



## Stonefly Members Mailings

Mary asked: Why is it when someone replies to a stonefly e-mail, we all get copied? Is there a way to fix this? I am getting too many e-mails I don't need to read.

Robin Healy, Web Mistress Replies: When the list was changed from a 'group' to an actual mailing list, the 'return address' to all posts became

[stoneflies@stoneflymaidens.org](mailto:stoneflies@stoneflymaidens.org).

In order to reply directly to the person who sent the email, you need to CHANGE the 'To:' address on your reply, otherwise it goes to [stoneflies@stoneflymaidens.org](mailto:stoneflies@stoneflymaidens.org) which means everyone on the mailing list gets the email. The only people on the mailing list are members of Stonefly Maidens.

Changing your delivery options: Go to <http://www.nwgeeks.com/mailman/listinfo/stoneflies> to change the way you receive mail from the list. Scroll to the bottom of the page under Stoneflies

Subscribers and enter your email address in the field next to 'Unsubscribe or edit options' and click that button. In the next screen click on the Remind button. That will email you your password. Once you get the password you can log in and

change your options.

The option you are looking for is Set Digest Mode. This changes your delivery to a 'digest' form (where it only sends one email a day, combining all the emails that have been sent that day. You can also change your password to something that is easier to remember. And you can change the address you are receiving mail at (for instance if you had signed up with a work account and want to change it to home, or if you change internet providers).

*Fish Tales & Fly Lines*

## Casting For Recovery Comittee Report

We are still in the process of finalizing the location for the 2007 retreat. A sub-committee of the CFR team will be looking at the waters at Silver Falls Conference center and two other locations. Once we have found a suitable location we can schedule the facility and set a date.

Some fundraising materials are ready. We have flyers, posters, return envelopes. The return envelopes will help get the donations back to us at the Stonefly PO box.. If you request some of these materials, please consider putting postage you can put postage to get the checks back to us quickly. . We would like to keep the requests for donations at local fly shops to a minimum. The Welches fly shop, Kaufmans, River City, Northwest Fly fishing Outfitters, Country Sport and Deschutes Canyon Fly shop have been approached by CFR team. If you were thinking of dropping off flyers at a shop, please contact me so we can coordinate efforts. [cfr@stoneflymaidens.org](mailto:cfr@stoneflymaidens.org).

You will see on the web site a new area for CFR information. We will keep you up to date on the fundraising efforts, retreat needs and donors list.

We will be having information booths at a number of local events in the coming year. We would love any help that you can provide to cover shifts at the booths. If you plan to go to any of these events, please consider helping us at the booth.

- NW Women's Show
- African-American Wellness Village
- Oregon Fly Fishing Show
- Oregon Scrapbook Show
- Komen Life After Breast Cancer Expo.

Please feel free to suggest other events should we should attend?

### Ladies Only BoneFish Trip.

*Mary Ann Dozer passed this information along from Elaine Dolby:*

I am putting together a women's bonefishing trip to Ascension Bay, Punta Allen, Mexico. December 8-15 at the Palometa Club [www.Palometaclub.com](http://www.Palometaclub.com) at the tip of the Yucatan Peninsula. The normal cost is \$2,900 but if 6 or more women go (they can accomodate 8 of us) we get a better rate of \$2,600 ( includes transportation from & to the airport in Cancun, comfortable lodging, great food and wonderful, English speaking guides.) Each woman going would be responsible for their airline travel, flyfishing gear, wading equipment, tips and other incidentals.

**I need to know who is considering going on this trip by September 1st.**

Darlene, 3820 Monroe Eugene, OR 97405 541-485-8706 [ldolby@darkwing.uoregon.edu](mailto:ldolby@darkwing.uoregon.edu)

## Community Activities

Trout Unlimited Invites you:

Extinction Stops with Us: A celebration of our salmon heritage and our right to fish.

Free Salmon Bake and Fishermen Rally with David James Duncan, Author of *The River Why*. Also, fly-casting clinic and competition and prizes! Tuesday, September 19 5-7pm at Sellwood Riverfron Park. For more information: [www.wildsalmon.org](http://www.wildsalmon.org)

### Annual Wild Salmon Hall of Fame Celebration

Hosted by officials of the Pacific Northwest Salmon Center in Belfair, WA, will be held September 23, 2006, at the Kitsap Conference Center in Bremerton, Washington.

Nominations were solicited from organizations and individuals across the Pacific Northwest. The nominees were then narrowed down to four finalists, one of whom will be chosen for induction into the Wild Salmon Hall of Fame. The winner will be announced at the celebration on September 23<sup>rd</sup>, and will receive a prestigious award acknowledging and honoring their dedication to the restoration, protection and conservation of Wild Salmon.

Tickets are \$55 and can be obtained through the Pacific Northwest Salmon Center. Seating is limited, please RSVP by September 18<sup>th</sup>. Please call Tori Dulemba at 360-275-2763 for more reservations and more information. [www.pnwsalmoncenter.org](http://www.pnwsalmoncenter.org)

### Beginning Fly Tying Class

Gary Muncy, [nwffo@flyshopnw.com](mailto:nwffo@flyshopnw.com) is commencing beginning fly tying classes in September and October. There will be a break in December with resumption in January and continuing until May. Classes will be on Monday nights starting at 6:30. I believe the shop, Northwest Flyfishing Outfitters, will charge \$55.00 for a three session class. I will teach the tying of roughly 6 flies. (Wooly bugger, Soft Hackle, Copper John, Chironomid Pupa, Pheasant Tail nymph and an Adams) and the use of the whip finisher. I would also entertain adjusting the curriculum to suit the needs of a class of your club members if given enough notice (just don't ask me to do Atlantic Salmon flies). I would love to have all the ladies interested in learning to tie to contact the shop (503-252-1529) and sign up (4 per class), Gary Muncy, Northwest Flyfishing Outfitters, 10910 NE Halsey

Gary is the one who taught us how to tie a Griffith's Gnat last year. I've taken the 3 session class and he is a terrific teacher. I told him I would pass it along to the club.-Robin



# Reading The Water

by J. Morgan Jones (Excerpted From The Fly Fishing Shop's September 3, 06 weekly newsletter, Insider News Letter)

The more that I watch other people fly fish- the more that I am convinced that many of us do not, or cannot, "read the water." This should be a basic skill. Your catch rate is going to suffer if you are not presenting your fly where fish are holding. I think that perhaps many of us are catching fish as a result of fishing in places that we are familiar with, or perhaps places that someone else has shown us. While this method works, we are missing good holding areas as a result of not reading the water.

The first step in reading the water is understanding why fish hold where they do. Trout, Salmon and Steelhead all normally hold in very specific areas for different reasons. Salmon are transitional, and therefore tend to hold in "resting" areas until reaching their spawning grounds. Try to imagine what the Salmon are enduring while ascending the river to spawn. The Salmon needs to pass through long fast broken water areas in the course of their journey. They seek places to rest as soon as possible after these long and difficult passages. At the "top" of riffles, or, fast water (also called the "head" of a riffle) there is usually a deeper area that offers a refuge of little current which is the first chance of resting after a long and energy consuming run through faster water. Keep in mind that this is "resting" water (as opposed to "holding" water). Salmon, like Trout and Steelhead, prefer to hold in protected water. This is usually at or near the bottom of a river and can be a depression that has little current or a deep area that has a good deal of structure. Large boulders are the most common structure in many rivers. These fish prefer overhead cover at their holding areas. This is usually thought to be a physical object such as overhanging trees or undercut banks. Many of us fail to realize that a broken water surface (sometimes called "textured water") is also overhead cover. The key here is that fish are wanting to avoid overhead predators, so most any condition that restricts visual contact can be interpreted as overhead cover. Salmon are not here to eat, so keep in mind that they do not need to be in feeding lanes.

Steelhead are similar to Salmon in what they are looking for in resting and holding water. You should consider that steelhead do not usually rest in community areas, but in individual spots. This means that there can be many steelhead holding in a "run", but not in pods (groups) as other types of fish will hold in. Steelhead are not here to eat, primarily, but they do eat while in the river. When Salmon are present in the system, many steelhead are pushed out of traditional resting areas to hold in "pocket" waters. These are small resting areas large enough for one fish to lie in.

Remember, good resting and holding areas are always places to fish. Regardless of the season, fish will always know a good spot to rest by instinct. Successful steelheading is a result of recognizing these spots, or "lies."

Trout are a different world. The key to understanding where to find trout is to recognize what is called a "prime lie" (this is not something that you tell your fishing buddies, but rather, actual places). Trout are looking for three things. The first is cover, then a holding area with adequate oxygen, and access to food. Once again, cover is not only solid objects, but also can be broken water. The best holding area will be in areas of no (or very little) current, but next to (or under) moving water. The moving water is what brings the food to them. They tend to hold on the slow side of current seams, below ledges, behind rocks and in river bottom depressions. While these are the most common, they are not exclusive by any means. When an insect appears in the current next to their holding spot, they move out, take the insect, and return to the holding area. When you find a place that has all of the ingredients, fish it. This is what is called a "prime lie". When the direct sunlight is off the water surface, the trout are more confident about taking emerging insects and dry flies and can move into more open areas. Many evenings the fishing seems to get better as the sunlight fades. The diminishing light can trigger insect activity and is interpreted by the fish as cover. Almost any condition that restricts visual contact into, or out of, the water, is protection from overhead predators. The safer that the trout feels, the more confident they are about feeding. Trout can almost always be found in riffles, the 1-4 foot deep nymphing runs or the back eddies. Always look for movement in these areas and you will find trout.

There are many more spots that hold fish than most of us are aware of. The better you read the water, the more spots you will find that are fishable. The next time you get to the river, look at areas that you have never fished before. In addition to looking at new spots, look closely at your favorite ones. Chances are you will recognize the things that make a good fishing area. Apply what you have learned when scouting new water and you will find yourself becoming more confident as a fly fisher. Remember that none of this is etched in stone. The fish do not read the same books that we do, so they tend to make mistakes. Be patient with them. Polarized glasses are great tools for observing trout.



**Casting For Recovery**  
Cancer patients get help from Temple Fork Outfitters when you get one of these new rods! Temple Fork Outfitters donates \$25 from each of the CFR rods sold! Available at Fly Fishing Shop, Welches, OR



**Wading Shoes For Sale**  
:brand new, never out of the box or wrapper, Classic Ladies Size 9 Hodgman Brown, felt bottoms wading shoes. I paid \$79 for them and want to sell them for \$40. Anyone interested can send me an email at [apelila@oregoncoast.com](mailto:apelila@oregoncoast.com) (I am in SE Portland)-April

*(boots in picture are not for sale)*



occurred when the flood of 1996 wreaked havoc on the net pens, tearing them loose from their moorings, emptying the fish earlier than planned, and leaving the debris several miles downstream.

This volunteer group, whose membership was growing, rallied together with boats and brought the net pens back. With new nets and a little structural repair, they were ready to go again. The Fish First Net Pen project releases 140,000+ Chinook salmon, and 70,000 steelhead each year between December and June.

The fish that are housed here grow from approximately 12 per pound to 5 per pound in a short six weeks. Fish First volunteers feed and monitor the fish while they are our guests. During their stay, these anadromous fish imprint with this reach of the river and return to this area as spawning adults.

In the year 1997 we completed our first restoration project. 'Pigeon Springs' included a bank restoration and 500' of fencing along Cedar Creek near Amboy, WA. This project had a market value of over \$100,000 and was accomplished by Fish First for \$42,000 due to donations and volunteers.

In 1998 we really began to roll. We added an Egg Box project to "jump start" small tributary streams depleted of rearing stock. Members worked closely with the local hatchery to obtain 'eyed' Coho, and deposited them into five egg boxes in tributaries of the Lewis River watershed. The boxes were closely monitored for silt deposits and water flow by volunteers. During their eight week stay, these fish eggs, transform to fry absorbing their egg sack and release into the stream. We have a 98% success rate with this practice and deposit an estimated 69,000 fry into the system. During the same year we completed the several restoration projects briefly described below.

During 1999, in addition to our net pen and egg box project which have been yearly events, Fish First completed phase one of the Carter/Malinowski/Shimano projects on Cedar Creek above Amboy, WA. Phase one involved development of an off-channel rearing area and educational access along Cedar Creek and the installation of two gravel holding cross-vanes in the creek.

In 2000, Phase Two was completed on Cedar Creek. Gravel holding and grade control rock cross-vanes, compression rock, root wads, and spawning gravel were

installed. The success of this project can be seen in the 35 redds counted in the fall of 2000 and spring of 2001. Spawning species include Coho, Chinook and winter steelhead. The total project transformed 1,200 feet of a large cobble and bedrock based channel into a unique, viable spawning site for native and wild fish populations. In addition, a side-channel for juvenile rearing and refuge from high water flow was developed on the Shimano property. It too received intensive use after fry emerged from the new spawning beds.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) had pretty slowed our projects since 2000. We submitted permits in July of 2000, for the Chelatchie Creek project which was designed to restore deep pools and spawning beds on 500 feet of channel. Finally, after much negotiation, permits were obtained in early summer of 2001 and the project was installed.

The Charlie Swift project on Cedar Creek near Yacolt is Fish First's latest project and was submitted for permitting in October of 2001. It will be upstream from the Carter-Malinowski-Shimano project and involves two phases. Phase One is the development of two large side-channels. Phase Two involves the installation of gravel holding cross-vanes, and root wads for bank protection and pool maintenance along 1300 feet of channel. In addition, Fish First has identified 20 potential fish habitat improvement and restoration projects for planning and funding.

The next few years consumed much of the organization's project design resources in preparing data to stop gravel mining in the East Fork Lewis River flood plain. To date this has been successful, but the legal appeal processes will continue for years. Fish First continued to raise fish in pens and distribute nutrients in the system.

In 2002 several projects were completed on in the North Fork Lewis drainage and in-stream projects were begun on the East Fork Lewis. Another 7.1 miles of Cedar Creek was restored and a fish-blocking culvert on Jackson Creek was removed. A chum channel was built on the East Fork at the Swanson property.

2003 marked a major permitting breakthrough for the organization. A Section 10(a)1(A) permit was obtained from National Marine Fisheries, providing a blanket permit for approximately eight different in-stream restoration treatments. This was the first permit of this type ever granted. This significantly streamlined the

permitting process for in-stream restoration projects.

In 2004, live plants of wild Coho started in Cedar Creek to accelerate the natural process of spawning and nutrient distribution. Live wild stock was provided by WDFW and the Lewis River Hatchery.

In 2005, two major projects were designed. The Manley Road Project restores a side channel for juvenile rearing and will be done in conjunction with a Clark County Parks & Recreation project to create a learning center on the site. The East Fork Cliff House project will not only restore some seriously degraded habitat but also stabilize a cliff that threatens to destroy several houses above the river. 2005 also marks the year in which the organization came to realize that *non-selective* harvest is the limiting factor in salmon recovery. Although, the organization was founded with a specific intent to avoid politics, it realized that non-selective harvest in the ocean, Columbia River and tributaries can only be stopped through legal and political action. Fish First is actively working with the Salmon Spawning and Recovery Alliance and Jim Connaughton, Chairman of the White House Council of Environmental Quality on this crucial issue.

Fish First is evolving. We have good report with landowners because we live and work in this community and are landowners ourselves. We cooperate with government rules and regulations, working closely with the fish and wildlife service and hatcheries. All Fish First projects have an objective of directly benefiting fish.

Fish First is like an extended family. It includes members that have reached a point in their lives where they want to give something back. We bring our skills, talents and passion to restore fish runs to our work. We give back through Fish First. We believe that together we can bring back the fish to the Lewis River and in so doing improve the ecosystem and environment for everyone.

*Continued from page 1*

Separation of native fish from hatchery fish with only the release of native fish to go upriver to spawn is necessary to restore the native fisheries. This is best accomplished by use of fish traps and equipment to identify and separate the fin-clipped hatchery fish. But fish traps in Oregon have been outlawed in favor of indiscriminate gill netting. Harvest regulation is a major part of a restoration plan.

Letters to the editor-The Oregonian  
August 16, 2006

## Salmon Over-Harvest?

By Bruce Harpole

Virtually all commercially harvested fish stocks worldwide have been over-harvested. A few examples are the Grand Banks, the Gulf of Mexico, and the North Sea. Historically, the primary response to declining numbers of fish was to fish for the survivors more intensively. This is certainly true for salmon in the Pacific Northwest. Only in the last decade has harvest been reduced for conservation purposes.

If you think the over-harvest of Pacific Northwest salmon is a recent occurrence, guess again. The first salmon cannery opened on the Columbia River in 1867, and by 1883, 55 canneries were harvesting 43 million pounds of Chinook annually. The first conference on the alarming decline in Columbia River salmon was held in 1873, 60 years before the first dam. The first salmon hatchery on the Columbia was built in 1887, 45 years before the first dam. The harvest level of Columbia and Snake River salmon had declined more than 50% by the time the first dam was built in 1933. The reality is, salmon numbers have been steadily declining for 150 years, and now runs are less than 5% of historical levels in the states of CA, OR, WA and ID.

In a paper titled “*Salmon Decline Creates Nutrient Deficit in Northwest Streams*” Ted Gresh, Jim Lichatowich and Peter Schoonmaker stated “*the historical level of salmon production for the Northeast Pacific Ocean ecosystem was 228 million—351 million fish annually, with the following distribution: 56 percent- 65 percent of fish turned to Alaska; 19 percent-26 percent returned to British Columbia; and 15 percent-16 percent returned to California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho. Today, 142 million—287 million fish are produced and 81 percent-90 percent return to Alaskan rivers; 8 percent-17 percent return to British Columbia rivers; and 1 percent—1.5 percent to rivers in California, Oregon, Washington, and Idaho.*”

Why does Alaska get such large salmon runs when a century ago the great Bristol Bay salmon were virtually extinct? The only difference for these runs has been to eliminate over-fishing. **In Alaska all fishing is managed on an “escapement basis”, meaning they only allow commercial fishing to begin after a certain number of fish have entered the rivers to spawn.** Meeting this “escape-

ment goal” prior to commercial fishing is a hard constraint to follow. With this system fishing levels become the dependent variable, not the numbers of in-river spawning fish. In contrast, Oregon, Washington and California first allow salmon fishing to occur, and then hope enough fish return to the rivers to repopulate the population. This policy does not work. **Fish harvest should only be allowed after escapement goals are met.**

Some argue it is Alaska’s pristine habitat that is solely responsible for the health

of their salmon stocks. But some Alaska rivers with healthy stocks are far from pristine; while several rivers in Washington State that remain nearly pristine have current escapement levels at a fraction of historic levels. So why pick on commercial fishermen and not sport anglers? Good question, especially when sport anglers have been part of the over-harvest problem for decades. The answer is in the harvest method. **Sport anglers can selectively harvest by using hook and line, whereas most commercial fishing methods are non-selective.** In today’s world, where abundant fin-clipped hatchery produced salmon swim side-by-side in the ocean with endangered naturally spawning salmon, the ability to selectively harvest fish is critical. The continued *non*-selective intercept fishing of mixed stocks (hatchery fish, healthy naturally spawning fish, and Endangered Species Act-listed fish) will only result in the continued decline of the weakest stocks, the one’s we are obliged to protect. The only thing that can save these weak stocks of salmon is adequate escapement.

Some argue, “What about all the other problems salmon face, its not just over-harvest”? And they’re right. Salmon do face many other problems; water quality issues, dams blocking upriver spawning grounds, irrigation interests reducing in-stream flows, counterproductive hatchery practices, seals, fish-eating birds, and stupid humans. But, these things only come into play once the fish come back to the rivers. These naturally spawning fish need to be allowed back to their natal waters in sufficient numbers for them to have any chance to recover.

Fin-clipping of hatchery fish provides one means to change recreational and commercial harvest methods to allow more ESA-listed naturally spawning salmon to escape, while also allowing for a higher harvest rate on hatchery salmon. It won’t work everywhere. It would work in many, many more places than it is currently being

used.

One big source of over-harvest is the Canadian commercial fishermen. It is estimated that 69% of British Columbia commercially caught salmon are returning to Oregon, Washington and California. A full 70% of those are ESA listed stocks. Fortunately, the United States is renegotiating with Canada on the Chinook portion of the Pacific Salmon Treaty, and a new federal policy is to appear by the end of 2006.

Gary Loomis had a good suggestion on how to solve the non-selective harvest by commercial fishermen. He suggests the government subsidize the commercial fishing industry for a period of three years. During those years commercial fishermen and others must come up with a true selective way to harvest salmon, without nets and without impact to naturally spawning fish. By the end of year three, if there is no program for selective harvest in place, then the government can help train the commercial fishermen for a new occupation.

Before you get all weepy-eyed for the poor commercial fishermen, know that their industry will not collapse if they can not kill salmon. In Oregon, only 7% of the industry’s revenue comes from salmon, the bulk of their revenue is from Crab, Whitting and bottom fish.

We must stop the non-selective commercial harvest of our dwindling salmon stocks and establish generous basin by basin escapement numbers. To supply fish for the public to eat, the Indian Tribes are more than willing to harvest their allotted salmon, as agreed by treaty. The harvest would be more selective and escapement goals would be more adequately met. Over 2 million sport anglers from California to the Puget Sound would have twice as many salmon available to selectively harvest. Sport fishing would boom and so would the small communities and businesses associated with sport fishing.

*Bruce Harpole is President of the Oregon Fishing Club. He writes a column for the Salem Business Journal, a monthly publication. The article ‘Salmon Over-harvest?’ will appear in the May issue. He can be reached at 541-967-8301 or 877-521-8947.*

*Fish First Newsletter  
May 2006, Volume 11 Issue 5*

# Bristol Bay Alaska Mining Threat

*"Our organization must be engaged"  
says FFF President*

by Leah Elwell, FFF Conservation Coordinator

During the 2006 Conclave, FFF members from across the country learned about the threats facing some of the world's most famed salmon and trout waterways. The Sportsman's Alliance for Alaska hosted an information booth at the Conclave and the Renewable Resources Coalition gave several presentations to spread the word regarding the proposed Pebble Mine, to be located in Southwest Alaska's Bristol Bay watershed.

A Canadian company called Northern Dynasty is proposing to build North America's largest open-pit gold and copper mine between Lake Iliamna and the Mulchatna River. The permitting process began in early July, as Northern Dynasty applied for water rights from Upper Talarik Creek and the North and South Forks of the Koktuli River.

In its water right applications the mining company laid claim to more than 73 million gallons per day, nearly three times the amount of water used by the Anchorage, Alaska (population 270,000). These waterways are critical Bristol Bay salmon and trout producers that could be gravely threatened by these proposed actions.

At the Conclave's auction dinner, FFF President & CEO R.P. VanGytenbeek spoke to the audience in no uncertain terms of the threat and the opportunity for engagement. VanGytenbeek stated that the FFF must work to stop this mine, which is only the beginning of what the mining industry believes could turn the entire Bristol Bay region into a massive mining district.

In response to the application for water rights, VanGytenbeek stated: "Upper Talarik

Creek is a national treasure for us and for trout fishermen from all over the world. Each year fishermen from Europe, South America and Asia make the trip to Alaska just for an opportunity to fish Upper Talarik and the rest of the famous Bristol Bay watershed. Any person or company that takes an action which would diminish the fishery commits a crime against each of us and against the people and natural resources of Alaska. This is yet another piece of a totally un-needed and unacceptable project which must be defeated."

FFF members and clubs can learn more about this issue by visiting [www.sportsmansalliance4ak.org](http://www.sportsmansalliance4ak.org) and [www.renewableresourcescoalition.org](http://www.renewableresourcescoalition.org). A free 4-minute DVD on the subject is available for viewing at club meetings.



The perfect fishing buddy doesn't talk of the forbidden subjects (work, politics, finances, etc.) on the walk to the stream. Only three areas of conversation can safely enter the sacred precinct of angling — fishing, family, and personal cosmology. All other subjects are too mundane to take to the water. Talk of fishing is, of course, appropriate at all times; concerns about family are legitimate to share, because these are universal; and one's view of the universe is in keeping with the environment, open space gives voice to large thoughts.

I can, and do, enjoy solitary excursions to the stream. But there are times that the proper companion brings the best to a day at streamside.

© 2000 , excerpts

<http://www.overmywaders.com/>  
[cblog/](#) with permission by the

# Over My Waders

*(Editor's note: I found this delightful website with essays on fishing. Here are some excerpts. Visit the website for the complete essay.*

## The Two Inch Rule

"It is said that all anglers are liars. I deny that charge, I believe that anglers simply view the material world in a different, more open-minded way than the common man. We see the potential in all things, the spirit of life springing forth endlessly. We know that the fish we release today might, to the unenlightened gaze and the harsh reality of a tape measure, be only ten inches long — but we see more...."

Nevertheless, there is a general code to our prevarication—the 2" rule. You know that when you return to the campfire at day's end, everyone will have a story to tell about the fish they released/broke off. The largest fish you took was twelve inches, but if you tell the lads that, they will assume you are lying, that, in fact, the fish was only ten inches. To counter their foolish skepticism, you report the fish as fourteen inches — everyone is satisfied and understands that the fish was 12" — because of the 2" rule. It was not necessary to mention that it was not a trout, but a fallfish — after all, among fallfish it was a beauty...." —excerpted from *The Contemplative Angler*, August 10, 2006

## Companions

Some of the best aspects of fishing have little to do with catching fish. I can recall one delightful fishing trip when I never saw the water. ...

And sometimes a good trip has water but no fish. ...

In the backlash of all the years of pleasant fishing I find one common thread... the fishing companion. The choice of companion often varies according to the type of fishing. I know people who I wouldn't want to share a boat with on a bluegill pond at sunrise, yet they are excellent companions on the stream. Perhaps this is because fishing a stream is a solitary undertaking — you might not see your friend for half the day, and when you do, a long tongue is no bother, but rather pleasant. In contrast, the stillness of a lake as the morning fog burns off demands contemplative silence, only to be interrupted by the sound of waking birds, and the creak of the oarlocks.



## Meeting Information

We meet the second Tuesday of Each month  
Iron Horse Restaurant, 6034 SE Milwaukie Ave,  
Portland, Oregon (503) 232-1826  
6:00 pm Social Hour  
7:00 pm Business meeting and Speaker



## Stonefly Maidens Women's Fly Fishing Club

An Oregon Council-Federation of Fly Fishers  
Member Club

*Our Mission is to create opportunities, encourage, educate and mentor women's participation in the sport of fly fishing.*

*Our goal is to bring women together who share a love of fly fishing and the beauty of nature to create friendships and lasting memories.*

### 2006 Officers

Program Coordinator Norma Vincent  
programs@stoneflymaidens.org

Membership Coordinator, Secretary & Treasurer  
Barbara Schmierer  
treasurer@stoneflymaidens.org  
membership@stoneflymaidens.org  
secretary@stoneflymaidens.org

Newsletter & Publications Karen Erde  
newsletter@stoneflymaidens.org

Raffle Coordinator Lisa Wassgren  
raffle@stoneflymaidens.org

Webmaster Robin Healy  
webmaster@stoneflymaidens.org

## Club Calendar

Meeting Date	Speaker	Topic	Fishalong Date	Fishalong Details
October 4	6:30pm at the Iron Horse	4th quarter Officer's Meeting		
October 11	Ron Lauzon		October 14	Deschutes caddis hatch - trout
Nov 8	Mike Duley	New Zealand	No trip planned	
Dec 13	No Speaker	Holiday party/fly swap	No trip planned	

## Goings On Around Town

**September 19: Trout Unlimited Salmon Bake and Fishermen Rally with David James Duncan**

**September 23: Annual Wild Salmon Hall of Fame Celebration**

**September thru May: Beginning Fly Tying Class @ Northwest Flyfishing Outfitters, Gary Muncy, [nwffo@flyshopnw.com](mailto:nwffo@flyshopnw.com), (503-252-1529), 10910 NE Halsey**

**December 8-December 15: Ladies Only BoneFish Trip. Darlene, 3820 Monroe Eugene, OR 97405, 541-485-8706**

**[ldolby@darkwing.uoregon.edu](mailto:ldolby@darkwing.uoregon.edu) RSVP September 1**

*details on page 2*

