Leader’s Line

by Tony Fabian, GBF President

It looks like the hot weather is coming to an end. Fishing should start to pick up soon.

As of this writing, we are still in drought conditions. Fish early in the morning and use barbless hooks. Play the fish quickly and avoid handling as much as possible. Use a thermometer, and when the water temperature reaches 68 degrees, stop fishing. Go sit on the bank, have a drink of “water” and watch Mother Nature do her thing.

We have a great fishout October 9th–12th at the upper Sacramento River led by Eric Palmer. If you read the GBF Fishmaster’s Corner, and everyone should, you know that on Friday morning, Oct. 10th at the Dunsmuir City Park, Ron Rabun and Craig Williams will give a short line nymphing clinic, and it’s all free to GBF members.

Special Thanks To...

- Tim Billingsley for his service as VP of Conservation, and to Mel Odemar for volunteering to be his replacement.

- Chuck Honeycutt for his years of service as head of the Golden Trout Program, and Director David Jones for stepping up and taking over the program.

- Eric Palmer for volunteer work as Fishmaster, and his great and informative articles each month in Fishmaster’s Corner.

- Gene Goss for his Lake Davis Fishout clinic. I know I can catch more quality fish with the knowledge he passed on to me.

- Don Whitecar for his volunteer work on the GBF website, building the store site so members can pay on site for membership, dinner tickets and merchandise.

- Frank Stolten for his years as head of the classroom egg program and Leader Editor.

And to all the volunteers who step up when called.

Have you noticed there is a theme here? It’s volunteering. Yes, GBF is a fly fishing club, but it’s a family of members, and as a family, we help each other. Volunteering is one way.

Here Fishy Fishy!!
Our speaker this month is Mark Papazian of Western Waters Guide Service, who specializes in guiding on Northern California coastal rivers. His presentation will cover when, where, & how to effectively fish the six rivers of the “Lost Coast” — Mad, Eel, Mattole, Van Duzen, Trinity & Smith — while providing an introduction to the beauty, wonders, & joy of fishing these special fisheries.

Mark grew up in Northern California in a fly fishing family and, while attending Chico State as a starving college student, started guiding summers in Southeast Alaska, and explored the coastal rivers of Northern California during winters. Although not exactly a starving college student anymore, he specializes in helping fly anglers—beginners to experienced veterans—become proficient in all techniques used to catch winter steelhead with both spey & single-handed fly rods.

Introduction to Rod Building Class

by Larry Lee of L3Rods

There will be an Introduction to a GBF rod building class scheduled for Tuesday, October 21. If you didn’t sign up at the September meeting, contact me to let me know you plan to attend. This introduction is designed
to introduce GBF members to why build your own rod, and what is entailed in the actual rod building classes. Rod building kits availability, prices, and materials provided via L3Rods will be discussed. The actual GBF Rod Building classes are then scheduled for Tuesday, November 11 and Tuesday, November 18.

The first Tuesday night class will have students spine their rod sections, prepare reel seats and handles for the epoxy, glue tip tops on, mark guide placement, and sharpen guides for later installation. On the next Tuesday night, class students will be taught to tie the guides onto the blank. Equipment and rod building supplies will be furnished by L3Rods, so students need not purchase these items for the class. There will also be plenty of instructors available to help me on both nights instructing students with building their rods.

The GBF Rod Building Classes will be sharing the center with the GBF Board of Director’s meeting on November 11, and the GBF Fly Tying Night on Nov. 18. The class will begin at 6:30 PM sharp, and last for as long as members have questions.

For more information, contact Larry Lee by phone or text at 916-601-7853, or email L3rods@gmail.com. If you have a scheduling conflict and are still interested, accommodations can be made.

This is a really fun and informative class. Many GBF members have already participated and caught many fish on their quality rods.

August Hoppers in Montana

by Eric Palmer

For some time, Dennis Baker has wanted to fish August hoppers in Montana. It’s the dog days of summer for sure with a good chance of heavy thunder storms (we had ‘em in spades-soaked to the skin), but nothing beats hooking feisty 18” Rainbows and Cutthroats on the surface. Dennis set up a trip for four of us to depart August 8th for six days of fishing out of Kalispell, with lodging at a condo in Whitefish, a few miles out of town. Sadly, just two days before departure, Dennis’ father’s health took a bad turn, and Dennis had to drop out with insufficient time to seek a new recruit.

So, on Friday, August 8th, Corley Philips, Taylor Yates and I headed east on 80 in Corley’s Toyota Sequoia for the approx. 18 ½-hour, two-day drive to Whitefish Montana via Reno, with a layover in Twin Falls, ID. We arrived in Whitefish on day two with ample time to hit the Safeway for provisions, so Corley could kick-off the week with a batch of his legendary spaghetti with meat sauce—so thick you can stand your fork up in it. We ate well that night, and it was a good thing, as we were to burn a ton of calories in the coming days.

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August Hoppers in Montana - Continued from Page 3

Sunday, we hit the main stem of the Flathead, just a short drive from the fly shop. We were drifting, and the rig-de-jure all week was a Hopper-Dropper with varying flavors of a big fat foam rubber legs Hopper imitation, above either a dry or nymph dangling off of 30” of 3x fluro tippet. Most of the time we fished this rig, but while the guides had a strong bias toward dries this time of year, they did indulge Corley with his yen to throw streamers on a sinking line, and me swinging two nymphs weighted with shot. This yielded zip for me, so I was soon back to dries.

At some point in the morning run, Corley hit pay-dirt with his streamer when he landed three very large and fat “Golden Trout” with an off-putting mouth that the guide suggested were Squaw Fish, while Corley persisted in his trout delusion. We all got fish however, with Corley making up for lost time with many actual large Trout to the net in the PM. So we considered it a day well spent, but no records set in terms of size or quantity.

On fishing day two, we drifted a different section of the main stem of the Flathead with slightly larger fish on average, and decent numbers of fish to the net.

On fishing day three, with our two guides, we hiked into the Two Medicine Wilderness to fish the Two Medicine River, a stream not unlike the North Yuba in terms of size and position at the bottom of a steep gorge (much to my dismay—I’m sure I was told there would be no actual walking involved). Being deep in grizzly country, one of our guides was well equipped with “big iron” strapped to his hip, plus we all had an industrial grade canister of pepper spray on our belts. Fortunately, no bears were spotted, likely due to the Barbershop crooning reverberating off the canyon walls as we trudged the trail.

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**August Hoppers in Montana - Continued from Page 4**

The next day was to be our “day off,” to be free of the guides with their incessant “mend, mend, set, set, set!!!”. Man, they can get testy. Who’d a thought they hate to see clients loose fish: Me: “Wow, 5 fish and it’s only noon. Guide: “Yeah, then there are the 20 you lost.”

We drove the 30 min. to Glacier National Park, and I figured it was a day to chill and play tourist, but Corley had a different idea. He thought we were on a fishing trip, so we headed for Avalanche Lake, up a 2 mile trail that looked mostly flat according to the “bumpy” map at the visitor’s center. Maps can be deceiving. Again, I was sure there’d be “no walking involved.” This little jaunt proved to be a grueling near two-hour climb straight up, but on arrival, it was a beautiful lake, and now I can skip my annual cardiac stress test. The Cutts were plentiful and easy to catch on an ant pattern, but small, averaging around 8-10”. These are a 100% pure strain of Cutthroat used as broodstock.

Fishing days 4 and 5 were on the Clark Fork near St. Regis, a two-hour drive south from our condo. After some deliberation, we decided to eat the cost of two nights at the condo, and book new “low rent” lodging in St. Regis, since it was on the way home anyway. On the Clark Fork we finally hit the Mother Lode, with fish pushing 20” and nothing under 14”, with most in the 17” to 18” range. Again, this was all Hopper-Dropper action, and all fish were feisty and a good mix of Rainbow, Cutts and Cutbows, and we all got enough to the boat to consider it time well spent. Further, we all came away with ample experience at keeping our “eye on the ball,” a serious challenge with a setting sun in your face. As we parted company with our guides and settled the tab, “mend-mend-set-set-set!!!” was still ringing in my ears.

The next day was 9 hours to Ontario, Oregon as a layover before a full day on the Owyhee, one hour away. On fishing day 6, one participant, who I won’t name, did manage to hook 5 or 6, and land 3 sizeable fish, by cheating, we suspect – though not sure exactly how. In the meantime, Taylor and I struggled to keep fish on. Taylor hooked and lost several big ones, starting with his very first cast of the morning. My lone hook-up lasted about a minute, doubling my rod over, then broke me off at the top fly taking my 2-fly rig with him. **Note to self:** test those bleepin knots! The Owyhee has very big fish. We concluded that hitting the river as late as 9 AM in August was not a great idea, since others nearby who started at 0-dark-thirty did quite well. It was also a Sunday, so fishing pressure was high with Idaho plates at every turn-out.

In summary, a great trip, big and feisty fish, over 2,600 miles logged, and the Two Medicine Wilderness Grizzlies have no stories to tell around the campfire about the hapless fly-men they surprised at a bend in the trail.

For photos on Picasa, go [here](#) and [here](#) (iPhone and regular camera.)

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**Fishmaster’s Corner**

*by Eric Palmer, Fishmaster*

**A Little about Leaders – Part 1**

"The real truth in convincing a fish to strike is like playing string with a cat: The exact size and color of the string is probably less important than how you wiggle it... And little cats are easier to fool than big ones."

— John Gierach

Gierach sized it up nicely. The most elegant and correctly rigged leader will not guarantee you a grab if the fly does not behave as the fish expects. But, none the less, a strong understanding of the materials used in building leaders remains one of the boxes we must check on the long and torturous path to fly fishing nirvana.
Fishmaster’s Corner - Continued from Page 5

The first thing to grasp is that the leader has but two jobs in life: 1) To serve as a near invisible buffer between fly line and fly so the line does not spook the fish as it flies over the water and flops about while you mend. The degree of desired “invisibility” will vary with water conditions and fishing method from highly critical to “it matters little”. 2) The leader must play its part in the smooth and continuous transmission of kinetic energy from the flexed fly rod as it unloads, through the line and to the fly. The tricky part is that by the time the last tiny remnants of nearly spent kinetic energy reach the fly, it must be exactly no more and no less energy than necessary to allow the fly to “turn over” and impact the water ever so gracefully with minimal disruption. Yes, therein lies the rub, and this is why our little club has talented and gifted casting instructors to help us get it right.

Oh yes, there is a 3rd job for the leader: to drive us insane with frequent tangles where we waste 15 minutes of fading twilight trying to undo a convoluted ball of nylon only to give up, cut it off and start over. This is actually a very good thing in disguise, as it separates the weak from the strong, lest our lakes and streams be overrun by hordes of the unworthy and untested.

Now of course, to every rule there are exceptions, and with leaders there are many. With Short-Line nymphing we smack the fly(s) down with much vigor and no grace whatsoever. If stripping wooly buggers or streamers in broken water, we don’t care about grace since the fish are probably deep and “probably” unaware of what takes place on the surface. If fishing hoppers and other terrestrials, sometimes you want the fly to land with a nice “plop” to simulate a wind-blown delicacy dropping from the sky. But for our purposes here, let’s assume that the “ever so gracefully” rule is golden.

The most straight-forward leader rigging approach of course is to simply buy a standard fly shop tapered leader of the desired gage and length, add some tippet to bring the full rig to the desired total length and you’re done. But why add tippet and what the heck is tippet anyway? A package of fly shop tapered leader is expensive and each time you tie on a fly you shorten it by 2 to 3 inches or more depending on your knot tying skills. Further, there’s this niggling little thing called “suppleness”; the ability of the leader to bend and flex freely with the current or the twitching of your line hand such that the fly’s movement appears natural and life-like. Imagine a #16 fly tied to 30 lb. mono, assuming you could even get it through the eye of the hook. The fly may as well be affixed to the end of a broom handle.

But here’s the problem: in life there are compromises everywhere and the manufacturing of fly fishing leader is no exception. Nylon fishing line is extruded from molten copolymer (nylon) through a die of the desired gage to produce the target diameter and test strength. Amazingly they are at least able to extrude it with a compound taper. That in itself is pretty awesome, but what they cannot do (yet) is vary the copolymer (or fluorocarbon) chemical formulation midway through the extrusion process. This means the manufacturer has to select a fixed degree of suppleness – or lack thereof – to yield a stiff enough butt section for efficient energy transfer at the fly line end, yet with a supple tip for a graceful presentation of the fly. The only way they can control the tip’s suppleness is by making it thinner. But if you are selecting a 4x rated leader,
that’s .007” at the tip and that relationship is inviolate. This means they are locked in to that diameter and can’t go thinner, so whatever degree of suppleness that yields, you get what you get. Enter tippet material.

Since tippet is straight, non-tapered material end to end on the spool, the manufacturer can use a different chemical blend that’s formulated for the desired suppleness. This allows you to mate a desired length of 4x .007” tippet to a 4x .007” leader with a near seamless energy transfer and strong knot. Of course depending on your fishing strategy, you can taper down from 4x to 5x or 6x or 7x, but it’s recommended you don’t go down more than .002”, or maybe .003” at a single junction in order to avoid excessive discontinuity with a hinge effect. Some will use a tippet ring (available at some fly shops) if the drop in diameter is excessive or even if it’s not. It’s also a convenient way to quickly swap out tippet. You will find an excellent Ralph Cutter article on tippet rings, “Little Things”, in the Feb. 2013 California Fly Fisher. See if the GBF library has a copy.

Now a little about test (tensile) strength. Don’t get hung up on 4x at 6 lb. for one brand vs. 7 lb. for a competing brand. The problem is that manufacturing methods for measuring tensile strength are not standardized industry wide. Further, some manufacturers are more conservative than others. You may see variations of ½ lb. to 1 lb. either way, and it likely won’t matter in terms of a fish breaking you off if you are using good quality fresh name brand tippet. Avoid tippet that’s been sitting in the sun on your car dashboard for 3-4 years or a dropped spool you picked up on the trail or river bank. Many replace their nylon leader/tippet material annually. Flurocarbon is said to be UV resistant, so will last several years.

Further, it’s important to know that the “x” rating vs. diameter (in thousandths of an inch in the US) with packaged leader and tippet spools is a fixed relationship industry wide and you can take that to the bank, so it’s worth memorizing. You’ll usually find it on the back of the leader package. What you cannot bank on is a fixed relationship between test strength and diameter when you compare bulk leader material (large spools) with the packaged leaders and tippet spools. Stay tuned for more on that ...

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Fishmaster’s Corner - Continued from Page 7

Next month, Part 2: How to save money with bulk leader material...maybe, do you always need a tapered leader? Where did this "x" diameter grading system come from anyway, and did our grandfather’s "cat gut" leader really come from cute little kitty cat entrails? It’s a fascinating but gory story you won’t want to miss.

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

Trip to 5 Dot Ranch

by Mitch Tarr

Great trip to 5 Dot Ranch. After seeing Doug Oulette’s great presentation at the clubhouse last year, I was able to talk my wife, Jamie, into going. She caught her first trout on a fly rod, and two more nice fish to boot. I had great luck too, with the big boy in the photo, my best fish. Love it when a fish won’t fit in your net and you have to borrow one!! Doug Oulette and his team are first rate. We highly recommend Doug’s clinic, great coaches, great fishing, great food and a great time.

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.
Tim Billingsley has resigned his position as VP of Conservation due to health reasons. We all wish him the best, and hope to see him at our meetings, or better yet, on the water as his health permits.

I was appointed to the VP of Conservation position at the September general meeting to replace Tim, and I hope to be able to carry on the high standard he has set. Possibly, the most important function of the Conservation Committee is to fulfill the club’s goals of conservation, stewardship, and education by identifying qualifying non-profit conservation and educational organizations whose programs will serve our goals. Once these organizations and their programs have been vetted the Committee allocates the available funds for that year, and reports our findings to the Board of Directors. My preference is to fund projects that most directly affect our favorite waters and those closest to our area. I also plan on seeking collaborative projects with other area fly fishing clubs. In the past, we have done hands-on projects such as invasive weed removal, stream bank restoration, and streamside cleanup. Recently, there was a stream restoration project on Dry Creek in Roseville where the club adopted a section of the creek for restoration. However, I am unsure of the status of that project.

This process is open to all GBF members, and I encourage members to attend our quarterly meetings that are held at the Round Table Pizza on Sierra College and Douglas the first week of December, March, June, and September. Members’ input on suggested hands-on projects and organizations worthy of our financial support are eagerly sought. Pizza is served.

Another way each member can contribute to our conservation efforts, and a very important one at that, is to attend our annual dinner and be generous in your bidding. The 2015 dinner is scheduled for March 14, and you’ll be hearing more about that. This is the source of funding for these great projects.

See you on the water, and let’s do pizza some time.

In our last issue, we were used to the fact that for most of the Middle Ages there was not a lot, if any, of the written/recorded information as evidence of any events happening, let alone the events concerning the sport of fly fishing. We knew though, there was a significant amount of events occurring because there were stories being told of enough things happening in various parts of Europe, particularly in the area of England and Northern Europe. These accounts of people using artificial flies being made from silk were told by traveling merchants who were traveling along the crossroads of Europe that were connected with other parts of Europe. Some of these were written accounts, and as we now know, there was very little recorded information because after all, this was the early Middle Ages. Then something happened that would foster a rather drastic change throughout history. A gentleman by the name of Johannes Gutenberg came along and began to contemplate the idea of printing by moveable type.

Johannes Gutenberg invented the idea of printing by moveable type around the year 1455, after going through a period of many years of experimentation. His idea was referred to as “a radical departure from anything that had previously been seen, and it comprised a ‘mould’ in which large quantities of type could be precisely cast in a special alloy, a press, and an oil-based printing ink. He promptly used it to print the forty-two line Bible that ultimately inspired Martin Luther to print his ninety-five theses, and trigger the Reformation.” However, this is an entirely different story.

The press that Gutenberg used was well designed. Very few changes were made until around the twentieth century. Although it is rather difficult to describe the impact of printing on society, perhaps this will give you an idea. Before the invention of printing, “the number of manuscript books in Europe could be counted...
in thousands, but by 1500, after only five decades of printing, there were more than nine million books, an absolutely phenomenal growth, which gives an insight into just how vulnerable oral and written culture had been until then.” It was from one of these manuscripts that a book evolved called A Treatyse of Fishing with an Angle. It then became known as The Treatyse. This work was once regarded as the source from which all the later works of fly fishing sprang. It is now regarded as a “British text” on the sport of fly fishing, and it has survived, and has a status of being the earliest English printed book on fishing. The status of the book today is one of having a “huge influence.”

The text came from a manuscript that many think was written from the early years of the fifteenth century, for which a copy is now in the library at Yale, along with another fragment on display in Oxford. It is difficult to know exactly who the author of this book was, yet many feel that this is the product of many writers, with many tales of the sport of fly fishing collecting in this one work. This is quite significant, because if this is in fact true, then the Treatyse is a “monument to an age-old process by which spoken knowledge was gradually distilled into isolated recipes, such as those found in the British and Bodleian library texts, before those recipes were themselves amalgamated into longer tracts.”

This book, The Treatyse, has been a huge influence in the development of the sport of fly fishing, mainly because of the widespread distribution throughout Europe. There is no idea as to how many copies of the book were printed, though it is known that many small print shops in Europe could print out between seven hundred and a thousand copies a day. We also know that the book probably would not have reached a wide audience. At the time of publication, fewer than 1 in 5 British people could read. Most of the people who could read at the time were members of moneyed classes, professionals or clergy. As we now know, that would later change. Even though the book is known to have a huge influence on the sport, it does not tell much of how anglers fished with flies in the fifteenth century; yet, the book does describe in much detail about patterns, and with the knowledge that a list of flies may have been added to the book later on by a writer named Wynkyn de Worde. In the next issue, we will look at how a fifteenth century angler might have cast a fly.

Bill Carnazzo Fly Tyer’s Corner
(Taken from the Article Written in October 2009)

Fly Patterns - October Birds Nest Nymph

**Materials:**

- **Hook:** 2x or 3x long curved shank nymph hook such as Daiichi 1260, Targus 200HBN
- **Thread:** Tan 8/0
- **Head:** Gold or copper bead, size to match hook
- **Tail:** Wood duck flank feather barbules
- **Abdomen:** Fine tan synthetic dubbing
- **Hackle:** Wood duck flank feather barbules
- **Thorax:** Same as abdomen
- **Rib:** Copper wire, fine
- **Weight:** Lead or substitute

**Description**

This month’s pattern—Cal Bird’s “Bird’s Nest Nymph” — is an old favorite that should lurk in every fly angler’s nymph box. There have been variations on the original pattern, but in my opinion none of them achieve any degree of “improvement” over Cal Bird’s original design. I have added a bead to the hook—but only to show that it can be tied either with or without a bead.

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Fly Tyer’s Corner - Continued from Page 10

GBF was fortunate to have had Cal Bird conduct a day of fly tying at the club house many years ago. As I recall, we have that session on video tape—and should probably consider having it re-mastered and transferred to a DVD format for our library.

The hackle on this fly is located at the juncture of the abdomen and the thorax, contrary to other nymph designs where the hackle is placed behind the eye and in front of the thorax. The procedure for applying the hackle is called the “distribution wrap,” which is Cal Bird’s own description of the procedure. It is a bit tricky to do properly, but does result in an even distribution of the hackle around the shank.

Finally, this is one of those flies that are “tied in the round,” meaning that the fly looks the same no matter how it is rotated. Compare this to a standard nymph that has a wing case on the top of the fly. In his famous book titled “Nymphing For Larger Trout”, Charlie Brooks stated that he tied his flies “in the round” because a swimming nymph always rights itself before swimming away, and in order to mimic this habit a fly should appear the same from any angle. Thus, for his patterns that include a wing case, the wing case surrounds the fly. This simple idea revolutionized, so some extent, the world of fly tying. For example, think about how standard soft hackle patterns are tied: The hackle is wrapped around the hook and the body is uniform in appearance—a perfect example of tying in the round. The Bird’s Nest Nymph is a type of soft hackle fly, in my view. I am partial to soft hackle patterns because of the motion of the fly in the water, attributable to the hackle’s movement in the current. Sneaky, eh?

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. Smash the barb, place a bead on the hook, and secure it by placing a few wraps of lead of proper size behind the bead. Jam the lead into the large bevel of the bead, which should be facing rearward. I tend to use small beads—probably smaller than manufacturers’ recommendation.

2. Secure the lead with thread wraps and advance the thread to the rear of the hook.

3. At a point just above the back end of the barb, tie on a tail consisting of a small bunch of wood duck or teal flank feather fibers. It should be about 2/3 of length of the hook shank. Take a well-marked flank feather and cut out the “heart,” located at the top of the feather. Roll the fibers and tie them in as indicated above.

4. Tie in the copper wire which will serve as the ribbing, at the same point (see hint #1 below).
Fly Tyer's Corner - Continued from Page 11

5. Dub a slender abdomen, taking the dubbing 2/3 of the way up the hook shank. Counter-wrap the copper wire ribbing with a few close wraps, and tie this off in front of the dubbing.

6. Using the remaining (bottom) portion of your flank feather, with the tips facing rearward, measure the barbules to shank length. Take a loose wrap around the entire piece right at the front of the dubbed abdomen, drawing the thread tight with a second wrap. The effect will be to distribute the barbules evenly around the abdomen if done properly (hence the name “distribution wrap”).

7. Dub a robust thorax in front of the hackle, up to the back of the bead; the thorax should be a bit fuller than the abdomen. Whip finish behind the bead.

Tying Tips

1. When tying in ribbing, it is a good idea to flatten the wire where it will be tied in. This prevents distortion of the body.

2. Try tying without using a bead, so that you can experiment on the stream with both versions.

3. Tie some in olive also. I also like to have some in black.

4. Tie in different sizes, down to #18. I even have some as large as #6 in my nymph box.

Go crank some of these bugs, go fish them, and…

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

Our website is designed to be a resource for club members who want to enhance their fly fishing experience through participation in various club activities. Check often at www.gbflycasters.org for information on club fishouts, conservation projects, classes & clinics, and other activities that support our mission.
Granite Bay Flycasters
4120 Douglas Blvd. #306-356
Granite Bay, CA 95746-5936

Please notify if address change

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.

Officers, Directors and Committee Chairs

President - Tony Fabian
916-415-9095  meritage@starstream.net

VP Membership - Ted Way
916-761-7115  tedway@comcast.net

VP Conservation - Mel Odemar
916-961-4435  melodemar@scglobal.net

Secretary - Doug Kytoney
916-772-6654  travelmaster@surewest.net

Treasurer - John Hogg
916-663-2051  johnhogg@sbcglobal.net

Directors:
Through June, 2017 - Wendell Edwards
916-989-1442  wendelledwards@mac.com

Through June, 2017 - Lester Grigsby
916-671-4984  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
916-923-6844  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  lifisreel@aol.com

Committees:
Annual Dinner
Mike Howes 916-863-6795

Annual Picnic
Don Van Sant 916-927-9824

Casting Instruction
John Hogg 916-663-2051

Rick Radoff 916-870-9637

Classroom Egg Prog.
Doug Groshong 916-771-0248

Frank Stolten 916-725-6894

Education
John Hogg 916-663-2051

Fly Tying
Eric Palmer 916-987-1359

Jim Holmes 916-967-6709

Fly Tying Jam
Jim Holmes 916-967-6709

Golden Trout Program
David Jones 916-474-4986

Frank Stolten 916-725-6894

Leader Layout
Vivian Mevorah 916-408-0678

Librarian
Kim Lloyd 916-988-3828

Don Lounsbury 916-612-5385

Merchandising
Ron Ellis 916-728-2417

Monthly Programs
Ed Lloyd 916-939-0540

Webmaster
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