself running blind if you've only relied on radar as you approach the storm. Also, it's very important to practice steering to radar. Refresh rates of the best screens are less than what we're accustomed to with our vision. And loss of horizon, shorelines, and other external data can drastically affect orientation, distance perception, turn rates, and other things. Practice running on radar alone when it's safe, in good weather, to learn what it can be like in pea soup. You may be very surprised.

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FREDERICK MSSA CHAPTER – 2016 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

www.mssafrederick.com

JANUARY	13	- Frederick Meeting
	16	- Frederick Chapter Fishing Expo – Frederick Fair Grounds
	20	- Frederick Board Meeting
	23	- Tri State Marine Flea Market – Deale MD
	28-31	- Baltimore Boat Show – Baltimore Convention Center
FEBRUARY	10	- Frederick Meeting
	13-14	- Pasadena Flea Market – Earleigh Heights Fire Co, Pasadena, MD
	17	- Frederick Board Meeting
	27	- Saltwater Fishing Expo Annapolis Elks #622 – Edgewater MD
	27	- Dorchester County Flea Market – American Legion Cambridge, MD
27	- Dinner Dance - Frederick Moose Club	
MARCH	9	- Frederick Meeting
	16	- Frederick Board Meeting
	19-20	- Essex/Middle River Flea Market
	26-27	- Southern MD Fishing Fair – Solomons Fire Hall
APRIL	2-3	- Southern MD Fishing Fair – Solomons Fire Hall
	13	- Frederick Meeting
	16	- Opening Day - Striped Bass Season
	20	- Frederick Board Meeting
	29-1	- Frederick Chapter Spring Rockfish Tournament- Solomons
29-1	- 33rd Annual MSSA Spring Tournament	
MAY	11	- Frederick Meeting
	18	- Frederick Board Meeting
	20-22	- Frederick Chapter Flounder Tournament – Chincoteague
JUNE	8	- Frederick Meeting
	15	- Frederick Board Meeting
	17-19	- 27th Annual MSSA Tunament – Ocean City, Chincoteague, Wachapreague, and Indian River Inlet
JULY	8-10	- Frederick Chapter Cobia Tournament in Kiptopeke, VA
	13	- Frederick Meeting
	20	- Frederick Board Meeting
AUGUST	10	- Frederick Meeting
	17	- Frederick Board Meeting
	27	- Chapter Crab Feast and Picnic
SEPTEMBER	14	- Frederick Meeting
	17-18	- 6 th Annual Mid Atlantic Flounder Tournament – OC, Chincoteague, DE
	21	- Frederick Board Meeting
OCTOBER	1-8	- Frederick Chapter North Carolina King Mackerel Tournament
	12	- Frederick Meeting
	19	- Frederick Board Meeting
NOVEMBER	9	- Frederick Meeting
	16	- Frederick Board Meeting
	18-20	- 24 th Annual MSSA Fall Tournament - Fish 2 of 3
DECEMBER	14	- Frederick Meeting
	21	- Frederick Board Meeting

FREDERICK MSSA CHAPTER – 2016 CALENDAR OF EVENTS

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