

April 2014

www.gbflycasters.org

Leader's Line

by Mike Howes, GBF President

Granite Bay Flycasters run on a fiscal year of July to June—why? I don't know, but we do. In June we will have elections for openings on the Board of Directors. Most of the Board seats are two to three-year terms. There will be three, possibly four, openings this June. They are President, Treasurer, Director-at-large and Director. The Treasurer being the possible opening because the President and Treasurer work very closely together, so it depends on the incoming President if the Treasurer is to stay on. With that said, let's talk about the Board and what it takes to serve on it.



The Board is made up of thirteen positions: President, VP Membership, VP Conservation, Treasurer, Secretary, Directors (6), Director-at-large, and Past President. The Board meets once a month to discuss up-coming events and strategize about how to keep the membership coming back. We are governed by By-Laws and State/Federal rules for a non-profit 501(3) c organization. These governing parameters have "dos" and "don'ts," but do not really come into play on a regular basis; being aware of them is sufficient in the working environment. The Board focuses on subjects that support GBF's mission statement, which is as follows: *Granite Bay Flycasters (GBF) is a nonprofit, family-oriented club organized to promote fisheries conservation, catch and release fly fishing, and related crafts and skills*.

The type of member wanted on the Board should be: breathing (just kidding), creative, have an interest in the club and its direction, likes to have fun, and is willing to share their knowledge and ideas for the

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betterment of the club. This member needs to be willing to take on responsibilities and dedicate time to the club. Tolerance is also needed because it is a volunteer organization, so you have to go with the flow. I have been on the Board for 8 years, and it is time to throw the old man out and get some fresh ideas flowing. Unfortunately, it won't be that easy—I still have one or two years as Past President. This enables continuity in the running of the club to have the President stay on in an advisory role. I must say, I enjoy the club and being on the Board; it has given me more than I have given it. Enough about me—let's talk about volunteering.

The club is only as good as its members, and what the members want to put into it. If you have time, volunteer to help run the club—if not to be on the Board, lead an activity. Now is the time to step up and take on an activity. This would allow you to gain experience from those running the activity, and be able to apply your wisdom to the future of the activity. Next month I will list the different activities that are run by our members, but this month the focus is on the Board of Directors. Sign up.....

A "Thank you" to Rick Radoff and his Annual Dinner Committee for the planning, organizing, and implementation of the dinner—also, to the wives that helped out.

| $A\ P\ R\ I\ L^{-2\ 0\ 1\ 4}$ | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|--|------------------------|---------------------------|--|
| SUNDAY | MONDAY | TUESDAY | WEDNESDAY | THURSDAY | FRIDAY | SATURDAY | |
| | | 1. | Advanced Fly Tying | 3. | 4. | 5. | |
| 6. | 7. | Board Meeting 7:00 PM | 9. Advanced Fly Tying | Monthly Meeting 7:00 PM | Rancho Seco Fishout | 12. | |
| Kirman Lake Fishout | 14. | Fly Tying Jam | 16. | 17. | 18. | 19. | |
| 20. | 21. | 22. | Rancho Murieta Fishout | 24. | 25. | 26. Cameron Park Fishout | |
| 27. | 28. | 29. | 30. | 1. MAY Hot Creek Fisl April 29th - Ma | | 3. | |

Monthly Program



Our speakers this month will be **Todd Leboeuf** and **Kurt Knollenberg** of **Indian Creek Lodge**. They will present a program on fishing the Trinity River where Todd has been professionally guiding both the Trinity and Sacramento rivers for 17 years as <u>Tiger T's</u> Guide Service.

Todd started fishing at age 4, and when he was 8 his grandfather gave him a fly-tying kit, fly rod and reel—he's been hooked ever since. Kurt is the manager of Indian Creek Lodge.

Granite Bay Flycasters Classifieds

To place a classified ad, you must be a member in good standing of the Granite Bay Flycasters. Classified ads will run for only one issue of The Leader, unless the seller requests it to run longer. Submit your listing to: fstolten@comcast.net with subject line: 'GBF: Classified'. Or mail your info to: Frank Stolten, 8290 Country Lake Dr., Orangevale, CA 95662. All ads must arrive by the 15th of the month to be included in the following month's Leader.

Fishmaster's Corner

by Eric Palmer, Fishmaster

Rigging for Still Water

As the 2014 spring fishing season ramps up, we find many still water Fishouts looming on the horizon, including Rancho Seco, Rancho Murieta, Cameron Park, Greenstone, Kirman Lake, Bridgeport/Twin Lakes and much more as we get into May and June. Check here for details.

With many new members, beginners, and older members too who might benefit from some expert information on rigging for lakes, I thought I'd poll a few of our more seasoned and successful still water anglers to see what their preferences are in terms of lines, leaders, flies and just rigging in general. Opinions will vary, but it's still very educational, and you can decide for yourself what may work best for you on your target water. Space limitations have restricted me to selecting five members at random.

A couple years ago, while picking **Jim Holmes's** brain on float tube selection and homemade PVC rod holders, I learned that he often takes 3 rods out on his tube in order to cover all the bases. Depending on the venue, Jim may arm himself with a floating line for dries, a "hover" line that sinks at about .5 ips and an intermediate line (full sinking, not a tip) at 1.5 to 2 ips. For more serious sinking, Jim likes a 200 grain shooting head for which a Teeny 200 at 4-5ips would do the job.

Jim and **Gene Goss**, who often fish together, typically rig a standard nylon 9 ft. 3x nylon leader, and add 3 ft. or more of 6# or 8# Berkley Vanish fluorocarbon as tippet to the 1st fly. If the fish are particularly spooky, that 3 ft. may be extended. This is where Gene starts fishing, while Jim prefers two flies, so will add a 2nd fly at the end of at least 20 in. of more Vanish of a lighter weight, depending on fish size. Both may fish sparsely tied wiggle tails depending on the situation. Jim and Gene both use loop knots to the fly.

Checking in with **Bill Ossolinski**, I learned that his leaders are a bit shorter at 10 ½ to 12 ft. for easier casting; just his preference. Bill's tippets range from 2x to 5x based on fish size and conditions. Bill always uses fluorocarbon tippets and loop knots at the fly for more lifelike action. When Bill is not attaching his leaders to his favorite Cortland clear camo intermediate line, he uses a Cortland sinker with a 7 ft. camo sinking tip engineered to sink to 2 ft. and hover in the zone where the pupa and emergers are coming off. Bill usually fishes two flies, with his favorites being Seal Buggers in black, brown and orange along with Hale Bopp Leaches in bloody black. Bill is frequently fishing for Large Mouth in his home waters of Rancho Murieta with these flies.

Michael Kaul offered the following nuggets: Favoring the Eastern Sierra high lakes, he fishes about 80% of the time with a camo intermediate line, but deviates from the others with a shorter 8-9 ft. leader, usually all fluorocarbon, and a single fly. If conditions warrant, he'll switch to a faster full sinking type II or III line to get more depth and he likes to add a little foam to his flies with the sinking lines to get the flies hovering just off the bottom. On the higher elevation lakes, Michael uses the lightest tippets he can get away with for stealth in clear water, depending on fish size. Michael uses a lot of streamers in multiple colors to give the fish more options, but he also fishes a good number of nymphs.

Scott Vaughn has a unique and very simple leader design scheme—total length is 10 ft., made up of a 4 ft. butt section of 15# bulk fluorocarbon with a perfection loop on both ends, with one attached to the fly line. The other end connects to a loop on one end of 6 ft. of 8# fluorocarbon with a single fly on the other. That's it, end of story.

For the benefit of people new to the sport, the deal with using bulk material



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Fishmaster's Corner - Continued from Page 3

vs. the small spools labeled "tippet" is cost. Bulk material, whether nylon or Fluro, is substantially cheaper than the small spools labeled as "tippet." The tradeoff is that you lose a little suppleness with bulk material, and it will be .001" or .002" thicker than tippet for a given test strength. Unless you're fishing dries or perhaps nymphing small flies, this typically does not matter much, especially if you use a loop knot which allows the fly some freedom of motion independent of the leader material.

To summarize: An intermediate sinking line at 1.5 to 2 ips is a very popular starting point with the Rio Aqualux series being preferred by many. The next step in getting down would be a type II or III full sinking line or equivalent tip. For leaders, it's fluorocarbon, at least for tippets, and loop knots at the fly. Leaders generally exceed 10 ft. in length, except with fast sinking lines where you may want to shorten up some. It's mixed on use of one fly vs. two. Some would argue that using two flies doubles your chances of a hookup while others claim the 2nd fly interferes with the lifelike swimming motion of the top fly. Try both methods and you be the judge.

Thanks for your time and see you on the water...

Cameron Park Lake Fishout Saturday, April 26th

Ray Ito will again lead the fishout at <u>Cameron Park Lake</u> this year, commencing at 8:00_{AM}. At last year's fishout there were sixteen members who attended. Bass were caught, although not in big numbers or size. The weather conditions were perfect. Hopefully, the weather will again cooperate. The lake is a catch-and-release fishery (flies or artificial lures only) managed for residents of and visitors to Cameron Park.

The lake holds black bass, crappie, and blue gill. Standard bass patterns such as woolly buggers, poppers, and leaches fished along the weed beds should produce. There have been some large bass caught in the lake. Some of you may have seen pictures of the big bass caught by former Fishmaster, Karl Wolff.

The park has tennis courts, a swimming area, a walking/jogging path around the lake, non-motorized boat rentals, grassy areas with barbecues and picnic tables (see link above). The lake can be fished by float tube,

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non-motorized boat (there is a small boat/ pontoon launch area near the entrance) or from the shoreline.

BBQ burgers & hot dogs and some side dishes will be provided by the hosts. If you would like to join us, there will be a sign-up sheet at the next general meeting. Come join in the festivities!

We will meet at the lake parking area at approx. 8 A.M. The park opens at daybreak, so arrive early if you wish. There is no parking fee. Let the booth attendant know you are with GBF. Attendees will pay the resident fee of \$3, or seniors 62 and over \$2. I will put together a BBQ lunch of burgers and hot dogs. A donation of \$6 will help us with the cost of lunch. This should be a prime time to catch bass in the lake. We hope you can join us!

Ray Ito itor@pacbell.net

Hot Creek Fishout April 29 - May 4 (Tuesday thru Sunday)

We will be arriving on Tuesday and stay until Sunday. We are going to stay at McGee Creek campground (760) 935-4233, or http://www.mcgeecreekrv-campground.com. We have

also stayed at **Convict Lake** campground; next to the campground is Convict Lake Resort, 800-992-2260, which has cabins for rent.

Location is the eastern Sierra about 5 hours drive from downtown Sacramento. It is close to Mammoth Lakes for condo lodging. Hot Creek is about 10 minutes from the campground.

The lake can be fished along with the creek, and there are other waters within a short drive from the campground. The weather can be 30° F. at night, and 70° F. in the day.

We will help beginners and people not familiar with Hot Creek as to flies, methods of presentation, and rigging. We will also help on the stream. Onstream insect samples will be taken to match fly selection to what is in the water. **Give us a call if you are interested in going**.

Ron and Jeanne English rtefish@gmail.com
530 677-7169

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Rancho Murieta Fishout Wednesday, April 23rd

This year's fishout at Rancho Murieta should be at the prime time of the year. The weather will be great and the fishing should be the same. The three lakes you will be able to fish are Lake Clementia, Bass Lake and Lake Calero. The outing will begin at Lake Clementia where we will meet between 9:00 and 9:15 AM to start fishing.

This fishout will be **limited to 12 members**, and there will be a sign-up sheet at the April general meeting. Please indicate on the sign-up sheet if you plan on eating at the BBQ. We will have a BBQ at a cost of \$8, payable the same day as the fishout. Bob DeRoss, Dick Shannon & others will co-host and help cook.



Lake Clementia

Equipment: a fast rod between 6-9 weight and 8-10 ft. in length; a floating or intermediate line; a float tube or pontoon boat; bring black and brown Woolybuggers; leeches, clousers, poppers, gurglers and your favorite bass fly.

We will **meet at Lake Clementia at the boat launch between 9:00 and 9:15** AM. Your name will be left at the gate; tell the security that you are a guest of Bill Ossolinski. To get to Lake Clementia, drive straight down Murieta Parkway to its end, where you will take a right on Camino De Lago. Go through the gate, which takes you to the lake. Lake Clementia is on the left.

Rancho Murieta is located along the Jackson Highway (Highway #16). For more information, contact Bill Ossolinski at (916) 354-8474. bossolnski@sbcglobal.net.



6360 TUPELO DRIVE, CITRUS HEIGHTS, CA 95621 Phone: 916-722-1055 M-F 10-6, SAT 9-5, SUN 10-3

Rancho Seco Fishout Friday, April 11th

The fishout will be lead by Doug Kytonen, travelmaster@surewest.net, 916-772-6564. The following is some general information about the lake, equipment and suggestions on how to fish it provided by Scott Vaughn. There is additional information on the website under "fishouts."

Donaldson Rainbows are a unique strain of trout blended from some of the best attributes of rainbows, steelhead and cutthroat. What you get is a super-fast growing, hard-fighting trout that acts more like a wild one than a hatchery fish. While natural trout mature in 4 years and weigh in around 1.5 pounds, Donaldson Trout mature in two years and can weigh up to 10 pounds.

Fishing strategy: Float tube, pontoon, or pram is the best way to fish Rancho Seco; you can fish from shore, but it is easier to get around when you are on the water. Water temp will be around 45 degrees, so good waders with thermals and wool socks are highly recommended.

Recommended rods: A 5 or 6 weight with an intermediate line is an effective method to use. This strain of trout likes to stay in schools and spends most of its time just inches below the water. If you plan on doing only catch-and-release, I recommend 2x tippet so you can bring the fish in quicker for a faster release. If you plan to keep fish and do not mind a longer fight, I use 4x tippet. I have not found these fish to be leader shy.

Recommended flies: My personal choice is almost anything in an olive color, such as wooly buggers and wiggle tails. You can usually catch them on a size 6, but when the fishing gets tough, switch down to a size 10 or smaller. Other colors that I have found to work are black and brown, with and without rubber legs.

Fishing location: I have found that most of the fish I have caught are usually in very shallow water, 1'-4' of water. On occasions, we have found them cruising around in deep water up to 10' deep, but still caught them on intermediate lines in the upper section of the water column. It seems as if they swim around in circles like a Nascar race, so if they disappear, do not worry; they will return.

I recommend 2X leaders if you are going to do catch-and-release; you're able to bring the fish in sooner for a quicker release.

Conservation Corner

by Tim Billingsley, VP Conservation

While surfing YouTube for some fly tying patterns and techniques, I found myself diverted (which often happens) to a scene of a man catching a trophy rainbow trout. The stream he was fishing was small compared to many western rivers, and did not look all that difficult to wade. The fisherman was standing in knee deep water

and soon realized he had hooked something special. There appeared to be several other fishermen nearby and, of course, a cameraman giving the lucky angler a ready-made audience. At first it was exciting watching this chap play such a large fish. But excitement later turned to discomfort, and eventually embarrassment for the proud fisherman. You see, he took way too long to bring that magnificent animal to net (I timed it at well over 20 minutes). And to compound the problem, after capturing the fish



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Conservation Corner - Continued from Page 7

in his net, the fisherman handled the exhausted creature for several moments out of the water to show off his prize. Even though that trophy rainbow was released, I have my doubts as to its ability to survive.

Catch-and-release is a relatively recent development among anglers, considering that the sport of fly fishing has been progressing for a few hundred years. It is even required in many locations, and in my opinion, gives many more anglers the opportunity to catch spirited wild strains of fish of far greater size than would otherwise be the case. That being said, just because we let fish go again doesn't mean they are going to ultimately survive the ordeal of being caught. However, there are many things people can do to enhance the chances of survival once fish are caught and then released.

Play your fish as quickly as you can. Sure, playing a fish until it is tired increases the chances of bringing it to hand. But doing so also greatly increases the likelihood of toxic blood chemistry, which takes the life of the fish even after it has apparently cruised away unharmed. Water temperature only exacerbates the problem. Remember, warmer water means less dissolved oxygen for the fish, which means the animal can tolerate a shorter period doing battle. It is important to point out that trout fishing in water temperatures greater than 70 degrees is considered unethical.

Also, handle your fish a minimum amount. And for goodness sake, keep it in the water as much as possible. Just imagine running a 10k and then someone throwing a plastic bag over your head while they have their picture taken with you. When I'm fishing alone, I no longer carry a net or a camera. If fish I have brought in don't release themselves (which happens about two out of ten times) I simply reach down with my hemostats, give the barbless fly a quick turn and thank the fish for coming out to play.

There are several other techniques for successful catch-and-release (a Google search yields many), and I know all this sounds a bit like a sermon. But, I have been fishing downstream of other fly fishers only to have a nice looking fish float by belly up. While there are many reasons dead fish might float by, I have my suspicions.

Conservation committee meetings have gone quarterly! The conservation committee will now meet on the first Wednesday of months 3, 6, 9, and 12. That means that the next scheduled meeting will take place at the Round Table Pizza, 8755 Sierra College Blvd. at 6:30_{PM}. on June 4th. As usual, all club members are welcome.

History of Fly Fishing

Issue #4, The Macedonian Fly

by Ed Lloyd, Program Chairman

In our last issue, we mentioned that much of Elian's description of what occurred in the development of fly fishing in the Macedonian region was really third hand. During this time in history, and because it was so near the Ancient Zilk Road, that meant that travel was occurring going to and away from the area. Since many merchants traveled on this road, many ideas were exchanged and much was learned. It's widely believed that Elian really heard of these accounts from poets and other writers, and because much was so well described, Elian therefore collected the information for his own writings. So now we arrive at the Macedonian Fly, where the description promises to be equally skeptical.

The Macedonian is referred as a "Hippouros." The description is the following:

- 1. The fly did not occur in the country we know of as Italy.
- 2. It hovered.
- 3. Approximately midge-sized.
- Coloured like a wasp (yellow and black).

The History of Fly Fishing - Continued from Page 8

- It had a humming noise.
- 6. Landed on the water and floated long enough for the fish to see and then eat it.

Now Elian made the statement that fisherman did not actually use this fly to actually fish, because as he goes on to describe that "Now though the fisherman know this, they do not use these flies at all for bait for fish; for if a man's hand touch them, these lose their natural color, their wings wither, and they become unfit food for the fish. For this reason they have nothing to do with them, hating them for their bad character...."

So now we find out that fisherman used an imitation with brown and red, which has nothing to do with the Hippouros, which was yellow and black. So even though Elian is describing this as third hand information, what he might be referring to is the "ascent of duns" that is "Euphemera Danica," and the descriptions of different colors are what the fish might actually have seen as the fly was hovering. There is not really a record anywhere that imitates a fly of this sort simply because there is no importance to the fish in their diet. It is uncertain which insect, or fly the word "Hippouros" describes. It is also difficult to truly get an accurate description, because of the writing dating back more than two thousand years, and the fact writings just were not kept very accurately. The above writing actually came from Elian, who heard of it through the accounts of other writers that he met along the trail while he was also on his journey. In the next issue, we will learn just how fly fishing arrived in Medieval Europe.

Bridgeport Fishout 2014 May 16 to 18

Fishout Leaders: Mike Kaul and Bill Hagopian

Bridgeport is situated in the Eastern High Sierras. Historic Bridgeport Valley has changed little since cattlemen, and miners discovered its grassy pastures in the 1850's. Surrounded by vast National Forest lands, the region is an unspoiled recreational playground with pristine lakes, rivers, and streams. There is good fishing in both Robinson Creek and Twin Lakes, which provides excellent fishing for large rainbow and brown trout. Also northeast of Bridgeport is the East Walker River, a premier fly-fishing stream.

Mike and Bill will be going to the Lower Twin Lakes Campground on Friday, May16. We probably will go up earlier, as it is open Camping. Reservations start on the 16th, and are available at www.recreation.gov. We will have a sign at our campsite "GBF." The campground is located approximately 10 miles southwest of Bridgeport, off of Twin Lakes Rd. The nights will be cold, since the campground is at 6500 feet. For those who would like to fish and not camp, there are many creek side cabins, bed and breakfast inns, and motels in the area. Mike has campsite 8, and Bill has campsite 4.

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Bridgeport Fishout 2014 - Continued from Page 9

Bev and I will be hosting dinner on Saturday, May 18th, for everyone attending the Bridgeport fishout. It will be at our Lower Twin Lakes campsite # 4 at 5:30 PM. Please e-mail me to let us know if you will be joining us for dinner. All you need to bring is the beverage of your choice and a chair.

Directions: From Sacramento area, go to Highway 395 in Nevada and go south. US Highway 395 runs through Bridgeport. At the first street in Bridgeport, (at the Gas Station) turn right on to Twin Lakes Road. Travel on the Twin Lakes Road for about 9.5 miles, until you get to the Lower Twin Lakes Rd, follow the road and just after you cross over the bridge the Campground will be on the right.

A word to the wise: Bridgeport is famous for its HIGH gas prices. The cheapest place to gas up is in Minden or Walker, NV.

Please e-mail me back and let me know if you will be joining us.

Equipment: See Website.

For more information about lodging, RV, and sites, Camping Reservations:

www.recreation.gov Toll-free 1-877-444-6777 (10:00 AM - 10:00 PM EST)

Twin Lakes Resort at (760) 932-7751

Mono Village (800) 280-CAMP. (760) 932-7071

Doc and Al's Resort (760) 932-7051

Bridgeport Ranger District (760) 932-7070

Also see GBF's website with links.

Ken's Sporting Goods has a good selection of fishing tackle, flies and is generous with fishing tips. Guide Services are also available (760) 932-7707.

If you are interested in coming up, post on the website or contact us at: <u>Billh07@comcast.net</u> - 916-771-5837; Or Mike Kaul at <u>michaelk@cal.net</u> - 530-677-8022

See you in Bridgeport Mike and Bill









Welcome to Our Newest Members!

by Ted Way, VP Membership

Please join me in welcoming new members who have joined us over the last few months. Make sure you keep an eye out for them at our meetings and events so that we can make them feel that they are an important part of our club.

Terry Bolman
Paul and Jean Corsaro
Michael Glasson
Paul Hernandez

Tom Holleman Bill Hoskins Victor Hough Jacklyn McRae

Geary Parrott Gary Richini Dave Savage John and Joyce Zarback

Bill Carnazzo Fly Tyer's Corner (Taken from the Article Written in April 2009)

Fly Patterns - Chopaka Emerger



Chopaka Emerger

Materials:

Hook: Tiemco 100BL or similar, sizes 14-18

Thread: 8/0 light cahill color

Tail: Cream antron or sparkle yarn (very sparse)

Abdomen: Creamy tan dubbing
Wing case: Dark natural deer hair
Thorax: Same as abdomen

Description

For those of us who enjoy stillwater fishing, Callibaetis mayflies are extremely important. These little critters hatch throughout the seasons, and are readily available to hungry trout. They have a typical mayfly lifecycle: egg, larva (nymph), and adult. As is the case with all mayflies, the adult stage consists of two phases, with the first being the dun (aka "sub-imago"), with its opaque speckled wings and brownish body. The second and final phase is the spinner (aka "imago"), a transparent wraith-like form whose sole purpose is to mate, deposit eggs on the water (in the case of the female), and then die.



The nymph is a good swimmer, using short, quick bursts of speed to propel itself around. When the nymph is ready to hatch, a gaseous bubble forms beneath the wing case causing the nymph to rise toward the surface. Once this begins to occur, the nymph will tend to resist the inevitable, and will swim back down to the vegetation on the bottom. This foolish act results in the demise of many a nymph, as gluttonous trout gobble them down. This, of course, presents an opportunity to anglers aware of this behavior to vary the retrieve when fishing with nymph imitations. Those nymphs that do reach the surface must then emerge from their nymphal shell. We call this brief phase the "emerger." Opportunistic trout pluck hapless emergers from the surface film—once again giving knowledgeable anglers an opportunity to fool hungry trout by using emerger imitations.

Some of the emergers never quite make it out of the shuck and die trying. These we call "cripples" or "stillborns." The lesson here is simple: even though fully formed duns may adorn the surface, trout will go for the easy take and ignore them in favor of the hapless emergers. Accordingly, I tend to stick with emergers until it becomes clear to me that the fish have switched to the duns. The spinners, upon completion of their mating and egg-laying activity, will fall to the water to die. For a short time their wings will remain upright; as death approaches, their wings drop prostrate to the surface. Trout will sometimes feed on spent spinners, especially when there is a lull between the spinner fall and the next hatch. So, it pays to have imitations that imitate all of the life stages of the Callibaetis: nymph, emerger, and adult (including the dun and the spinner phases). This fly is named after a lake in Washington where, apparently, fly anglers concentrate on Callibaetis hatches.

Tying Instructions For best viewing: (1) Maximize your Computer Screen Window. (2) Type "Ctrl + or -" to enlarge or contract the photograph display. (3) Use the Horizontal and Vertical Scroll Bars to scroll right and up/down to display larger photos on your screen.

Fly Tyer's Corner - Continued from Page 11



Step 1



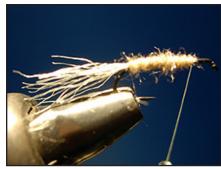
Step 3



Steps 5 & 6

- Cover rear half of shank with thread. Tie in a sparse clump of antron or sparkle yarn just above the back of the barb (or where that would otherwise be in the case of a barbless hook). The length should be approximately the length of the shank of the hook.
- Dub a sparse abdomen of the antron or sparkle yarn. Use just enough dubbing to make the thread "fuzzy."
- At the halfway point on the hook, tie in a small clump of deer hair with the tips pointing to the rear.

Trim the butts closely, add a drop of superglue to the tie-in point, and cover the butts with thread. This will become the wing case.



Step 2



Step 4

- 4. Dub in front of the deer hair to form a thorax. The thorax should be a bit heftier than the abdomen.
- 5. Moisten the tips of the hair (it makes them easier to handle) and pull them up and over the thorax, making sure that the hair stays directly on top of the hook. Tie the tips down in front of the thorax, leaving sufficient room behind the eye to form a nice thread head.
- 6. Whip finish behind the eye and in front of the wing. This will make the tips of the hair stick out over the eye, while remaining in a semi-upright position. Apply a small drop of super glue to the thread wraps, making sure to keep the hook eye clear of hair and glue.

Tying & Fishing Tips

- 1. If you do get glue in the hook eye, take a small feather and run it through the eye; this will absorb the errant glue and keep the eye clean.
- 2. When fishing this pattern, apply floatant to the entire fly—not just the body and wing. The reason for doing this is to keep the fly lying horizontal in the surface film. Other emerger patterns require avoiding use of floatant on the tail, to allow it to hang down beneath the surface (e.g., the Klinkhammer Special)—but not this Callibaetis emerger.
- 3. When fishing the fly, use a floating or intermediate line with a long leader tapered to a fine tippet. Allow the fly to sink, and then begin a short, jerky retrieve; this represents the swimming nymph. If you suspect that the nymphs are in that "resistance" mode mentioned above, then give the line a few strips and pause for a few seconds to let the fly sink back down

Enjoy, and see ya on the creek...!!!



Granite Bay Flycasters 4120 Douglas Blvd. #306-356 Granite Bay, CA 95746-5936

Granite Bay Flycasters

Mission: The organization is dedicated to conservation of fish habitat, advancement of the art of Fly Fishing, and good sportsmanship.

Meetings: General club meetings are held on the second Thursday of each month at the Granite Bay Activities Center on the shores of Folsom Lake. For directions, check **www.gbflycasters.org**.

Doors open between 6:00 P.M. and 6:30 P.M for socializing and fly tying demonstrations. The business portion of the meeting begins at 7:00 P.M. The main program gets underway after a short refreshment break and usually involves a guest speaker and slide show, or other presentation. All meetings are open to the public and visitors are encouraged to attend.

Membership: Applications are available on-line at www.gbflycasters.org and at general meetings. Single membership: \$30; Family memberships: \$35; and youth (under 18): \$10. There is also an \$8 name badge charge for all new members. Membership is prorated throughout the year. For membership information, call Taylor Yates at 916-608-4560, or visit the website at **www.gbflycasters.org**.

The Leader: To send articles, photos, ads and other materials, please e-mail to: Frank Stolten at **fstolten@comcast.net**. Please put **GBF Leader** in the subject line. Deadline for materials is the 15th of each month.

Please notify if address change

Officers, Directors and Committee Chairs

| President - Mike Howes 916-863-6795 VP Membership - Ted Way | | Casting Instruction John Hogg Rick Radoff | 916-663-2051 916-870-9637 |
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