

# TROUT TALK

The Official Newsletter of Western New York Trout Unlimited

March 2007

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Shows-**Len Bigaj** (826-4178)

Spring Banquet-**Jason Czora** (875-4754) **Len Bigaj** (826-4178)

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Welcome-**Len Bigaj** (826-4178)

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Stamp

Label

## **President's Report**

Those of you who missed the meeting should be kicking yourself because the program was excellent. **ECO Jim Hunt and K-9 Matz** of the Detector Dog Unit informed and entertained us all. Matz is highly trained in Criminal Apprehension, Wildlife Detection, Tracking, and Evidence Recovery. He even tracked and located a trout for us and "apprehended" TU member Tim Voigt, (with his teeth)! Thanks Jim and Matz.

I would like to thank long time TU member **C.D. Arrick** for his recent donation of Fly Fishing equipment that will be raffled to benefit several young beginner fishermen. More details on this later.

**Ric Tocek**, has offered to be our new Webmaster, and the board is very thankful to him for accepting this vital challenge. Thank you Ric.

I hope to see more of you at the next meeting, which is EARLY this month-March 20th! Education Chair, **Greg Waild** will teach interested members how to tie a braided leader. Bring a spool of 2 wt. fishing line. If you tie, come early at 6PM to swap stories with the guys. Donations of tied flies are always welcome!

**Please make note that our MARCH meeting will be held on the 20th, NOT the 27th, as there is a conflict with the Post.**

**Dee Maciejewski, President**

## Whispering Pines Fish Farm

### POND STOCKING

Trout, Bass, Perch, Minnows

Grass Carp, Koi, Crayfish

496-7440

## Anglers Choice Taxidermy

World Class Fish Taxidermy

By Artist/Taxidermist **Peter T. Di Rado**

[www.anglerschoicetaxidermy.com](http://www.anglerschoicetaxidermy.com)

716-537-9753

**WNY TU Chapter Meeting:** Tuesday, **March 20, 2007, 7:30 pm** at the **Donovan American Legion Post**, 3210 Genesee Street, Cheektowaga, New York. **Greg Waild** will show us how to make his hand tied braided leaders. **Fly Tying will start at 6PM** when we will be tying bivisibles. Please bring black thread.

### New Website for Region 9

Region 9 Fisheries has their own web page on the DEC website now with a bunch of info for the Region's fishing opportunities, trout and otherwise. To get there either type in: [www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dfwmr/fish/reg9fish](http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dfwmr/fish/reg9fish) or at [www.dec.state.ny.us/](http://www.dec.state.ny.us/) website type in "Region 9 fisheries" in the search section and click on "Fishing in Western NY".

### Fishing Partner Connection

We are starting a new column for those looking for a fishing partner: **Fishing Buddy Wanted.** If you'd like to share your day on the water with someone, e-mail Editor **Vince Tobia @ vtobia@aol.com**. He will put your contact info in the newsletter. To get in touch with your partner, contact them directly. Include your name, telephone #, and e-mail address.

**Bill Swartz** 716-741-2563

[flytyer72001@yahoo.com](mailto:flytyer72001@yahoo.com)

**Larry Jakubowski** 716-684-9755

[jake14086@yahoo.com](mailto:jake14086@yahoo.com)

### Fly Tying

Thanks to Tiers **Greg Waild, Tom Kielb, Jim Logel, Craig Zink, and Ed Luba**. We tied 35 Black Stone Flies. A special thanks to **Dave Bollman** for tying and donating 50 Parachute Adams. Dave, we are glad you're back.

At the March meeting bring black thread we will tie Bivisibles starting at 6pm.

Thank You All **Len Bigaj**

Thanks to **Chuck Campbell** for putting stamps and labels on the February Newsletters and mailing them.

### Region 9 Angler Diary Program

The DEC Region 9 Fisheries Office will be running an angler diary program for Clear Creek (Arcade), Lime Lake Outlet, McKinstry Creek and Hosmer Brook during 2007 and is currently looking for anglers to keep diaries. If you fish any of the listed waters (even once) and would like to keep a diary for DEC please call the DEC Fisheries Office at (716) 372-0645 or e-mail at [fwfish9@gw.dec.state.ny.us](mailto:fwfish9@gw.dec.state.ny.us). The program will run March 1st through November 30th. This program duplicates one run in 2000 and will be used in conjunction with a late-summer electro-fishing survey to evaluate the fishery's overall quality. In 2000, 101 anglers signed up for the program.

## **Important Homework**

By David Lanz

Far be it from me to force an opinion on another person. And I loathe preachy – long-winded “environmental sermons”. So the title of this piece may be misleading in that I am not making a homework assignment, but I am hoping that a few encouraging words here will persuade each reader to some self reflection and ultimately self assignment of a few critical tasks.

As avid sportsmen we relish our time on coldwater fisheries. As avid citizen scientists we take pleasure in making those coldwater fisheries more accessible, cleaner, self-perpetuating, and a lasting legacy for our children and generations to come.

However, as the globe warms we risk losing it all. As climactic temperatures climb salmon and trout are likely to disappear across the United States. That is, of course, unless global warming pollution is effectively reduced – and soon.

A new study by the Natural Resource Defense Council (NRDC) and Defenders of Wildlife finds that, “global warming is likely to spur the disappearance of trout and salmon from as much as 18 to 38 percent of their current habitat by the year 2090. The study also found that habitat loss for individual species could be as high as 17 percent by 2030, 34 percent by 2060 and 42 percent by 2090 -- if emissions of heat-trapping pollution such as carbon dioxide are not reduced.” These are astounding findings and yet, some scientific observers have noted that this study may even be overly conservative in its estimates.

From our own anecdotal observations, right here in Western New York, we know that salmon and trout are extremely vulnerable to temperature fluctuations. That’s because coldwater fish thrive in streams with water temperatures between 55 and 60 degrees Fahrenheit. When we see fish living at the upper end of that thermal range – as we have in the last few summers – we see serious complications in their life cycles. Populations become sparse and what fish we find are sluggish and frail – more susceptible to succumbing during the stress of being caught. They are also more susceptible to death and disease brought on by any added stress from a myriad of other habitat challenges.

There are thousands of habitat elements to consider in protecting coldwater fish, but temperature ranks perhaps the greatest. The temperature of the water as influenced by the air is critical; we know the water must be cold (by human standards) because salmonids survive poorly if the water gets too warm. The reason - the amount of dissolved oxygen in the water is of great consequence because trout depend on the same gaseous oxygen as other living organisms. It’s just that they are finely tuned creatures that have evolved to handle the water temperature ranges that have been present in the previous eons. That’s why when we fish we know to find trout in those cool waters with well-aerated riffles. Yet unlike air where oxygen levels stay relatively constant within most “normal” temperature ranges, water cannot hold enough dissolved oxygen at higher temperatures. The warmer the water gets, the less oxygen it can hold.

Unfortunately, our earth is warming and with it the air and the waters – all of the waters. Recent studies show that the 10 warmest years in history were in the last 14 years. Clearly, as this trend evolves, we can be beset by an array of devastating outcomes, one of which could be the loss of our coldwater fisheries.

Thus, if not already committed to it, we need to add global warming to the growing list of threats to coldwater fisheries. Purposeful treatment of logging, damns, water diversion, pollution, and now global warming should top our “to do” lists. Obviously, the maintenance of well-balanced aquatic systems is a crucial activity. Perhaps equally obvious, is that we as fly fisherman – sportsman scientists – have a special calling to observe, maintain, and correct (if possible) those anomalies that damage the fragile habitats we prize.

So, should you choose to accept it, here is your homework assignment. Do some reading. Try this web site for starters: <http://www.nrdc.org/globalWarming/ntrout.asp>

Notice the caption under the picture on this page, “Is fly fishing a vanishing pastime?” Scary thought!

Then, by all means, if you have not seen it, see the movie, *An Inconvenient Truth*. Watch it with your friends and family members. Make sure you also watch the detailed update included on the DVD. The movie is a fact filled documentary prepared and presented by Al Gore. It is designed to convince and persuade and it will.

Regardless of political affiliation or governmental philosophy, a little reading and some time with the data in the movie should allow any viewer to conclude that: Global warming is real. It is caused by human activity. Mankind and its governments must begin immediate action to halt and reverse it.

From there, additional homework assignments should become obvious, but be aware that these data sources

are not all gloom and doom. They precisely demonstrate the problem and make the reality of the issues clear, but they also point to the hope found in real solutions. These solutions include concrete actions that we can all take.

If nothing else, take stock of your own carbon footprint and how you might offset it. In doing so, you will not only see the small changes you can make in your own life style but you can set an important example for those around you. There are many ways to do this but you might want to start here: <http://www.safeclimate.net/calculator/>

It is clear that whatever remedies we apply - if they are to succeed - must focus on the problem of global warming. The bottom line is, we must reduce emissions of carbon dioxide and other thermal trapping gasses. This is a problem that will not go away without the participation of every one of us. We must influence many to gather up the political will to put essential solutions to the task.

Your homework grade is important and will be posted by your children and their children to come.

## **DEC ANNOUNCES “STATE OF LAKE ONTARIO” MEETINGS**

The New York State Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) today announced three upcoming public meetings to discuss Lake Ontario fisheries. The ninth annual “State of Lake Ontario” public meetings will be held in Monroe, Niagara, and Oswego counties.

Lake Ontario’s embayments and tributaries support thriving populations of fish to satisfy anglers, including a variety of trout and salmon, bass, walleye, yellow perch and panfish. New York’s waters of Lake Ontario comprise over 2.7 million acres, and a 1996 statewide angler survey estimated over 2.8 million angler days expended on Lake Ontario and the three major tributaries. The estimated value of these fisheries exceeded \$95 million to the local New York economy. DEC is committed to sound management of Lake Ontario fisheries, to maintain high-quality angling opportunities and associated economic benefits. The State of the Lake Ontario meetings provide an excellent opportunity for individuals interested in the lake to interact with the scientists who study Lake Ontario fisheries.

DEC and United States Geological Survey biologists will make presentations on: proposed regulations changes, the status of forage fish stocks; provide updates on the Lake Ontario fishing boat and tributary census; status of the Salmon River salmon and steelhead fisheries; status of the lake trout population; cormorant management and diets studies; and cooperative pen-rearing projects for trout and salmon. In addition, the meeting scheduled for March 18th in Mexico will also include a session devoted to the draft “Sportfishing Restoration and Spending Plan” for the Lake Ontario system. A meeting addressing the Plan scheduled for February 14 was cancelled due to inclement weather. The Draft Plan proposes ways to restore and enhance recreational fishing and fisheries in the New York waters of the lower Niagara River, Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence River, and their tributaries upstream to the first barrier impassable to fish (hereafter referred to as the Lake Ontario system).

Funds for this restoration are available from a settlement of the state’s Natural Resource Damages (NRD) claim with Occidental Chemical Corporation (OCC). OCC agreed to pay the state \$12 million in five equal payments over four years. The settlement was based on an assessment of the damages to the state’s natural resources, in particular a loss of recreational fishing benefits, resulting from the imposition of fish consumption advisories because of the presence of contaminants in fish in the Lake Ontario system. The proceeds of the settlement will be used to restore/enhance sportfishing and the injured natural resources.

Copies of the draft plan can be viewed or downloaded from [www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dfwmr/fish/lkontactivities.html](http://www.dec.state.ny.us/website/dfwmr/fish/lkontactivities.html) or can be obtained at the DEC Regional headquarters in Watertown, Syracuse, Avon and Buffalo

## **ASIAN SILVER CARP SEMINAR**

"Threat to out fishing?"  
by Tom Marks  
at Elma Conservation Club  
April 14th at 12:00  
(refreshments will be available)

## **Conservation Groups Propose New Management Plan for Delaware River**

*Adaptive Release Policy Benefits NY Communities, Recreational Users*

WEST TRENTON -- A coalition of local, state and national conservation groups this week announced a plan to strengthen shad and trout fisheries and improve recreational boating and fishing opportunities on the Delaware River. The coalition presented the plan at Tuesday's meeting of the Regulated Flow Advisory Committee of the Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC).

"This is a win-win proposal for water users, Delaware River communities and the entire ecology of the Delaware River system," said Nat Gillespie, Fisheries Scientist with Trout Unlimited. "The coalition's Adaptive Release Policy puts more water in the river in the spring and summer, when shad and trout populations need it most. New York City and the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania will maintain their drinking water supplies, and local recreation-based economies will benefit from consistent, increased flows and a healthier river."

The Delaware provides drinking water and recreational opportunities for millions of people in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. New York City, which receives 50-60% of its drinking water from the Delaware, is the river's largest water user.

Three large dams in the upper Delaware – the Neversink, Cannonsville and Pepacton – control the flow of water through the river system. A series of Supreme Court cases in 1931 and 1954 determined how these dams allocate water to the river's numerous water users.

"The problem with the current allocation system is its inability to respond to changing levels of the reservoirs," explained Gillespie. "Too often, this translates into unnecessarily dry river conditions in the spring and summer and sudden influxes of rushing water when reservoirs fill and spill over in the fall. In contrast, the Adaptive Release Policy allows reservoir managers to adjust water releases based on seasonal reservoir water levels."

The DRBC, which oversees the three upper Delaware dams, recently proposed a set of changes to current allocation policies. While the DRBC's proposal represents an improvement over existing policies, the conservation coalition's adaptive release greatly improves fish habitat and expands recreational opportunities, while maintaining drinking water supplies.

The conservation coalition's plan improves on the DRBC's plan in four specific ways:

- It improves fishing and boating recreation by providing more water to the Delaware system, particularly in the spring and summer;

- It offers greater protection to the ecology of the main stem of the Delaware River;

- It greatly increases habitat for trout and shad in the Delaware River; and

- It assures lower reservoir levels by September 1<sup>st</sup> to better protect downstream communities from flooding.

"This plan provides a tremendous benefit for Pennsylvania communities," said Ron Urban, President of TU's New York Council. "While the DRBC plan only protects the tributaries in the upper Delaware, the coalition's plan will ensure healthy flows up and down the main stem of the Delaware River. Better spring and summer flows will strengthen our shad and trout fisheries and enable us to develop strong recreational economies in our riverside towns and cities."

The Delaware is the longest un-dammed stretch of river in the East. It runs over 300 miles from Hancock, NY, to the ocean, and it supports one of the few healthy shad populations in the East. A 1998 economic study determined that fishing on Upper Delaware River generated nearly \$30 million annually in local economic activity. For more information on the Delaware River Adaptive Release Policy, visit [www.drap.org](http://www.drap.org).

## **17 Eastern States Announce Coordinated Strategy for Brook Trout Conservation**

*Unprecedented New Plan Sets Firm Targets for 2025*

WASHINGTON – The future of the East’s premier native trout is looking up, thanks to a coalition of state and federal agencies, academic institutions and conservation organizations.

The Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture today released a first-of-its-kind conservation strategy to restore healthy, fishable populations of eastern brook trout throughout their eastern native range. The Conservation Strategy is based on the status and threats information contained in the Joint Venture’s initial report, which was issued in May 2006.

The 2006 report found that only 5% of historical brook trout habitat remains intact. Populations have been eliminated or greatly reduced in almost half of the areas that historically supported brook trout. Poor land management practices are responsible for the majority of this decline.

“Once the partnership recognized the threats facing brook trout within its historic eastern range, we developed regional and range-wide strategies to take swift and deliberate steps to conserve strong populations and restore weaker ones,” said Steve Perry, Inland Fisheries Division Chief for the NH Fish and Game Department and Chair of the Joint Venture. “We created a model for fish conservation – a large-scale, habitat-focused conservation strategy for a species at risk. This strategy provides us with a roadmap to significantly improve brook trout populations by 2025.”

The report contains a set of aggressive range-wide and regional targets, including protection of highest quality habitat, improvement of 30% of damaged brook trout watersheds, and reintroduction of brook trout to 10% of those watersheds where they have disappeared. Using the 2006 status and threats data as a baseline, the Joint Venture will evaluate progress toward these targets at five year intervals.

In conjunction with the range-wide strategy released today, each of the Joint Venture states is developing a specialized plan based on that state’s existing brook trout populations and dominant threats. Through these plans, the states will prioritize protection and restoration efforts to meet the collective targets outlined above. Projects will address priority needs in each state, ranging from restoring streamside habitat in Georgia to cleaning up pollution from abandoned coal mines in Pennsylvania to fixing road culverts to improve brook trout passage in Maine.

“The significance of these state efforts really can’t be overstated,” said Gary Berti, Eastern Brook Trout Campaign Coordinator for Trout Unlimited and the Joint Venture’s Communications Chair. “They are the ones who will do the hard work to make this range-wide plan a reality. And they will need support from conservation groups, watershed associations, landowners, businesses, educators, citizens and policy-makers at all levels to accomplish the ambitious goals laid out in this strategy.”

The Eastern Brook Trout Joint Venture partnership began in 2004 as a pilot project under the National Fish Habitat Action Plan. Active partners include fish and wildlife agencies from 17 states, federal agencies, conservation organizations and academic institutions. The Joint Venture is seeking additional partners and support to assist in the protection and restoration of brook trout habitat.

Brook trout are the only trout native to the streams and rivers of the eastern United States. Once prolific throughout their historical range, brook trout populations have declined as land use changes have altered their habitat. These fish survive in only the coldest and cleanest water, and they serve as excellent indicators of the health of the watersheds they inhabit.

For more information on the range-wide eastern brook trout conservation strategy and state-specific plans, please visit [www.easternbrooktrout.net](http://www.easternbrooktrout.net).

# Randolph Hatchery March Stocking 2007

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
<b>3/13/2007</b>					
Wyoming	Cattaraugus Creek	Java	BT	SY	2020
Wyoming	Cattaraugus Creek	Java	BT	2Y	<u>550</u>
					<b>2570</b>
<b>3/14/2007</b>					
Cattaraugus	Cattaraugus Creek S Br	East Otto	BT	SY	1010
Cattaraugus	Mansfield Creek	Mansfield	BT	SY	670
Cattaraugus	Mansfield Creek	Mansfield	BT	2Y	90
Cattaraugus	Great Valley Creek	Great Valley	BT	SY	<u>1350</u>
					<b>3120</b>
<b>3/15/2007</b>					
Cattaraugus	Ischua Creek	Franklinville	BT	SY	1940
Cattaraugus	Franklinville Retention Pond	Franklinville	ST	SY	400
Cattaraugus	Ischua Creek	Franklinville	BT	2Y	320
Cattaraugus	Ischua Creek	Franklinville	BT	SY	1940
Cattaraugus	Ischua Creek	Franklinville	BT	2Y	<u>780</u>
					<b>5380</b>
<b>3/16/2007</b>					
Wyoming	East Koy Creek	Gainesville	BT	SY	4970
Wyoming	East Koy Creek	Gainesville	BT	2Y	<u>600</u>
					<b>5570</b>
<b>3/19/2007</b>					
Allegany	Black Creek	West Almond	BT	SY	1180
Allegany	Canaseraga Creek	Burns	BT	SY	1600
Allegany	Canaseraga Creek	Burns	BT	2Y	180
Cattaraugus	Great Valley Creek	Ellicottville	BT	SY	380
Cattaraugus	Connoisarauley Creek	Ashford	BT	SY	340
Cattaraugus	Beaver Meadow Creek	Ellicottville	BT	SY	<u>250</u>
					<b>3930</b>
<b>3/20/2007</b>					
Allegany	Dodge Creek	Clarksville	BT	SY	1850
Allegany	Dodge Creek, T17	Clarksville	BT	SY	290
Allegany	Dodge Creek	Clarksville	BT	2Y	180
Cattaraugus	Forks Creek	Great Valley	BT	SY	1350
Cattaraugus	Wrights Creek	Humphrey	BT	SY	<u>720</u>
					<b>4390</b>
<b>3/21/2007</b>					
Allegany	Dyke Creek	Andover	BT	SY	760
Allegany	Dyke Creek	Andover	BT	2Y	180
Allegany	Cryder Creek	Independence	BT	SY	1260
Allegany	Cryder Creek	Independence	BT	2Y	<u>180</u>
					<b>2380</b>
<b>3/22/2007</b>					
Wyoming	Buffalo Creek	Java	BT	SY	1100
Wyoming	Beaver Meadow Creek	Java	BT	SY	340

# Randolph Hatchery March Stocking 2007

<u>COUNTY</u>	<u>NAME</u>	<u>TOWN</u>	<u>SPECIES</u>	<u>SIZE</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Wyoming	Buffalo Creek	Java	BT	2Y	<u>180</u>
					<b>1620</b>
<b>3/23/2007</b>					
Wyoming	Little Tonawanda Creek	Middlebury	BT	SY	590
Wyoming	Tonawanda Creek	Orangeville	BT	SY	1010
Wyoming	Tonawanda Creek	Orangeville	BT	2Y	180
Chautauqua	Chautauqua Creek	Chautauqua	BT	SY	290
Chautauqua	Twentymile Creek	Ripley	BT	SY	<u>930</u>
					<b>3000</b>
<b>3/26/2007</b>					
Chautauqua	Goose Creek	N Harmony, Harmony	BT	SY	2780
Chautauqua	Goose Creek	N Harmony, Harmony	BT	2Y	460
Chautauqua	Little Brokenstraw Ck	Harmony	BT	SY	130
Chautauqua	Little Brokenstraw Ck	Harmony	BT	2Y	90
Wyoming	Perry Park Pond	Perry	ST	SY	100
Wyoming	Letchworth Park Pond	Genesee Falls	ST	SY	<u>300</u>
					<b>3860</b>
<b>3/27/2007</b>					
Allegany	Genesee River	Amity	BT	SY	7250
Allegany	Genesee River	Amity	BT	2Y	<u>690</u>
					<b>7940</b>
<b>3/28/2007</b>					
Allegany	Little Genesee Creek	Bolivar	BT	SY	1850
Allegany	Little Genesee Creek	Bolivar	BT	2Y	180
Chautauqua	Clay Pond	Poland	ST	SY	<u>300</u>
					<b>2330</b>
<b>3/29/2007</b>					
Allegany	Genesee River	Wellsville	RT	SY	3710
Allegany	Genesee River	Wellsville	BT	SY	2950
Allegany	Genesee River	Wellsville	BT	2Y	<u>690</u>
					<b>7350</b>
<b>3/30/2007</b>					
Cattaraugus	Bay State Brook	Red House	BT	SY	460
Cattaraugus	Quaker Run	Cold Spring	ST	SY	750
Cattaraugus	Red House Brook	Red House	ST	SY	900
Cattaraugus	Science Lake	Red House	ST	SY	250
Cattaraugus	Guernsey Run	South Valley	BT	SY	170
Cattaraugus	North Branch Sawmill Run	South Valley	BT	SY	130
Cattaraugus	Bone Run	South Valley	ST	SY	300
Cattaraugus	Little Conewango Creek	Conewango	BT	SY	1220
Cattaraugus	Paisley Park Pond	Randolph	ST	SY	<u>100</u>
					<b>4280</b>
					<b><u>57720</u></b>