

FINNY FACTS

Archived version

MARCH 2014

San Diego Fly Fishers
Cleaner Water. Brighter Streams. Better Fishing.

Volume 19, No. 3

Monthly Meeting

Shark Fishing in San Diego Waters

Local saltwater guide and expert **Conway Bowman** will give us the fly fishing ins and outs of the predator of the sea—the mako shark.

Join us at the next monthly meeting and see what it's all about.



Wildlife Art Festival - California Open 2014



San Diego Fly Fishers member **Bob Berry** with one of his award winning fish carving of a Hawaiian peacock bass. The Wildlife Art Festival was held over the weekend of February 15-16 at the Corky McMillan Event Center at Liberty Station.

MEETING NOTICE
Monday, March 3, 2014
7:30 PM
Sequoia Elementary School
4690 Limerick Avenue
(See map on back page)
REMINDER
Volunteer hosts
for this meeting
(report at 6:15 PM)
**Don Smith and
Lee McElravy**
Thank You from Lew Walsh



See page 3 for more photos

"The angling fever is a very real disease, and can only be cured by the application of cold water and fresh, untainted air." Theodore Gordon

I'm having a terrible time concentrating. Along with a couple dozen other Club members, I'll soon be headed to Bishop for the Club's annual winter trip. When I get this close to a fishing trip, I just can't think about much else.

My wheelman, **Gary Farrar**, and I will be on the road early Wednesday February 26, and return Monday March 3, for no less than four full days of fly fishing. There'll be one day in a drift boat on what they're now calling the "Middle Owens." It used to be the Lower Owens. I don't know how or why the name changed, or how far you now have to go down the Middle to get to the Lower. But the nomenclature is of little importance. Club member, and drift boat first mate **Steve Jonak**, and I will have an excellent time fooling the Browns and Bows that inhabit the Owens, regardless of what it's called.

A fly fishing group of about 25 all in one place, may seem like a big crowd. And it can be a crowd for dinner, but for fishing it's hardly noticeable, especially if you are accustomed to Eastern Sierra fly fishing during the busy days of summer. Float trips of two or three boats a day are scheduled over four days. On the non floating days, those that prefer wading fish the Upper Owens above and below the Benton Crossing road; or perhaps the Middle Owens wild trout section below Pleasant Valley reservoir. A few will try Hot Creek if it's not

snowed in, and even fewer will brave the difficult hike into the Owens Gorge. The pontoon boat / float tube crew can fish Crowley Lake, Pleasant Valley, and just about any lake that's not frozen.

Speaking of frozen, one doesn't go fishing out of Bishop, and ignore the weather. In spite of the seemingly endless heat wave California is not enjoying, the weekend of February 8 & 9 brought five feet of new snow to Mammoth Mountain in 72 hours! I suspect Mammoth is the place where the weather cliché "If you don't like the weather just wait 10 minutes..." was originally coined. So maybe the Sierras will have a late winter. The group should bring their parkas, ear muffs and long johns; and those fancy lighters that light cigars in a 40-mph blizzard.

Because we need it so badly, I hope our group does get weather. For me, it would certainly be a welcome change from 75 degrees day after day. A windless snow storm with big flakes gently dropping would be perfect. Not a severe storm. I wouldn't want my Jack Daniel's to freeze.

Jon Holland and Bruce Bechard have come up with another very interesting program for our March 3 meeting. **Conway Bowman** is a nationally renowned salt water fly fisher and guide. His subject will be **Mako Shark on the Fly!** I'm very curious about this program and this sport. Back



in my bait fishing days, I caught lots and lots of unwelcome sharks. Usually I executed them, trying to minimize the danger to the Albacore, or Yellowtail or whatever fish I wanted that the sharks also wanted. In my long business career, I've also met a few sharks. All things considered, if Mr. Bowman can convince me catching sharks is fun, he must be one helluva speaker! So don't miss him!

In Memoriam

Outdoor Writer Richard Bean Passes Away at 72

Richard Bean was a well known outdoor writer who wrote mostly about California fly fishing, and was often published in *California Fly Fisher*. He was known to many of our members and gave a presentation at the Club's April 2013 meeting on Fly Fishing Southern California's Lakes and Streams. A native Californian he was born in Hemet.

While he wrote on a number of subjects including hunting – both big game and upland birds – and all kinds of fishing, he preferred fly-fishing for warm water species.



Scenes from the California Wildlife Art Festival 2014



Is it a carving or is it real?
This is a real barn owl from
the Sky Hunters Raptor Edu-
cation & Rehabilitation Pro-
gram.



Susan Mae Hull--award winning
artist, professional calli-
graphist, and photographer.



Project Healing Waters to Expand--Volunteers Needed

We are expanding Project Healing Waters Fly Fishing program to include the Veterans at the San Diego Veterans Administration Hospital.

San Diego Fly Fishers has been involved running a **Project Healing Waters Fly Fishing Program** at the Naval Medical Center (NMC) San Diego since 2010. The program has been small, running a few classes and an outing each year. Our next class for the NMC begins February 18th with an introduction to fly fishing and tying essential knots, followed by fly casting instruction on March 4th and a fly fishing outing on March 11th.

This year the San Diego Veterans Administration Hospital has asked the San Diego Fly Fishers Project Healing Waters Fly Fishing Program to offer fly fishing instruction at the VA. We have scheduled our first 4 session fly fishing class for the San Diego Veterans Administration Hospital to begin on Thursday, March 6, 2014. Our first classes will be covering fly fishing basics, fly tying, fly casting and a fly fishing outing. There is a great deal of interest among the veterans at the VA and we expect to be offering more fly fishing classes in the future. The VA is asking that we put together an ongoing fly fishing program that meets twice a month on the first and third Thursdays of each month. This class is the first step in that direction, and we will have further discussion with the VA on how best to accomplish this goal.

The schedule for our first class is:

An Introduction Fly Tying and Knots Part 1 Thursday, March 6, 2014
9:30 – 11:00 at the San Diego VA, Spinal Cord Injury Dining Room

Fly Tying and Knots Part 2 Thursday, March 20, 2014
9:30 – 11:00 at the San Diego VA, Spinal Cord Injury Dining Room

Fly Casting Instruction Thursday, April 3, 2014
9:30 – 11:30 at Lake Murray, La Mesa, CA

Fly Fishing Outing Thursday, April 17, 2014
9:30 – 11:30 at Los Willows, Fallbrook, CA

Volunteers will be needed to help teach fly tying and casting and to accompany the Veterans on the outing. Ideally I would like to have one to one assistance to assure the Veterans are well supported during each activity. Please let me know how you can help. I can be reached at areifman@cox.net.

Art Reifman
Project Healing Waters Fly Fishing Program



Members Fishing Reports

**Lucky, Sam & Bob's Big
Adventure 2013—A Travelogue
Revised September 21, 2013**

Fat or Thin, Sparse is often the Ticket.

July 18, 2013

If you were a big German Brown Trout or a fat Yellowstone Cut-throat Trout, which would be your preference — a fat black Cone Head Rabbit Zonker Streamer or a thin bodied Canadian MoHair Leech? The leech pattern is just a wisp of fine goat hair loop dubbed on a long shanked hook. When wet it seems even thinner. Yet — the fish yesterday on Yellowstone Lake seemed to prefer the sparse patterns. Leeches can be very thin when they are swimming. The big cone-headed rabbit strip leech looked so good I would eat it. The big fish liked the bare bones version. Go Figure!

On the Green River...time and time again the big brown trout would select a tiny sparse size 16 Delta Wing Caddis or Partridge and Green Soft Hackle over a big Fat Albert or Boomer's Cicada. Timing is important in this selection process. The trout naturally key in on their food of choice. It always surprises me when they will not be "opportunistic" and take the bigger pattern. A fat brown grass hopper is completely ignored if the trout are looking for black cicadas or stoneflies in almost the exact sized patterns. Trout can be fussy. They are not supposed to be smart but they do learn and they can be selective. They have incredible eyesight. Little ridges or ribs on a midge pattern might make all the

difference between catching a fish and having the fly presentation ignored. This morning I was searching through my newest fly vest. If you have an old fly vest that you have used for 25 years or so, a new vest can be a challenge. You get used to putting certain things in certain pockets. You get used to attaching your nippers and little accessory tools in exactly the same spots. A new vest has "New Spots." Old familiar pockets now have zippers in new positions. I bought a short waisted vest to avoid the bottom pockets getting soaked with water when I am fishing in a float tube. The decrease in length seems to have moved all the pockets up an inch or two. Some are no longer easily to access. I don't use pockets that do not have a zipper. My fly fishing gear seems to escape from any pocket with just a Velcro Tab.

The new vest is not thread worn and light like my old one. It seems to be heavier canvas. I emptied all the pockets this morning and found the vest seemed still to be heavy. I felt around and felt lumps in the big back pocket that is designed to hold your foul weather rain coat or jacket. Bird hunters could stuff a dove back there I suppose. I opened it and found a treasure chest of things that I have been missing. I like to use flat lead wire instead of split shot for my nymph weights. There must have been three roles of Larvae Lace lead in that back panel. My expensive assortment of Tungsten Split shot was one of the reasons for the extra heft to the vest. One of the little treasures ties into this story. There amongst the fly

fishing gear was my tiny "Long Lost —Green River Fly Box." It is a small plastic vial with at least 50 size 26 Gray Scuds and 50 size 26 Yong's Specials. These sparse tiny flies were supposed to be my ammunition for fishing Pinedale Phil's riffle and run on the Green River below the dam. I showed them to someone at the launch ramp the second day on the river and assumed they fell in to the water and floated away. Those little bits of thread on tiny hooks are prime examples of how very sparse flies may work over larger flies. Pinedale Phil helped Wayne Allen learn how trout will eat the smallest of scud patterns over the large size 20 and 18 adult scud patterns. Pinedale Phil did not like the Lyle's Gray Soft Hackle that I like. He clipped all the hard sought after – gray hackle and the tail to produce a very sparse pattern that was just a torpedo shaped bit of gray thread on a small TMC curved scud hook. Three years ago I caught 128 fish on that small size 26 scud. The little plastic vial was going to be my salvation in 2012.

One of the pockets in my new vest must not have a complete bottom seam. If you put things in it they will end up in the big rear game pocket.

When you are tying flies always tie some sparse and some more full bodied. The general rule is to use full bodied flies on fast water and thin sparse patterns on that "Technical Stream" – clear, shallow, slower water. Big slow eddies also need the longer lighter tippets and sparser flies. The Comparadun, Parachute and the

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Lucky, Sam & Bob's Big Adventure 2013--A Travelogue

No Hackle were invented for fussy trout on technical waters.

A fat Clouser Minnow will work in many fast water and deep water conditions; but always tie some with just the bare minimum of buck tail fibers for streams and rivers. Many of the minnows in streams are Pin Heads. All you can see are the eyes, stomach sac and backbone. My first fly tying instructors, Gary Hilbers and Tom Smith could not stress enough to make our Clouser Minnows sparse. Tom would actually count the buck tail hairs — thirteen white and thirteen brown, my notes would say. Sometimes you have to believe in the sage advice that comes with experience and time on the water.

I can't tell you how important I think a simple Tiger Midge is to my fishing experience. I tie thousands of midge patterns with variations in the bead, rib and size. Midges can have white gills, they can be plain. Sometimes the simplest of black or red thread midges, ribbed with twisted thread is the best fly.

Learning to tie a Partridge and Green Soft Hackle in the sparse style of Charles Jardine has been a blessing. I want my soft hackles to look like little umbrellas when dry. A caddis pupa has only six long legs and two long antennae. 8 to 10 partridge hen feather fibers is plenty in my experience. Some people prefer several raps of soft hackle with 20 or more fibers. That is okay too. I use that pattern when spiders are blowing out of the hard wood trees along a river. In England they call Soft

Hackles — "Spiders" for a reason. Biology lesson — Tree spiders are there by the thousands. When they want to migrate or try to get across a river or stream, they shoot out a long string of silk that catches in the wind. The method of movement is called "Ballooning." In the eastern streams the hard wood trees line the rivers and overhang the small streams. Spiders are as important as the small green inch worm. They also hang on a silken thread. Sometimes green worms fall out of the trees like rain. Be there.

Fat or thin — they all catch fish



under certain conditions. The important part is to know when and where each will work the best. That is fly fishing.

Don't get me started about "the power of attraction" for red heads.

LeHardy Rapids
July 25, 2013

One of areas I like to visit along the Yellowstone River is the LeHardy Rapids. It is an area closed to fishing and somewhat developed for ease of access by tourists. A nice set of wooden steps and a board walk observation deck bring you right up to



the edge of the fast flowing river. The river is flowing from Yellowstone Lake and toward the Canyon and Falls area miles away. The LeHardy rapids has rock shelves and a large section of rough water that the Cutthroat Trout have to jump to return back to the lake after their spawning runs in May and June. Someday I will have to get here earlier than July 14, just to see the jumping fish. At this time the spawning runs are over and we just have to imagine the action. We plan our arrival to coincide with the opening of the fishing season. You cannot fish for Cutthroat trout in the Yellowstone during the spawning period.

A sign along the board walk shows several pictures of fish leaping out of the water to get over the rapids. I love the illustration that explains how the trout use the swirling back eddy in front of the rapids to help propel them into the air. There is a little clockwise convection current of fast water that helps them leap five times their body length. The sign tells that many more just swim rapidly through the currents and never actually leap. I like the little detail of physics and behavior.

Most every year, I spend a few hours at this set of rapids. I like to see the emerging Giant

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Lucky, Sam & Bob's Big Adventure 2013--A Travelogue

Stoneflies or Salmonflies on the willows and crawling on the railings of the wooden deck. July 14th seems to be a good time to arrive to see the Salmon Fly Hatch. By that time it has been going for at least a week and the Golden Stoneflies are also emerging. It is a great time for an Invertebrate Zoologist from New York. I have not seen that many Salmonflies on rivers. There is much to learn and to observe. I like to watch them mating in the tops of the delicate willow branches. They fly much like the big Dobsonflies we see on the Neversink and Delaware Rivers in New York. The four straight wings are distinctly seen as the giant insect buzzes off in a clumsy fashion. It is not designed for flying long distances. The big bugs scare people when they zoom by their heads. I love to watch the tourists scatter when they see a big bug fly at them.

The Salmonflies are living dinosaurs and have not needed to change their design for millions of years. You are looking at perfection in design with only one defect — they need very clean cold white water to survive. The nymph gill respiration system is very primitive. The Yellowstone River at LeHardy Rapids is an example of where they survive best. Only certain rivers are now clean and cold enough to support Giant Stoneflies. We have to travel to see them.

I find I like to teach. LeHardy has a steady stream of tourists that have never seen or heard of Salmonflies. They are amazed

when I tell them that the nymph lives for three years in the fast water and only is the big flying adult for several weeks. I like to handle the big bugs and put them in the hand of a young child, telling the people that stoneflies cannot hurt them. I like to point out the hundreds of empty nymph shucks clinging to the bottom two feet of pine tree and rocks along the river bank. They can see where each nymph emerged and crawled up the tree. The wing cases are split where the adult insect crawled out. Most of the cases are empty by 11 AM in the morning. Occasionally we find a Golden stone nymph that is in the process of emerging. The Goldenstoneflies emerge a little later in the season than the Salmonflies.

This year I enjoyed a new element in the game. A big 22 to 24 inch Yellowstone Cutthroat has been holding in a prime feeding lie just below the corner of one of the observation platforms. A big rock forms a relatively quiet eddy that allows the big trout to hold comfortably in very fast water. It is hard to see when it is 18 inches deep. The head and eyes of the trout are almost always in shadow or under the fast white bubbles. It does not need sun glasses. We see its tail and body as it moves about picking off drifting insects near the bottom. It is most often pointed down while feeding. We almost never see a rising fish in this section. I thought this should change.

The first day I watched this trout I collected several of the large stoneflies and tried to throw them

into the fast current above the big trout. Each time the adults would never hit the water. When they were released the bugs would spread their wings and fly to the bank. It was the same a few years ago and I stopped trying. Often the trout are so full of bugs by 11 AM that they will not rise to a fly on the surface anyway. I threw a stonefly in a long run several years ago and it floated out of sight without a trout rising to it.

The second day of watching the same trout I decided to cripple the stonefly before I threw it in the river. I just pinched it a little and banged its head on the wood rail. I was probably breaking a park rule by handling a living animal; but it was an experiment and fish need to eat. I tossed out the big bug into the white water seam about two feet upstream from the feeding lie. As the stonefly drifted over the fish spotted it and began to rise. It turned its head to take the fly at the surface, showing us the bright pink cheek plate, and pink side of the golden body. The trout are still in the breeding colors. The people around me applauded at the sight. I had to do it again.

I fed the trout about 8 stoneflies and tried to take pictures with one hand, while tossing the bugs with the other. Most of my still photos missed the split second the fish was at the surface. I did get a little video that shows some of what I observed. Once I threw the bug a little too far out into the fast white water. A lady was trying to capture the event on

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Lucky, Sam & Bob's Big Adventure 2013--A Travelogue

video. I apologized as the stonefly drifted past the trout and was missed. Then to our surprise the trout turned and was able to see the bug five feet down stream. With a flick of that big wide tail it swam down and grabbed the morsel off the surface of the water. It was actually be best observation of a feeding trout I have seen in years. I have seen big trout race further distances on the Green River in Utah, but not in this fast of water. You would not think a trout could see a stone fly in that thick fast white water. Almost nothing was getting past this trout in a five foot range. It is why I like to cast next to and behind almost every big rock in a river. I will work faster water with more confidence.

LeHardy Rapids also had clouds of tan Caddisflies dancing the shadows of the bushes. The flies looked like little moths as they bounced around in little mating swarms. They were not flying over the water in the early morning. This was the time for finding mates. The breeding swarms were dancing in the sunlight between the trees. I tried to take some still photos of the flecks of light in the air. You would have to know what you were looking at to enjoy them. A video I shot came out much better. Caddisflies have no tail and their flight is very bouncy. The little swarms circling around and bouncing in the shaded, wind protected areas is something that tells you where to fish for trout. I have learned to love seeing caddisflies near the rivers. Caddisflies breeding in the afternoon, means caddisflies

laying eggs in the evening —the Magic Hours... 7 to 9 PM.

Find locations that look like LeHardy Rapids and you will find trout and aquatic insects.

LeHardy Rapids - 2
July 29, 2013

I visited the LeHardy Rapids on the Yellowstone River for the third time on July 27th. I like to study the insect life, especially the Giant Stonefly or Salmonfly. From my earlier notes you see that the



salmonflies began emerging before my arrival on July 14th. I would guess they might have started around the 4th of July, but that is just a guess. There were many pairs of insects mating in the tops of the willow bushes along the river bank last week. This week there is a significant decrease in the numbers of any giant stoneflies, no less mating pairs. It appears that the season is tapering down to zero. There were still some single insects crawling on the wood railings and deck but not many. I also observed 8 or 9 dead bugs just lying on the wood deck. They had no apparent injuries. I suspect they are males that have done their job and now have run out of gas. It is hot this week and insects will dry out without food and water.

I think you could say that the Giant Stonefly hatch is over by August 1st on this stretch of river. The smaller Golden Stoneflies are still mating in the willows but their number is not as impressive as the Giants.

I wanted to see how far from the river the nymphs will crawl to find a suitable spot to shed their skins and emerge. I tried to look at all the lodge pole pines and willows downstream from the big rapids. I found the stoneflies preferred the light brown mottled trunks of the lodge pole pines over the boulders and tree roots nearer the river. They mated in the willows but the trunks of the willows did not

have many exuvia or casings. Most of the emerging was done on the pine trees but not all the pine trees. I was surprised that the trees nearest the fast big rapids did not have many casings. The trees downstream about 150 feet had many more cases. In this area the water has slowed down a bit



and the bottom is covered with 10 to 12 inch cobbles and rounded flat stones. (Typical Stonefly Water the rocks have some encrusting brown algae and some

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Lucky, Sam & Bob's Big Adventure 2013--A Travelogue

green algae. It maybe that the bugs can live in the very fast white water of the rapids but drift down to this slower water to emerge. It maybe that they live in greater numbers in the cobble-stone water area.

I found trees that were 30 feet from the river that had nymph cases running up the trunk to at least 7 feet. It was a very shady section and the bugs might have felt secure in traveling that far. Most of the emerging was done on trees that were 3 to 10 feet from the river. In some cases the stonefly nymphs had to climb up a 3 foot steep bank to get to these trees.

The Golden Stoneflies are also emerging in lower numbers. I seem to note that the Golden Stones prefer to emerge on the stream side of larger granite boulders. The rocks are no more than 5 feet from the water. Occasionally I will see some smaller Golden Stone nymph cases mixed with the Salmon fly nymphs on pine trees close to the bank. I don't think it is their preference. The color of the Golden Stonefly empty nymph cases more closely match the black, grey and white colors of the granite boulders. While the amber colored Giant Stonefly cases blend in with the brown bark of the Lodge pole Pine.

The males of the Golden Stonefly are 3/4 of the size of the females, while both the male and female of the Giant Stones are about the same size. The pheromones that



attract males to females must be fairly similar between the species. I have observed quite a few female Giant Stoneflies with two or three small male Golden Stones trying to mate with her. Their sexual organs and holding organs do not match.

At the same time as the Salmonfly hatch there have been at least 4 species of caddisfly observed in this area. Early in the afternoon you can see hundreds of light tan caddisflies in breeding swarms over the plants. They look like they are playing in the sunlit patches of riparian habitat. They are not over the water at this time. Later in the evening around 7 PM there are hundreds over the cobblestone riffles. That is the time for egg laying or maybe emergence. They fly upstream.

The gray Dipper birds are hopping around on the black water splashed rocks when the caddisflies are active. They will dive under the water; but more often they are snatching insects from the cracks in the rocks and the encrusting green vegetation. I'll have to do more research to add to my knowledge of these insects.

Cha Ching, Alpine, WY
July 13, 2013

Last night was the third night of fishing on sections of the Gray River and the Salt River in Alpine, WY. The target fish have been small Snake River Cutthroat Trout. (Although Bob reports he caught a small brook trout.) Each of these river sections have been like fishing a totally different river.

The geology, the bottom composition, the structure and the flow make them different.

I did best when I found corners and side eddies. Seams near the shade of bushes always are better. I made my short fly flicker casts much in the style of these new Japanese Tenkara rods. I have been dapping just the fly and tippet on the water like that my whole life. It worked when I was 15 and it works now. Fish where the fish are, walk softly and carry a big stick — preferably a 10 ft..... 5 weight fly rod. Fish a small size 16 tan caddisfly by itself or behind a yellow PMD and you will catch fish anywhere in the world.

I was sick so much at the beginning of this trip that I lost interest in keeping accurate records of the fish counts. I must not have kept count after June 25th. Bob probably ended the trip with about 300 fish, while I was lucky to muster up 175. I did catch some quality fish on dry flies – just the way I like them. I did not fish very often in Yellowstone National Park. I did the tourist thing with my wife.

THE ADVENTURE CONCLUDES



The Sportfishing Conservancy Announces Drought Causes Stream Closures Commission Appreciates Anglers Help

The California Fish and Game Commission heard testimony on Wednesday at their meeting regarding the dire effects of the current drought on water levels. Commissioners authorized the Department of Fish and Wildlife to close angling in certain streams in central and northern California if water flows fall below critical levels. Because the Department also wants to be able to reopen these waters if conditions improve, it is recommended that anglers call the regional DFW office to determine which waters are open. Those closure hotline numbers are:

North coast - (707) 822-3164, Central coast - (707) 944-5533 and South Central coast - (831) 649-2886.

The recreational fishing community strongly endorsed Commission actions. Anglers testified in support of these emergency regulations and many suggested stricter standards. "Today the Commission and the Department went out of their way to do the right thing for resources and for fishermen. I was particularly impressed that the Department wants to be able to reopen these waters if and when we get any rain," said April Wakeman of The Sportfishing Conservancy. DFW Fisheries Branch Manager Stafford Lehr was very clear when he stated, "This is not about vilifying anglers. They are the original conservationists."

This sentiment was echoed by Commissioner Jim Kellogg who also noted that, "Hunters and Fishermen are as good environmentalists as those claiming to be environmentalists." For further information go to the Commission website: www.fgc.ca.gov or the Department of Fish and Wildlife site at: www.dfw.ca.gov

Jenny Armstrong - Outreach Director

San Diego Fly Fishers--We Need Your Input Take Our Survey

The SDFF has retained the services of a group of grad students from Cal State University San Marcos to re-design our website. The student consultant group would like to conduct a readers' survey to learn what the members would like to see in a new website. Please take the survey online at:

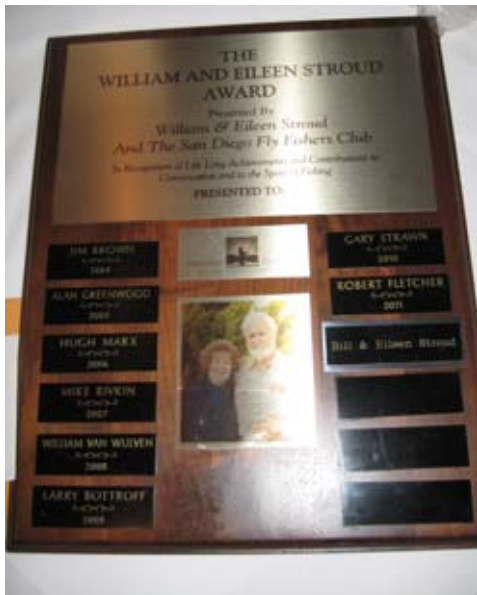
<https://docs.google.com/forms/d/1nKeZGxg9M8aiq2QUOUO47xxUZtN8YLOjnFNk-BXe4U8/viewform>

You can copy and paste this link into your browser. For those of you that are computer challenged there will be paper copies of the survey at the next members meeting on March 3rd.

THANK YOU



Recipients of the
Stroud Award
 2004-Jim Brown
 2005-Allen Greenwood
 2006- Hugh Marx
 2007- Mike Rivkin
 2008- Bill Van Wulven
 2009- Larry Bottroff
 2010- Gary Strawn
 2011- Bob Fletcher
 2012- Bill and Eileen Stroud



Cutoff date for **April FINNY FACTS** articles---**Friday March 14th.**

Send articles to:
 Rose and Roger Yamasaki,

Thanks!!

Send change of address information, sign up for electronic version of newsletter, or Club membership renewal to:

Alan Reoch

EILEEN STROUD CONSERVATION FUND



Donations are gratefully
 accepted
 Make checks payable to Eileen
 Stroud Conservation Fund

Mail to:
 Stroud Conservation Fund
 1457 Morena Blvd
 San Diego, CA 92110

All funds collected in Eileen's name will be donated to fresh water fish conservation or research programs in San Diego County.

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Gordon Foster (in memoriam), Bill and Eileen Stroud (in mem), Bernie Hammes (in mem), Hugh Turner (in mem), Nancy Pitts, Bob Wisner (in mem), Ken Armer, Glen Paul (in mem), Betty Coram, Ned Sewell (in mem), John Kasten (in mem), Leo Bergevin (in mem), George Beach (in mem), Bob Camp (in mem), Marvin Darling, Gene Jerzewski, Oz Osborn (in mem), Robbie Robinson (in mem), John Gauld (in mem), Lloyd Jefferies (in mem), Doug Joseph, Gary Hilbers, Tom Smith, Bud Olsen

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Recipients of the:

GORDON FOSTER MEMORIAL AWARD

For unselfish and outstanding service
 to the flyfishing community

1991-Ned Sewell	2004-Joe Bain
1992-Bob Camp	2005-Jim Reeg
1993-Bill & Eileen Stroud	2006-John Kasten
1994-Ed Velton	2007-Lucky Ketcham
1995-Bob Wisner	2008-Louie Zimm
1996-Gary Hilbers	2009-Warren Lew
1997-Jack Bentley	2010- Paul Woolery
1998-Gordie Zimm	2011-Gary Strawn
1999-Gretchen Yearous	2012-Lee McElravy
2000-Tom Smith	2013-David Collins
2001-Rose & Roger Yamasaki	
2002-Larry Sorensen	
2003-Jim Tenuto	

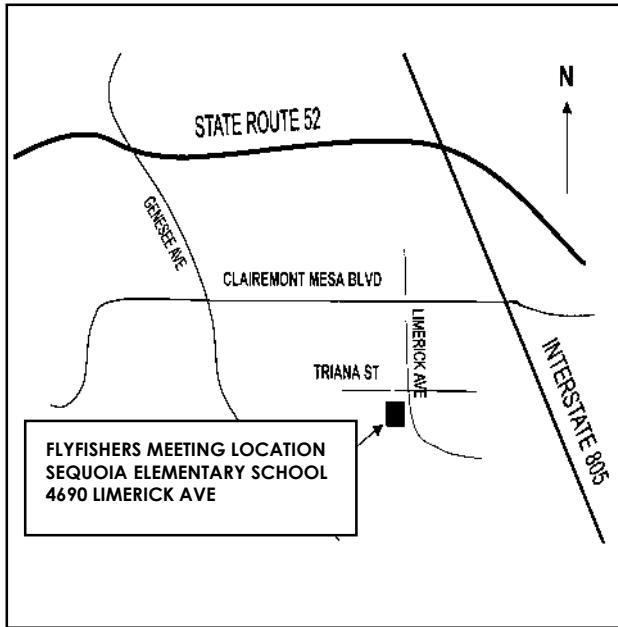


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 David Collins
www.sandiegoflyfishers.com

Meeting Place for Workshops

San Carlos Recreation Center near Lake Murray. The address is 6445 Lake Badin Ave. To get there from Hwy. 8, take the Lake Murray Blvd. exit just like you were going to the lake. Instead of turning into Kiowa. Keep going on Lake Murray Blvd. another 1.6 miles. When you come to Lake Adlon Drive, (first corner past Jackson Dr.) turn left. Go down three blocks and the recreation center will be on your right. It is on the corner of Lake Adlon and Lake Badin.



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10601-G Tierrasanta Blvd. #327
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