



Pictured from left to right:

Winfred Pittman, Billy Beard, Ronnie Miller, Randy Sims, Sandie Walker, Hank McQuaide, Congressman Joe Barton, Richard Smith, Nancy Byer, Dick Haddox, Corky Boehn, Marjorie Wright, Jo Jo Coyle, Walter Dandridge

Other officials supporting Congressman Barton, but not pictured:

Gerald Bratton, Michael Calliham, Howard Cargill, Henry Colwell, L.G. Crum, Dick Haddox, Marc Hamlin, Ben Hardeman, David Horne, Jerry Kirby, Daniel MacGilvray, J.E. Marsh, Kenneth Matthews, Lynn Mcilhaney, Mike Ogg, Charles Phelps, Larry Ringer, James W. Stegall, Jean Williamson, Sam Fachorn, James Spencer, Marvin Tate

As Brazos County Local Officials We Urge You To . . . RE-ELECT Congressman Joe Barton

Paid for by the Congressman Joe Barton Committee

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cats (especially rolled in corn meal and fried golden brown), it's a favorable landslide.

Sport fishing for black bass may be all the rage, but stringing a mess of catfish is a much straighter route to a statisfying family meal. Cats are fairly easy to catch, and cruise the bottom of almost every body of fresh water in the state.

The general daily sport limit on catfish is 25 per day, 50 in the aggregate, with a 9-inch minimum. There is an exception on Lake Livingston, however, where the limit is 50 fish per day.

Since catfish are primarily bottomdwelling scent feeders, artificial lures rarely work. Now and then, a big cat will hit a spinnerbait or crankbait, but odoriferous natural baits are far and away the better choice.

Selecting a catfish bait is more a matter of personal preference than of effectiveness. Catfish will hit just about anything sooner or later, as long as they can smell it. And the more it smells (to the dismay of whoever does a catfisherman's laundry) the better it works.

Rod-and-reel fishermen do well with a wide variety of baits. Shad and night crawlers are top choices for those wishing to offer the fish a familiar meal. Prepared dough, cheese, blood and stink baits also are economical catfish-catchers, the best of which depends mostly upon who you ask. Many veteran catfishermen go so far as to mix up their own secret concoctions, which usually turn out to be a combination of some or all ot the above.

Technique and equipment range from simple to simpler, there's no way to make catfishing as difficult or mind-boggling as bassing. On a good day, in the right spot, a plain old cane pole may catch just as many cats as the fanciest graphite rod and reel.

Terminal tackle for rod-and-reelers depends on the flow of water and attitude of the fish. Though they hit suspended baits at times, most cats are taken on or near the bottom.

In the still water of lakes and ponds, a small split shot or no weight at all will keep the bait down. If the water is moving or longer casts are required, rig an appropriate egg sinker to slip on the line so the fish feels no resistance when it hits.

Trotlines, multiple hook rigs left out tion of sympathy from the judge.

Trotliners ofter use the same baiss rod-and-reel anglers. But for bigger fish many switch to live bait and, according to Texas Parks and Wildlife state m cords, the tactic works.

The biggest cats take to date on tw and reel are a 98-pound flathead (Wiliam Stephens, June 1986) and a 71pound (Sammie Roberson, March 1986). Trotline catfish records are considerably higher — a 116-pound blue (C.D. Mar tindale, April 1985) and a 114-pound flathead (Charles Booth, October 1976). The state record channel cat, a 36% pounder, was taken on rod and reel by Mrs. Joe Cockrell on March 7, 1965.

Numbers of catfish vary from lake lake. According to Steve Gutreuter, are search specialist with TP&WD in Aw tin, Lake Conroe has the best catfish population among local impoundments "Gill net surveys are better for detter POPC

"Gill net surveys are better for dea mining catfish populations," Gureui said, "but the most current data avai able comes from an electro-shocking w vey. Lake Conroe produced 34 cats p hour. Lake Livingston was a close so ond with 33."

Gibbons Creek shocking raised ^{[6} catfish each hour, while Sam Raybur only produced eight. Zapping at Fayets County, which definitely has some god catfish on it, raised zero. That single st tistic bears out Gutreuter's statement the electro-shocking is not the most accurate way to count catfish.

In Fayette County and Gibbons Creat Reservoirs, state law prohibits trotlines. In their place, fishermen set jugines, which are exactly what they imply—1 hook and line attached to a floating jug.

One more way to catch catfish, pope lar in some parts of the country but not legal in Texas, is grabbling. Also called doodlesocking or noodling, the spot calls for the fisherman to reach into sunken logs or other hollow objects and grab the fish by whatever part is closes, hopefully the mouth.

Grabblers, as it seems they'd have to be called, sometimes also get a handful of snapping turtle or water moccasin. Is most circles, grabbling is not considered the most rational way to go about catching catfish. Illegal it may be, but at the least a person accused of grabbling could plead insanity with reasonable expects tion of sympathy from the indge