SWEETGRASS RODS, THOMAS & THOMAS, ABEL REELS AND IFFF ARE TEAMING UP to celebrate the organization’s 50th anniversary with a Special Rod/Reel extravaganza! The rods are top-of-the-line pieces of beauty any fly fisher would be proud to own. The Sweetgrass Rod is a five-sided bamboo; the trout and saltwater rods are the best Thomas & Thomas has to offer; and the Abel Reels are their Super 4N and Super 7/8N models. All bamboo rods or rod/reel combinations are limited in availability and will be allotted on a first-come, first-served basis. Net proceeds will help fund the IFFF Conservation and Education programs.

www.fedflyfishers.org/store.aspx

CONSERVING, RESTORING, EDUCATING, THROUGH FLY FISHING

The International Federation of Fly Fishers

Anywhere fly fishers have an interest, the IFFF can and does play a role. Join others who are dedicated to the betterment of the sport of fly fishing – Join the IFFF.

Name: ____________________________
Mailing Address: ____________________________
Phone: ____________________________
E-mail: ____________________________

☐ General* - $35  ☐ Senior 65+ - $25  ☐ Youth - $20
☐ General* 3 years: $90  ☐ Life: $1,000
To receive print magazine Flyfisher add $10
Int’l to receive print magazine Flyfisher add $20
*For one individual plus spouse and children

Enclose check or provide credit card information:
Credit Card #: ____________________________ Exp Date __________
Authorized Signature: ____________________________

Return to: International Federation of Fly Fishers 5237 US Highway 89 South, Suite 11, Livingston, MT 59047

Join by sending in the form above or online at www.fedflyfishers.org
406-222-9369
FEATURES

38 Introducing No. 1!
Little Tennessee River Basin designated the first Native Fish Conservation Area.
By Fred Harris and Dr. Rick Williams

50 Classic Form and Function
Rediscover Hewitt’s fly, the Bivisible, to pursue warmwater species.
By Terry and Roxanne Wilson

56 Fishing Western Green Drakes
Tips and tricks for fishing a favorite hatch in Western waters.
By Bill Toone

72 Early Season Fun
Pick the perfect flies for a green drake hatch, no matter which side of the country you fish.
By Jack Pangburn

DEPARTMENTS

6 Just Fishing
14 I Am a Member
Meet Andy Richards
16 Home Waters
Fly fishing news and notes
34 Fly Fishing Stick Figures
Humorous essay
84 Focus on the Fly
Green drake imitations
86 Biology on the Fly
Identifying green drakes
110 Fly Box
Demonstration tiers’ signature flies
112 At the Vise
The Green Thunder
113 Fly Tips
Parachutes and Zap-A-Gap
116 Casting
Improving your short game
126 IFFF Guides Association
136 2015 Donor Report

Cover photo: Photographer Verne Lehmberg gets up close and personal with a Drunella coloradensis nymph. In this issue read all about green drakes and fishing the hatch.

This page: Large Bivisibles cast into pockets in the weeds often bring explosive strikes from largemouth bass. See story on page 50.
Photo by Terry and Roxanne Wilson
The IFFF Councils

Find your local council

Contact your council by clicking the link on the name

The IFFF has members all over the world

Argentina | Australia | Austria | Bahamas | Belgium | Belize | Bermuda | Canada | Chile | China | Croatia | Denmark

Finland | France | Germany | Hungary | Iceland | India | Indonesia | Ireland | Israel | Italy | Japan | Latvia

Lithuania | Malaysia | Mexico | Netherlands | New Zealand | Norway | Peru | Poland | Romania | Russia | Serbia | Singapore

South Korea | South Africa | Spain | Sweden | Switzerland | Taiwan | Ukraine | United Kingdom | United States

Conserving, Restoring, Educating Through Fly Fishing®
FLYFISHER Spring - Summer 2016

experience all things fly fishing

2-day fly fishing experience | workshops | demonstrations
women’s university | youth activities | fishing | vendors
meal events | auctions and raffles | and much more!

Exhibit Hall Hours
Thursday, August 4 through Saturday, August 6 | 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

many tying, casting, on-the-water, and non-angling workshops

Experience all things fly fishing

International Federation of Fly Fishers | www.fedflyfishers.org | 406.222.9369

International Federation of Fly Fishers | www.fedflyfishers.org | 406.222.9369
Japan Welcomes the IFFF with Open Arms

By Philip Greenlee, Chairman of the Board of Directors

Japan has a long history of fly fishing as an important part of its culture. With that culture as an impetus, IFFF board member Kuni Masuda and I worked the last two years on preparations for making a trip to that great country. Its main purposes were to broaden our international visibility in that part of the world, reintroduce ourselves to the country’s fly fishing clubs and meet key people in the Japanese fly fishing industry. It also seemed appropriate since we had recently changed our name from the Federation of Fly Fishers (FFF) to the International Federation of Fly Fishers (IFFF).

I was lucky enough to make that trip with Masuda in December 2015. The logistics and language barrier problems were easily handled by Masuda, who is fluent in the language, has relatives still living in Japan, and is acquainted with the Japanese fly fishing world. He was a logical choice for me to use as a translator and guide. The fact he is a good friend was a real plus.

We arrived in Japan and spent two nights in Shin Fuji located at the doorstep of Mount Fuji. We then attended the Japan Fly Fishing Association (JFFA) board meeting in nearby Shibakawa. The JFFA is an IFFF affiliate club. Chairman Miyoshi Shiozawa and Vice Chairman Nobuyuki Kawano managed the board meeting; when asked I gave them an update on the IFFF. I spoke in English with Masuda beside me translating in Japanese. Everyone treated us with great respect. After introductions at the board meeting, we visited a river nearby where a fish egg planting conservation project was developed by the JFFA and the Shibakawa Fishery Cooperative.

This trip was not the first time I had the honor of representing the IFFF to that great country. One of them had attended the IFFF Fair in Spokane, Washington, in which he interviewed me for an article in their fly fishing magazine. It was a most rewarding experience. When Masuda arranged lunch for us with Masanori Horiuchi, chief editor of Japanese Fly Fishing Magazine, I was thrilled to get the opportunity to meet him. Later that day local fly tiers Ken Shimazaki, Bill Higashi and Tsukiji Sato showed us their latest innovative flies and demonstrated their effectiveness at the local pond. That evening Ken Shirmazaki invited a fly fishing couple, Mr. and Mrs. Nakashima, who manage Gumma Prefecture Fishery Cooperative, for dinner in nearby Kiryu.
At the restaurant, Kiryu Newspaper Chief Editor Osamu Aokio shared his newspaper article about using drones to set nets to protect young fish from cormorants on the Watarase River.

On one of the days, we traveled to Nagoya and attended a hospitality meeting that evening with 14 casting instructors (all CI or MCI) headed up by Bill Higashi (MCI) for dinner. I updated them on the IFFF’s latest vision and its 50th anniversary with Masuda by my side to translate.

Ryosuke Yamashiro, the owner of the oldest fly shop in Japan (83 years in business) in Asakusa hosted lunch with Bill Hi Gashi, Tsukiji Kuni and myself. JFFA Chairman Morimasa Sato was invited to discuss the friendship and history of his club with the IFFF. Basically we wanted to find a way to become closer, starting by cross-listing hyperlinks to each other’s websites. I fully expect the relationship to continue to grow in the coming years.

The next day we traveled via the Bullet Train to visit Kenji Sugisaka at his home in Okazaki. We had originally met Sugisaka and his two sons in Bend, Oregon, where he had a booth and also outbid everyone for the Oregon Fly Plate. He hosted us for two days at their home. What a business family they are; they own a fish hatchery and an upscale fly shop. On our last day, we got to hold his new grandson. What an honor!

In January Sugisaka requested two booth spaces at the IFFF Fair in Livingston, Montana. One booth will be for his fly shop and the second one for Fishing Vision, a Japanese filming company. The company would like to film our Fair so they can promote the IFFF in Japan. In addition, some members of the Japan Fly Fishing Association will be attending as well. We look forward to seeing them once again.
I owe a lot to Masuda for being my translator and tour guide. We were in Japan for eight days; during that time the Bullet Train helped us quickly move around the country. All of the people we met were gracious and the country was absolutely beautiful. Our theme throughout the visit and what we had to sell to the Japanese was that fly fishing develops people so they become more aware of their surroundings and their responsibilities to conservation, and introducing the children to the great outdoors.

I think fly fishing teaches patience, anticipation, dedication, perseverance and focus on our environment. Why not learn with us at the Fly Fishing Fair in Livingston from August 3-6, 2016? I look forward to seeing you there and hope you enjoy meeting our Japanese friends as much as I did.
Additional comments:
Japan was such a great country, I wanted to offer several random thoughts on the whole experience: the people and the culture in no particular order:

◊ I was curious about their television so I watched several channels one morning. I cannot say all of the channels used this protocol, but when a commercial was over, a mathematical problem appeared on the screen for you to solve.

◊ When we used the Bullet Train, the time allotted for entrance and exit was exactly two and a half minutes, so when the train started to slow down you would get up and stand in the aisle to make sure you did not delay the process.

◊ Quite a few homes had vegetable gardens whereas we Americans have lawns.

◊ All of the large cities we visited had outstanding high-rise architectural buildings.

◊ All of the people we met were gracious and very courteous.

◊ We did not have time to fish but our mission there was accomplished. Japan has freshwater fish along with salmon on some of the islands plus saltwater fishing in Tokyo Bay because saltwater fish from Hawaiian Islands migrate to the area. If you have not figured it out by now, my trip to Japan was very memorable and an experience of a lifetime. I will long treasure the memories of that trip!
IFFF Membership
Categories Simplified and Expanded
By Len Zickler

At the IFFF board of directors meeting in Bend, Oregon, several important Federation initiatives were unanimously approved. Some of those initiatives included simplifying operational processes, making sure we cover our operational costs and improving service to members.

Over the last several months, a committee of the directors and council presidents diligently studied ways to simplify membership categories while improving service. That membership committee was led by Tom Gadacz and included myself, Burr Tupper, Carl Johnson, Bob Shirley and Rhonda Sellers as staff support. Subsequently the recommendations of the committee were approved at the January meeting. We believe these recommendations, implemented over the next few years, will result in operational cost savings and a net revenue increase to the Federation. Most importantly, the recommendations will ultimately result in improved service to our membership.

The changes are significant. We have reduced the number of membership categories from 17 to seven, and general memberships will include the primary member, spouse or cohabiting partner, and children under 18 years. Lifetime memberships may include a spouse or cohabiting partner. All Federation members, domestic and international, will pay the same $35 membership fee. Senior members will still get a discounted rate of $25 and students 22 and younger will pay $20. The membership category simplification will include an upgraded, electronic copy of Flyfisher magazine.

The IFFF staff has been working hard to not only update the website, but also reformat the Flyfisher magazine to make it easily accessible and readable on tablet and mobile phone devices. A printed copy of Flyfisher will remain available to all domestic members for a subscription rate of $10 to cover printing and mailing costs. International members who want a paper copy of the magazine can subscribe for $20 per year. All members will be given the opportunity to subscribe to the magazine during their regular renewal cycle. If you are a lifetime member, you will still receive a printed copy of the magazine unless you opt for an electronic copy. We will continue to provide paper
For those members wanting to reduce their carbon footprint while using less paper in their day-to-day lives, FLYFISHER magazine is available in a digital format rather than the paper copy.

copies of the magazine to all councils for special-event distribution.

In the spirit of conservation, I want to reduce the amount of paper I consume and believe this is an important goal for the Federation to strive toward. Therefore, I chose the electronic copy even though I’m a lifetime member and was entitled to a paper copy.

There are a few other important changes. We all celebrate our veterans’ service to our country! The Federation will now offer a significant discount to ALL veterans who served honorably. The new member rate for all veterans will be $25. The Federation will continue to support annual, free electronic subscriptions for special outreach programs offered to disabled veterans. We thank all veterans for their service and want them to know it!

Lifetime members will now be allowed to include their spouse or cohabiting partner in the membership category.
The lifetime membership fee will now be $1,000. For a $1,500 contribution, lifetime members will receive a custom fly rod of their choice!

We are very happy to announce the Federation has reinstated the affiliate club category. Already, we’ve received interest from a number of clubs who left the Federation when the affiliate club category was dropped three years ago. A new fee schedule has been developed for new affiliate clubs. The goal here is to broaden our reach and encourage relationships with those who love to fly fish!

The most important issue we must address is improving service to our membership. A common refrain when I reach out to clubs and councils is the question “What is the Federation doing for me?” This is an important question, and we believe The Fly Fishing Academy will be a step toward improving the depth and quality of service to our members. We have several members working very hard in developing the academy with Molly Semenik leading this effort. Semenik and her team have developed a business plan and have committees defining curriculum in four areas – fly tying, fly casting, conservation and fly fishing.

The upgraded IFFF website will improve members' online experience.
fishing skills. The goal is to develop a world-class curriculum and training, including instructors' guides, all easily accessible to instructors around the world.

Additionally, the Federation will regularly provide news articles for all councils to distribute to clubs for their newsletters, websites and Facebook pages. We also want to develop a “speakers’ bureau” that clubs can access to identify qualified fly fishing or conservation presenters for meetings. Again, the idea is to develop an easily accessible, electronic system where local clubs can identify a range of possible speakers for meetings. We will also be taking steps to provide more assistance to council-sponsored, fly fishing events.

Change is not always easy, but we think these are exciting times for the IFFF. We appreciate your support as we move forward. Please contact the office if you have other ideas on how to improve service to the membership.

Len Zickler is the IFFF Board of Director’s cochair, the membership cochair and a member of the Executive Committee. He is from Spokane, Washington.

FLYFISHER is the official publication of the International Federation of Fly Fishers, published two times a and is free to members. Send membership inquiries, fees and change of address notices to IFFF headquarters. Address all editorial and advertising correspondence to flyfishermag@keokee.com. Contents of FLYFISHER copyright © 2016 by the International Federation of Fly Fishers. Written Permission required to reprint articles.

The next FLYFISHER editorial deadline is August 20th
I Am a Member

Andy Richards

Residence  Kalamazoo, Michigan

IFFF Council  Great Lakes

Member since  2011

Home waters  South Branch of the Au Sable River

Memorable fishing experience  It was an Isonychia hatch on the South Branch of the Au Sable. I was all alone and had the best evening of fishing in my short career. Within a 100-yard stretch of the pool, I had the great fortune of exercising more than a few sizable browns that took Dust Bunnies and then Rusty’s White Knots, all tied by yours truly. Then dusk settled in and all was quiet.

Reason for being a member
Being a member of IFFF afforded me with the honor of serving on the board of directors for Anglers of the Au Sable – a conservation organization with the mission to preserve, protect and enhance the Au Sable for future generations. I can think of nothing more worthwhile as I search for ways to protect the valuable resources that provide me so much pleasure.

What others say  Jim Schramm, Great Lakes Council President, said: “Andy Richards represents just what the IFFF needs for its future leadership. He can be depended upon to get the job done and his efforts in representing the IFFF’s interests through the Anglers of the Au Sable has been outstanding and reflects well on the IFFF.”

Does your council or club have an individual you would like to be considered for a future “I Am a Member” Profile? If so, please e-mail Bill Toone, Flyfisher Editor-in-Chief, at btoone@3riversdbs.net with your consideration. Please include a brief bio (25 to 40 words) along with the reason you feel this person exemplifies the best of the Federation of Fly Fishers.
I Am a Member

What others say

Jim Schramm, Great Lakes Council President, said:

"Andy Richards represents just what the IFFF needs for its future leadership. He can be depended upon to get the job done and his efforts in representing the IFFF's interests through the Anglers of the Au Sable has been outstanding and reflects well on the IFFF."

Jocko's Fly Fishing guide service

Fly fishing BIG mid-Michigan smallmouth

Scenic, seldom fished rivers
Guided trips • Flies • DVDs
Casting instruction • Programs
989-835-6047 • jocko@tm.net

Terry and Roxanne Wilson

Authors, speakers available for club events and shows.
Slide shows, seminars, and tying demonstrations.
Warmwater fly fishing.
(largemouth and smallmouth bass, bluegill, and other species)
terrywil@windstream.net • 417-777-2467

FLYFISHER Spring - Summer 2016
Striped Bass Survey Shows Declining Fish Numbers
By Brad Burns

The great majority of the anglers from North Carolina to Maine, responding to the 13th annual fishing survey taken by Stripers Forever, reported catching fewer and smaller striped bass in 2015, reflecting a continuing downward trend in the quality of and thus angler interest in the fishery on the Atlantic Coast.

“Fully 84 percent of the 2015 survey respondents described the striper fishery as ‘worse or much worse’ than in previous years,” said Brad Burns, president of Stripers Forever, a conservation organization advocating game fish status for stripers by ending the commercial fishery and managing the species coastwide for recreational fishing. “The survey results also show a participation decline in the striper fishery for the second consecutive year, which negatively affects guides, tackle businesses and fishing tourism.”

“It seems evident that most of the older, larger prime breeding fish from the great spawning year classes of the 1990s and early 2000s have been removed from the striped bass population,” Burns said. “The striper biomass is now considerably smaller as a result of the poor to mediocre year classes that have generally characterized the fishery since 2003. And it is important to note that almost 85 percent of the survey respondents said that the 2011 year class – highly touted by the Atlantic...
A recent study shows stripers like this beauty are on the decline. See the study at www.StripersForever.org/news-updates

States Marine Fishery Committee that manages the striped bass fishery – has not produced nearly as many surviving small schoolie-sized stripers as expected.”

A clear majority of anglers responding to the 2015 Stripers Forever survey believe that the large stripers so vital to future spawning should not be harvested and that a high percentage of the current commercial catch should be set aside for conservation.

Further, 75 percent of all Stripers Forever members are willing to buy a striper stamp to finance a buyout of the commercial striper fishery.

The complete results of the annual survey are present under the “News” tab on the Stripers Forever website at www.StripersForever.org.

Brad Burns is the president of Stripers Forever and can be reached at stripers@StripersForever.org.
Fujimura and Schuster Receive Cuttcatch Award

Senior Conservation Advisor Rick William contacted the Flyfisher staff to advise that two individuals had completed the Cuttcatch Challenge, Robert W. Fujimura and Gregory M. Schuster.

Robert W. Fujimura

California’s Robert W. Fujimura from Lodi had successfully completed the Cuttcatch Challenge. He managed to capture four subspecies of cutthroat trout spread over a several year span.

His adventure started on July 20, 2010, on Smith Fork River in Lincoln County, Wyoming, when a 12-inch Bonneville cutthroat inhaled his Black Zebra Midge; the Smith Fork River is about 7.8 miles north of the end of County Road 232. Just a couple days later on July 22 on Soda Butte Creek in Park County, Wyoming, he caught his second fish when a 12-inch Yellowstone cutthroat took his CDC PMD. The next year on August 3, 2011, in British Columbia, Fujimura found the Elk River in East Kootenay County a great place to advance his Cuttcatch Challenge goal. There he captured a 16-inch westslope cutthroat on a big, ugly Foam Stone dry fly.

His journey concluded on April 11, 2015, when a Red Maholo Nymph tricked a 20-inch Lahontan cutthroat into inhaling it in Pyramid Lake’s Dago Bay. The lake is located in Washoe County, near Fernley, Nevada.

Robert Fujimura had to travel to two countries to capture his Cuttcatch Challenge Award, taking almost five years to complete his goal. What about all of you reading this announcement? Are you up to the challenge? Let us know if you have completed the challenge so we can feature you in this section of the Flyfisher.
Gregory M. Schuster

Arizona’s Gregory M. Schuster from Phoenix managed to capture four subspecies of cutthroat trout spread over a several year span.

Schuster said of his Cuttcatch adventure: “In the spirit of conservation and following the completion of the Wyoming Cutt-Slam contest (a Wyoming Game and Fish contest), I set my sights on the IFFF Cuttcatch Challenge. My intent was to catch and release four new and different subspecies of cutthroat trout on the way to recognizing all 12 of these unique beauties. The quest started in New Mexico in the summer of 2009. On July 10, deep in the Valle Vidal Unit of the Carson National Forest on the Rio Costilla above the confluence with Comanche Creek, I landed and released several beautiful 8- to 10-inch Rio Grande cutthroats on a size 14 Yellow Sallie and a size 14 tan Elk Hair Caddis.

The quest continued that same month in my then-home state of Montana on the Blackfoot River. On July 24, several 12- to 18-inch westslope cutthroat were brought to my net on a size 10 Royal Wulff and a size 12 Purple Haze.

After moving to Arizona, I made the trek to Rocky Mountain National Park in search of the elusive greenback cutthroat. On June 29, 2014, I caught and released a spectacular 12-inch greenback on a size 20 purple San Juan Worm at the outlet of Loch Vale at an elevation above 10,000 feet.
The results are in, scores tabulated, and the winner of our first-ever Federator’s Favorite Flies survey featuring the Green Drake fly is Craig Mathew’s Green Drake Sparkle Dun, followed by René Harrop’s Green Drake CDC Biot Emerger and a close third by Mike Lawson’s Mike’s Drake. No big surprises here since these three developed their patterns on some of the world’s greatest green drake waters.

We appreciate those who took the time to vote and the interest it generated. We at Flyfisher hope this will grow to be a fun and inclusive activity among Federators in the future. In order to possibly generate a bit more interest in coming polls we have elected to make a few changes – about a dozen to be exact.

This edition we are polling to know your favorite grayling flies – dry or subsurface – and have included a dozen patterns for you to vote on. Grayling on the fly is truly an international pursuit, and we have a variety of flies from around the world for you to vote on. Go to the survey site and cast your vote today. Participants in this next poll will have the opportunity to win six “American Style” Klinkhåmers tied by Flyfisher editors Gretchen and Al Beatty, as well as six flies of your choice from the poll flies – tied by Fly Tying editor Kelly Glissmeyer. Winners will be randomly selected from the survey participants.

Favorite grayling flies are Hans van Klinken’s Klinkhåmer Special, Schollmeyer’s Parasol Emerger, KG’s EPF Emerger, Far and Away Variant, Parachute Adams, Black Gnat, Orange Asher, Griffith’s Gnat, Collared Pheasant-tail nymph, Rainbow Hare’s Ear, Hans van Klinken’s Leadhead Grayling Bug, and Czech Nymph.

Tell us your favorite at www.FavoriteFlySurvey.org
**Fly Fishing Expo**

Returns to North Idaho

The Western Rocky Mountain Council and the North Idaho Fly Casters (NIFC) will cohost a Fly Fishing Expo May 13-14, 2016, at the Best Western/Coeur d’Alene Inn. Located at 506 Appleway in Coeur d’Alene, Idaho, the free event will be open 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Friday and 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. Saturday. Contact the inn at 208-765-3200 to secure a special expo rate of $89.95 per night, breakfast included.

The Expo is geared toward fishing the waters of the Inland Northwest plus fun learning opportunities for new and experienced fly fishers alike. More than 30 exhibitors will be representing major manufacturers, artisans, guides, outfitters and local fly shops. More than 40 fly tiers from around the region will be featured, as well as casting demonstrations, free programs, workshops and youth activities.

This is your opportunity to get tips from two IFFF Legends of Fly Fishing inductees – Bob Jacklin and Kelly Galloup. Other IFFF presenters include Frank Johnson, Bruce Richards, Lee Davidson and Jerry McBride.

On Saturday, there is an Introduction to Fly Fishing Workshop with Peg Kingery followed in the afternoon by casting instruction with Bob Jacklin. Cost for all workshops is $30 per person.

The Expo will have a dedicated area where youth can learn fly tying with tools, materials and instructors provided by the NIFC. It also will have casting demonstrations specifically designed for the younger crowd.

Capping off the event will be a banquet on Saturday with auctions and bucket drawings. Banquet tickets are $35. Contact Dave Londeree dLonderee@RoadRunner.com or Bud Frasca GrizzKing@aol.com for info.
Project Healing Waters Fly Fishing (PHWFF) held its first National Program Rendezvous (NPR) in Orlando, Florida, March 13-16, 2016. The event was focused on training and better equipping our volunteers with the skills and knowledge they need to help heal the injured and disabled military service personnel we serve nationwide.

Project Healing Waters Fly Fishing relies on great organizations and clubs like the International Federation of Fly Fishers (IFFF) to conduct programs across the nation. It is through the great efforts of 71 IFFF clubs and organizations like them, that PHWFF programs served 7,452 injured and disabled veterans last year alone.

Bringing together more than 177 volunteer program leads, assistant program leads, regional coordinators and deputy regional coordinators, it was a great opportunity to provide the tools and training they need to continue providing consistent therapeutic experiences across the country. Special guest speakers at the NPR included Deputy Secretary Sloan Gibson, U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense James Rodriguez; and U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs Director of Voluntary Services Sabrina Clark, among others.

The NPR was funded by a $298,200 grant through the Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) adaptive sport grant program. The grant is one of 86 awarded last year through the VA program and one of the few devoted to training adaptive sport practitioners. The rendezvous was the first time in PHWFF’s 10-year history that all volunteer leadership and key personnel were brought together.

PHWFF Chairman Bob Fitch opened the event by introducing five special video greetings delivered by legendary fly fisher Lefty Kreh, former U.S. Vice President Dick Cheney, former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Administration Michael Mullen, former Secretary of U.S. Navy Gordon England, and longtime friend and benefactor Loralee West.

The following days were filled with discussions, special guest speakers, and hands-on opportunities for volunteers to learn the best practices, challenges and outreach in their communities. The topics addressed included support and administrative overviews, working with participants with disabilities, fly fishing outings, local fundraising, adaptive equipment, participant/volunteer recruitment, volunteer and donor recognition, ethics
and the public trust, and many more.

PHWFF Founder and President Ed Nicholson concluded this successful training event with a few words of thanks and appreciation. He echoed the long-held sentiments that it is our volunteers who have ensured the success of PHWFF over the past decade. He believes the NPR will help PHWFF forge its mark for veterans over the decades to come.

Daniel Morgan is the director of communications for PHWFF. For a complete report on the Project Healing Waters Fly Fishing’s National Program Rendezvous, please visit: ProjectHealingWaters.org.
A new fly fishing charter club based in Livingston, Montana, the South West Montana Fly Fishers, formed to further the International Federation of Fly Fisher's mission of educating through fly tying, fly casting and conservation. The club is open to anyone wishing to support the new organization’s mission to further the sport. The club meets from 6:30 p.m. to 8 p.m. the second Thursday of each month at the IFFF Museum, 5237 U.S. Highway 89 South.

The club was two years in the making, arising from a joint venture with the IFFF and the Livingston Elks teaching casting to local war veterans. After receiving positive feedback from that event, several people requested a club be formed.

Even though in its infancy, the club is holding its first public fundraising effort. A showing of the comedic Hank Patterson film, “Mystery of The Cutty Rainbow Trout,” was held April 16 at the Shane Center in Livingston.

For more information about the club or the Hank Patterson film, you can e-mail the club at sw.mtFlyFishers@lycos.com.

Gay Penney from Livingston, Montana, is one of the founding members of the new club and a retired IFFF employee.
Vote For The IFFF Board of Directors

Please vote for your International Federation of Fly Fishers Board of Directors by clicking the link on this page or mail the ballot in the print edition to: International Federation of Fly Fishers, 5237 U.S. Hwy. 89 S., Ste. 11, Livingston, MT 59047.

An Electronic Ballot will be e-mailed to all members who have a valid e-mail address on file. Ballots will be emailed by May 20, 2016.

Ballots must be completed electronically or postmarked, if mailed via U.S. Mail, by July 1, 2016.

meet the new board members on next page ...

Re-election to a three-year term

Philip Greenlee 2017
David Diaz 2019
Len Zickler 2019
Bud Frasca 2019
Marvin Cash 2019

New Board Members

Jen Ripple 2019
Molly Semenik 2019
(previously appointed)
Burr Tupper 2019
New Board Members

Jen Ripple (Buffalo Grove, Illinois)
Ripple is Editor-in-Chief of DUN Magazine, Executive Editor of a Tight Loop Magazine and a principal at Fly Squared Media (a fly fishing and fly tying video production company). She is a recognized public speaker and seminar presenter who is active with Trout Unlimited in the promotion of the TU Women’s Initiative, and is working to bring more women into fly fishing every day.

Molly Semenik (Blaine, Washington)
Semenik started teaching fly casting in the ’80s. In 2000 she moved to Livingston, Montana, where she began a 15-year guiding career. She started Tie The Knot Fly Fishing TieTheKnotFlyFishing.com a business focused on fly fishing instruction. In 2001 she received her casting instructor certification and in 2006 she received her master casting instruction certification. She now lives in Birch Bay, Washington, with her husband. Molly is an accomplished teacher and casting instructor. Semenik has just completed an “appointed term” on the IFFF Board of Directors. This is her first run at an elected position.

Click Here to Print Ballot
New Board Members

Burr Tupper (New Boston, New Hampshire)

Tupper retired from being vice president of sales for a software company. He has been active with both Trout Unlimited (TU) and the IFFF in the area of membership development. He worked with a team on redefinition of the various membership categories, membership fees and the development of new levels of clubs associated with the IFFF. Burr helped develop curriculum for his local TU Introduction to Fly Fishing Classes program and also helped the office staff develop a one-page flyer aimed at recruiting charter and affiliated clubs. Recently, he was elected IFFF North Eastern Council president. He is interested in building on the educational expertise of the IFFF as a means of promoting the sport of fly fishing.

Molly Semenik (Blaine, Washington)

Semenik started teaching fly casting to she and her family in Blaine, Montana, where she and her family moved to Livingston, Montana, where she began a 15-year guiding career. The Knot Fly Fishing and in 2006 she received her casting instructor certification and in 2006 she received her master casting instructor certification. She now lives in Birch Bay, Washington, with her husband. An accomplished teacher and casting instructor, Semenik has just completed an "appointed term" on the Board of Directors. This is her first elected position.

Burr Tupper (New Boston, New Hampshire)

Tupper retired from being vice president of sales for a software company. He has been active with both Trout Unlimited (TU) and the IFFF in the area of membership development. He worked with a team on redefinition of the various membership categories, membership fees and the development of new levels of clubs associated with the IFFF. Burr helped develop curriculum for his local TU Introduction to Fly Fishing Classes program and also helped the office staff develop a one-page flyer aimed at recruiting charter and affiliated clubs. Recently, he was elected IFFF North Eastern Council president. He is interested in building on the educational expertise of the IFFF as a means of promoting the sport of fly fishing.
When George “Chappie” Chapman died at age 96 at home in North Carolina, the angling world lost a considerable treasure. A familiar figure on the fly tying circuit, Chapman would dispense good cheer and enthusiasm as he tied his signature poppers and other saltwater specialties. Well into his 90s, he refused to allow physical challenges to spoil a good day on the water.

After a 30-year career in the U.S. Navy, he and his wife, Mary, settled into Woodland Hills, California, where they became a fixture in the local fly fishing scene, rarely missing a show, a club meeting or any opportunity to be of service. Their signature old school charm and elegance cast them as parental role models.

No environmental or educational challenge was too big; Chapman knew only one way to get things done – full speed ahead into the thick of it. It could be cleaning up Piru Creek, restoring the self-esteem of prisoners newly released from jail, or creating a new fly pattern. His energy was infectious and irresistible.

For more than 20 years he and his wife played host to the celebrity anglers who spoke on the local club circuit. No visit was complete without a guided tour of his exhaustive angling library. It was impossible to name an edition that he had not already acquired, usually signed and hot off the press. Not only a book collector, Chapman was an avid reader with a profound knowledge of the history and relevance of fly fishing. His belief that it was an activity that fostered the better side of the human spirit was at the heart of all he did. His joy was to share that knowledge as freely as possible. Those lucky enough to have shared a boat or a beat with Chappie soon realized that, while the catching was important, it was only a starting point.

Tributes have poured in from his many friends on the professional fly fishing circuit. Renowned fly tiers and fly fishers like Lefty Kreh, Dave Hughes, Joe Humphreys, Ben Furimsky and Gary Borger were only a few of those people who counted Chappie as a good friend. Many members in the IFFF will miss his smiling face and positive attitude. The International Fly Fishing Fairs won’t be the same without him.

Information provided by Marshall Bissett.

Robert Hafner Jr.

Robert “Rob” Hafner Jr., 51, of Woodstock, Georgia, passed away August 16, 2015. Rob was born April 5, 1964, in Stamford, Connecticut. He was a master fly fisherman, devoted Green Bay Packers fan, and loved to vacation at the Gulf Shores, Alabama. Hafner was a devoted husband and friend. He had a big heart and will be missed immensely by those who knew him. He was preceded in death by his father, Robert Hafner Sr. and brother, James Walter Hafner. Rob is survived by his wife and best friend, Heather Hafner,
Oscar Feliu

Oscar Feliu passed away November 19, 2015, just a few days after his 67th birthday. He was born in Chile November 12, 1948 in Rancaqua, a city of 185,000 about 70 miles south of Chile’s capital of Santiago. He immigrated to the United States in 1969, thanks to the sponsorship of a Mount Pleasant, Michigan, family. As a student in Michigan he conducted aquatic studies in several of the state’s rivers. Those studies led to a number of innovative fly patterns that became well known throughout the Great Lakes region and were the subject of several newspaper and magazine articles. His Hexagenia pattern, the Oscar’s Hex, is still famous there today, having been used for that hatch for decades.

Over the next 17 years he owned or managed a number of restaurants. He and his wife, Bobbye, were running a small restaurant called Granny’s Pantry in Clare, Michigan, when in 1989 they were lured to central Florida by Gary and Sharon Morse, The Villages’ codevelopers. There in Florida’s Friendliest Town – The Villages – Feliu was known for his powerful voice and stage presence. He also managed the Orange Blossom Hills Country Club for three and a half years and then retired from the restaurant business and became a staffer in The Villages recreation department. In subsequent years, he served as the manager for the Church on the Square which has since been converted to the Sharon L. Morse Performing Arts Center.

In addition, he worked as a fly fishing specialist for sporting goods stores and taught fly tying at area community colleges. Fishing catalogs carry his tied-to-detail creations like the Oscar’s Orange Michigan Mayfly, Oscar’s Brown, Oscar’s Hex and scores of other “royalty” flies. When not tying flies, he built his own boat with the help of some friends and often used it in his favorite fishing hole, the Gulf of Mexico near Yankeetown, Florida.

He will long be remembered by his friends for many reasons, including his skill at the tying vise or his incredible music talent, but another happens to be a street in the Florida Village of Haciendas of Mission Hills that proudly bears his name; it’s called Feliu Run. Feliu was awarded the Buz Buszek Memorial Award for fly tying excellence at the IFFF Fly Fishing Fair in Livingston, Montana, in 2014, just one year before his untimely passing. All of us at the Federation sadly bid farewell to a very special friend.

Information from the Woodstock Funeral Home website.
Ed Phelan

Ed Phelan, 71, passed away December 7, 2015, after a valiant battle with ALS. He loved the RRFF and with his wife, Julie, was a presenter and instructor at its Youth Programs, the Healdsburg Wild Steelhead Festival, Steelhead Clinics and Fly Casting Instruction team.

To those who knew him, Phelan was a true gentleman, conservationist and talented angler. Regarding conservation he frequently said, “If we really want to make a difference, we need to focus on our youth!” He loved to work with children and to share his knowledge with all who were willing to learn. As a Spey casting guru, Phelan helped introduce many members to the two-handed rod.

A storyteller, he often shared tails of the mighty Skeena River in British Columbia, where he and Julie made their home and pursued the majestic steelhead of that watershed. He liked to tell jokes and tales for assembled friends. He loved to write and frequently contributed articles to the RRFF and Russian River Wild Steelhead Society (RRWSS) newsletters.

After moving to British Columbia a few years ago, the Phelans welcomed club members to share the beauty of that fly fishing mecca and often hosted them for their stay. He created unique opportunities for learning and wonder.

Our sincerest sympathy goes to Julie and all of his family and friends. He will forever live in our hearts and in our personal recollections. His smile, laughter and love for fly fishing and our fisheries will long be an inspiration and aspiration. May his legacy live on through all of us.

Information from Steve Tubbs, Russian River Fly Fishers’ president.

Harvey L. Ragsdale

Harvey Ragsdale, 75, passed away November 19, 2015, at his home in Springfield, Missouri. He was born August 1, 1940, to Edgar and Lavina Ragsdale in Aurora, Missouri. He married Priscilla Lei Fonner September 5, 1964. Together they had four children, Carrie, Liz, Brian and Jodie. Those children brought the couple six grandchildren.

A graduate of Drury College, he worked until retirement for Springfield City Utilities. He was a founding member of the Southwest Missouri Fly Fishers, former president of the IFFF’s Southern Council and active at all levels in the organization.

His passion was for warmwater fly fishing, tying fishing flies and poppers, and building fly rods. Ragsdale loved the outdoors and volunteered many hours to conservation causes. In his spare time he loved riding motorcycles, driving hot rods and rock ‘n’ roll music. He especially loved his Corvette and 1940 Ford, which he often displayed at car shows.

Ragsdale was special to his family and his many friends in the IFFF. He will be missed by all who knew him.

Information from the Springfield New Leader.
The following events offer IFFF Casting Instructor Certification. Pre-registration is required. Call 406-222-9369 to register. You must be a current IFFF member.

**June 8-12, 2016**
12 CI, 8 MCI, 4 THCI, Test #0416
Pichowice, Poland

**July 21-23, 2016**
CI Preparation Course,
Rochester, Minnesota

**September 9, 2016**
CI, Test #1607, Texas Council Expo,
Grapevine, Texas

**September 21-25, 2016**
16 CI, 8 MCI, 4 THCI, Test #0116
Wentworth Falls, Australia

**September 29 - October 1, 2016**
6 CI, 3 MCI, 2 THCI, Test #0216,
Wanaka South Island, New Zealand

Casting test events are often scheduled with other IFFF events, so please check the IFFF Casting Testing Calendar for updates. FedFlyFishers.org/Casting

Continuing education classes for certified instructors are available and posted on the IFFF website.

For more information about all casting events, please visit: FedFlyFishers.org/Casting

---

**Hooked on Fly Fishing from A to Z**

*Beverly Vidrine*

“Hooked on Fly Fishing from A to Z” is a wonderful introduction to the world of fly fishing. Often seen as complex or intimidating, this graceful form of fishing is anything but, and this book shows young readers just how easy it can be. Broken down into simple-to-understand pieces, children can quickly connect the dots on how to get started in this amazing sport, literally from A to Z.

Book orders: 504-251-8800 or walgamotte.shannon@gmail.com
South West Montana Fly Fishers is a new club in Livingston, Montana. The club meets on the second Thursday of each month from 6:30 PM to 8:00 PM at the IFFF Museum Library. Email sw.MtFlyFishers@lycos.com for more information.

May 2016

6 Veterans First Fly Fishing. Fly Tying casting & Fishing for 25+ veterans at Shadow Cliff’s Park, Pleasanton, California. Search Facebook for Veterans First Fly Fishing

13-14 WRMC Coeur d'Alene, Idaho Best Western northIdahoFlyCasters.org

21 Keith Richard’s The Camp Fly Fishing School Breaux Bridge, Louisiana. theCampFlyFishingSchool.com

July 2016

**Calendar**

**August 2016**

**2-6 IFFF Fly Fishing Fair**  
Livingston Montana,  
fair@FedFlyFishers.org

**20 12th Contraband EXPO**  
Moss Bluff, Louisiana  
ContrabandFlyCasters.net/fly-fishing-expos.html

**September 2016**

**8-10 Texas Council Expo**  
“Destination Texas”  
Grapevine, Texas  
TxFlyFishExpo.com

**16-17 Gulf Coast Council Fly Fishing Fair**  
Civic Center, Ocean Springs, Mississippi. gulfCoastFFF.org

**October 2016**

**8 Eastern Rocky Mountain Council Regional Expo**  
Hotel Colorado, Glenwood Springs Colorado. facebook.com/ERMC.IFFF

**14-16 Fly Fishing Faire.**  
Bishop, California. swcIFFF.org/ faire

**14-16 Oktoberfisch Fly Fishing Festival.**  
Junction, Texas. fredericksburgFlyFishers.org

**November 2016**

**4-5 Florida Council Expo.**  
Plantation in Crystal River, Florida. fedFlyFishers.org/Contact/Councils/Florida.aspx

**4-5 28th Annual North Toledo Bend Rendezvous.**  
pages.suddenLink.net/w/Rendez/index.html

**5 SWCIFFF Inter-Club Tournament.**  
Kernville, California. swcIFFF.org
Fly fishing with the family. This simple sentence fragment can send many a staunch fly fisher into abject panic mode.

I made that colossal mistake. “You want to go fishing?” I absentmindedly asked my 4-and-a-half-year-old daughter. “Yes!” she responded, with enthusiasm. “Yes, yes, yes! Mommy should come, too!”

Mommy cares about as much about fishing as mommy cares about a finely aged prime rib. Mommy is a vegetarian. “Mommy! We’re going fishing!” This author is fairly certain that his reader is almost surely familiar with those Stick Figure Family decals that adorn the rear windows of many a car on our highways and byways. If I had been the paterfamilias on one of those decals, I would have been a stick figure gripping a fly rod, sporting a forced smile and eyes in a state of alarm.

I suggested that we go fishing in one of my secret spots, a small river in New Jersey that isn’t at all pronounced the way it is spelled. Hooked On Phonics doesn’t work for this stream.

I had taken my daughter fishing before. I’d taken her to the local urban pond with lots of pressure and I’d taken her to a creek on a small local reservation, also with lots of pressure – the typical sorts of places one takes one’s young daughter to go fishing when one lives in an urban East Coast environment. But I’d never taken her to any of my treasured trout streams, which I historically keep secret – except, of course, when I write about them in angling publications.

But, for whatever reason, this time I had different ideas. These sorts of different ideas might be viewed by most mentally stable sorts as highly ill advised. Perhaps somebody at some pharmaceutical company has crafted some manner of pill that can curb such misguided inclinations. At my next doctor’s appointment, I should inquire into such.

Historically, in the culture of our sport, it is considered bad form to give up secret fishing holes. To willingly hand
them over to a loudmouthed 4-year-old seems like the makings of an unstable mind and may very well result in the revocation of my membership in fine institutions such as the International Federation of Fly Fishers.

continued on next page ...
We mounted up in the car and we crossed the George Washington Bridge from the Empire State to the Garden State. Our Stick Figure Family would have been a happy mother and daughter with a father who was looking to the heavens expecting something heavy to fall on his head.

I was waiting for disaster at any second, and every happy Stick Figure Family gracing the windows of minivans mocked me as foolhardy. Is there a better way to ruin a good fishing spot than to share it with familiars, some of whom are children? There's that adage in Hollywood, “Never work with children or animals.” The same should apply to fly fishing.
We arrived at the stream (the name of which makes no sense phonetically). As I strung up my rod, it began to rain. An ominous beginning, indeed. (See a Stick Figure Family with the dog at the end shooting a wary look as the father pulls his hair out in fistfuls.)

My daughter then insisted that we use her rod instead of my rod. My rod was my favorite 4-weight. Her rod was a pink Disney princess job that lights up when you press the button to cast. To a fly fisherman, as well as a fishing writer, this is especially galling and more than a little professionally embarrassing. (Picture a Stick Figure Family with fishing rods, only the father is conspicuously absent.) Though I must say, in my daughter’s fishing rod’s defense, at least the thing doesn’t also sing “Let it Go” or “Hakuna Matata” or “A Whole New World.” “Under the Sea” could almost be considered as appropriate river music, but that’s probably pushing it.

My rod at the car, I led the way to the river, pink spinning rod in hand. My wife hauled a camp chair and a lunch. My daughter carried nothing. Nobody likes a fishing buddy who refuses to pitch in.

But, against all premonitions, it went great. I found a trout for her without having to walk too far. I loaded up her princess rod with a weighted bead-head nymph and a strike indicator (again, more humiliation here), and she even ate a lot of her lunch during a break in fishing, which was fairly astonishing for a notoriously picky eater.

Overall, it was something of a successful fishing trip. Our Stick Figure Family had been reunited, though our stick figure daddy likely would have had something of a sheepish expression on his face.

Given the amount of fishy details I have provided in this essay, this author is fairly confident that his reader can surely surmise precisely how many fish I managed to get my kid to catch. But, sometimes, catching fish isn’t at all the point.

Jason Duncan is a regular contributor to Flyfisher magazine. He also writes the fishing blog Fly Fishing, Et Cetera. He lives with his wife, daughter and Welsh terrier in New York City.
Introduction No. 1
Little Tennessee River Basin First Native Fish Conservation Area

By Fred Harris and Dr. Rick Williams
The Little Tennessee River Basin, an important global biological hotspot, hosts a unique assemblage of fish, amphibians, mollusks, crayfish and aquatic insects. Recognized by the World Wildlife Fund for its significance, the basin is now the nation’s first Native Fish Conservation Area, designated in 2015.

Within the basin a significant reach of river contains all of the aquatic wildlife believed to be present prior to colonial settlement. Numerous streams in the watershed are the focus of native fish reintroductions and augmentations.

In 2008, the International Federation of Fly Fishers, Trout Unlimited and the Fisheries Conservation Foundation came together to develop a new way to approach native fish conservation on a large scale. That approach was based on coordination at local, state and federal levels while recognizing the importance of recreation and multiple, economic river uses. The result of that meeting was the Native Fish Conservation Area (NFCA) concept.

NFCA s are river basins with a focus on stream management for the conservation and restoration of native fish and other aquatic life, paired with compatible recreational and commercial uses. The end goal is to ensure the long-term survival of native aquatic species. Rick Williams and Tom Logan, members of the IFFF Conservation Committee, described them in detail in the Spring 2008 Flyfisher.

continued on next page...
The North Carolina Wildlife Federation brought the concept to their state by convening a meeting of interested organizations, agencies and businesses to collaborate on the formation of a Native Fish Conservation Partnership (NFCP). As a result, the Little Tennessee River Native Fish Conservation Partnership was created, which now has 25 partners comprising Non Government Organizations (NGOs), federal and state agencies, the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, and several businesses.

To maintain long-term persistence of native aquatic species, NFCAs involve a non-regulatory, collaborative approach to conservation that incorporates biological needs and local community values into watershed management practices.

Within a NFCA four critical elements need to be met. The first is the protection and restoration of watershed-scale processes that create and maintain freshwater habitat complexity, diversity and connectivity. Second, the area should nurture all of the life history pathways of the fishes and other aquatic organisms being protected. Third, the area should include a large enough watershed to provide for long-term persistence of native fish populations. Finally, the groups supporting the NFCA (the “Partnership”) should have the capabilities to provide land and water management within the basin that is sustainable over time.

*continued on next page...*
Biologists prepare to release spot fin chubs into a tributary of the Little Tennessee River.
Eggs of the sicklefin redhorse sucker are collected and fertilized to preclude a federal listing.
The basin is important as a recreational, economic and cultural resource. Numerous native sport fishes, including brook trout, rock bass, smallmouth bass and flathead catfish, provide exceptional fishing to anglers. Other recreational activities such as canoeing, white-water rafting, swimming, tubing and wildlife watching are important to local economies. The river and its resources are of considerable cultural importance to area communities and the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians.

Due to the non-regulatory nature of the NFCA, the partnership identified an early critical need of informing basin residents about the resources of the river and the benefits of NFCA designation. To that end, the partnership is developing a set of high-quality

*continued on next page*
Students sample bottom organisms as part of Kids in the Creek Program.
videos to highlight important aquatic resources and conservation actions needed to ensure the perpetuation of those resources. To complement the videos, interactive web-based maps are being developed to aid interested citizens as well as scientists in participating in conservation projects.

The partnership is active in youth education by working to expand existing programs, such as Fish in the Classroom and Kids in the Creek. One goal is to expand the U.S. Forest Service's limited snorkeling program to cover the entire basin. Snorkeling in the clear, shallow streams of the upper river basin gives children and adults a greater appreciation of the Little Tennessee's diverse aquatic fauna. Other partnership activities involve: removal of selected barriers to fish passage in order to provide more habitat for native species and enhance the exchange of genetic material between isolated populations; recovering populations of the sicklefin redhorse sucker to preclude federal listing; and increasing riparian cover on adjoining private lands to increase stream shading.

*continued on next page* ...
Native Fish Conservation Areas provide a new approach to the accomplishment of resource conservation through broad collaborations of government and non-government entities employing non-regulatory actions to achieve desired ends. The concept should be applicable throughout the country and particularly effective in the current political environment.

Fred Harris of the Fisheries Conservation Foundation and Dr. Rick Williams, IFFF senior conservation adviser, of Boise, Idaho, were the coauthors of this article. Harris lives in Fuquay Varina, North Carolina, and retired from the North Carolina Wildlife Resources Commission as deputy director after working most of his career in inland fisheries. Rick Williams is a longtime Federator, member of the IFFF Executive Committee and chair of the Casting Board of Governors.

Pat Rake from Conservation Fisheries, Inc. holds a bag of sicklefin redhorse eggs.
Edward Ringwood Hewitt arguably influenced American fly fishers more than any other angler in the 1930s and '40s. With passion for the outdoors fueled by roaming the 20,000-acre estate of his grandfather, Hewitt spent most of his 91 years studying trout and experimenting with the flies used in their capture. Perhaps the man dubbed the “Dean of American Trout Fly Fishermen” could also be credited with creating a fly that has equal value to warmwater enthusiasts.

continued on next page...
The Bivisible is a great problem-solver for warmwater fly fishers. The illustrated pattern is tied “Hewitt style” with a double-hackle-point tail.
Whether in streams or stillwater, the two colors that produce the best for the authors are brown and dark dun.
Opinionated and sometimes cantankerous, Hewitt was most interested in studying flies from beneath the water’s surface as the fish saw them. He was known to get on his hands and knees to peer into an aquarium from below using the physics of light diffusion to evaluate how fish would perceive the fly. This influenced the flies he designed that included the Neversink Skater, his flat-bodied nymphs and the Bivisible.

The Bivisible is a masterful combination of simplicity and functional design. Tying the fly requires only a dry fly hook, thread and two feathers. Hewitt’s original pattern had a tail formed by two hackle points, that many consider superior to those tied using only bunched hackle fibers. The body of the fly is simply a tightly wound hackle wrapped closely to the hook eye, leaving room only for two to three wraps of white hackle and a whip-finished head. Many different body colors have been used including ginger, blue dun, black, grizzly and badger, but brown has always been the most popular. Perhaps experiencing many of the same vision limitations as a number of aging fly fishers, Hewitt believed the body color was the portion most easily seen by the fish while the white front hackle was most apparent to the angler. Due to the many hackle barbules that contact the water’s surface, the fly floats like a cork. Furthermore, if the tip of the body feather is tied on first at the hook bend, the barbules will progressively increase in length as it is wound forward. This facilitates the fly’s smooth contact with the water’s surface.

Another of the Bivisible’s many attributes is that it can be tied to target diverse species by simply adjusting the hook size. We rediscovered Bivisibles after becoming frustrated with not being able to see our dry flies after casting them into the shadows for stream smallmouth bass. To accommodate that situation we tied several in size 8. They were visible in the shadows at the edges of emergent weeds and could be drifted through turbulent runs and along current seams. They could even be surface-skittered crosscurrent with good results.

The logical next step was tying them in sizes 6 and 4 to cast for largemouth bass in still water. They were intended to be used when something less disruptive than a popper was necessary. Again, some 80 years after their original successes on the fabled trout waters of the Catskills, they performed flawlessly. Short, accurate deliveries into pockets of vegetation were then allowed to sit still for a few seconds before jiggling the rod tip causing the fly to dance enticingly while remaining in close proximity to its splashdown site. Even wary lunker bass are unable to resist such a vulnerable target, and explosive strikes are often the result. In open water the high-floating fly can be dragged or twitched across the surface. Often this tactic causes the bass to recklessly chase the fly as it tumbles in the current, even at times leaping from the water in attempts to grab the morsel.

continued on next page ...
As is often the case when fishing for largemouths, bluegills often grab the oversized fly, prompting the creation of downsized Bivisibles (sizes 12 and 10) to accommodate them. Again fish catching improved. It should be noted that the best successes with all these warmwater species came when the fish were located near the surface. The Bivisible lands with little surface disturbance so that fish aren’t alerted by an unnatural splashdown. When fish are located deeper in the water column, a popper is still usually a better choice. The “splat” of the popper landing and the audible “pop” of the manipulated lure can be effective in capturing the fish’s attention and drawing them toward the surface. The Bivisible is the antithesis of a popper. Its success lies in the subtle, more natural presentation it is able to achieve.

Size adjustments enable the targeting of different species. A friend regularly ties them in size 22 to match midge hatches for trout. Selecting colors has been equally revealing. Whether in streams or still water, the two colors that have produced best for us are brown and dark dun. At times, one outproduces the other significantly, and if insects are coming off the water, it’s easy to understand the fish’s interest in both size and color. There are times when color plays an important role, yet the reason remains unclear. It’s interesting to note that largemouth bass have shown a
decided preference for grizzly-bodied Bivisibles; however, what those patterns are mistaken for remains a mystery. Brown and dark dun are clear favorites when fished in streams or when targeting bluegills.

Ed Hewitt was dismissive of matching the hatch, which was being espoused by his noteworthy contemporary, Preston Jennings. Hewitt thought carrying too many different patterns simply serves to confuse the angler into believing that if they aren’t catching fish, it is because they are fishing the wrong insect or the wrong stage of the insect’s development. Instead he recommended selecting five dry and five wet patterns, thereby causing the fly fisher to be more concerned with size, color and presentation rather than the correct insect genus. Nevertheless, his contribution to our sport made an impact in regard to fly creation, his scientific approach to problem solving, and his literary achievements. He authored many books and was a frequent contributor to the fishing publications of his day.

Most agree that his spider pattern is unlikely to return to popularity; the inch-long, stiff barbules required to tie them remain as rare today as they were then. Master Catskill fly tiers Walt and Winnie Dette saved their largest hackles of superior quality to tie Hewitt’s Spiders. Even more unlikely to experience rejuvenation are the flat-bodied nymphs Hewitt claimed would enable him to “nearly wipe out a stream.” He soaked them in lacquer and then mashed them flat with pliers.

Other anglers, however, were unable to replicate his purported success. The late Gary LaFontaine in his classic book “Caddisflies” wrote: “It took only a brief look at the patterns drifting underwater, the flies flip-flopping to alternately expose the dark back and light belly, to see how unnatural they appeared to the fish.”

The Bivisibles, on the other hand, still occupy retail space in most fly shops and ink in catalogs. Even so, this simple but ingenious fly design is often overlooked by modern anglers, particularly those in pursuit of warmwater species. Perhaps that should change. If you’re having a tough time presenting surface flies to shallow fish without spooking them, give Bivisibles a try. They may soon become your “go to” fly in that situation.

Terry and Roxanne Wilson of Bolivar, Missouri, are longtime Flyfisher contributors focusing on warmwater fly fishing. Their new book, “Crappie Fly Fishing: A Seasonal Approach,” is available through their website at www.thebluegillpond.com or e-mail them at terrywil@windstream.net.
Nothing gets me on the water faster than a green drake hatch. Just the rumor or even expectation of green drakes is enough to have me planning what days I can fish and where. Apparently the fish are equally as enthusiastic over these bugs. On more than one occasion, I have fished great water, not turning a single fish, only to see the same stretch come alive a few hours later with feeding fish everywhere. Such is the effect green drakes can have.

To most fly fishers a green drake is a single species of mayfly. In reality the name refers to a group of mayflies as there are several large to moderately large mayflies we commonly call green drakes. In this group at least on Western streams, it is the Western green drake,

A green drake dun finishes drying its wings and is ready to fly away
drake mackerel (also called a hecuba or great red quill), slate-winged olive (aka lesser green drake or fall drake), and flav (also called a small Western green drake) that are usually the main players. So long as you follow the basic tenets for matching any hatch – size, shape and color – and assuming you have a fly box suitably prepared, you can expect outstanding fishing regardless of which one is coming off. Even a sporadic green drake hatch can bring the largest fish to the surface, so the pattern is always worth fishing.

The Western green drake – two species, Drunella grandis and Drunella dodsi – are the largest of this group, usually a size 8 or 10. They typically hatch in July with some early hatches occurring in late June. Their color ranges from green to a brownish olive green and includes some yellowish shades or rings. Emergence is usually from mid-morning until mid-afternoon.

The next largest is the drake mackerel (Timpanoga hecuba) that is most commonly a size 12. Hatches normally start in late August and run through September. The insect is a light yellowish brown to tannish olive with hatches occurring between late morning and mid-afternoon.

The slate-winged olive (Drunella coloradensis) is typically found in the same size 12 as the drake mackerel but can sometimes be as small as a size
Green drake nymphs are a great pattern selection prior to the start of the actual hatch.
14. It can be easily confused for the drake mackerel, as they hatch around the same time of the year (late August through September) and time of day, although slate wing olive hatches can be in the late afternoon. Only closer inspection can differentiate between the two with coloring being the most obvious. The slate-winged olive starts off as a similar Western green drake color, without the yellow, but males interestingly change to a tannish olive color as they grow older.

The smallest in this green drake group is the flav (Drunella flavilinea), which is short for its species name. Flavs usually average a size 14 with an occasional bug down to a size 16. They are usually light olive with some yellow tones. July and August are the typical months of hatching activity for this insect with emergences beginning late afternoon until evening. Only the flav has a fishable spinner fall that can occur around the same time as emergence. These tend to have a darker olive to a brownish olive coloring.

The Western green drake, slate-winged olive and flav live on the bottom among the rocks and debris in fast to moderate-fast riffles and runs. As time for them to emerge draws closer, they will move to the slower margins along the edges of the stream. An appropriate-sized dull, brownish-olive bead head hare’s ear nymph will imitate this stage quite well. Similar
A green drake spinner fall is not as significant as other parts of the hatch, but the savvy angler will have a few spinners in their fly box just in case the fish key in on this part of the process.
patterns with a darker back imitating developing wing pads will only add to your nymph's fish appeal. Nymph fishing is usually most successful in the morning and into the very early stages of an emergence.

Your most productive water for the Western green drake, slate-winged olive and flav will be moderately fast, 1- to 2-foot deep riffles along the slower and moderately shallower riffle edges and shoreline as the nymphs will move there to emerge. That said, don’t ignore the tops of the runs where the riffles end and the run begins. The same holds true for pools at the riffle to pool transition point. Really slow water is not going to be your most productive area, so don’t spend much time on it.

The drake mackerel, on the other hand, tends to live in siltier bottoms with more moderate currents and slower pools. The same appropriate-sized hare’s ear in dull, brownish olive also works well for the nymph stage of the drake mackerel. These nymphs tend to like water that is somewhat slower than what some of the other species prefer.

Hatches for all four insects can be heavy or sporadic; they can last as little as a few minutes or go on for hours. Most often, though, hatches are moderate in numbers and last a few hours. Regardless of the intensity, if green drakes are coming off, they are worth imitating, even if other insects are coming off as well.

Green drakes are slow emergers and drift a fairly good distance before being able to fly. Often you can see duns on the rocks along the edges of riffles, safely waiting for their wings to dry enough to fly away. Since hatches can be slow to moderate, this might often be your first confirmation that green drakes are emerging.

For the Western green drake, slate-winged olive and flav, moderately fast, 1- to 2-foot riffles similar to the nymph-fishing water will produce fish when using dries. Look for feeding fish along the edges, sharp banks and slower streams. Also look for depressions, buckets and bowls in the riffles’ bottom as these will hold feeding fish as well. Even if you don’t see active fish in the riffles, still present your flies in the above-mentioned spots aggressively if you have seen green drakes coming off. Drake mackerel dries should be fished the same but targeting slower riffles, runs and pools than those fished with the other green drake patterns. Regardless as to which green drake, my most consistent producers are emerger and cripple patterns, so they tend to be my go-to patterns when first switching from nymphs to dry flies.

As with any hatch, one must recognize the rise forms to determine which stage is being eaten and fish accordingly. Many fly fishers have been frustrated by presenting dun patterns when fish were taking emergers, so observation

continued on next page ...
Empty green drake nymph shucks are a good indicator the hatch is in progress, whether or not you see adults on the water.
This cutthroat took a parachute green drake pattern.
Don't be afraid to change patterns. What may have been the silver bullet pattern yesterday or even an hour ago may not be the choice pattern now. I have found fish can be selective on any given day or even within the same day, particularly during moderate to heavy hatches. Remember the definition of insanity: doing the same thing over and over again but expecting different results. If fish are actively feeding but your fly has not been taken after several good drifts, then you might try another color or even a different stage imitation.

The green drake, collectively, is one of my top hatches to fish. It only takes a few of them coming off for me to switch my focus and reach for my green drake fly box. By following these tips, you too will see what all the excitement is about and start collecting your own memories, no matter which mayfly you identify as a green drake.

Bill Toone is this publication’s editor-in-chief and lives in Bozeman, Montana, with his wife Arletta, where he telecommutes to his day job as director of purchasing for the Hylton Group in northern Virginia. He is also an instructor and guide for the Yellowstone Fly Fishing School as well as an IFFF master casting instructor. This issue of Flyfisher is the author’s last as the publication’s editor-in-chief. We’ll miss him and hope he continues to be a contributing writer as the years unfold.
To understand the special requirements of fly fishing, we need a basic acquaintance with insects and other small water animals that are the living models for our fishing flies. Every kind of insect has particular requirements for its living conditions. Knowledge about the life cycles of different insect groups and their respective environments is necessary to inform us as to where, when and how the insects occur. This is naturally of great significance for our choice of fishing flies. Certain flies hatch and swarm early in the season while others occur in late summer and fall. The large Ephemera drakes – often called mayflies here in the East – hatch during a short period between late May and into June, and in doing so capture the interest of trout, birds and fly fishers.

The green drake hatch of this supersized mayfly is a magical, mystical event that frustrates and delights fly fishers during its relatively short emergence period. This mayfly is one of the larger, and some believe, the
More than one insect type is referred to as “green drake.” In the eastern United States, the Ephemera guttulata is what fishers think of as green drakes, and they eagerly await their appearance each year. On the other hand, often the genus Drunella is thought of as that wonderful large mayfly that causes our adrenaline to run full steam each spring. No matter which bug you call a green drake, you can be sure when they are on the water, your angling experience can be “magical!” Author Jack Pangburn shares his ideas on patterns to use in his part of the world. We guarantee you they will work in the West as well as the East. – Gretchen & Al Beatty, Flyfisher Editors

**Editors Note**

**Klinkhamer Special**

A surface emerger and dun cripple pattern

- HOOK: Mustad C49S (old 80250) long curved shank #8-12
- THREAD: Gray or tan
- ABDOMEN: Peacock herl, wrapped
- WING-POST: White poly yarn
- THORAX: Red floss wraps separating wrapped peacock herl
- HACKLE: Medium dun, brown or grizzly

*continued on next page...*
Green Drake Wet Fly
A cast across the stream current will bring the fly on a swimming upturn to the surface, duplicating the rise of an emerger. The fly left on the surface in a dead drift mode will appear as an unsuccessful hatch cripple.

HOOK: Mustad R74 (old 79580) 4X long shank #6-10
THREAD: White
TAIL: Pheasant tail fibers
BODY: Apple green floss
RIB: Gold oval tinsel
BEARD: Brown hackle fibers
WING: Barred wood duck flank fibers
HEAD: Red enamel/lacquer
Conserving, Restoring, Educating Through Fly Fishing®

...bring the fly on a swimming upturn to emerge. The fly left on the surface in a successful hatch cripple.

Green Drake Wet Fly

A cast across the stream current will bring the fly on a swimming upturn to the surface, duplicating the rise of an emerger. The fly left on the surface in a dead drift mode will appear as an unsuccessful hatch cripple.

HOOK: Mustad R74 (old 79580) 4X long shank #6-10
THREAD: White
TAIL: Pheasant tail fibers
BODY: Apple green floss
RIB: Gold oval tinsel
ARD: Brown hackle fibers
WING: Barred wood duck flank fibers
HEAD: Red enamel/lacquer

most spectacular in the Northeast. The Northern Prairie Wildlife Research Center (usgs.gov) map shows trout streams in New York state and Maine to be confirmed habitat for Ephemera guttulata.

The green drake’s big size prompts large trout to impulsively go after these big bug treats. Their availability is somewhat limited because the green drake nymph of the Ephemera genus is a burrowing nymph that avoids sunlight by living in stillwater ponds, lakes and slow-flowing streams where sections of the bottom are of sand, fine gravel, silt and debris. The nymphs require this type of bottom to create their burrows.

The nymph will only leave the safe haven of the burrow to molt. The guttulata species nymphs are a half inch to 1.5 inches in length. They will go through 20 or more molts during their two to three years in their underwater burrows before emergence, making them only periodically available to trout as food. On those occasions when the nymph is out-and-about from its burrow, the Woolly Bugger or the Gilled Swimming Nymph are good, low-light fishable imitations along with assorted other large nymph patterns.

The nymphs become emergers when the water temperature reaches 50 degrees and remains at that temperature for three days or more. The hatching green drake’s emergence...
takes place sporadically all day, one or two at a time, reaching its peak at dusk. Just before they emerge, they float suspended in the top inch of the water often referred to as the “magic inch.” Nymphs of various species along with spent spinners, empty shucks and cripples who were not able to escape their shucks all ride the current in this one-inch layer, and the fish know it! Keep in mind that green drakes will be rising to the water’s surface along with the emergence of other insects. Those other insects might very well be a slower emerging caddis species that trout prefer. Green drake nymphs swim to the surface and emerge from their shucks (exoskeletons) very quickly. This haste makes emerger patterns unimportant unless fished as cripples that are stuck in that “magic inch” at the water’s surface.

Selecting a fly imitation for the emerging green drake you need to start with a pattern style that floats flush in the surface film, mimicking a cripple or a nymph that has made it to the “magic inch” at the top and is beginning to split the nymphal exoskeleton shell and release the wings of the dun.
Jack’s Green Drake
Cut Wing Dun

A high floating upright winged dun. The upland game bird feathers are trimmed as mayfly wings using a wing burner.

HOOK: Mustad R74 (old 79580) #8-10
THREAD: Gray or brown
TAIL: Brown micro fibetts
BODY: Olive/tan poly dubbing
RIB: Small brown floss or heavy thread
WINGS: Upland game bird feathers cut with a wing burner
THORAX HACKLE: Brown touched with green dye

continued on next page...
The Coffin Fly

Imitates the spent version of Ephemera guttulata typically known as the green drake, the largest mayfly in the Catskill region. The Coffin Fly described here was designed by Walt Dette and Ted Townsend almost 75 years ago. The Catskill green drake emerges usually between the end of May and the end of June. Some fly fishers fish the dun stage, but most elect to fish the evening spinner fall with the nearly all-white coffin fly. The fly blends in among the spent naturals, while the white body makes it easy to see in fading light.

HOOK: Mustad R74 #12
THREAD: White
WING: Teal flank feather divided and tied upright
TAIL: Three peccary fibers tied forked
RIB: Heavy white thread
UNDERBODY: White poly yarn
BODY: Palmered white saddle hackle trimmed short
HACKLE: Golden badger
The Delaware River West Branch Emerger with a foam wing sight indicator, the Hare’s Ear Wet Fly, CDC Emerger or the old-time soft hackle Royal Coachman wet fly are four proven patterns of many that have produced in this top one-inch layer of water.

The Guttulata should be named gargantua because of its size in comparison to other mayflies. The green drake is gigantic right from the long, heavy abdomen to the blotchy, oversize set of front wings. When airborne it flies and glides with grace. Getting into the air from the water’s surface is another story of flutter and commotion that does not go unnoticed by the trout.

The underside of the abdomen is butter colored. The thorax, head and legs of these mayfly duns are grayish-brown on the top side and their three long, brown tails are thin with black bands. The winged duns are best imitated with a dry fly. You need to carry two or more styles with each type designed to work best in different water flows varying from slow and smooth to fast and choppy surfaces. The surface appropriate dry fly styles are varied and range from the Extended Body...
Green Drake Dun to the high floating Catskill-style, split-wing dry fly. The AuSable Wulff, along with the Gray Wulff and Black Wulff, floats nicely on the roughest water surface. The spider-hackle style fly is dressed with long, wispy hackle and floats gently on smooth water surfaces. The light and high-floating Catskill ties and the extended body patterns with cut upright wings fill in for the situations in between.

When the green drake mayfly molts for the final time to its spinner stage, the abdomen turns white, the wings change to a blotchy charcoal gray portrayed by barred-teal flank feathers on the Dette Coffin Fly pattern. The spinner falls can be extremely intense, and they are the most anticipated part of the green drake action.

About three days after the first emerging dun activity, the duns will make a return appearance as transformed spinners. The spinner fall is a correlated series of activity compressed in a short span of time from dusk to dark. This is a short span of time when compared to the dun hatch that goes on sporadically all through the day, which hatch one

**Spider Soft Hackle Green Drake**

A good double for the winged dun, this fly skitters across the surface attempting to lift off the water and go into flight.
HOOK: Mustad 4X long #10-12
THREAD: Tan or ginger moose or peccary
BODY: Ginger squirrel dubbing with brown marker on back (top side)
RIB: Light olive thread
HACKLE: Silver badger and wood duck flank

*continued on next page*
Gold Ribbed Hare's Ear Nymph (BH)
The G.R.H.E. (Bead Head) is a versatile all-purpose nymph pattern and on a No. 6 hook, it is a good imitator of the larger mayfly nymphs. The green drake nymph emerging sequence begins when the nymph takes leave of its burrow and speeds to the surface to release its body and folded wings from its body casing. A fly cast across stream is carried by the current on a drifting upswing from the bottom to the surface, very similar to the rise of an emerger.

HOOK: Mustad 4X long #10-12
THREAD: Dark brown
TAIL: Hare's mask fibers
RIB: Gold wire or medium tinsel
ABDOMEN: Tan hare's mask dubbing
WING-CASE: Brown mottled turkey wing slip or folded tail fibers
THORAX: Brown hare's mask dubbing, picked out
or two duns at a time from sunrise to dusk. The winged males can be seen just above the water’s surface in a hovering pattern of erratic flight while they wait for the females to come on the scene. The mating flights begin once the females arrive. Soon after, the males fall to the water’s surface as spent spinners. The females now with fertilized eggs begin their descent to the surface of the water. Once the eggs are expelled, the female lies on the surface in a semi-spent posture. The ovipositing action and the spent spinners in the one-inch surface prove irresistible to the feeding fish below.

The water’s surface may well have a mixture of mayflies and caddisflies in various stages of their life cycle. However, the green drakes are larger than the other insects on the water. If you match their size with large imitations of floating spinners and fluttering Coffin- or Wulff-style patterns, the occasion should be a productive experience and a heck of a lot of fun. It’s spring. I’ll see you on the water! 🦆

**Jack Pangburn** is a longtime writer and photographer from Westbury, New York, whose work has been featured in the Flyfisher pages several times in past years.
Green Drake Polywing Parachute
Lesser Green Drake
Gretchen Beatty
Boise, Idaho

EXP Paradrake
Jeffrey Smith
Aumsville, Oregon

Green Drake Polywing
Wing Wulff
Gretchen Beatty Boise, Idaho

Green Drake Parachute
Al Beatty
Boise, Idaho

Floating Green Drake Nymph
Craig Mathews’ Blue Ribbon Fly
Shop West Yellowstone, Montana

Extended Body Green Drake
Mike Lawson
Last Chance, Idaho

Green Drake Nymph
Sweetwater Fly Shop
Livingston, Montana
Generally, all the green drake species found in the West can be imitated with just a few flies. The larger Drunella grandis should be tied in size 10 to 12, while the lesser Western green drakes such as Drunella flavelinea and Drunella coloradensis fit size 12 to 16 hooks. There is size variation in green drakes throughout the season and from stream to stream. A little grayed fly with the reddish cast to the abdomen may be necessary to imitate the green drake Timpanogoa hecuba in size 12. Timpanogoa hecuba is also known by the common names gray drake and great blue-winged red quill.

In streams with selective fish, such as Henry’s Fork of the Snake, closer attention should be paid to color. In his Book “Nymphs: The Mayflies,” Ernest Schwiebert maintains that the D. grandis of Henry’s Fork have bright chartreuse femora, which distinguishes them, and that the color quickly changes as the subimagio floats downstream. Mike Lawson’s Extended Body Green Drake has black and chartreuse hackle, and Mathews’ Floating Green Drake Nymph and Rene Harrop’s Green Drake Cripple are color matches for Henry’s Fork green drakes.

Verne Lehmberg from Dayton, Texas, is a longtime Federation member and Flyfisher contributor. See more of his excellent photography on the cover and in Biology on the Fly, page 86.
What is a green drake?

Fly fishers who frequent Western waters are always excited when news of a green drake hatch is happening on the water. Fast and furious fishing is anticipated when the Western green drakes begin hatching on Henry’s Fork, rivaling the popularity of the annual California stonefly hatch. There are many different insect species that fit under the heading of green drake, not only the early season big ones, but smaller ones that emerge through August in Western streams. Which insect is which is often the question.

I became aware of the many species of green drakes when an IFFF member sent me a picture of a green drake for me to identify, under the mistaken belief that I actually knew all the mayflies and could help him. I answered that I would try to find out. In trying to answer that question, I ran across a lot of conflicting information. I worked to learn about some of the Montana and Idaho mayflies by

continued on next page ...
The green drake dun turns from brighter green to olive-yellow soon after emerging. This male from Henry’s Fork emerged one hour previous to the time of taking this portrait.
This mackerel drake, 24mm from head to tail, Timpanoga hecuba, has distinctive lateral spines, operculate gill covers and extensive body hairs. They are often found in slower, silty water.
seining them from the streams, rearing the nymphs to duns and spinners, and studying the mayfly identification keys. Careful examination of the nymph's gills, terminal filaments, claws and other body parts narrows down the species' choices in the dichotomous keys. These keys have their pitfalls, and a lot of backtracking in the keys is necessary for non-entomologists to come up with a good guess as to species. It is a fun pastime that I recommend to any angler wishing to study insects in their home waters. I realize that 90 percent of fly fishers don't give a darn as to the scientific name of an insect as long as they have a fly that vaguely resembles the real fly on the water and are catching fish. Really, that is good enough for most people, and all that is needed to have a great time on the water. For fishers interested in insect identification, I've included some references with this article.

Most green drakes are in the genus Drunella but a few are not, and each species has its own list of common names. In Eastern trout waters, Ephemera guttulata is what fishers think of as green drakes, and eagerly await their appearance each year. The Western green drakes were the ones I tried to learn. The big early green drakes that emerge mid-June on Henry's Fork of the Snake River in

continued on next page ...
A green drake nymph, *Drunella grandis* from Henry's Fork, has prominent dorsal spines as a predator defense.
Idaho are Drunella grandis, and go by the common name of Western green drake. Depending on the reference, there are several subspecies of D. grandis. They share that common name with another large mayfly D. doddsi, the smaller D. spinerefia (Western slate-winged olive) and several other Western species. D. grandis emerge in May at lower elevations and the Henry’s Fork Railroad Ranch in Idaho in mid-June. In colder waters the hatch extends through July and into August. Most members of the genus Drunella are spiny crawler mayflies. D. doddsi is a clinger. A mayfly that’s almost as large hatches in August and September in slower waters and is also sometimes called a green drake, but is a clinger of a different genus, Timpanogoa hecuba. In addition to these large size 10 to 12 insects, there are the six Western species of lesser green drakes, most notably Drunella flavilinea, and D. coloradensis. Both of these are size 12 to 16, and go by the common names of small Western green drakes, flavs, dark slate-winged olives or simply slate-winged olives. The flavs seem to have darker wings than the D. coloradensis (also known as slate-winged olives), but they are really difficult to distinguish, and I have learned that the surest way to tell which is which is by looking at the nymphs, and still it is not easy. The D. coloradensis green drakes usually are in higher, colder mountain streams than flavs, but they can coexist in some waters. To confuse things even more, there is often a lot of nymph color variation within a mayfly species. For example the nymphs shown here are all the same D. coloradensis sampled from the same stream but look very different. An individual mayfly will change color depending on which instar stage and the amount of time since molting. Guessing what an insect is by its color is a chancy business. The prepared fly fisher has green drake nymphs of various colors in their fly box to match these variations.

continued on next page ...
Green Drake Nymph Variation and Defense

Mayfly nymphs have been studied for variation in morphology, life history, behavior, and physiology, and the changes that occur if predators are in the stream. When predator fish are in streams, several mayfly species change emergence time or physical characteristics. For the Baetis genus, they accelerate their development rate and emerge smaller and earlier than Baetis in fishless streams. The shorter development time means less exposure to predators and greater chance of reproduction. The chemical signals from their predator fish or from injured mayfly nymphs trigger the changes. For one species of green drake, D. coloradensis, the presence of fish predators does not change the emergence date but does change the morphology. The exoskeleton becomes heavier and the tails grow longer in those green drakes subjected to fishy waters. The dorsal spine length does not change, however.

Green drake nymphs have two main predators, dragonfly nymphs and trout. They have exoskeletons with spines that act as defenses against predator fish. Western green drakes’ dorsal spines are particularly prominent in D. grandis and D. spinifera, but not so large in D. doddsi. Additional defenses include the caudal filaments (tails) and the lateral spines.

continued on next page ...
The nymphs use these defenses when a predator approaches, rearing into a scorpion-like posture, poking the tails at the predator. Researchers speculate the longer tails present a bigger profile to approaching fish, somewhat like a cat will arch its back and raise its tail fur when frightened. Whatever the mechanism, research has shown that trout prey upon D. coloradensis with shorter tails much more frequently than those with longer tails, and the tail length varies depending on the predator density. This is similar to the variation in tadpole morphology, with those in fish-dominated ponds developing small bodies with long and strong tails for fast predator avoidance. Both tadpoles and some mayflies show this phenotypic plasticity. In experimental tanks, short tailed D. coloradensis nymphs taken from fishless streams develop longer tails when subjected to water with chemical cues that trout are present. Tails and defense spines are extensively used in the keys to identify insects.

Lateral defense spines are noticeable in the green drake known to fishers as the mackerel drake, gray drake, great red quill or great blue-winged drake, Timpanoga hecuba. These large, flat crawler-clinger nymphs inhabit slower waters often with silty bottoms. They have operculate structures that protect the other gills from silt. The function...
Spinners have clear wings. These Timpanoga hecuba flies have not been reported to produce fishable spinner falls, probably ovipositing at night.
Drunella coloradensis nymphs scrape detritus and algae from the rocks with bristles on their mouthparts. Algal cells partially obscure their vision. Close up, their face looks like something from a science fiction movie. D. coloradensis is distinguished from the very similar D. flavelinia by protrusions on its head and the distinctive profile of its foreleg.
of the long body hairs is debatable but seems to screen silt and allow the gills to function more efficiently in muddy water. A nymph fished slowly along the edges of a stream with silty bottoms is an effective way to mimic the movements of Timpanoga during the late summer and fall emergence.

Green Drake Life Cycle

The green drake nymphs and other Ephemerellidae have a similar life cycle with the egg to adult taking about a year. The Eastern green drake has a two-year cycle. After being deposited in a stream, the eggs usually hatch in a few weeks, and grow slowly during the winter. Some mayfly species have eggs that overwinter and then hatch when warmer late winter and spring sunshine warms the water a bit, and algae on the rocks begins to grow again. In spring creeks, this pattern is different due to more nearly constant water temperature. After hatching, the nymphs graze on detritus and algae-covered stream rocks, growing and molting, until finally the mature green drake nymphs are ready to emerge. This usually happens about one year after females oviposit their eggs.

Some nymphs drift downstream and rise towards the surface several times before emerging. A wet fly or nymph imitation fished with this drifting and

continued on next page ...
rising motion will catch selective fish, even if duns are on the water. Some green drakes are reported to emerge from the nymphal shuck while still underwater, and others pop to the surface and split open, riding the surface with water-repellent body and wings until they pump fluids into their wings and fully expand them. Only then is the dun ready for flight. As is common with most of the green drakes, they change color after emergence, and the brighter green of the newly minted D. grandis dun changes to a darker olive. The D. coloradensis also changes color as they age, and there seems to be a slight color variation between male and female.

Some green drake duns, notably D. grandis, float on the surface for a considerable distance before flying to nearby vegetation, where it awaits its transformation from a sexually immature subimagio or dun to a sexually mature imagio, or spinner.

The D. flavilinea and other smaller green drakes emerge at the surface, and struggle to escape the nymphal shuck. The easier-to-catch cripples make inviting prey to the trout. This dun phase in its life cycle is a favorite to imitate since the fly fisher can watch his carefully tied fly float drag-free down to the awaiting trout, more fun to most fishers than wet fly or nymph

continued on next page ...
These two mayflies show distinct color variation. Are they the same species of lesser green drakes? Perhaps, but females must be identified from the nymphs rather than the duns. The brown colored mayfly seems to have two tails, but closer examination shows a broken third tail, not uncommon in duns.
Timpanogoa hecuba hatches in August and into September when apples begin to ripen along the Yellowstone River. This dun has the greenish-gray color that give the species the common names, gray drake and green drake. The reddish mackerel stripes on the abdomen are the reason for the names mackerel drake and great red quill.
fishing since they can see the action. After mating, the female oviposits during the night or early morning, providing a spinner fall for fish and fishers. Spinners that touch the water stick to the surface. They don't have the water-repellent hairs that the duns need. Spinners don't need water-repellent bodies, since after mating their lives are finished – the cycle complete, a short-lived ephemeral insect.

Just knowing that the insect is a mayfly and can be imitated with something in your fly box is good enough for most fishers. A few general green drake imitations in various sizes will work for almost all green drake hatches, no matter which species.

For those fishers interested in pursuing identification of the mayflies in their favorite waters, a few tools are needed. Hafele and Hughes in “Western Mayfly Hatches” suggest to first look under rocks and examine the nymphs. Carry tweezers to sample the nymphs; a little aquarium dip net helps to collect duns and spinners from the surface. Alcohol in little sample vials will keep them preserved. A small magnifying glass is a must.

A step up from these pocket tools would be a kick net, a bucket with aerator to transport the nymphs, and

continued on next page ...
an ice chest as an aquarium if you wish to rear nymphs to duns. Nymphs are much easier to identify than duns. Even using the nymphal shuck to identify mayflies is often easier than dealing with the adults. For nymphs, you must be able to distinguish things such as gill profile, fore femora, tusks and claw profile. To key out the dun green drake males, a good magnifying glass or, better yet, a dissecting microscope is needed. Using a key, the male green drakes can be distinguished by their different body parts including wing venation, and most notably the male genitalia.

A fisher may wonder how to distinguish the various female green drake duns from each other and the answer is it cannot be reliably done. Identifying the nymphs and rearing them to duns is the best way to figure out the females. Green drake identification, and insect identification in general, probably won’t result in many more fish for the fly fisher. Consider it a worthwhile pastime for its own sake, and keep in mind it is sometimes very difficult to make a definitive identification. Finally, the best way for an amateur to positively identify an insect is to ask a professional entomologist like the IFFF’s own Steve Jensen, who wrote the book, “The Mayflies of North and Central America.” That’s what I do.

It is easy to distinguish male from female duns by their reproductive organs. Males have longer front legs to better grip the females while mating and often have distinctive large red eyes.
Verne Lehmberg from Dayton, Texas, is a longtime Federation member, excellent photographer and writer. He is Flyfisher’s “Biology on the Fly” columnist. Give him your feedback at vernelehmberg@yahoo.com.
For Further Reading


Mayfly male’s reproductive organs have a distinctive shape, necessary to see for proper identification. This green drake is D. coloradensis.
Fly tiers are most inventive when choosing materials for their flies and designing them for specific needs. Most notable is Ron Mayfield’s Jumping Rattling Shrimp, which he designed specifically for fishing the rock jetties that protrude into the Gulf to protect ships entering Texas bays. Fish are attracted to these rock jetties, but fly fishing is a challenge because flies tend to hang on those boulders. Mayfield tied his shrimp’s eyes so they act as “boulder guards” on a keel hook. He lets the shrimp dive into the rocks, then lifts his line to give the jumping motion of the real shrimp. The rattle attracts the game fish. For the shrimp Mayfield uses the armpit hair from Kodiak bear hides, which he gets from a taxidermist friend. Snarling bear mounts with arms extended have tucks taken in the armpits to give the mount realism. Being a tree hugger, I don’t favor shooting bears for their armpit hair, but tiers with taxidermist friends benefit from the scraps. The hair is translucent brown. Cypert’s Minnow is an old pattern brightened up with new materials, and a pearl diamond braid underbody allows light to shine through unlike the traditional chenille.

The Laser Baitfish and Deerhair Mullet have appeared in Fly Box previously, but now with the names corrected. Several of the saltwater streamers are chartreuse, an excellent color in the fish vision spectrum.

Verne Lehmberg from Dayton, Texas, is a longtime Federation member and Flyfisher contributor. See more of his excellent photography on the cover and in Biology on the Fly.
Perfection is claimed by some but rarely achieved. I think the Green Thunder is as close as you can come to perfection for a surface fly.

A few years ago, I was fishing the Big Hole River in Western Montana with locally famous fishing guide Mark Lane. The fishing was slow and Mark commented that occasionally there is a late hatch of green drake flies. He picked out a scruffy looking green fly. When it hit the water there was a loud, unexpected clap of thunder; simultaneously the fly was struck by a large brown trout, thus the name Green Thunder.

With Lane’s encouragement, I perfected the fly as described here and found it successful on many waters. Using these tying techniques, I have tied many similar patterns using different materials.

All multi-cellular organisms, including us, are segmented and, of course, this includes insects. The twisted floss body is easily done and realistically represents the segmentation of insects. Any mayfly viewed from the side is shaped like a shallow “U.” The angle between the center of the body and the tail is about 20 to 30 degrees, but most mayfly imitations have the tail straight back from the shank, which I think is unrealistic. The method I describe of preparing a large thread bump allows for a realistic angle of the tail.

Tying the hackle and securing it and not having enough room for the fly head has been a problem in tying parachute flies. By forming a strong wing post with thread, head cement and hackle stem, and winding the hackle around the wing post, and simply wrapping the thread around the wing post and the hackle, gives plenty of room to form the head behind the eye.

The hackle supports the front of the body with the wing post and hook eye floating above the water surface so that they can be easily seen. The tail supports the back half of the body, but because of the tail’s angle to the shank, it allows the body with the segmentation to sink below the water surface, where the fish are. If the fly tends to tilt, it is because there is irregular hackle against the water; this problem can be corrected by simply trimming the undersurface of the hackle so that it is level, and no hackle fibers extend below the hook shank.

Dr. Donald R. Gore is a retired orthopedic surgeon. He lives with his wife and their dogs in Wisconsin, hoping soon to relocate to the Driftless Area of that state.

step by step guide on next page...
Fly Tips
Easy Parachutes with the Zap-A-Gap “Knot”
By Kelly Glissmeyer

Wrapping parachute hackle does not have to be complicated. After tying in the post (see Flyfisher Spring/Summer 2014 pg. 38 – “Easy Parachute Posts”), strip twice as many hackle fibers from the hackle stem as you would a traditional-wrapped hackle.

With the concave side of the hackle facing down, and the hackle parallel to the hook, bind down the end of the stem just in front of the post. Now wind one or two wraps of thread clockwise around the base of the post. Lift the hackle up and parallel to the post and wrap up binding the hackle stem to the post, back down to the hook then wrap up to the hook eye.

Apply dubbing to the thorax area, starting at the hook eye. Work back covering the thorax area in front of and behind the post, resting your thread on the near side of the hook in front of the post.

Allow your thread again to hang in front of the post. With your bodkin place a small drop of Zap-A-Gap under the hackle where the hackle tip and thread are resting. Trim both thread and hackle and you’re done.

Kelly Glissmeyer and his wife, Cathy, reside in Rigby, Idaho, where they participate in all things fly fishing. He can be contacted at kggliss@hotmail.com.
At the request of many fellow fly tiers, Dena and Jerome Hebert created this book. It contains over 50 different fly tying techniques and step-by-step photos with instructions for tying over a dozen fly patterns. Jerome developed and used these patterns as a fly fishing guide pursuing bass, crappie, and large bluegill, in 1995-2005.

Books are available at AbayuRunsThroughIt.com 337-356-2991

### Materials

#### The Green Thunder

- **Hook:** #10-12 dry fly hook
- **Thread:** 6/0 green
- **Tail:** Several medium-dun Microfibetts
- **Abdomen:** Twisted green floss
- **Hackle:** Grizzly, the same size as the hook
- **Wing Post:** White polypropylene yarn
- **Thorax:** Tying thread

**Tie in a thread base starting just behind the eye and wrap to the bend of the hook. Create a thread bump at the bend of the hook by firmly pressing the nail of your off-hand index finger against the hook shank. Slide the tying thread down the surface of your nail so that the wraps pile up on top of each other. Use a small amount of head cement to keep the bump from collapsing.**

**Wrap the thread to the mid shank, tie in several microfibbetts, and trim the butt ends. Wrap the thread back to the bend of the hook and fan the tail feathers by pressing the nail of your off-hand thumb just behind the thread bump. Make several firm wraps by sliding the thread down the spread tail and tighten the thread by pulling straight down, producing a 20-degree angle between the tail and the shank. Wrap the thread forward to one-quarter of the length of the hook shank behind the eye and tie in the wing post.**
Tie in the floss just in front of the base of the tail. Using hackle pliers twist the floss into a tight rope and then wrap it forward to a position behind the wing post and tie it down. Stand the wing post up.

3

Wrap the hackle firmly around the post; I like to wrap the hackle so the shiny side is facing down. Secure the hackle by wrapping the thread around the base of the wing post and hackle. Bring the thread forward, lift the hackle, form the head of the fly and whip finish. Turn the fly over and trim any hackles that are below the level of the shank. The author ties this fly in a range of colors, including purple, which he has found productive in his part of the country.

4

Tie in the hackle with several wraps around the stem of the hackle and around the wing post. Apply a drop of head cement to the base of the wing post.

5
No we’re not going to convert your putter into a short fly rod, although a few duffers wish at times they could. Where I’m heading is helping fly fishers improve their short-distance casting game while managing their accuracy, stealth and everything else needed to fool wary prey. It all starts by simply being able to cast a nice tight loop and hit a short-distance target about the size of a dinner plate. In my experience I’ve found only one caster in 10 can consistently hit the target when it’s 25 feet away or more. Often a caster will try to compensate by using a wide loop to hit those close targets. A wide loop can work in some open water scenarios, but bring a few obstacles into the mix and the situation rapidly changes.

Let’s take a look at a real-world example where a short cast might be needed and what you’ll need to accomplish it. First, let’s assume that the water you want to master is an idyllic boulder-strewn stream with a canopy of rustling maple boughs and rhododendron, more commonly called fly magnets. Let’s start by selecting the right rod length for that type of

continued on next page...
water. My rod choice for fishing in this situation would be a 7-footer with a slow to medium action. A 7-footer is lighter in weight and “feels” lighter in the hand. Aside from better line control and accuracy, medium to slow actions have better tip control for making a soft presentation. I’m not going to get into rod materials, i.e. bamboo, fiberglass or graphite, as each has advantages and disadvantages. But personally to me nothing beats a fine 7-foot bamboo rod on a classic trout stream followed by a quality glass rod (see photographs) as a close second.

Rods with slow to medium actions also seem to handle a range of different line weights quite well. When I know I’ll be working small water using short casts and small flies, I really like a 7-foot, 2-weight rod with a Double Taper 3-weight Floating (DT3F) line; this is called over-lining the rod by one line weight. If you don’t have a double-taper line and you’ll be casting less than 30 feet, a weight forward line should work just fine. I know from my personal teaching experience that beginning fly fishers cast better using a line that is heavier than what is recommended for the rod.

Another short casting consideration is you may only be using about 12 feet of fly line (or less) and another 12 feet of

continued on next page ...
The Upper Poestenkill Creek in New York is great brook trout water. You can begin with any rod, but after the pool, you’ll need short casts and short rods for a few miles.
A small stream in eastern Tennessee, prolific brown trout water, is seldom fished. Water farther upstream demands 15- to 20-foot side-armed casts; being down on one knee also helps.

leader to make your presentation. So, one of the more important components of your short cast ensemble may be a properly tapered leader. My regular 12- to 14-foot leader is constructed of medium-soft monofilament with a ratio of 65 percent butt and 35 percent lighter material tapering into the tippet. If you can't find a commercial leader that suits your requirements, the Internet has many recipes to help in building your own.

Once you’ve got your rod, reel, line and leader (with a small tuft of yarn tied to the tippet) assembled, begin practice casting, on water if possible. No water? Wetting your lawn also works because a wet line is heavier than a dry one and gives you a better idea of how the rod will feel in on-the-water conditions. As you practice, remember the purpose of this exercise is to master a short, delicate cast that allows your fly to lightly drop onto the water. I’ve found that casting side-armed is best when short casts are required; they are easier to control and, I believe, have better accuracy. Practicing your casting side-armed in front of your body allows you to easily follow the path of the rod tip and readily observe the size of your loops. Remember, a tighter loop is your ultimate goal.

But how does one actually create those slow, almost “floating in air” short casts
and tight loops? First such a cast comes from consistent practice; second is correct hand placement and rod position as shown in the accompanying photograph. Note that the hand/reel position does not change throughout the cast.

The short, side-armed cast begins as you slowly lift the line from the water; gradually increase line speed as the backcast develops. Continue to slowly increase line speed from slow to faster before imparting a short, quick flick of the wrist or stop just after the entire line is aerialized. That quick stop forms the loop going into the backcast. Just before the backcast is completed, take a quick second and rotate your head and body around to watch the progress of the cast. Then, just as you see the line begin to straighten, start the forward cast using the same slow-to-increasing line speed as before (to about midway in the stroke). At that point I smartly snap the rod tip forward while bringing it to a sudden stop. Both stops utilize the same snapping action used to remove water from a just-washed paintbrush. This action adds a little line speed and helps start formation of a tight loop as the line continues to propel into the forward cast.

One method that helps you to learn where that critical stop is located

continued on next page ...
Completing a sidearm cast, the distance between stops in the casting stroke was about 5 feet. Notice that the path of the rod tip and size of the narrowing loop are easily seen.
is to simply hold your off-side arm/hand in front of your casting arm/rod to stop it from going too far forward. The snap you imparted to the rod tip should be quick, but not overpowering. Remember, we're only casting to 30 feet or less. Think of it like this, your wrist is a short lever and you're making a short cast. If you were making a longer cast, you would need a longer lever, i.e. moving your entire arm in the stroke, with no break in the wrist. Continue your follow-through, bringing the rod forward, aiming the tip of the rod slightly above your target, i.e. just above the horizon. Aiming the rod too low will cause the cast to splash going into the water rather than floating down gently onto the water.

There's no need to force or overflex (bend) the rod during the forward or backcast; the weight of a properly balanced line will load the rod adequately to propel the line during the cast. Here's where over-lining will help some by increasing that loading capability. Now practice the side-arm cast. Note that it allows you to easily follow the path of the rod tip; you will also see the height of your narrowing loops and be able to see corrections as you make them. Lastly, the distance the rod tip travels in the stroke between the stops forming the backcast loop and the stops creating the forward-cast loop for shorter casts should be no more than 5 feet.
The author uses a relaxed grip that helps create a gentle, fluid rod motion while not overpowering the rod. Save the tighter “death grip” for heavier rods and weighty lines. (Note the correct position of the hand and rod/reel for the side-armed cast).

If you practice short casting a few times a week, it will help you build muscle/arm memory. In doing so, once you are on the water you’ll be thinking more about the subtle color differences between the Blue-winged Olive (BWO) you tied on and the natural insect rather than the casting process you use to deliver the fly to the fish. Remember the old saying that “practice makes perfect” is just as important for your fly casting short game as it is for your on-the-water long game. If you would like to discuss your casting game – short or long – I can be reached at tom@tomtripi.com.

Master Casting Instructor Tom Tripi is from Folsom, Louisiana, where he uses a fly rod and canoe to pursue his favorite fish, ties realistic insect flies, teaches casting to students of all ages and pursues astronomy in his spare time.

Beginning the forward cast, the rod is parallel to the ground, the reel is face up, and the line is starting to gain speed while it loads the rod.
The use of fly fishing guides around the world has been an integral element of the fly fishing experience for many anglers. Visit the IFFF website (www.fedflyfishers.org) to find IFFF Guides Association members in the form of a searchable database.

**ARGENTINA Patagonia**

SC de Bariloche, Rio Negro
Mauro Ochoa
info@patagoniadrift.com.ar
54-9-2944-519220

**AUSTRALIA**

Jindabyne
Murray Ogilvie
murray@highfly.com.au
(006) 126 - 4562 989

Bronte Park.
Ken Orr
orsome@skymesh.com.au
613 6289 1191

**CANADA**

Mont-Tremblant
Denis Landreville
info@naturaventur.com
819-425-4216

**CENTRAL AMERICA**

Placencia Gen Delivery
Julian Cabral
bmontgomery4@icloud.com
011 (501) 610-1068

**DENMARK**

Ebberup
Omar Gade
info@denmarkfishinglodge.com
45 28410290

**GERMANY**

Munchen
Frank Mueller
frank.mueller@flyfishinggermany.com
04917613673553

**ITALY**

Binasco Mi
Battistella Mauro
info@maxipesca.it
392 905 3636

Scheggia
Mauro Barbacci
info@maurobarbacci.com
39 345 618 0566
Fiondi di Bassignana (AL)
Gianfranco Lenzi
glflycasting@gmail.com
393-382-5326-96

MEXICO

Cancun
Kirk Seeley
fish@cancunflyguides.com
602-284-7021

NEW ZEALAND

Wanaka
Ian Cole
iancole@xtra.co.nz
64[0] 344 37870

NORWAY

Holum
Ryan Marchese
ryan@anglerpilot.no
47 90915846

UNITED KINGDOM

Hampshire
Paul Eslinger
paul@eslinger.com

UNITED KINGDOM

Auchterarder
John McCallum
john@flyfishscotland.com
44 (0)7429 607158

UNITED STATES

Alabama

Gadsden
Frank Roden
rauction@bellsouth.net
256-442-5919

Alaska

Anchorage
Chuck Ash
briteh2o@alaska.net
907-344-1340

Anchorage
Damond Blankenship
damondent@gci.net
907-351-6810

Anchorage
Cecial (Pudge) Kleinkauf
pudge@womensflyfishing.net
907-274-7113
Alaska

Kodiak
Lee Robbins
adventure@possibilitiesunlimitedalaska.com
907-486-4093

Arkansas

Cotter
John and Lori Berry
berrybrothers@infodash.com
870-435-2169

Heber Springs
Thomas Bly
blysflys@gmail.com
501-206-2195

Cotter
Denis Dunderdale
dryfly@infodash.com
870-405-9568

Little Rock
Chris Morris
Arkansasdrift@gmail.com
501-912-0815

Bentonville
Ken Richards
justfishingguides1@cox.net
479-531-5741

Arizona

Marble Canyon
Wendy and Terry Gunn
tgunn@leesferry.com
800-962-9755

California

Oxnard
Lee Baermann
flyfishthesurf@yahoo.com
805-486-8226

Somes Bar
Doug Cole
guestranch@marblemountainranch.com
800-552-6284

Truckee
Matt Heron
mattheronflyfishing@gmail.com
518-225-6587

Kernville
Guy Jeans
guy@kernriverflyfishing.com
760-376-2040

Redding
Todd Le Boeuf
tigertsguideservice@charter.net
530-222-2728

Mammoth Lakes
Christopher Lenard
11053feet@gmail.com
818-288-3271
El Segundo
Capt. Bill Mathews
bmatthews56@roadrunner.com
310-924-1359

Carlsbad
Dayle Mazzarella
eemailmazz@yahoo.com
760-703-0117

Redding
Mike Michalak
info@theflyshop.com
800-669-3174

Mount Shasta
Craig Nielsen
craig@shastatROUT.com
530-926-5763

Torrance
Jeffery Priest
jeffpriest12@yahoo.com
310-539-2519

Newport Beach
Frank Selby
hisher1666@aol.com
949-548-9449

Mount Shasta
Jack Trout
info@jacktrout.com
530-926-4540

**Colorado**

Canon City
Grant Adkisson
granta912@gmail.com
719-337-1177

Walden
Scott Graham
stgflyfish@gmail.com
303-981-8578

Arvada
Michael and Alyssa McFarland
david5kfull@yahoo.com
303-229-9663

**Connecticut**

Killingworth
Mark Dysinger
fishtalker@comcast.net
203-815-8412

Wallingford
William and Lynn Lanzoni
wlanzoni@yahoo.com
203-506-6600

**Florida**

Spring Hill
Capt. Frank Bourgeois
info@alwaysfishing.com
352-666-6234
Florida

Oak Hill
Capt. Drew Cavanaugh
captdrew@floridainshorefishingcharters.com
352-223-7897

Islamorada
David Denkert
backcountrybabe1@aol.com
305-393-5134

Naples
Buddy Ferber
buddyferber@att.net
239-298-3863

Sarasota
Rick Grassett
snookfin@aol.com
941-923-7799

Winter Park
Keith Kalbfleisch
capt-keith@saocf.com
321-279-1344

Punta Gorda
Capt. Mike Mantis
mike@puntagordaflycharters.com
941-628-7895

Longwood
Chris Meyers
cmyers@flatsfishingtrips.com
321-229-2848

Jacksonville
Lawrence Piper
lwipiper@comcast.net
904-557-1027

Sanibel Island
Capt. Michael Rehr
captflyrod@aol.com

Islamorada
Rick Ruoff
Cap32Rick@aol.com
305-664-2511

Jacksonville
Capt. Rich Santos
rich@flyfishjax.com
904-497-9736

Naples
Tom Shadley
captshadley@mangroveoutfitters.com
239-793-3370

Panama City
Capt. Daniel Snapp
snappy252@gmail.com
850-832-4952

Georgia

Saint Simons Island
David Edens
blueridgerods@hotmail.com
706-540-1276
LaGrange
Paul Hudson
jobillhud@bellsouth.net
706-884-8541

Hawaii
Kaunakakai
Travis Ota
travis@fishingfromthebeachhawaii.com
808-756-7763

Idaho
Ketchum
Ewald Grabher
info@grabherflyfishing.com
208-726-5282

Island Park
Mike Lawson
mike@henrysforkanglers.com
208-558-7525

Rigby
Robert Orsini
Orsalak@aol.com
406-539-2796

Massachusetts
Ludlow
Marla Blair
marlablair@yahoo.com
413-583-5141

Maine
Bethel
Tony Frangipane
tonyandrocky@hotmail.com
207-824-4118

Gardiner
Michael May
Blackcatflyfishing@gmail.com
207-582-6402

Whitehead
Sean McCormick
bhguideservice@gmail.com
207-549-3355

Michigan
Lake Ann
Chuck Hawkins
chuck@hawkinsflyfishing.com
231-228-7135

Midland
John Johnson
jocko@tm.net
989-835-6047

Traverse City
Ted Kraimer
twk886@hotmail.com
231-883-8156

Traverse City
Alex Lafkas
alafkas@hotmail.com
989-390-4023
Columbus
William Mangan
manganscastafly@gmail.com
586-819-9032

Brownstown Twnsp
Brian Meszaros
captbrian@greatlakesflyfishing.com
734-904-3474

Minnesota

Ely
Jim Blauch
info@moosetrackadventures.com
218-365-4106

Taylors Falls
Dan Brown
danbrowntrout@msn.com
651-465-5407

Mississippi

Columbus
Sid Caradine
captsid@cableone.net
662-328-5413

Montana

Billings
Kevin Harris
k10000h@gmail.com
406-690-6305

West Yellowstone
Bob Jacklin
bjacklin@jacklinsflyshop.com
406-646-7336

Alder
Donna McDonald
uco@3rivers.net
800-735-3973

Hamilton
James Mitchell
jim@montanahuntingfishingadv.com
406-363-3510

New Hampshire

Madbury
John McKernan
grnleech@yahoo.com
603-749-3080

Manchester
Ron Sowa
reelnhfishing@aol.com
603-493-3857

New Mexico

El Prado
Thomas Harper
tharper@thomasfharper.com
480-661-9300

Arroyo Seco
Steve Morris
steve@cutthroatflyfishing.com
575-776-5703

Santa Fe
Frank Sasser
flyfishwithjs@hotmail.com
505-988-7688
# New York

Altmar  
Raymond and Mini Baker  
mindi_72@yahoo.com  
315-509-4162

Binghamton  
Tim Barrett  
adkfisherman77@gmail.com  
607-321-5901

Burlingston Flats  
Craig Buckbee  
easterncaster@gmail.com  
201-725-0706

Altmar  
Eric Geary  
samnrcrzy@yahoo.com  
315-395-5358

Lafayette  
Mike Lane  
weedrift@aol.com  
315-558-0888

Grand Island  
Ryan Shea  
ryan.d.shea@outlook.com  
716-704-5144

# North Carolina

Linville  
Alexander Dale  
alexander.b.dale@gmail.com  
828-260-1215

Belmont  
Paul Rose  
captpaulrose@gmail.com  
704-616-6662

# Ohio

Gambier  
Graham Stokes  
grahamstokes@mac.com  
740-501-3180

# Oklahoma

Broken Arrow  
Gregory Dodds  
gregory@checkurfly.com  
918-809-4629

Broken Arrow  
Don Nichols  
don.nichols@halo.com  
817-723-0845

# Oregon

Sisters  
Dan Anthon  
dan@dananthon.com  
541-977-7874

Phoenix  
Charlie Costner  
flyfishnvet@sbcglobal.net  
541-601-2922
Pennsylvania
Wayne
Ronald Nimitz
rlnsailor@comcast.net
610-209-5742

South Carolina
Ridgeland
Charlie Beadon
charlie@hiltonheadfishingadventures.com
843-592-0897

Mount Pleasant
Capt. Jason Shepard
shep@stripsetfishing.com
251-408-1887

Tennessee
Bristol
Travis Burt
tburthn@gmail.com
423-844-5400

Texas
Bluffton
Keith Barnes
keith@highlandlakesflyfishing.com
325-247-8087

Houston
David Lemke
dlemke@sbcglobal.net
713-839-2572

Bellaire
Mark Marmon
markmarmon@gmail.com
713-666-8868

Gatesville
Joepaul Meyers
ironhorsejpm@hotmail.com
254 979-5512

Corpus Christi
Cody Roesener
cbroutfitters@yahoo.com
916-531-0078

Houston
Tom Strawther
tomstrawther@hotmail.com
713-688-4526

Corpus Christi
Steve Utley
steven@blueheronadventures.com
361-443-3208

Utah
Park City
Brandon Bertagnole
bbertagnole@hotmail.com
866-649-3337

Murray
Nick Treynor
fishlaxbeer@hotmail.com
801-512-5681
Virginia
Scottsville
L.E. Rhodes
ler@hatchmatcherguideservice.com
434-996-5506

Bluemont
Dusty Wissmath
dwissmath@yahoo.com
540-554-2716

Washington
Cle Elum
Dana Bailey
cleelumtroutthead@yahoo.com
509-630-7581

Seattle
Reid Curry
reid@emeraldwateranglers.com
216-410-7582

Carlton
Rodney Griffin
griffsflyfishing@yahoo.com
509-929-3813

Seattle
Lael Johnson
laeljohnson@dubbclub.com
206-673-7100

Seattle
David McCoy
dave@emeraldwateranglers.com
206-601-0132

Wisconsin
Richland Center
David Barron
dbarron@wicw.net
608-585-2239

Wyoming
Jackson
Jack Gardner
dryphlies@gmail.com
307-699-3713

Pinedale
Mike Kaul
mikekaul@wyoming.com
307-231-2590

Asotin
Kenny Thornton
thorntout@tds.net
509-243-4268
Each year the International Federation of Fly Fisher’s general revenues depend on the generous support of individuals and organizations to sustain our programs. The board of directors would like to express their sincere appreciation to the contributors noted below who provided that support in 2015.

Special Recognition
Divina Echer
Larry Gibbs
YOT Full Circle Foundation

Employee Matching Gifts Programs
Aerojet, Inc.
Bank of America Matching Gift Program
Chevron Easy Match
GE Foundation Matching Gifts Program
Grainger Easy Match
John Hancock
Merrill Lynch Co. Foundation
Standard Insurance Company

PRESIDENT'S CLUB
Pledges of $5,000+

Platinum
Paul Moseley

Gold
Bob Long
Jim and Dorothy Schramm

Silver
Don Bishop
Richard and Mary Brown
Ron Cordes
Larry Gibbs
Gary Grant
Tom and Debra Jindra
Roger and Sandra Miller
Bill Stroh
Fred Trishman
Peter Van Gytenbeek

Bronze
Lew and Tilda Evans
Bud Frasca
Philip Greenlee
Keith Groty
David James
Carl Johnson
Herb Kettler
Ron Knight
Dean Lewis
Doug Lovell
Roger and Tracie Maler
Howard Malpass
Mike Michalak
Sheryl Mustain
Northern California Council FFF
Tom Sadler
Fred Schmitz
Dell Kauss Scientific Anglers
Michael Stewart
Sherry Steele
Ron Winn
Len and Dawn Zickler

**Patron**
Yvon Chouinard
Thomas Gadacz
Don Gimbel
Keith Groty
Henry Hoffman
Steve Jensen
Leonard Tavormina

**Benefactor**
Dutch Baughman
John Herritt
Edward Klaus
John Knight
Jim Rainey
Meg Rainey
Robert Sales
Bruce Williams
Jason Willoughby
The North Umpqua Foundation
Washington Fly Fishing Club

**Advocate**
Danny Beatty
Jay Beckstead
Jean Black
Richard and Mary Brown
Richard Calleton
Douglass Eberhardt
Robert Eck
Richard and Caroll Evans
Michael Harsh
James Holder
James Hubbard
Gregory Johnson
Richard Matthaei
John Rose
Michael Stewart
Chris Stromsness
John Wanamaker
Rick and Shauna Williams
Joan Wulff
Michael Zahn
John L. Olson Family Foundation
Reed Family Foundation
San Pedro Fly Casters
Southern Oregon Fly Fishers Inc
Washington County Fly Fishers

**Supporter**
Peter Broomhall
Mark Cederwall
Gary Clark
Hugh Clark
Herman Cordes
Supporter Cont’d
Dirk and Margaret Derksen
Glenn Erikson
William Evenson
Roger Fechner
Clement Fullerton
Mark Gonzalez
Walter Grebe
Gordon Hill
Lawrence Hill
Nathan Hopkins
Robert J. Johnson
Stuart Keck
Daniel Klingberg
Peter Levit
Herbert Lewis
Jon Lund
Dean Malencik
James Maus
James May
Dennis McCann
Ann Miller
Lawrence Miller
Bill O'Kelly
Perk Perkins
Kent Piesbergen
Jim Ratzlaff
Earl Rettig
Ralph Rhoades
Douglas Schaad
Peter Soverel
Dermon Sox
Al Spottke
John Sullivan
Andrew Tarkington
Jonathan Walter
Stephen Williams
Stanford Young
Buckeye United Fly Fishers
Fidelity Charitable Gift Fund
Flycasters of San Jose
Lew Jewett Fly Fishers Inc
North Coast Fly Fishers
Palo Alto Flyfishers
The Bank of America Employee Giving
The Horner Family Foundation
Washington State Council of the IFFF

Contributor
Glenn Abernethy
Peter Albertson
Alvan Allan
Bruce Allen
Joyce Ames
William Amideo
Tom Anacker
Candice Ancho
Dennis Anderson
Robert Anderson
John Appel
Jon Archer
Paul Arthur
Margot Aserlind
Bruce Ashley
James Ashmore
Anna Atkin
Ken Bachman
Bob Bailey
Bruce Baker
Bill Bakke
Charles Ballard
Ray Baltz
David Banks
Louis and Wanda Barbaro
James Barnhart
Teddy Barnhart
Richard Baron
George Batcha
Dennis Bechtol
Eric Beeby
David Bender
Richard Bennett
Paul Bennetts
Matthew Benson
Christopher Bentsen
Jack Berryman
Contributor Cont'd

Tad Randolph
Thomas Rasmussen
Robert Rathborne
Bill Redman
George Reinhardt
John Grant Rhode
Jim Richards
Joseph Richards
Gaylord Richardson
Kent Rimey
Stephen Robinson
Gregg Rodriguez
Randall Roehl
Jerry Rogers
John T. Rogers
John Romaniec
Richard Rose
Brian Ross
Thomas Rowe
Patrick Rowland
Donald Ruhl
William Ruland
Donald Russell
Yale Sacks
John Sager
Todd Sandell
Neil Satovsky
F.C. Sauer
Donald Sawyer
Charles Schaeffer
Herbert Schlatter
James Schramm
Thomas Scoggins
Nicholas Selch
Rhonda Sellers
Doug Sergent
John Serunian
Jon Sewell
Charles Shaw
John Shean
David Shearer
Joseph Shepeluk
Joyce and Marty Sherman
Keith Shindledecker
Brian Shivers
Frederick Shoemaker
Conrad Silvani
John Simmons
Paul Sims
Michael Skehan
David Skillman
Richard Skutt
James Slay
Craig Smelter
Albert Duston Smith
Bob Smith
Edward Smith
Patrick Smith
Lynn Snow
Hans Solie
Del Southall
Doug Spieske
Charles Spooner
Donald Starkin
Michael Starr
Annette Steiner
Larry Steiner
Ralph Stephens
Terry Sternberg
Morrie Stevens
Richard Stewart
Stew Stewart
Andrew Stiles
Chris Stjern
Tom Strawther
David Stuwer
Will Sullivan
Dave and Kim Sundstrom
Andrew Sutthoff
Barbara Sutton
Ed Swanson
Stephen Taplin
Robert Tarleton
William Tattam
Mike and Kellee Taylor
Fred Teixeira
Keith Thomas
Mary Thompson
Sam Thompson
Jim Thorson
Eric Tichay
John Till
Greg Timberlake
Clinton Townsend
Scott Trainor
John Trammell
Frank Transue
Dake Traphagen
Rich Trimble
David Trimm
Patrick C. Trotter
William Turner
Thomas Twyman
Alex Uber
Akemi Uchiyama
Tim Unterwegner
Paul Utz
Robert Van Kirk
Tyrell Vance
Joe Verlicco
James Vettori
Jim Victorine
Leonard Volland
Tim Wade
David Wahl
Mary Wahl
Scott Wallace
Burton Walrath
Val Walters
George Walthour
John Warrick
Thomas Wasmund
Dick Watts
Doug Webb
Steve Webb
Paul Weitz
Mark Whelan
Phillip White
Ray White
Stephen Wierzbinski
Rich Wilkens
Wil Wilkins
Bill Williams
Donald Williams
James Williams
Kenneth Williams
L. Donald Williams
Richard Williams
William Will
David Wilson
Leslie Wilson
Billy Wofford
Sam Wright
Carl Wuebben
Glenn Yee
Hubert Yepko
Dorothy Zinky
Amazon Smile Foundation
Bainbridge Island Fly Fishers Inc.
BC Federation of Fly Fishers
Chuck Easterling Fly Fishing School
David Thomas Joint Trust
GE Foundation Matching Gifts Program
High Plains Drifters
iGive.com
Network for Good (donor)
Pay Pal Giving Fund
Sunshine Fly Anglers

Thank You!
HAVE YOU SEEN THIS MAN?

TED TRUEBLOOD

He was my father, Idaho outdoor writer and conservation leader Ted Trueblood, shown here with a wild Idaho steelhead, back in the early 1960s. Ted spent a lifetime fishing, hunting and writing about those passions, as well as working to protect Idaho’s natural resources. Most of the record of his career is archived at Boise State University in Idaho.

But there is a notable exception – something is not in that collection. In 1963 Ted and his friend C.W. “Doc” Jones, an Evinrude distributor, were in a movie produced by the Evinrude Company about fly fishing for steelhead in Idaho’s Salmon River. Steelhead Junction was available for showing by rod and gun clubs and other outdoor-interest groups. It was a color 16 mm film, 27.5 minutes long.

We have checked with the successors to Evinrude, as well as archives and film libraries across the country and not found a copy. There may be one in someone’s attic or in the files of some rod and gun club.

IF YOU KNOW THE WHEREABOUTS

of a copy of the movie please send an email to Jack Trueblood at steelheadjunction@cableone.net.

HELP US PRESERVE A BIT OF IDAHO HISTORY!