

Alpine Fly Fishers

Our Next AFF Meetings

Will Be Tuesday

September 24, 2013

&

October 22, 2013

We will be meeting at the

Puerto Vallarta

215 15th St. SE

Puyallup at 6 PM



Charter
Club



The Dead Drift - October 2013

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President's Line

By Larry Gibbs

I must admit, this has been a very good summer, one of the nicest I have seen in a long time.....but.....there is a flip side to that. The drought conditions in the Rocky Mountains have caused many rivers and streams to be at critically low water flow levels. My favorite river, the largest in Montana, the Clark Fork, has been running at a rate not seen since the early 1930's and again in 1940 (actually it was much lower in 1940). As I write this, the river is running at 1800 cfs. I had mentioned before that Brooks once saw it running at 1850, so this is the worst he has experienced. For that reason I cancelled my trip that I was to have taken during the first week of September. I have no desire to stress the fish any more than they already are. I will do a little fishing up in West Yellowstone at the end of September. Over there the winter has finally started to set in. Night time temperatures are in the mid 20's with daytime temps still getting up into the low 60's. Snow is predicted, yes, a sure sign Old Man Winter is getting close. The rivers continue to run well below normal in Montana even as September draws to a close.

I have been mentioning in the last few newsletters that we need some volunteers who want to be on the Board of Directors. We need to maintain a BOD in order to comply with both the FFF rules about charter clubs and the government rules regarding non-profits. Most of the positions take up very little time, if any, from your normally busy lives so please give it some thought about volunteering for the Board of Directors. In this issue of The Dead Drift, I also asked a question about our raffles. I would like your input. See page 4 for these articles.

If anyone has any good ideas for guest speakers, please contact Bill Aubrey. We need to line up some speakers for our October through May of 2014 season. 2014, that is right around the corner. The stores are already getting some Christmas decorations out on display. Speaking of Christmas, that reminds me. Our December meeting will be on the third Tuesday, December 17 so as to not conflict with everyone's plans over the holidays. The December meeting is our main fund raiser so we are looking for some nice donations for our raffle tables. Keep that in mind as you sort through your 'stuff' and see something that you bought 5 years ago and never looked at since. Maybe it is time to donate it for the good of the club?

Have a good September meeting and I will see ya'all at the October meeting.

Good fishing.

Larry

Federation of Fly Fishers

Fly of the Month

Purple Rat

October 2010

By Bob Bates



October is when many folks in Western Canada, Northwest United States and down along the California coast go steelhead fishing. Most of them use nice looking flies to attract the attention of these fish returning to their home waters. Some even use expensive Atlantic Salmon patterns. Tom Le Bar from Sweet Home, OR was tying attractive steelhead flies at the April, 2010 Fly Tying Expo in Albany, Oregon.

First let me assure you that this is not the only “Rat” pattern in existence. There are eight more listed in Flies for Atlantic Salmon by Dick Stewart and Farrow Allen. According to them the “Rat” series was originated and introduced in 1911 by Roy Angus Thompson (R.A.T.). Many well known angler/tiers, including Paul Jorgenson, are named as developers of “Rat” patterns. A variation of Jorgenson’s Blue Rat is shown in the September 2002 FFF Fly of the Month.

Most anglers fish this pattern wet fly style. That is cast a floating line quartering downstream, and let the fly swing toward shore. Steelhead hits are obvious most of the time. I have had some hits almost jerk me off my rock. Tom usually fishes this fly deep. However, if you leave room between the eye and the head a riffle hitch can be used. Then you can fish it as a waking fly and watch the fish chase the fly if you keep it waking. What you are supposed to do is bow to the fish and then tighten the line when you feel its weight. Tying a riffle a riffle hitch is easy. (It goes by other names, also.) Tie the fly on your leader using your favorite knot. It can be an improved Clinch Knot or an improved Turtle Knot. Then face downstream, hold the fly pointing toward the shore put one half hitch behind the eye with the leader coming toward you. Put a second half hitch behind the first. Again, the leader comes out toward you. You can use line mends to slow or speed up the fly.

Materials List:

Hook: Daiichi 2421 Low Water

Thread: Orange, black or any color you like

Tag: Mylar tinsel, medium, gold/silver and fuchsia Uni-Stretch

Tail: Fox squirrel, reddish/brownish hair from the bottom of the tail

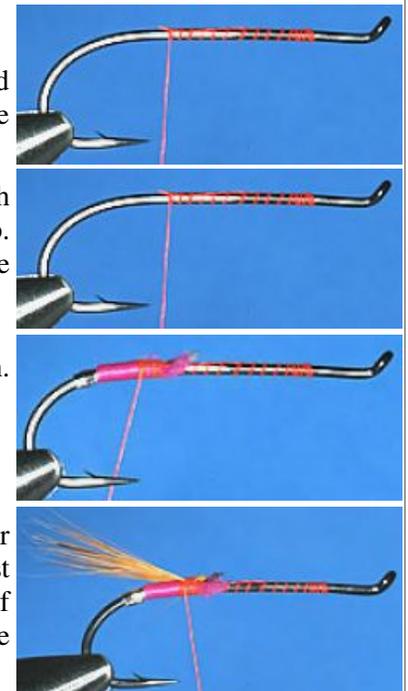
Rib and counter wrap: Small oval tinsel, silver or gold

Body: Peacock herl

Wing: Fox squirrel

Tying steps:

1. Before you start tying smash the barb down if you want barbless hooks. Start thread at rear of loop eye to be sure it is closed. Then wind rearward with open spiral to a little in front of the hook point.
2. If you are using tinsel that is gold on one side and silver on the other, tie it on with the gold side up. Wind thread rearward over it to a point slightly in front of the barb. Return thread to tie in point. When the tinsel is wrapped forward it will turnover so the silver side shows. Secure tinsel and trim excess.
3. Tie on the UniStretch and wrap it with a firm pull so it lays on flat and smooth. Leave some of the silver tinsel showing. Tie down with two or three thread winds.
4. Select a small bunch of fur from the underside of a fox squirrel tail. Clean out under fur and stack hair. Tie on fibers so they extend about a quarter of the tail length past bend of hook. Tie them on near side of hook so thread torque will move fibers to top of hook. (This assumes that the thread is wound away from the tier over the top of the hook.)



Continued on Page 3

5. Tie on two pieces of fine oval tinsel. The counter wrap piece goes on the far side of the hook, and the other piece goes on the tier's side of the hook.



6. Take about 4-5 or more peacock herls. Trim ends of the herl, and tie them in. Lay the near side tinsel in with the herls. Spin herls lightly so peacock will stay together. Wrap herls and tinsel forward, secure and trim excess.



7. Spiral the counter wrap rib forward, secure and trim excess. (Counter wrap means opposite direction from thread and herl wrap.) Tom varies the number of wraps to have a fly that looks good to him. He said three or four wraps, but looking at the fly in high resolution I count five turns. Therefore, on this particular tying session five looked good.



8. Remove a small bunch of hair off the back of a fox squirrel skin, clean out under fur and stack it. Sometimes Tom will build up the front of the body to make the wing stick up higher. Steelheads probably do not care if wing sticks up high or not. Position wing so it reaches about halfway along the tail. Tie the squirrel hair in as firmly as possible because it is a hard hair and tends to slip.



9. Select a feather with fairly long fibers (barbs) because they will give a lot of movement. However, not too much webbing. Tie on feather and hold it up to fold the hackle. When folding pull the barbs back so the insides of the barbs are facing each other. This helps the fibers point rearward when the feather is wrapped. Put on three or four wraps of hackle, secure and trim excess. Stroking barbs back while wrapping helps to make them point rearward.



10. Build a fairly large head, and lay the hackle fibers back a little. Leave bare hook shank between the eye and the head so a person can use a ruffle hitch. Put on a little head cement and you are finished.



All you need now is a place to go fishing. The ruffle hitch can go farther back on the fly, behind the head or wing to make it move differently. I used only the standard hitch so I am not sure how alternate positions or even having the leader come out toward you, under the fly or opposite side work. But I read about them on the Internet. If you have time, experiment. Remember, Tom has a lot of success just fishing it deep. So I spent a lot of time talking about a technique that Tom doesn't use, but others do. Main thing, get out there and have fun.

A Fly Fishing Quote:

"More than half the intense enjoyment of fly-fishing is derived from the beautiful surroundings, the satisfaction felt from being in the open air, the new lease of life secured thereby, and the many, many pleasant recollections of all one has seen, heard and done." - Charles F. Orvis

Alpine Fly Fishers — Board Of Directors

Traditionally, at our December fund raiser meeting we also vote in our Board of Directors for the next year. As you can see, we have some duplications, those being Bill Aubrey and Bob Alston. It would be nice if they didn't have to wear two hats. All you have to do is toss yours into the ring and ask to be on the ballot. In the past we have not had an actual written ballot since we have not had more than one person wanting to participate in any particular position. That means we just ask the members who attend the December meeting to do a verbal vote for the Board of Directors. As long as the majority vote for the existing BOD, then every BOD member simply gets re-elected.

Here is your chance to step up and voice your desire to be on the Board of Directors. If we have more than one person vying for any particular position then we will have a written ballot that will be passed out to the active club members who attend the December meeting.

If anyone wants to be the President, please feel free to apply for the job.

Give it some thought and if you want to join the BOD, please send me an email to let me know which position you would like.

Thank you.

Larry Gibbs — flytier015@q.com

Board Of Directors:

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Webmaster/Director:	Steve Egge
Ghilly/Director:	Guy Magno
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Programs Coord:	Bill Aubrey
Librarian/Director:	Bill Aubrey

Raffles

I was wondering what kind of items some of you would like to see either more of or less of in our monthly raffles.

A brief history: In the past, the club paid for raffle items and there would be around 5 items at each meeting. The money the members spent on tickets usually did not quite pay for the items, in other words, the raffle cost the club money each month. Back when the economy was decent, our December fund raiser raffle usually made just enough to cover the cost of a couple guest speakers for the next year and cover the extra money needed to pay for the raffle items. Then the economy took a nose dive, and as far as I can see, it still has not recovered. Since then, our December meetings do not bring in enough to cover all of our expenses. Personally, I like having guest speakers, and more than just a couple times a year, but then that costs money.

So, I took over the raffles. I buy items and donate them to the club. We now usually have around 10 or more items at each meeting, giving everyone a better chance to win. Also, our monthly raffles are now fund raisers and help pay for our guest speakers. Since we are a FFF Charter Club, that makes us a 501 © 3, hence my donations are a tax write off for me. I try to get the best bang for the buck so to speak, but I am wondering if anyone has particular items they would like to see in the raffles, items that we do not have right now.

Send me an email if you have any suggestions, I would like to hear from you. Larry flytier015@q.com

October Guest Speaker

Unknown at time of publication

Alpine Fly Fishers Meetings in 2013 October 22 — November 26 — December 17

Alpine Fly Fishers Meetings in 2014 January 28 — February 25 — March 25 — April 22
May 27 — June 24 (Picnic) — July & August (No Meetings) — September 23 — October 28
November 25 — December ?? (Fund Raiser Raffle)

Back of Beyond

By Stephen Neal

In Wildness is the Preservation of the World "Henry David Thoreau"

I choked on a bone while waiting for the perfect smoked salmon

The title of this article comes from a conversation with Chris at work; he had smoked his first salmon of the season, he warned me that there were bones in the fish and that he was still perfecting his smoking technique. He did not want me to choke on a bone and then write about it. I kidded him about titling my article after his comment; the inspiration for this story was born.

It is salmon season here in the Pacific Northwest; Salmon season comes every year but every two years during the odd years the Pink Salmon (Humpies) return. With the return of the pinks everybody who has ever fished or wanted to fish makes a rush for the rivers. The anticipatory reports started in March:

("State Fish and Wildlife released salmon forecasts Friday [March 1], and the big news is the 6.2-million forecast of pink salmon returning to Puget Sound this summer. This includes places like the Nisqually River where 764,000 pinks are expected, and a forecast didn't even exist from them just two years ago. Fisheries biologists are finding that the resilient pinks are showing up in places as far south as the Columbia River.)

(Other pink forecasts include the Puyallup river system, 1.24-million; Green, which spills out into Elliott Bay, 1.3-million; Skagit, 1.23-million; Snohomish, 988,621; Nooksack, 154,075; and Stillaguamish, 409,700.)

("Puget Sound's calm waters will soon be invaded by millions of Pink Salmon, the Northwest's diamond in the rough. The 2013 Pink Salmon forecast is one of the best on record, with an estimated 6,229,129 fish headed back to Puget Sound Rivers and streams this summer.

{As these Humpy Salmon march towards their natal streams, they will saturate every popular fishing area in the Sound and create the greatest fishing opportunity our region has to offer!)

(Pink Salmon are the most abundant of the Pacific Salmon species, they are also the smallest. Humpies average only five pounds, but what they lack in size they make up for in willingness to take a lure. The Pink Salmon is on a strict 2 year life cycle, meaning that we only see this massive return of salmon on odd numbered years (example: 2013, 2015, 2017)."



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The fever at work begins to build by the end of June every fishing employee is asked repeatedly when does the Puyallup open. Since March, Keith our department manager has been calling our buyers and vendors trying to line up rods, reels, line, tackle, corkies' and yarn, lead, nets, tackle boxes, vests, stringers etc, etc, etc. Other department managers stock up on smokers, chips, brine, waders and wader repair kits and boots. By the middle of July our back stock room looks like there is enough stuff to last a couple of years, boy is that a misconception. The stories about Pink season from other employees are told to me on my first day on the job, stories build with detail and emphases as the season nears. Stories about reels waiting to be spooled lining the length of the reel bar, store closing times delayed due to the volume of fishermen purchasing corkies and yarn, hooks and line and waiting for reels to be re-spooled. Other stories circulate about the combat style fishing that happens on the Puyallup, fisherman standing shoulder to shoulder casting and drifting in rhythm with dozens of your closest unknown friends, fights, line cuttings, shouting matches, hip checks, crowding, and game warden enforcement.

By mid-July the word comes down from Olympia, negotiation with the native tribes have stumbled and faltered but the Puyallup will open August 1, on July 28 our merchandise begins to flow out the door, but this is just the prelude, the storm is just gathering itself. It begins to build, the river opens and fishing is slow, the crowds of fishermen and women line the banks, but the Pinks are just trickling in. We are busy, by that I mean we are non-stop from the minute we start our shift until the doors close; but those of us new to this game look at each other and think this isn't so bad, from the stories we have been told we expected a more frenetic pace and scale of impact.

Two weeks go by and we are still thinking this isn't so bad and then the rain falls, the river swells and the Pinks respond, they leave the safety of the Sound and drive up the rivers to their spawning ground. Now the storm unleashes its fury. The placid self contained fishermen fade away and are replaced by frenetic fishermen, the minute the doors open in the morning they rush in just like the salmon fighting their way upstream, they jostle for your attention, and for gear. The complaints start, this line is crap; it has never broken like this before, these rods are defective it's the third one I've broken. Where are your corkies & yarn, pencil lead, fishing line, what's the best rod for fishing the river for salmon? Are these good reels, how can you be out of reel grease?



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Dripping waders and boots leave wet trails from the front door to the fishing department and back to the cashiers. As a fishing associate you are asked to predict the weather, fishing prospects, interpret Washington State Fishing regulations, know when the river is opened and closed, reveal secret fishing spots, explain the closure of the river for Indian netting days, teach knot tying and rigging and insure catching. At the same time you need to listen to gripes about fellow fishermen who befoul the rivers and banks, who cast to where you are catching, the fishing line cutters, the flossers' (snaggers), the greedy fishermen who flaunt the game laws and exceed the catch limits.

During all of this activity, we are trying to restock, sell merchandise, spool reels and make each customer feel special and cared for. Overwhelmingly, most of our customers fall into the thankful and appreciate bracket, so that as each day ends, I walk out the door with positive thoughts; just dead tired from the frenetic pace that I demanded of myself to get it all done. Thank God for good working partners who share laughter and humor and some sarcasm to help get through the trying times. In this mass of humanity that walks through our doors, are these gems of humanity that light up a day. They are the fishermen/women who radiate what I term a true fishing philosophy. They do not care if I'm brown or white, rich or poor, wear waders or robes, they care for the fish, the rise and the game we play, for fisherman the only virtues are patience, tolerance and humility. After they walk away you are left with the feeling of that is a person I would like to fish with.

Now you are probably wondering have I fished for the Pinks, Silvers and Kings that are making their way upstream as I write this. You bet I've found some quite spots away from the combat fishing where I can cast and drift without affecting anyone else. Mike another work associate and I have gotten together in the mornings, before work to fish and visit. If it gets too crowded we pack it in, and in fact even fish water that holds fewer fish just so that we can enjoy fishing even without the catching. Although when the fish are not biting Mike can be heard to mutter, I hate fishing. Most days are catch days because they are Pinks and they are easy to catch. I'm learning new skills and perfecting old ones. I'm standing in the water with a rod in my hand casting to running salmon not a bad way to start the day before helping other fishermen do the same.

From my house it is a ten minute drive to the river, the Puyallup runs dirty, it is muddy like the Mississippi but here the muddiness is from glacial silt from Mt. Rainer. The salmon's dorsal fins rise above the muddy water as they swim upstream; they spray water in arches above their backs as they swim through shallows. The morning mist rises from the rivers surface muting the sounds of fishermen walking on cobbled river stones. Muffled coughs are heard as fishermen take their places in the water or shore. Smoke circles the heads like wreaths above those who smoke. Their rods begin to move like symphony conductors batons until the strike, and then they bow in a downward arch as the fish struggles to remain free and swim towards their spawning grounds. Now and then you see the fishermen dance in shallows as they scramble and stumble to keep up with a strong fleeing fish. The morning unfolds around me. I land my first fish of the day, thank him for the fight and then release him to complete what his DNA compels him to do, return to his/her spawning grounds.

At work the storm has rumbled past now, and the crowds passing through the store have thinned, there are still fish in the river but most people are sated, their catching need diminished. There are still the late to the party buyers who just need to catch a fish and want to know how, but there is more time to explain, teach and share. As a new comer to the Pacific Northwest I have immersed myself in the Pink season and am more fully aware of why salmon murals and sculptures adorn public building and civic centers; and why fishing is embedded in the culture, spirit and psychic of the Pacific Northwest. These fish completing their circle of life bring vitality and economic value to the local communities; they bring out the best and worst in people who pursue them and I for one am thankful for what they have brought to me as well. I have witnessed the return of the salmon; I have tasted their flesh and they have nourished me and I have touched them and let them go and I look forward to their return.

“Many go fishing all their lives without knowing that it is not fish they are after” Henry David Thoreau

Your Help is Needed to get more Selective Gear Lakes

By Neil Westover

Our Goal:

We wish to have one selective gear quality trout lake in each of the 12 counties of Puget Sound.

Need:

Currently, there are only 9 quality trout lakes located in 6 of 12 counties in the Puget Sound region.

Selective Gear Rules:

Would you like to have quality lake fly fishing closer to home? If your answer is YES, join us in attempting to get the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife (WDFW) to change their rules. Selective Gear Rules include such things as year-round fishing, catch and release or one fish limit, single barbless hooks, fly fishing only, etc. Their Sport Rule Adoption Process will take at least a year, and our first opportunity to enter this "rule making" cycle will be in March 2014. To be successful, we need to work together, be well organized, and have representatives from as many fly fishing clubs in the Puget Sound region as possible.

Quality Lake Fly Fishing:

So far, we have defined quality trout lakes as having 16+ inch fish with a large population so anglers can catch several fish per day. Our draft criteria for determining a quality trout lake are: biologically productive lakes that support rapid fish grow and healthy fish populations; no increase of non-native species; minimal adjacent land development; easy public access; broad public support; long-term agreement with any non-governmental landowner; WDFW regulations apply and new rules will maintain a quality fishery; and adaptive management to evaluate success. Examples of quality "Eastside Lakes" include Big Twin, Dry Falls, and Lenice to mention just a few ... and they have one fish limits per day.

Current Selective Gear Lakes:

Of the 315 "Westside Lakes" managed by WDFW, only 13 lakes are fly fishing only or catch and release, or both: Blue and Merrill Lakes (Cowitz Co.); Cady and Prices Lakes (Mason Co.); Ebey (Little) and Monte Cristo Lakes (Snohomish Co.); Munn and Susan Lakes (Thurston Co.); Pass and Vogler Lakes (Skagit Co.); Rattlesnake Lake (King Co.); Squalicum Lake (Whatcom Co.); and Symington Lake (Kitsap Co.). Of these, at least four lakes (Ebey, Monte Cristo, Squalicum, and Vogler) do not qualify as quality fisheries because of inadequate fish habitat, poor public access, or inadequate WDFW rules based upon our draft criteria. The two lakes in Cowitz Co. are not in the Puget Sound region, so now we have only nine quality lakes ... and these are located in 6 of the 12 counties of Puget Sound. These few lakes and their uneven distribution do not meet public demand for a better recreational opportunity of year-round trout lake fishing. It also limits the business growth in fishing supplies and is costly for WDFW.

Need Your Help NOW:

Our collective lake and fishing recommendations will need to be compelling information in order to have WDFW make rule changes. You can help us by gathering more information, selecting lakes with the potential to become quality trout catch and release (or limited catch) fisheries, developing rationales, gaining political support, gaining support from fly shops, etc.

If you and your club are interested in helping to get more quality trout fishing in our Puget Sound lakes through WDFW rule changes, please contact Neil Westover at 360-659-8295. Our next joint committee meeting will be on Wednesday, October 2nd, 2013 beginning at 6:30 pm at The Avid Angler fly shop.

Neil Westover 360-659-8295

Member of Evergreen Fly Club Conservations Committee.

Selective Lakes / Puget Sound Region

DRAFT Criteria

1. Fish Quality: The selective lake must be sufficiently productive (physical, chemical, and biological attributes) to support quality trout with rapid growth rates and fish survival during all climatic conditions (sustainability).

Rationale: Fly fishers seek healthy, quality fish that are larger than fish in other WDFW lakes and better “fighters”. Using Relative Stocking Density, a selective lake also needs to be more cost-effective than other WDFW lake. Based upon our experience at Pass Lake in Skagit County, a secondary benefit of this management strategy is that a quality fishery attracts fly fishers in sufficient numbers to produce an economic stimulus to local businesses.

2. Non-native Species: If the lake is stocked with non-native fish species, they cannot escape into adjacent waters to compromise native fish populations, or if escapement is a potential problem, the lake is stocked with only non-reproducing triploid fish. Any other non-native species can either be eradicated or easily controlled, so they do not compromise the ecological integrity of the lake.

Rationale: Non-native species such as bass and other spiny ray fish, Japanese knotweed, milfoil, etc. can escape to other waters or be transported to other lakes. They degrade the ecological functioning of Pacific Northwest aquatic systems.

Applicable FFF Code of Ethics: #3 --- Fly fishers minimize their impact on the environment and fishery by adopting practices that do not degrade the quality

3. Lack of Development: The lands surrounding the selective lake are protected from further land development, at the landscape level, but particularly along the shoreline and inflowing streams. It is preferred that the lake not be structurally modified by levies, dams, dredging, etc.

Rationale: It is preferred, but not required, that selective lakes and their surrounding lands be in public ownership or secondarily that there are few owners to improve the chances of a long-term agreement and that these natural resources will remain unchanged for the term of the agreement. The lack of development improves the aesthetics and water quality.

4. Aesthetics: The selective lake provides a quiet, aesthetically pleasing, and relaxing atmosphere for the fly fishers with a no motors or electric motors regulation. The majority of land surrounding the lake should have native forest and wildlife for aesthetics and ecological function.

Rationale: The lake and its surroundings must be compatible with the sport of fly fishing.

5. Public Access: The selective lake must be easily accessible to the fly fishing public with vehicle parking, launch ramp, and toilet facilities. Private and public funding will be sought for handicapped accessibility at certain lakes. Local selective lakes are important to fly fishers, so at least one lake per county will be proposed.

Rationale: Fly fishing Clubs and associated businesses may chose to partner with public agencies to fund such things as covered picnic areas, etc., but basic amenities provided at other public lakes and lands should be the continued obligation of the land management agency(s).

6. Public Support: The fly fishing clubs of Puget Sound agree to establish criteria for proposing selective lakes, use an interdisciplinary group to score potential lakes, and seek support for their proposal(s) through collaborative means in order to gain broad political, commercial, and public support before presenting any proposal(s) to WDFW.

Rationale: The interested fly fishing clubs need to think strategically for the long-term benefit of the sport, and be as inclusive as possible to gain the support of others (non-fly fishers).

7. Chance of Agreement: A long-term agreement can be attained with the lake and land owner(s) or public management agency to assure that the selective lake will provide the recreational opportunity for fly fishing with catch and release fisheries management strategy open to the public for the entire year.

Rationale: If the fly fishing clubs, state agency(s), and any private or non-profit organizations enter into a partnership for a selective lake, there should be some assurances that this management strategy will continue for more than 5 or 10 years. The more property owners; the wider range of opinions; and the less chance of agreement. The more private property owners; the less chance of agreement. The greater percent acreage in public land and water ownership; the greater the chance of agreement.

Applicable FFF Code of Ethics: #4 --- Fly anglers endeavor to conserve fisheries by understanding the importance of limiting their catch.

8. Regulations: The selective lake will have WDFW regulations to support sustainability and cost-effectiveness ... a catch and release fishery with barbless hooks, no more than two hooks per fly rod, natural fish growth rather than supplement feeding and planting of non-native forage fish, etc.

Rationale: These lakes must function naturally, without labor-intensive and expensive supplements. Fly fishers need to set an example and protect water quality and public health by not urinating in the lake.

Applicable FFF Code of Ethics: #3 --- Fly fishers minimize their impact on the environment and fishery by adopting practices that do not degrade the quality #4 --- Fly anglers endeavor to conserve fisheries by understanding the importance of limiting their catch.

9. Adaptive Management: The selective lakes should be monitored and periodically evaluated to determine whether or not the fisheries management practices are achieving the desired objectives or outcomes.

Rationale: Before any land and selective lake agreement expires, a fisheries evaluation should be performed. Also, public and angler values change over time, and adaptive management will provide a better opportunity for change with consensus. Adaptive management occurs when monitoring and research provide new information for public education, which can lead to improved management decisions.

October / November 2013

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		October 1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22 Club Meeting	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31 Happy Halloween		
					November 1	2
3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10	11	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20	21	22	23
24	25	26 Club Meeting	27	28 Thanksgiving	29	30

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