I would like to thank the membership for the vote of confidence. With your support, the new Board of Directors and I will do our best. Thank you for volunteering:

Ted Way - Membership VP
Tim Billingsley - Conservation VP
Doug Kytonen - Secretary
John Hogg - Treasurer
David Jones - Director 2015
Scott Vaughn - Director 2015
Ed Lloyd - Director 2016
Don Van Sant - Director 2016
Wendell Edwards - Director 2017
Lester Grigsby - Director 2017
Leaman Houston - Director at Large

When you see any of the directors at the meetings, please say thanks for giving their time.

The words “thank you” are not adequate to describe what Mike Howes has given as club President and Chairman for the annual dinner over the years. He has helped elevate the professionalism of this club way beyond any other club in California. Thank you—thank you... P.S. He will be helping the board with the new fiscal year budget. What a fishing buddy!!

GBF Annual Picnic and the One-Fly Tournament is August 22-August 24 at Fuller Lake. Don’t miss it! This year’s picnic will be better than ever. There will be tri-tip and chicken barbecued by our own 4-star chef, Tony Hamamoto. Yummy-Yummy. Look for details in this issue of The Leader.

Here fishy, fishy!!
Our speaker this month is Richard Anderson who brings a very unique background and perspective to the world of fly fishing. Richard is the publisher and editor of California Fly Fisher magazine, and publisher of the Aguabonita Books imprint of fly-fishing guidebooks. Prior to launching the magazine, he was employed as a consulting land economist and planning-policy analyst; and, in the public sector, as a long-range land-use planner. He has a B.A. in Environmental Studies from San Jose State University and a Master's in City and Regional Planning from the Harvard University Graduate School of Design. He is also the author of Trout the Size of Footballs, a travelogue on fishing the west.

As an avid angler and fourth-generation Californian, Richard has long been active in the protection of in-state fishery resources. He has been the recipient of California Trout’s President’s Award and Journalism Award, and is also the recipient of the J. Stanley Lloyd Order of the Mayfly, awarded by the Sierra Pacific Flyfishers. He has served on the boards of the Truckee River Watershed Council and Truckee Rotary, served eight years on the Town Council of Truckee, including two years as mayor, and was elected to the Nevada County Board of Supervisors in 2012.

His program for the July meeting will basically be an open forum where Richard will field questions about any part of his background and experiences, especially as it pertains to fly fishing, but also open to include publishing, environmental concerns and recently being involved in the political world. To that extent, Richard would like to have as many questions as possible submitted in advance so he can prepare well, thought-out responses. If you have any questions for Richard, please submit them to Ed Lloyd edlloyd@att.net and he will forward them to him.
In November of 2012, I gave Ralph Cutter’s *Fish Food* a big plug because it’s a great book, and it went a long way toward helping me understand bugs and how to more easily match the contents of my fly boxes with the bugs and other creatures in a given stream or lake. We have many new members since then, and since this material is timeless anyway, I think it’s worth repeating, so here goes (with some updating) …

Anyone who has been reading my monthly offerings might have guessed that one of my hot buttons is simplifying fly selection for beginner and seasoned nymph lobber alike. Last month, it was Nor Cal guide Craig Nielson’s *top-10 summer* flies from his June 2011 *Cal Fly Fisher* article, and in September of 2012 it was my personal *top 5 favorites*. This is not a totally selfless effort, but a ploy to help me better learn both fly identification and how to separate the wheat from the chaff as I browse the fly shop bins. Each time I drilled down and surfaced new fly selection info I thought helpful, I was sure I’d beat the topic to death and would need to move on for next month…but I was wrong.

Enter Ralph Cutter’s *Fish Food*! Ring a bell? I hope so, since I’ve been pushing this book to everyone I know till they’re sick of hearing about it. I have a club member-fishing buddy (I won’t name names, but it rhymes with “Mel”) to thank for haranguing me for months to get this book, and am I glad I finally caved. I’m now convinced that when our fly fishing grandkids (should we be fortunate enough to have any) are doddering old fools in their twilight years and no longer able to navigate the cobbles, willows, and boulders, they will be tossing this title around with the existing venerable old classics of the last century.

So why my obsession with Mr. Cutter’s book? Cutter will often describe a given bug or larger creature with its complexities and multiple metamorphic life phases, leading the reader to anticipate a long list of complex proprietary flies required to match each life cycle, only to have Ralph conclude the chapter with something like, “A Birds Nest will work just fine.” I love it!

The flies he likes tend toward the easy-to-learn and easy-to-remember standards like Birds Nest, Hares Ear, Pheasant Tail, and Wooly Bugger for much of the target fish food we might assume require something more elaborate—and often expensive. He is also an advocate of dunking your nymph in desiccant floatant powder in order to coat it with tiny bubbles when you fish it as an emerging or ovipositing (egg laying) adult rising from the stream bed to the surface. So why should we listen to Ralph Cutter on fly selection? Years of lying in a stream bed hugging boulders for an anchor with a snorkel or SCUBA tank while watching and photographing fish under countless encounters with flies and natural bugs. This, in addition to decades of experience—along with his wife Lisa—as a noted guide and fly fishing instructor, principally in the Truckee and Sierra area, so he knows our local waters.

*Continued on Page 4*
Fishmaster’s Corner - Continued from Page 3

Here’s a sampling of Cutter’s advice on fly selection:

- While many will tell us matching color is a big deal for fish, Cutter argues that it’s actually a matter of light and dark or “value” vs. color. Value being the shade of gray if the fly were viewed in a black-and-white photograph. Early and late-season bugs tend to be dark to enhance thermal gain. Mid-season they tend to be light to reflect desiccating light. Contrasting values or colors can spark a trout’s urge to bite. Dark or black flies fished against an evening sky (which appears silver from below) are deadly. Thus the success of the Silver Hilton (black with silver ribbing) on steelhead at dusk or on a gloomy overcast day. See page 32 for more.

- **Glitter bugs**: Many nymphs surround themselves with tiny bubbles which float them to the surface during the pupal hatch phase. For Caddis, Cutter likes the Lafontaine Sparkle Pupa tied with wool vs. Antron or the Birds Nest. Coat them with desiccant power (avoid paste floatants which gum up and mat the fibers), add some weight a few inches above the fly and fish in a down and across swing which mimics pupa rising from the river bed at the end of the swing.

- The aquatic moth—prolific on the Truckee—in ovipositing mode (egg lying on the river bottom) can be imitated by a Birds Nest coated with desiccant powder.

- For a Blood Midge fish, a Brassie, or tie up a simple tuft of orange squirrel dubbing treated with desiccant. Drift it under a long light leader with just enough shot to keep it below the surface. See page 75 for Cutter’s personal Blood Midge tie.

- **Sculpin**: Fish a Wooly Bugger with a heavily hackled head. Cutter says it’s as effective as any fancy, intricate Sculpin pattern. He dead drifts it along the bottom with weight placed a few inches above the fly.

- **Crawdads (Crayfish)**: Cutter again uses a Wooly Bugger in cinnamon fished the same as a Sculpin.

- **BWO/Blue Winged Olive Mayflies and BWO Spinners (adults)**: Use a Pheasant Tail in #18 or a Quigley Cripple. See page 81 on how to fish it.

- **Brachycentrus, AKA Cased Caddis, the square and tapered “chimney” style and the round ones too**: Cutter likes a Pheasant Tail as well as any other commercial fly he’s seen. You will want to find a big one.

- **Callibaetis Mayfly nymph (on a lake or river bottom)**: Fish a Pheasant tail in spring and fall when the bugs are darker to absorb heat from the sun.

- **Callibaetis Mayfly emerger (at the surface)**: Cutter fishes his Bivisible Dun and a Quigley Cripple.

- **Callibaetis Spinner**: Cutter is not happy with most commercial spinner flies, but recommends the CDC Biot Spinner, or his own simple tie as described on page 100.

- **March Brown nymph**: Fish a soft-hackle with a peacock herl body and a partridge wing. Coat with desiccant power. See page 106 for more.

So there you have just a few examples of what I like about Ralph Cutter’s *Fish Food*, and there are many more. But, don’t use this brief synopsis as an excuse not to get the book. If you should do so as a result of my urging, I promise that you will thank me later.

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

Eric
History of Fly Fishing

Issue #7

by Ed Lloyd, Monthly Program Chairman

In our last issue, we learned how the sport of fly fishing could have spread through Europe, especially with the existence of The Nomadic shepherds, who since they had sheep dogs actually herd their sheep, had the ideal amount of time to use rods, as well as attach flies to the line, and of course catch fish. Now one might think this is just how the sport progressed throughout Europe and then into Asia. However, that is not the case. Yet, there are many pieces to this rather complicated puzzle that just fail to fit. For example, there are many anecdotal stories (evidence through stories), suggesting that the sport of fly fishing, as early as the eight century BC, began in Japan, which became known as Tenkara. Now, if this were the case, then this could weaken the assertion (Theory) that fly fishing started in the Balkans, and that would further cloud the speculation of just how the sport came to Japan. One idea is that the mountain villagers in Japan came upon the sport by simply discovering the sport of fly fishing for themselves. Another belief of how the sport came to Japan is that the sport could have been imported by way of Korea, or possibly even China. The Korean idea actually carries some validity because of the fall of Kudara in 660 AD. As Kudara fell, many of the people immigrated to Japan, and they brought with them the knowledge of how to make steel hooks in primitive blast furnaces, and then setting up these furnaces along side of nearly every stream in the Kiso Fukushima district.

With the sport of fly fishing spreading through Japan, even though it’s unclear just how the name of Tenkara came about, it is clear that the sport had spread not only in Japan, it had spread throughout the world as well. In Japan, it might not have been regarded as a sport, yet regarded as a way to acquire food, and

Continued on Page 6
which may account for the fact that this is the reason why the sport is not sequentially recorded, because it was simply not viewed as a sport. It might be that fly fishing was thought of as a way of life. From here, fly fishing in Japan also became very popular with the Japanese peasants from the 12th century on, and then in the 17th-19th centuries, the sport of fishing was promoted to being a pastime for the “Bushi” (Warriors), which became the policy of training their minds during peacetime. This was quite important because, at the time, warriors were the highest ranking members of Japanese Society, and then also began to parallel with increasing status of fishing in countries such as Spain and England during that same period.

One thing we do not know, yet I’m sure there is a great deal of speculation, is just what kind of connection there is between the traditions of the East and the West. Yet, there is good news, for now the ability to trace the development of the sport of fly fishing seems to be on some firm ground, meaning that the once complicated puzzle of many pieces with no direction to fit, now seemingly have some direction, with more evidence to suggest that fly fishing may have actually began around the 13th-15th centuries. In the next issue, we will begin that issue by discussing just how the sport could have spread from the 15th century onward.

Conservation Corner

by Tim Billingsley, VP Conservation

So how does it get there? We have all been out enjoying the outdoors, where we thought we were far enough away from modern developments and busy thoroughfares to enjoy reconnecting with the earth, when we look down and see a discarded beer can or water bottle. For as long as I can remember, I have been careful to carry out any trash I take into the outdoors, and I am sure all of the members of Granite Bay Flycasters practice the same level of stewardship. So how does that stuff get there where it doesn’t belong? I guess it could have accidentally fallen from a passing aircraft, or been left behind by the last great hurricane. But the truth is, tons of trash are purposely discarded or dumped in wild areas by people who know what they are doing. And this behavior affects access to fishing areas both locally and regionally.

More and more, government agencies and private landowners solve the problem of vandalism and dumping with a common solution. The areas affected are posted, and future access is denied because of the actions of a few irresponsible individuals. So not only is it important as fisherpersons to carry out what we take in, it’s probably a really good idea to take the time to pick up discarded items we encounter along the way. And the beauty of belonging to a large group like ours, if we spot an area that contains more trash than one individual can handle, a group activity can be organized. So now, on all of my fishing trips, I carry one of those hideous plastic bags from the grocery store folded in a pocket, and a small carabiner to make attaching it to my person easier. The last several times I’ve been out fishing for the day, I have surprised myself with all the stuff I gathered and later discarded in an appropriate receptacle.

Conservation Committee Meetings are now quarterly. The next scheduled meeting is planned for September 3rd at the Round Table Pizza just south of Douglas on Sierra College Blvd. at 6:30pm.
by Tony Jelinek, Fishout Leader

Fish! Everybody caught fish on the 2nd Annual Upper Sacramento Fishout, even the two neophytes to the river and newer members to the club, Dave Channell and Dale Howell. The fish were taking nymphs of all colors and shapes, including the usual: Red Copper John, Dark Lord, Prince Nymph, Pheasant Tail, Jimmy Rubber Legs, and soft hackle flies. They were also liking the Shaffer’s 3D and the Mercer psycho in red or purple.

The dry fly action was an added bonus—nothing like getting a wild rainbow of ten-to-twelve inches on a dry, even a smaller eight-to-nine incher, and fighting it against the rapids of the river. The action would start around 7 p.m., and really take off around dusk from about 8:00 to 8:45 p.m. Caddis would fill the air and start hitting the water. The fish would get a little more picky, but were taken on Stimulator, Yellow Humpy, Yellow Sally, Adams, or Renegade. Fish ranged in size from 6 inches (hey, it’s a fish, and they fight like crazy) with several in the 12- to 14-inch range, and the largest – 17 inches.

Just like last year, we were fishing on the hottest weekend in June. The flow was about 245 cfs—very similar to last year. Mt. Shasta just had ribbons of snow where one usually sees large fields of snow. The fish did not seem to mind the heat, though. The action was some of the best for the river on Thursday and Friday in many spots. On Saturday, the fish took a siesta, and we had to work much harder to catch fish, but the action picked-up again on Sunday.

Continued on Page 8
Upper Sac Fishout Report - Continued from Page 7

The Dunsmuir Lodge was the headquarter site for the fishout. To continue tradition, the fishout was kicked-off with an opening evening barbecue at the Dunsmuir Lodge on Thursday. A total of eleven anglers made the trip. We mixed it up with a group breakfast, an early evening meal before the hatch, and end-of-the-day gatherings at the Dunsmuir Lodge to exchange fish stories.

Great fishing, good catching, but still many fish left in the river for the October fishout and the 3rd Annual Upper Sacramento Fishout in June 2015.

GBF Annual Picnic and One-Fly Tournament
August 22 - 24

Fuller Lake

This year our annual picnic will be better than ever. Every year we learn and improve. If you have any ideas to better the games please let us know.

Friday, August 22  Set up Camp at Bear Valley Group Campground, Go Fish

Saturday, August 23
9:00AM - Start the One-Fly Tournament on Fuller Lake.
12:00 noon the tournament ends.

This is a chance to put your skills in a friendly competition for bragging rights and some great prizes. In categories of most fish, largest fish, smallest fish, first to loose their fly, etc.

After the tournament ends, the barbeques will be fired up to feed the hungry fishermen & women, and any one else, a lunch of hamburgers & hot dogs. And then we’ll hold the annual “Not-So-Special Olympics.” This is open to all. It’s like picnic games combined with fly fishing skills. At dark we will start the bon-fire and roast marshmallows.

Sunday August 24: pack up and Go Fish!

WHERE: Bear Valley PG&E Group Campground

DIRECTIONS: From Roseville take I-80 east to the Highway 20 “Grass Valley exit”. Go about 5 miles north to Bowman lake Road. This is the road to Fuller Lake. Go approximately 1/3rd of a mile on Bowman Lake Road to the campground. The Campground is on the left before you cross Bear River.

THE DETAILS:
1. Bring your family
2. Have a great time
3. GBF will provide hamburgers, hot dogs and sodas thanks to Grillmeister and all the volunteers on Saturday eve. In the spirit of a potluck event we are requesting members to bring a dish to share per the chart below:
   
   | A-H | Salad |
   | I-R | Appetizer |
   | S-Z | Dessert |

Campsites are first-come/first-served. There is limited space at the main campground for RVs, but plenty of space within walking distance just outside the campground.

I will have a signup sheet at the July and August meetings or you can email me with your name & headcount. All are welcome, but I need to know how much food to buy and who is participating in the One -Fly Tournament.

Don VanSant  donvansant@pacbell.net  (916) 927-9824
Shambles Caddis

Materials:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hook</td>
<td>Any standard dry fly hook, size 12-18 (ex: Tiemco 900BL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Thread</td>
<td>Creamy yellow 8/0 (or other color to match abdomen)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tail</td>
<td>Short, fine deer hair</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdomen</td>
<td>Fine creamy yellow dubbing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hackle</td>
<td>High quality tan or dun dry fly neck hackle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wing</td>
<td>Tan deer hair</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Description

This pattern is a variation of an old standard, the Elk Hair Caddis. It’s quite simple and can be modified easily in size and color to suit your needs. I call it the “shambles” caddis because after a few fish it looks like a shaggy mess.

Who cares? It just keeps on producing fish. All you have to do is wash off the fish slime, squeeze the water out of it, powder it up, and return it to service. It floats like a cork and trout won’t leave it alone. My favorite body color is a creamy yellow, but I also carry them in olive, tan, and black.

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.

1. Crimp the hook barb and cover the hook shank with a layer of thread.
2. Tie in a sparse tail of fine deer hair; wrap the butts of the hair down tightly. I don’t stack the hair. The tail should be approximately 2/3 of the shank in length.
3. At the same tie-in point, tie in a small tan or dun rooster neck hackle; the barbules should be no longer than the gape of the hook.
4. Dub a thin body with fine creamy yellow dubbing. The dubbing should cover the rear 2/3 of the hook.

Steps 1 & 2

Steps 3 & 4

Continued on Page 10
Fly Tyer’s Corner - Continued from Page 9

5. Wrap the hackle forward, using 5 or 6 turns; tie it off at the front end of the dubbing.

6. Cut a bunch of deer hair from the hide and clean out the underfur. The bunch should be approximately half the diameter of a pencil. Measure it so that it will reach the back of the hook bend. Clip the butts evenly and tie the hair in firmly just ahead of the abdomen. Leave a small tuft of the butts (just like the Elk Hair Caddis). Whip finish in front of the butts. Turn the fly over and place a small drop of super glue on the underside, where the hair wing was tied in.

Tying Tips

1. As mentioned above, I don’t stack the hair for the tail or the wing. I prefer the slightly irregular profile of the hair wing, as it seems to look more natural.

2. Select short, fine hair for the tail, and longer, slightly coarser hair for the wing. The wing should flare to some extent, but not too much.

Now go tie one and then go fish it, and...

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

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

The Leader
July 2014

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 Ted Way at 916-761-7115, 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.

President - Tony Fabian 916-415-9095 meritage@starstream.net
VP Membership - Ted Way 916-761-7115 tedway@comcast.net
VP Conservation - Tim Billingsley 530-633-2631 timothy.billingsley@gmail.com
Secretary - Doug Kytonen 916-772-6654 travelmaster@surewest.net
Treasurer - John Hogg 916-663-2051 johnhogg@sbcglobal.net

Directors:
Through June, 2017 - Wendell Edwards wendelledwards@mac.com
Through June, 2017 - Lester Grigsby lesterg@surewest.net
Through June, 2016 - Ed Lloyd 916-939-0540 edlloyd@att.net
Through June, 2016 - Don Van Sant 916-927-9824 donvansant@pacbell.net
Through June, 2015 - David Jones 916-474-4986 dj6451@yahoo.com
Through June, 2015 - Scott Vaughn 916-913-6844 scott.vaughn68@gmail.com
Director at Large, 1 year term - Leaman Houston 916-488-0191 leamanhouston@hotmail.com
Past President - Mike Howes 916-863-6795 lifeisreel@aol.com

Committees:
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Rick Radoff
Annual Picnic  916-927-9824
Don Van Sant

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