

The Leader

THE NEWSLETTER OF THE GRANITE BAY FLYCASTERS

September 2019

<http://gbflycasters.org>

Leader's Line

by TinaLyn Sell, GBF President



Hello All,

With Labor Day right around the corner, this marks the end of summer. I hope everyone has had the opportunity to hit the water and do some fishing; if not, try to find a fishout and sign up. Ladies, do not be shy, it is time to get involved. Come out to the casting clinic with **John Hogg**, or a fly tying night—next one is on September 17th. We need to show the guys of the club how things are really done!

For all the new members, we will be holding a "New Members Night" starting at 5:30 PM the night of our October 10th meeting. Come out, meet the Board, and see all the different activities the club has to offer. We will have some wonderful raffle prizes, so be sure to get your raffle ticket when you arrive.

Lastly, keep your eye out for sign-ups for the chili cook-out and swap meet in December.

"Be patient and calm—for no one can catch fish in anger."

Monthly Program



Mike Folden

Our speaker this month, **Mike Folden**, was born and raised in Northern California and introduced to fly fishing at a very young age by his grandfather, who himself was a guide. Mike continues to proudly carry on his grandfather's legacy as he guides, instructs and shares his knowledge. So, whether it's Steelhead, Shad, Stripers or Trout, if you are new to the sport or an avid fly angler, Mike believes it's all about the journey. He likes to approach the sport from the angle of keeping it

simple and fun.

For his program topic, Mike will be doing a presentation on the Klamath River, which will include access spots, campgrounds and lodging for the day angler. He will also break down the use of Spey rods, lines, heads, tips and flies for Klamath River steelhead.

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S E P T E M B E R 2019

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6. Discovery Bay Fishout	7.
8.	9.	10. Board Meeting 7:00 PM	11.	12. Monthly Meeting	13.	14.
15.	16. Conservation Meeting	17. Fly Tying Jam Wading Shoe Clinic	18.	19.	20. Tenkara #2 Fishout	21.
22.	23.	24.	25.	26.	27.	28. Truckee River Fishout
29.	30.					

Discovery Bay Fishout
September 6th

by Doug Kytonen

Water and air will still be warm, so be prepared for some hot bass fishing. Discovery Bay hosts Striped Bass, Largemouth, Bluegill and Crappies. The last trip, a 5-lb. largemouth was caught along with several small striped bass. You never know what size you will get. Discovery Bay is a Delta residential area, and a great place to fish. We will be fishing along the rock jetty or boat docks along the main channel. From the boat launch to the entrance of the bay is a 5mph zone, so not to worry about getting run over by some boat or jet ski. You can start with fishing top water along the jetty, and as the tide goes out, change to streamers and deeper out in the channel further away from the rocks. As we get closer to the date, I will post tides and weather on the message board. This fishout is always a fun trip. The cost to launch a float tube is \$5.00, and a trailered boat is \$10.00. Motorized fishing boats are welcome to join us. If you're interested, send me an email.



Douglas Kytonen,
travelmaster@surewest.net

Tenkara Fishout September 20th

by John Pellegrin, Fishout Leader

The East Fork Carson fishout will be held on Friday, Sept. 20th for anybody that has a tenkara rod; there will be 2 loaner rods and lines/flyes owned by GBF. The meeting location will be at the grocery in Markleeville. The best route is to take Hwy 50 over Echo Summit. Follow Hwy 89 S to Markleeville. The fishing location is about 10-15 minutes up the road from the parking lot.

The part of the East Carson that we will fish is beyond the Hwy 89 turn to the east—the road becomes Hwy 4. There are a number of places to easily access the river. It does get a fair amount of pressure, but I think we can find good locations. By September it should be ideal for tenkara fishing; there are some good sized browns there, as well as rainbows. The town of Markleeville plants many rainbows early to late summer, in both the 16" and 22" range.

I will hold an informal clinic for those that are interested; and in any case, will answer any questions you have on tenkara. I will be talking about the traditional approach to tenkara fishing, although you should fish with tenkara equipment any way that you wish.

If you have any questions, contact me at john.pellegrin@comcast.net

Conservation Corner

by Ed Lloyd, VP Conservation

The next meeting for Conservation will be held Monday, September 16th, at Round Table Pizza (8755-A Sierra College Blvd., Roseville, CA). Preparation will begin at approximately 5:30PM, with pizza and salad being served at 6:00PM. If you would like to attend, please email me (email is below), or simply sign up at the next General Meeting on September 12th.

Our Speaker for that evening will be **Dr. Steve Karr**, who heads "Putah Creek Trout" (putahcreektrout.org). Steve will be sharing with us the many projects, as well as the continuing efforts, of his group to restore to full strength this popular Creek. This is my first article as VP of Conservation, and I could not think of a better way to lead off than with a quest of Dr. Karr's credentials. I look forward to seeing you all at Round Table Pizza on Monday, September 16th.

edwinlloyd@att.net
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The Haunted Upper Sac

by Chip O'Brien

As originally published on ActiveNorCal.net
Photography by Craig Nielsen, Shasta Trout Guide Service
(Edited and submitted by Eric Palmer)



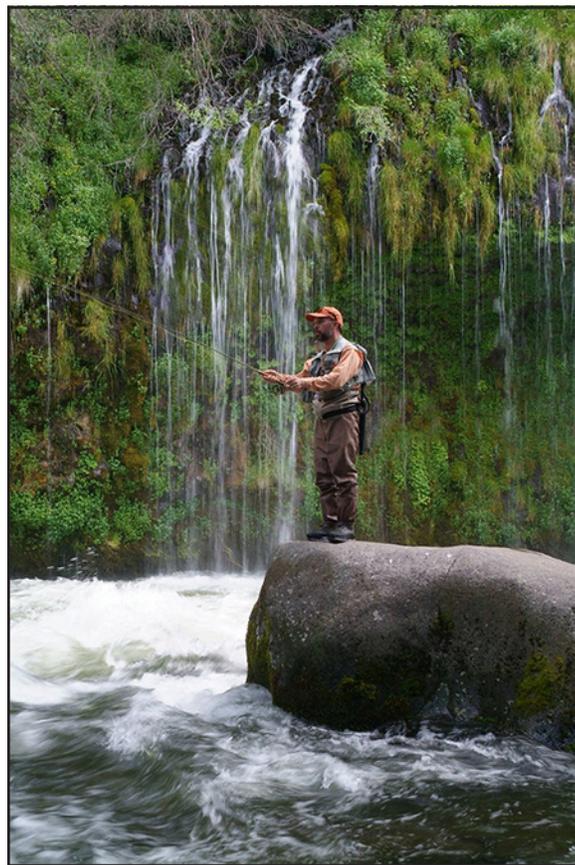
Coaching the next generation.

Thankfully, no invisible or bony hand ever reached out to touch my shoulder on dark evenings while fishing the October Caddis hatch on the upper Sac. Yet, the Halloween season and unusual nature of this intriguing fall fishing could easily evoke such musings. I'd give in to the daydream entirely, except I just hooked another fish.

Perhaps "haunting" is a better word. It's almost dark and the entire world is in shadow except for the fleeting ghosts of ungainly caddisflies bobbing up and down in the air like so many fluttering Duncan yo-yos. The distant, vacant droning of truck traffic on I-5 merges with the sweet music of river water tripping over rocks, punctuated again by the eager splash of a trout ruining a caddisfly's evening, forever. The October Caddis hatch on the upper Sac (especially above Dunsmuir) is phenomenal, and well worth stumbling around in the dark for a few evenings this fall. Like flying Jack-o'-lanterns, the bugs themselves are even orange in color. If you haven't experienced it, you've been missing some of the most memorable seasonable fishing the North State has to offer.

First, let's get the lingo straight. This is not the same

part of the Sacramento River that flows from beneath Shasta Dam and through downtown Redding. In angler nomenclature, that is called the lower Sac. The river above Shasta Lake is the upper Sac, and the best part of it for this hatch is between Lake Siskiyou and Dunsmuir. When the October Caddisflies return to the river to lay their eggs, it's unbelievable the river doesn't turn into an angling three-ring-circus. The great thing is that it doesn't.



Craig Nielsen at the iconic Mossbrae Falls



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The Haunted Upper Sac - Continued from page 4



Fish or no fish, the beauty and tranquility of the Upper Sac will ensure a satisfying day on the water.

What is an October Caddis? These are large, moth-like insects that crawl out of those large tubes you see glued to the rocks all over the upper Sac. It's one of the biggest bugs in the river, and to a trout it must seem like a 16-ounce sirloin after living off popcorn most of the year. In the fall (September into November) it crawls out of the water on rocks or sticks or anything else sticking out of the river, becomes a winged insect and takes flight. The fluttering adults resemble moths that are over an inch long. On most fall evenings blizzards of females return to the stream to deposit their eggs back into the river, and the trout are waiting.

If you're not a fly fisher, the October Caddis hatch might seem rather underwhelming. What's all the excitement about anyway? First, it's one of the most enjoyable and active ways to get out there and celebrate the fall season. Trees along the river are sporting orange, gold or

yellow leaves, and the weather is usually quite mild. The days are getting shorter and it's a beautiful time to be outside.

If you're already into fly-fishing, you will need some big (size #8-10) dry flies. There are dry flies designed specifically to match this hatch, and a number of good, all-around attractor dry flies that will also fit the bill. A visit to the Ted Fay Fly Shop in Dunsmuir or The Fly Shop in Redding is a great idea where you can pick

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"They have the largest selection of fly tying materials in California!" - Andy Burk

The Haunted Upper Sac - Continued from page 5



The joy of a well executed plan

up any needed flies or equipment and up-to-date advice as well.

Like in most sports, you can spend a small fortune on equipment if you want to, but you certainly don't have to. Most fly shops offer moderately priced outfits that work very well. It's amazing how many garage sales end up with fly-fishing equipment in them. If you are new to the sport, it's also worth the money to hire a local guide who knows fly-fishing, and knows the river to get you off to a good start.

You don't have to cast very far when the bugs are in the air. For most situations, fifteen feet is often close enough. Just drop your fly in every little pocket (around boulders) or any deeper spots you find. These areas almost always hold

trout. The fish are primed, so they often strike just as the fly lands on the water. Be ready.

Probably the best area of the river to fish the October Caddis hatch is around Cantara (watch out for falling trains) between Mt. Shasta and Dunsmuir. From Mt. Shasta, drive south on Old Stage Road, which is just West of I-5. Turn right on Cantara Loop Road and park at the end of the road. The river is close by. It was in 1991 that a railroad car full of poison fell off the Cantara Bridge killing all plants, bugs and fish all the way down to Shasta Lake. Now, more than twenty years after the spill, the river is fully recovered and well protected.

This upper-most section of the river also carries some of the strictest angling regulations around. Anglers may only fish with barbless, artificial lures or flies (no bait), and all angling is on a catch and release basis only. If you want fish for dinner, swing by Safeway on the way home. Angling regulations downstream are somewhat different, so always make sure you know the rules for the section of river you are fishing.

Even though the bug activity peaks around the time you can no longer see your hand in front of your face, you don't have to wait until dark to start fishing. You should also understand that the certainty of insect hatches is not up there with death and taxes. Some nights the hatch is profuse, insane, and ridiculous; other nights it is nearly non-existent. Don't be concerned if you don't see billions of dancing October Caddisflies around the stream. The fish will still be looking for them.

Fishing the October Caddis hatch on the upper Sac will always evoke images of corn maize hanging on front doors, pint-sized ghouls trudging door to door in search of treats and the sound of a trout scoring a treat of its own on the surface of the river. I'd give in to the daydream entirely, except I just hooked another fish.

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Klamath River Dam Removal - Update

by Kim Lloyd

An earlier article explained that the Klamath River Renewal Corp. (KRRRC) had been formed to assume ownership of four PacifiCorp dams (JC Boyle, Copco 1, Copco 2 and Iron Gate), and to manage their removal.

KRRRC has just announced that an agreement has been made with Kiewit Infrastructure West Co. (Kiewit) to start this process. This agreement assigns Kiewit full responsibility to generate full design drawings, demolish the dams and perform river restoration. The agreement will utilize the "Progressive

Continued on Page 7

Klamath River Dam - Continued from page 6

Design-Build" project delivery method, which means that Kiewit will act as both the designer and the contractor. The total value of the agreement is estimated at \$400M.

As part of this agreement, Kiewit has been awarded an \$18.1M contract for "Preliminary Services." These services have begun and include: 1) development of the design drawings; 2) permitting support; 3) other efforts associated with drawing down the reservoir levels; and 4) some prepping of the sites in anticipation of the actual dam removal process.

Authorization for Kiewit to actually remove the dams is still subject to many conditions, including approval from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC). Importantly, this approval is predicated upon the issuance of a favorable California Environmental Impact Report (EIR). A Draft EIR has been circulated since December 2018, and the Final EIR is now being developed, albeit subject to intense scrutiny and lobbying from competing interests. In a "best case" scenario, Kiewit will finalize design drawings by early 2020, prep the sites in mid-to-late 2020, and then demolish all four dams in 2021.

The GBF Library — Check it Out

by Kim Lloyd, Librarian

Excess books are still being culled from the club's Library, and the GBF Board has decided to make these books available to club members—for free—at the September, October and November meetings. These books will be placed on a table at the front of the meeting room (or on the outside deck) about an hour before the meeting starts; first come, first served. Any remaining books will be donated to a thrift store or other entity.

Call the Club Librarian if you have any questions or comments. Librarian contact information can be found on the back page of *The Leader*.

Bill Carnazzo Fly Tyer's Corner (Taken from the Article Written in September 2010)

Fly Patterns - Bill's Little Yellow Stonefly Nymph



Bill's Little Yellow Stonefly Nymph

Materials:

Hook:	Daiichi 1260 or similar curved shank hook, #12-16
Thread:	Pale yellow 8/0
Weight:	.010 lead or substitute, 4 or 5 wraps at thorax
Tail:	Biots dyed pale olive/yellow
Abdomen Case:	Thin strip of turkey tail
Abdomen:	Fine pale olive/yellow dubbing
Ribbing:	Fine gold wire
Wing Case:	Slightly wider strip of turkey tail
Thorax:	Dark brown or black hen (Optional)
Legs:	15-20 wraps of .020 lead or substitute

Description

During spring and early summer, on your favorite stream you may have noticed small, yellowish bugs flitting about—sometimes in large numbers. If you are fortunate enough to have done so, you may even

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Fly Tyer's Corner - Continued from page 7

have seen one of them crawling around on an exposed rock in or near the stream. During evening's prolific activity, I've seen many a flyfisher reach into the fly box and drag out a Light Cahill Parachute to try and match the insects—most always with frustrating results, having mistaken these little critters for mayflies. There are many adult imitations for Little Yellow Stoneflies (aka Yellow Sallies), most of which, to be blunt, are plainly ineffective. They are either too bulky, built on too big a hook, or overdressed with flashy materials that look good to tyers but perform poorly.

Because I'm constantly fishing and guiding on the small streams of the upper Middle Fork American drainage where Little Yellow Stoneflies are prolific, I see them in huge numbers. While I have my own patterns for imitating the adult, I tend to fish the nymph even during a hatch or during the evening egg-laying flights. Sometimes I'll use an appropriately colored soft-hackle as an emerger imitation, on a tandem rig with the nymph. During this last season, I found some hatching nymphs on exposed rocks. Turning over rocks in the same vicinity, I located some migrating specimens and studied them carefully, comparing them to some imitations in my nymph box. What I found was that my dubbing was the wrong color—not even close—and that my flies were too bulky. The natural was slim-bodied and delicate, with a body color somewhere between light olive and yellow. The wing and abdomen case was dark brown and segmented. Here is an image of a Little Yellow Stonefly nymph:



Now for some technical information.

Entomologists classify Little Yellow Stoneflies as within the genus *Isoperla*; there are many species within this classification. The nymphs of this group most often occur in areas with a gravel or rocky bottom and moderate to fast currents. They are commonly found in stream drift, making them available and important food items for trout. As they reach maturity, they begin migrating to shoreline areas in preparation for emergence. This further increases the number of drifting nymphs, and it is an excellent time to fish nymphal imitations. Emergence usually occurs in typical stonefly fashion: the nymphs crawl out of the water onto shoreline rocks or vegetation where the adult then escapes the nymphal shuck. However, a few species actually emerge in open water in the surface film, just like many mayflies. This is unusual behavior for a stonefly, and drifting emerger patterns become just as important during this activity as during similar mayfly hatches. This point is important to remember when using Little Yellow Stonefly nymphs. After emergence, adults hide on streamside foliage. A quick way to check if adults are present is to simply look on the undersides of leaves of streamside shrubs and trees.

The most obvious and important part of the little yellow stone's life cycle is egg laying. This is when swarms of adults congregate over shallow riffles and runs. After a short flight to gain altitude (10 to 20 feet), egg-laden females set their wings in a shallow "V" and glide gently to the water. As their abdomen breaks the surface tension, a cluster of eggs is released. The females then quickly lift off the water, only to repeat another gliding descent to the surface. Those lucky enough to escape surface-feeding trout will drop five or six times until all eggs have been laid. They then lie spent on the surface where they die. Most egg laying activity occurs in the late afternoon and evening.

My Little Yellow Stonefly Nymph pattern is simple to tie, and made from inexpensive, commonly available materials.

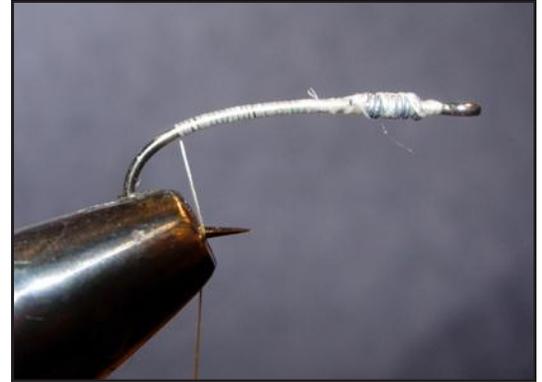
Tying Instructions

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.

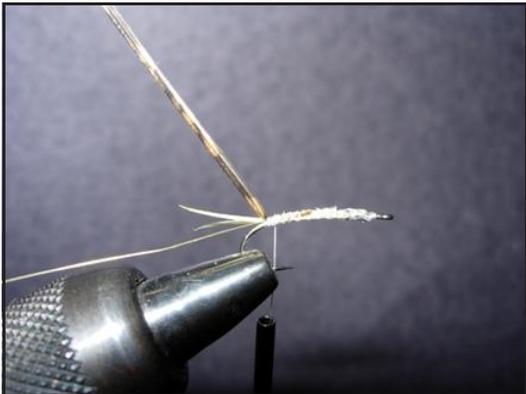
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Fly Tyer's Corner - Continued from page 8

1. Smash the hook barb and place the hook in your vise. Wrap 4 or 5 turns of weight at the thorax area of the hook.



Step 1



Steps 2, 3, & 4

2. Secure the weight in place with thread wraps and a drop of super glue, and run the thread back to the bend of the hook. At that point tie in two biots. The length should be about $\frac{1}{2}$ shank length.
3. At the same point tie in a thin strip of turkey tail for the abdomen case. Be sure that there is no gap between the biots and the case.
4. At the same point tie in a piece of gold wire for ribbing.

5. Dub the abdomen with a taper, larger to the front. End the dubbing at the point where the thorax will begin, which is about one third shank length behind the hook eye. Do not use excessive amounts of dubbing—the body needs to be slender.



Step 5



Steps 6 & 7

6. Bring the case over the top of the abdomen and tie it off at the front of the abdomen.
7. Rib the abdomen and case with 4 or 5 turns of the wire.

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Fly Tyer's Corner - Continued from page 9

8. Tie in a somewhat wider strip of turkey tail for the wing case, at the front of the abdomen. The shiny side of the feather should be down. Be sure that there is no gap between the abdomen and the tied-in wing case.
9. Prepare and tie in a partridge feather at the same point that the wing case was tied in. See below for tips on preparing the feather and tying it in.
10. Dub the thorax. It should be somewhat more robust than the abdomen, but still slender in appearance.
11. Pull the partridge feather over the top of the thorax and sweep the barbules rearward, creating a set of legs. Trim the stem of the feather.
12. Pull the wing case over the top of the thorax and tie it down just behind the hook eye. This will cause the legs to assume a downward/rearward appearance.
13. Form a nice small thread head and whip finish the fly. Place a drop of super glue on the head.



Steps 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, & 13

Tying Tips

1. To prepare the partridge feather, strip the fuzzy material from the stem near the bottom of the feather. Leave the stem intact, with about 1/2" of barbules remaining on the stem. Moisten the feather, and using your tweezers grab its tip and sweep most of the barbules downward. This leaves a small "tab" at the top of the feather. The feather is now prepared for tying in.
2. Tie the feather in by the tab, with the shiny side down, directly in front of the base of the wing case.
3. When tying in the biots, don't try to tie them both in at one time. Tie one in on the far side of the hook, and then tie a second one in on the close side.

When fishing this fly, remember that some (but not all) Little Yellow Stoneflies emerge in the stream flow, and not by crawling to the edge and emerging on rocks or streamside vegetation. Tie up a few of these, 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: editor@gbflycasters.org. All ads must be submitted by the 15th of the month to be included in the following month's Leader.

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 <http://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 <http://gbflycasters.org> and at general meetings. Single membership: \$30; Family memberships: \$35; and youth (under 18): \$10. There is also a \$12 name badge charge for all new members. Membership is prorated throughout the year. For membership information, contact Don Whitecar at 916-804-5384, or visit the website at <http://gbflycasters.org>.

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

Please notify if address change

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