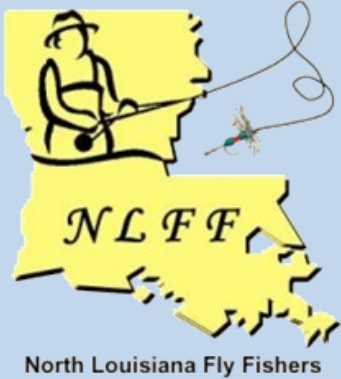


The Fly Line

Monthly Newsletter of the North Louisiana Fly Fishers

January 2016 Volume 2, Issue 1



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January Meeting Topic

Jim Kelly, Secretary and Membership Chairman of the Lower Mountain Fork River Foundation, will be our featured speaker at the January 12th meeting.

As many of you know, the Lower Mountain Fork River had another major flooding event in recent weeks. This is the second time in less than a year that one of our nearby fishing holes has sustained major damage. The flooding is still going on as of this writing and it is too soon to know the true extent of all the damages.

However, we do know that instead of just getting flooded out as before, the Beavers Bend Fly Shop has been completely washed away. My heart goes out to Eddie and Roberta Brister for their loss. They also have my admiration as they have vowed to rebuild the shop!

The Beavers Bend park is currently

closed. Many roads and bridges have been washed away and the water main to the area was destroyed. As with the flooding this past May, don't expect the area to be opened anytime soon. The gates have been lowered some to relieve pressure on down-river lakes and could be re-opened as there is still much water to be removed from the lake.

It will be even longer for the fishing to return to some sort of normalcy. Last time it flooded, there was extra fish stockings because of hotter than normal water in the Lower Illinois River. The fish set to be stocked there was stocked in the Lower Mountain Fork instead. Currently, there are no plans for any extra stockings.

Maybe Jim Kelly can give us some insight into the Lower Mountain Fork River Foundation's recovery plans. 🐟

"I am not against golf, since I cannot but suspect it keeps armies of the unworthy from discovering trout."

~ Paul O'Neil



December Meeting Recap

One of the more attractive aspects of being a member of the North Louisiana Fly Fishers, is learning about the strange and startling universe of insect and fish activity that is happening all around us. Most of us are unaware of the dance with nature the stripers are having right here in our local region. At the December NLFF meeting, Steve Hollensed gave us an in depth look at the migration patterns of the fighting stripers in Lake Texoma.

These fish have migration patterns like salmon - swimming upstream to spawn and down-stream to live out their lives. Eating is one of their favorite things to do, and Capt. Steve gave us clues as to what they feed on and where they


are located at different times of the year.

Steve also briefed us on a surprising fact. Lake Texoma is becoming quite a good Smallmouth Bass fishery. Steve informed us of the efforts to improve the lake for smallmouth bass and where the fish were holding. It is great to hear that the efforts to make the lake a great smallmouth fishery are paying off.

The coming months have plethora of speakers lined up to educate, entertain, and stimulate your fly fishing senses. We look forward to seeing you at the January meeting where Jim Kelly gives us an update on the Lower Mountain Fork river at Beavers Bend state park in Oklahoma. See cover story on

2016 NLFF Executive Board

President	Steve Oliver
Treasurer	Tom Bullock
Secretary	TBD
A/V Specialist	Steve Oliver
Conservation	Scott Irwin
Membership	Frank Harmon
Newsletter Editor	Steve Oliver
Social Media	Frank Harmon
Programs Director	Scott Irwin
Webmaster	Frank Harmon
Member at Large	Thomas (Bud) Be-thea
Member at Large	Brett Rowell
Member at Large	Joe Dollarschell

page one. 

A Word from the President

Fellow NLFFers, I would like to sincerely thank you for electing me as your next club president. I am humbled by your confidence that I will be able to lead and represent you as we endeavor to promote the sport of fly fishing. I would also like to congratulate my fellow elected officers. I look forward to serving as your leader while we work together as a team to represent the NLFF in our community.

Last but not least, I would like to thank all of our members because

the NLFF cannot run successfully without your unceasing support. On behalf of our club, I would like to welcome all of the new members. I hope that with their help, our club, through our members support, will shine brighter than ever. Membership is the life of our organization. I have seen clubs that have been active in past years, and then find themselves "aging out" and folding up. I hope each of you can work on adding 2 new members each year, so that there is new life in the club

to carry on. I know there is potential for new members. We have but to seek them out!

Again, thank you for placing your confidence and trust in me to serve as your President. My main goal for the club this year is to have fun and to seek out opportunities for service, to increase recognition of our club both in the fly fishing community and in the community at large - the world needs more fly fishers!

~ Steve Oliver

2016 Is Here...

...and so it is time to renew your club dues.

2015 was yet another successful year for the North Louisiana Fly Fishers. From our ever popular "Chili and Flies" meeting to our very well-received Master's Series to one of our most successful banquets ever, I'd like to think we had something for everyone and some fun along the way!

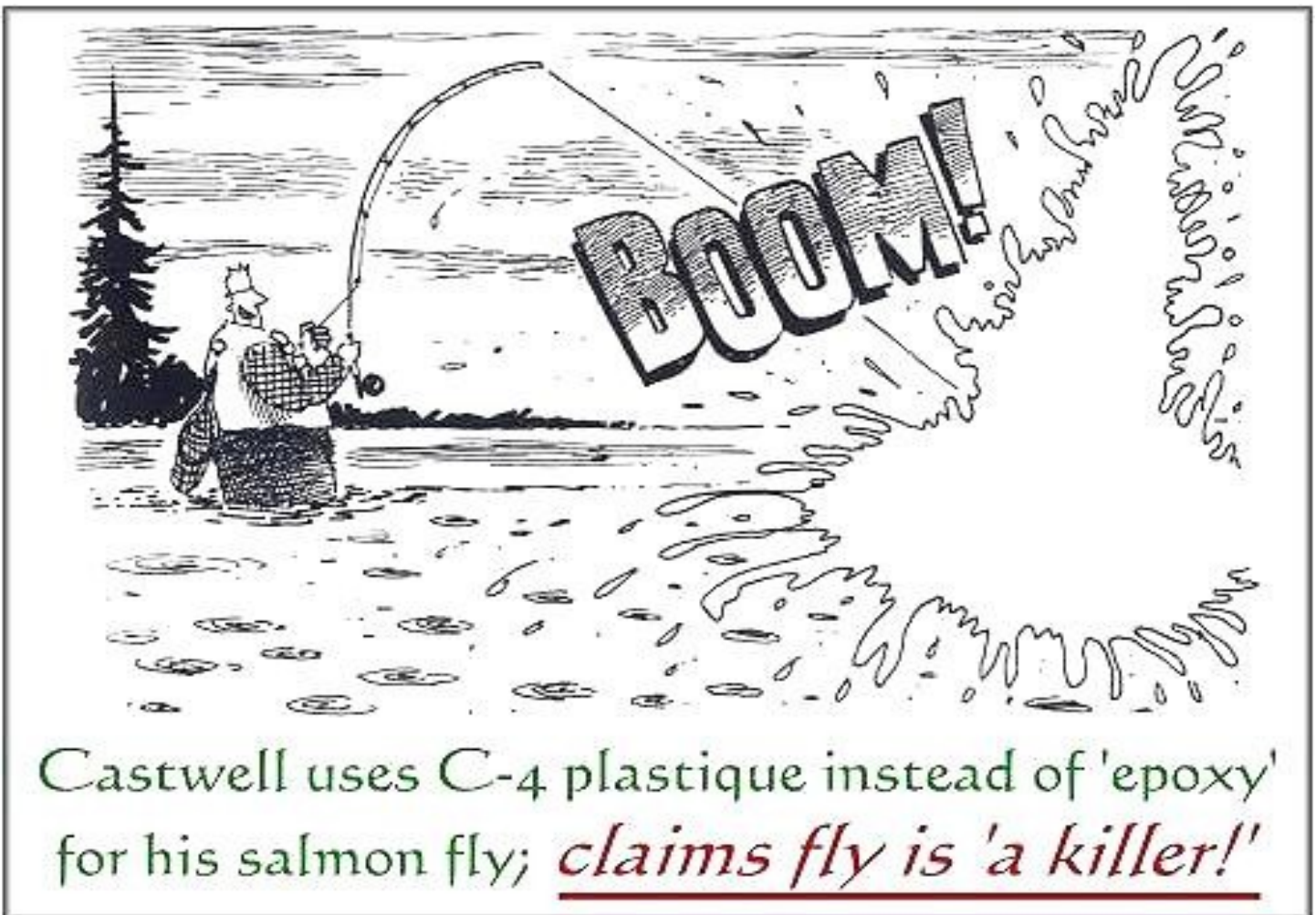
Even before the arrival of the new year, your Executive Commit-

tee has been busy planning. And let me tell you, 2016 promises to yield bigger and better activities in the coming months!

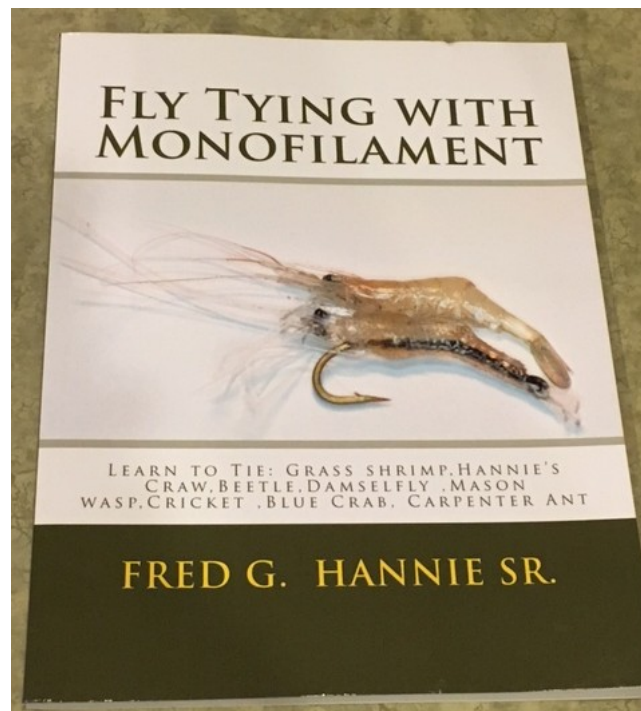
At \$30 for an individual and \$35 for a family, your NLFF club dues are a bargain. Monthly gathering for fellowship with friends, receiving *The Fly Line* - our club newsletter, listening to speakers on various subjects all designed to increase our knowledge of the sport of fly fishing, participation in club outings, tying and casting classes

and passing on that knowledge to another generation are some of the benefits of membership.

All that for such a small contribution. So renew your membership at the January meeting. We accept cash, checks, and credit cards. We value you as a member and your input and participation is encouraged. After all, this is *your* club. Help us continue to move the NLFF in the direction that its membership wants to go. Thanks for your continued support! 🐟



Special Event - January 16th



You are invited to a very special event:

A Day with Fred Hannie

Fred Hannie, of Lake Charles La, is one of the State's premier fly tyers. Fred has been featured in numerous national fly tying publications and recently published his own book, "Fly Tying with Monofilament". Fred's flies are ultra realistic. Some of his flies are works of art. Others are fish catching magnets. The NLFF is proud to host a fly tying workshop with Fred Hannie. Come and learn to tie from one of the best. Fred will first teach us by tying a crawfish pattern fly. He will then lead us in a classroom group session for each person to tie their own fishable crawfish fly. If time allows he will present an additional monofilament fly for us to tie.

Cost: Free

When: Saturday, January 16th, 9:00am to 3:00pm

Where: Red River National Wildlife Refuge

What to Bring: Your own vise, tools and thread. Also, bring a lunch.

Water, coffee and soft drinks will be provided.

More Info: Contact Scott Irwin 469-0854

Fly of the Month - "Pheasant Tail Nymph"

The pheasant tail nymph (PTN) was originally designed and tied by Frank Sawyer, MBE, who fished the Wiltshire Avon. Sawyer's book 'Nymphs and the Trout', 1958, describes his original recipe and tying method. The PTN was one of a number of simple and effective patterns he developed.

Recipe:

Hook: 20 - 8 Wet-fly or Nymph

Thread: 70 denier black or brown

Tail: Pheasant tail (male)

Legs: Pheasant

Body: Pheasant

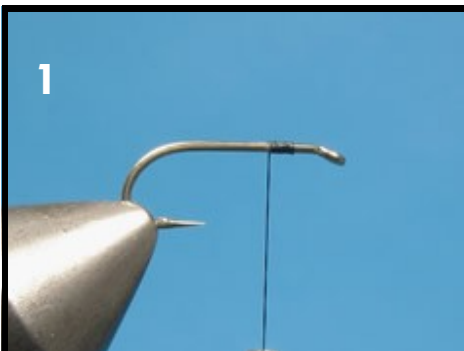
Rib: Copper wire

Thorax: Hare's Ear

Wingcase: Pheasant

Instructions:

1. Start the thread one hook eye length behind the eye.



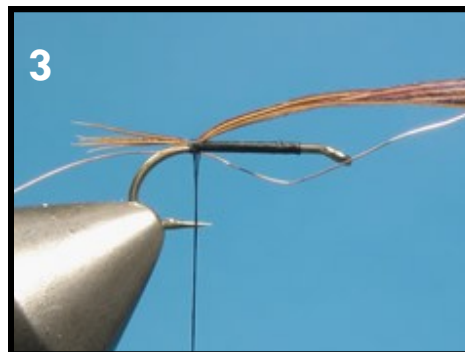
2. Take the thread back to the end of the shank in close touching turns. Tie in a small bunch of



pheasant fibers by their tips with two tight wraps of thread.

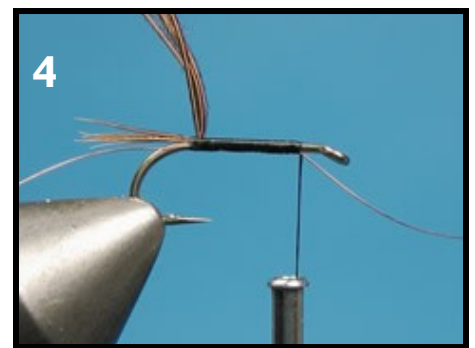


3. Then catch in the copper wire



at the same position.

4. Now lift the feather fibers gently and wrap the thread forward in tight touching turns up to the start position. As you bind down the waste end of the copper, be sure to keep it aligned with the hook shank.



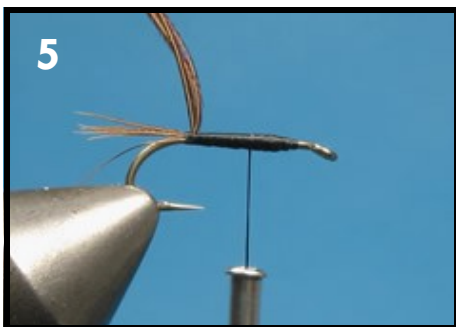
5. Then build a tapered under-body of thread before letting

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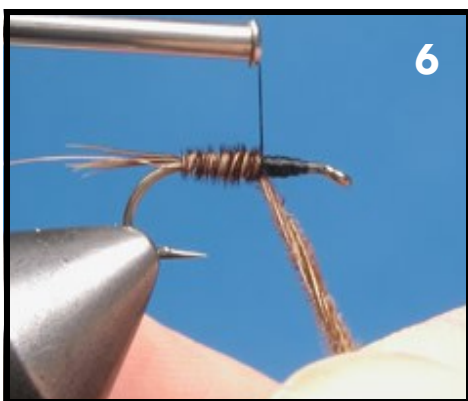
Fly of the Month - "Pheasant Tail Nymph" - Cont.

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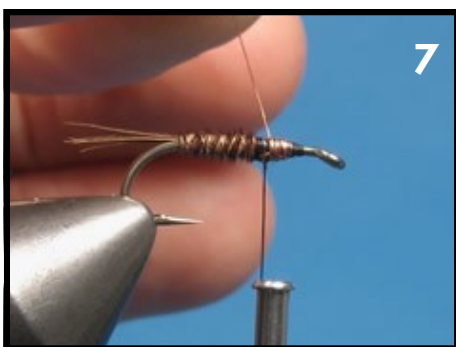
the bobbin hang where you want the body to finish.



6. Wrap the pheasant forward taking care to cover the tying in point. Tie off with two or three tight turns of thread.



7. After removing the waste feather butts, wrap the copper wire counter to the feather fibers to produce the rib. Make



several wraps of copper at the thorax to add bulk and weight. Tie off the wire and remove the waste.

8. Return the thread to the start position.



9. Tie in on top of the hook at the front of the thorax, a small



bunch of pheasant fibers with their tips even and pointing forward over the eye. The length

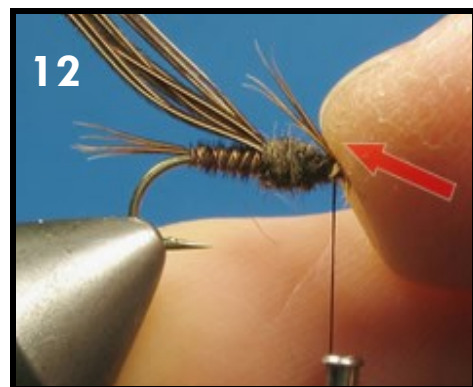


they protrude later dictates the length of the legs.

10. Take the thread to the back of the thorax and dub the thread with hare's ear fur.
11. Wrap the dubbed thread to form a fur thorax.



12. While the thread hangs at the head of the fly, bring a finger up and onto the eye of the hook spreading the feather tips up and out into a fan.



13. Divide the tips into two equal bunches to form the legs and bring the butts of the pheasant tail fibers forward between them. Secure the pheasant tail

(Continued on page 7)

Fly of the Month - "Pheasant Tail Nymph" - Cont.

(Continued from page 6)

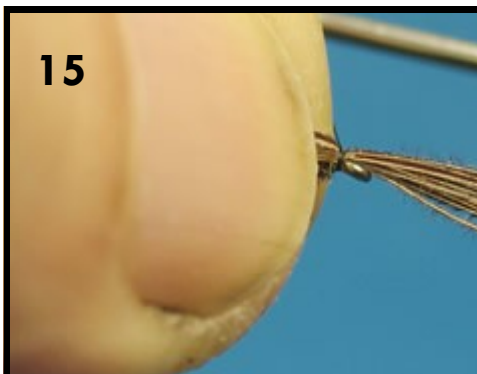
fibers between them.



14. Secure the pheasant tail butts at the eye to form the wing case. Use just a single wrap.



15. Pull back the feather fiber tips and make two or three further wraps of thread to fully secure the butts.



16. Remove the waste pheasant



tail and make a whip finish. A drop of head cement will finish the job.

Variations:

The pattern illustrated in this article is not according to the original. It is one of many modern interpretations. The

original was tied using only dark enameled copper wire and cock pheasant center tail fibers. The feather was tied to the hook with

wire to produce the tail and then the remaining feather and wire was twisted together and wrapped to form the body. The thorax was formed from the copper wire and the wing case was made from the

butts of the pheasant fibers. There were neither hackle nor legs on Sawyer's original.

Tom Bullock will be tying a variation of this



A Bead Head Version

pattern at the Fly Tying Workshop at Bass Pro on January 21st. Come join us there to see the pheasant tail nymph pattern tied and try tying one yourself.



Special Event - July 23, 2016

**The North Louisiana Fly Fishers
4th Annual Masters Series
presents:**

**A Day with
Bob Clouser
“Bass Fishing, Top to Bottom”**

Saturday
July 23,
2016



Doors Open
at 8:30am

Program
9:00am -
4:00pm

**Red River National Wildlife Refuge
150 Eagle Bend Point
Bossier City, LA 71112**

Breakfast and lunch is included in the ticket price of \$40.00

Early Bird Special: Purchase ticket before June 1st for only \$35.00

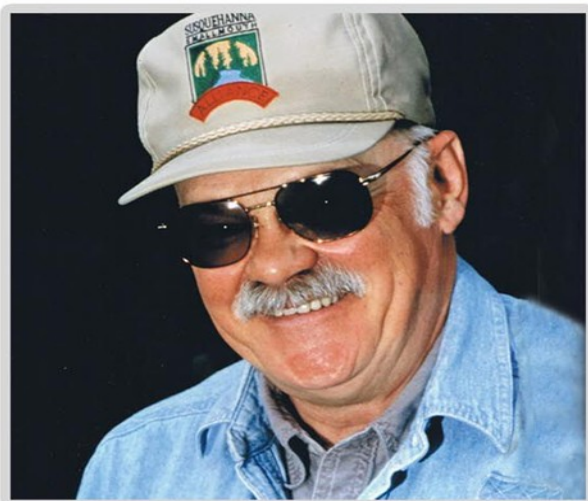
Special Event - July 23, 2016

Bob Clouser presents

“Bass Fishing, Top to Bottom”

- Casting with Bob at the boat dock on Lake Catherine by the Refuge
- Bass fishing presentation at the Red River National Wildlife Refuge
- Fly tying demonstration with Bob

Optional: At the conclusion of the presentation, those that are interested can meet at Ralph & Kacoo's Cajun Restaurant for dinner with Bob Clouser. (Dinner is not part of the event and is not included in the ticket price.)



INDUCTED LEGENDARY ANGLER

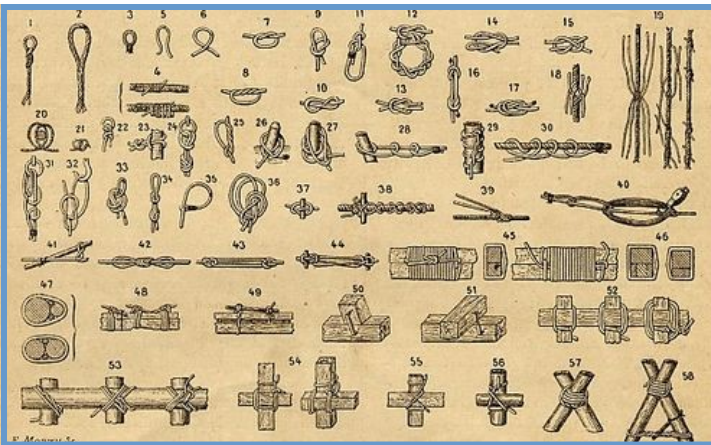
BOB CLOUSER

2000 - Pennsylvania

Bob specializes in fly fishing for smallmouth bass on the Susquehanna River in Pennsylvania. Bob's guests are urged to conserve the species by practicing "catch and release." This policy has earned him many conservation awards from fishing organizations such as, Trout Unlimited, the Susquehanna Smallmouth Alliance and the Dr. James Henshall Award from the Federation of Fly Fishers.

Knots, Knots and More Knots, Not Really

By some accounts, there are over 4,000 knots that have been documented over the years ranging from simple to extremely complex. This article will attempt to whittle the 4,000 down to only 5 that you



need to learn to have a basic knot-tying ability for the sport of fly fishing. But first, a little knot and rope history.

Knots Not Long Ago

Not so long ago, each area of industry and recreation had adopted the knots that best suited their requirements, and knotting was part of everyday life. There are some good knotting reference books available online, and all of them are older than most of us. And while this is an article about knots, there will be some discussion of ropes as one is useless without the other. Think of the rope as the hardware (computer) and knots as the software (the programs that

make the computer function).

It's kind of funny using a modern day analogy to describe the relationship between knots and rope because they are among the most

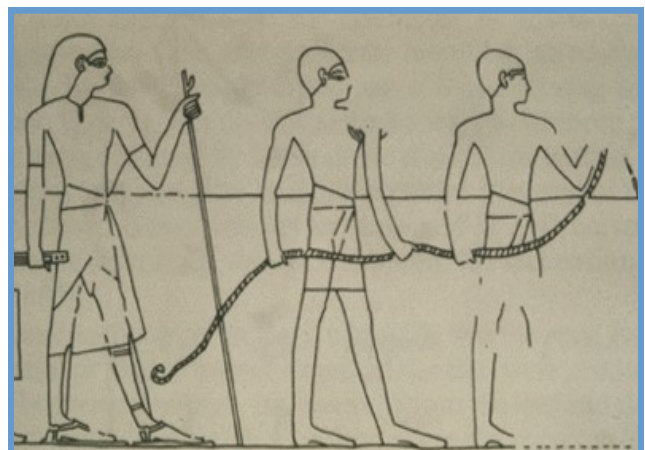
ancient and useful technologies ever developed by man. They predate the wheel, the axe and probably also the use of fire. Few realize the importance that knots and cords have

played in human history. It is remarkable that they are not even mentioned in otherwise great books on the history of technology. Yet, it is hard to find any important technology developed over the last 250,000 years that did not, in some way, make use of ropes and knots. Starting in pre-historic times, they were used for hunting, pulling, fastening, attaching, carrying, lifting, and climbing. Some early examples of their applications are fishing nets, hunting traps, tying stones to sticks to make spears and harpoons, the

construction of bows, building shelters, making baskets, fastening clothes, tying animals (and people), harnessing horses and oxen to chariots, and constructing rafts. They were even used in record keeping! Cordage of some kind, and the knots needed to make it work, have played a crucial role in the earliest technological developments by man.

Knots Not Long To Go

Today, knots are fast on their way to becoming an obsolete technology. Mostly only campers, sailors, boy scouts, climbers and fisher-



"Rope Stretchers" - Egyptian
Predecessors to Modern Day Surveyors

men acquire some knowledge of this once imperative technology.

There are two reasons for the demise of knotting. Firstly, many

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Knots, Knots and More Knots, Not Really - Cont.

(Continued from page 10)

technologies that were once dependent on ropes and knots have disappeared. These are most notably sailing ships and elevators, but



we have also stopped hauling canal boats and using pack trains. In fact, there will be a test later this year of a cableless elevator! There are hundreds of more mundane tools and devices that once made use of ropes that have been replaced by their more modern counterparts, such as tape and plastic straps used to seal boxes and Straps and ratchets to tie down cargo rather than some kind of twine or ropes.

Secondly, the hardware has

changed. From prehistoric times to midway thru the 20th century, ropes were made from vegetable fibers (and to a much lesser extent from animal fibers such as sinews and hairs). Egyptian rope was generally made of papyrus plants or date palm fibers. In Eastern Asia, bamboo, grasses, and coconuts were used.

Beginning in the second half of the nineteenth century, many ropes made of natural fibers were superseded by "ropes" made of steel. Elevators, cranes and suspension bridges, for instance, are now fully dependent on steel "wire ropes", while modern sailing yachts also make use of steel wires. Gradually, wire ropes also supplanted natural fiber ropes for mining and mooring purposes.

Where "real" ropes are still used, for example, in the fishing industry, for water sports equipment, parachutes, hot air balloons or for mountaineering, they are now almost always made out of synthetic materials, based on refined oil - a trend that kicked off in the 1950s. Today, the market for natural fiber rope has all but disappeared.

These polymer-based ropes are

stronger and lighter than ropes made from natural fibers, naturally replacing them in no time. Nylon came out of the laboratory at the end of the 1930s, and today it is the most frequently utilized material for the production of ropes. Polyester and polypropylene arrived on the market in the 1940s



3-Strand Spun Polyester Rope

and the 1950s respectively - these materials are not as strong as nylon but much cheaper than natural fiber ropes. Today we have - among many others - exotic technologies such as Kevlar, Technora, Twaron, Vectran, Zylon and ultra high molecular weight polyethylene ropes (the latter are 10 to 100 times stronger than steel).

Knot-Holding Ability

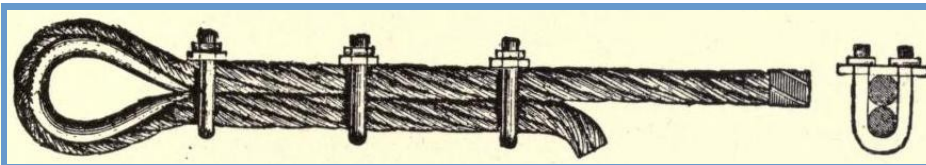
Which brings us to the reason for the (almost) obsolete technology of knotting- the fact that most of these technologies are incompatible with knot tying. None of these new materials are compatible with knots. This speaks for itself in the case of steel wires, adhesive tape and

(Continued on page 12)

Knots, Knots and More Knots, Not Really - Cont.

(Continued from page 11)

plastic strapping, but the same goes for synthetic ropes: most have very poor "knot-holding ability" - this is why shoelaces are mostly still made of natural fibers. Knots have thus been replaced by an array of other fastening technologies, made out of plastic, steel or aluminium (see illustration below).



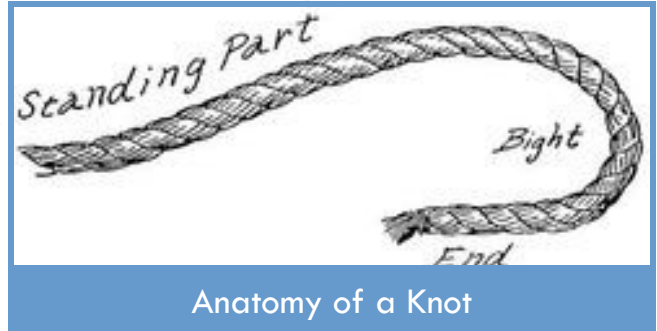
Basic Knot Technology

Knots can be subdivided according to their general purpose: to attach a rope to another rope (fastening knots), to attach a rope to an object (hitches), to shorten a rope without cutting it (shortening knots), to form an enlarged end on a rope (ending knots), or to attach two rope ends together in such a way that they represent a smooth

and even surface (splices).

A number of terms are generally used when tying knots. The "standing" part of a knot is the principal portion, or longest part of the rope.

The "bight" is the curved part, looped or bent while working or



Anatomy of a Knot

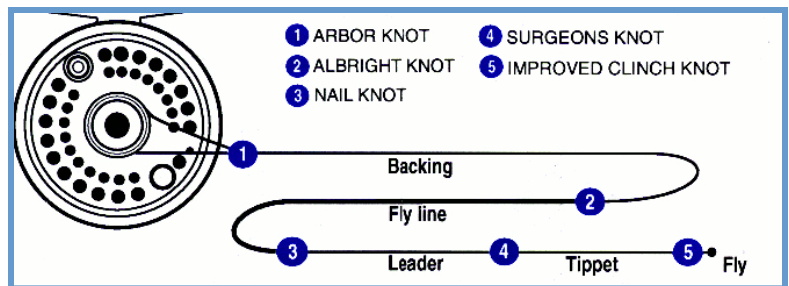
knot" is made. This is the knot that everybody can make. It is the knot that is used to tie your shoelaces. I must admit that I still have trouble with this not as evidenced by my occasionally untied shoes!

From 4,000 to 5

If you have ever been confused about the sheer number of fishing knots and which one to use under

handling the rope in making the knot, and the "end" is that part used in forming the knot or hitch (see illustration above, left). All knots are begun by loops or rings known to mariners

as "cuckolds' necks". These may be overhand or underhand. If the loose end of the rope is passed over the standing part and through the cuckold's neck, the simplest of all knots, known as the "overhand



what circumstance, you are not alone. Rather than just tying some loops and hoping it holds, if you learn these five knots, you will have a knot for just about any fly fishing situations that may arise. The basic five knots are the Arbor, Albright, Nail, Surgeon's, and Improved

(Continued on page 13)



Cuckolds Necks



Knots, Knots and More Knots, Not Really - Cont.

(Continued from page 12)

Clinch Knot.

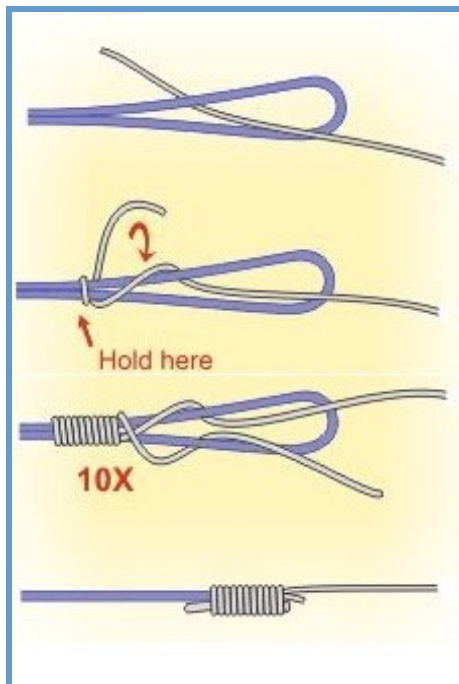


The Arbor Knot is used to tie your backing onto the spool arbor, hence the name "Arbor Knot". This knot is essentially two basic over-hand knots, one to keep the line from pulling through the other.



For tying your fly line to the backing, use an Albright Knot. An Albright knot is used for tying two pieces of different diameter line together. Make a loop in the heavier line and run about 10" of the lighter line through the loop. Hold the 3 lines between your thumb and index finger. Wrap the light line back over itself and both strands of the loop. Make 10

tightly wrapped turns. Feed the tag end back through the loop and exit the loop the same side as it entered. Hold both ends of the heavy

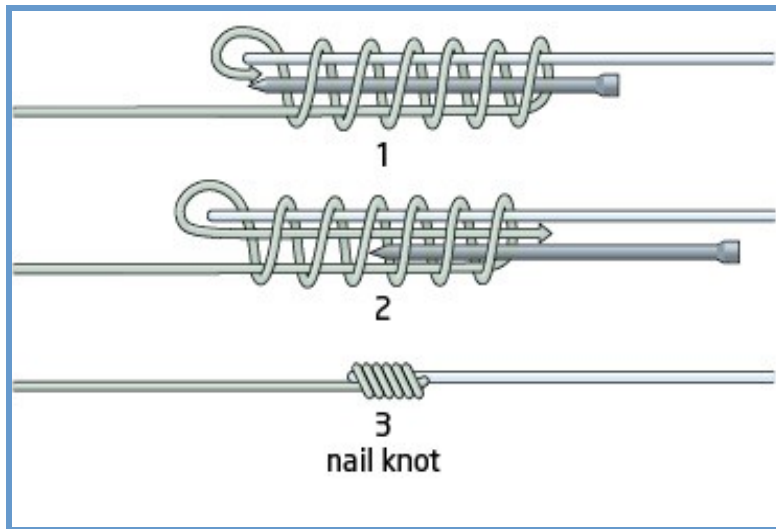


line and slide the wraps to the end of the loop. Pull the light line to tighten and clip tag end close to the knot.

Use a Nail Knot to tie your leader to the fly line. A Nail knot has a neat and small profile so as not to hinder your casting. Lay a nail or hollow tube



(easier) against the end of your fly line. Set the butt section of the leader against the line and the nail or tube. Leave 10"-12" of the tag end free. Hold all three pieces together with thumb and forefinger and make eight close together wraps, working away from thumb and forefinger, back around the leader, line and the nail or tube. Pass the tag end through the tube or the space made by the nail and remove tube or nail. Pull the tag end to snug up the loops. Pull both ends of the leader at the same time



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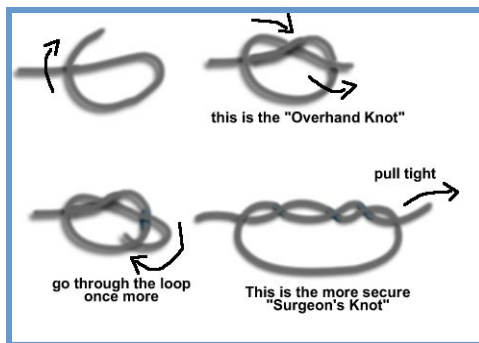
Knots, Knots and More Knots, Not Really - Cont.

(Continued from page 13)

to firmly seat the knot. Trim the tag end close to the knot.



A Surgeon's Knot is used for tying the tippet to your leader. Of course, if you use a leader/tippet



combo, you don't even have to learn this knot. Think of a Surgeon's knot as an overhand knot tied with two extra wraps. The advantage of this not is that it is extremely quick and easy to tie. A better knot to use in this situation is the Blood Knot.

The Blood Knot, as with the Surgeon's

Knot, is also used for tying different sections of tippet or leader. This knot doesn't leave a bend in the line as does the Surgeon's knot.

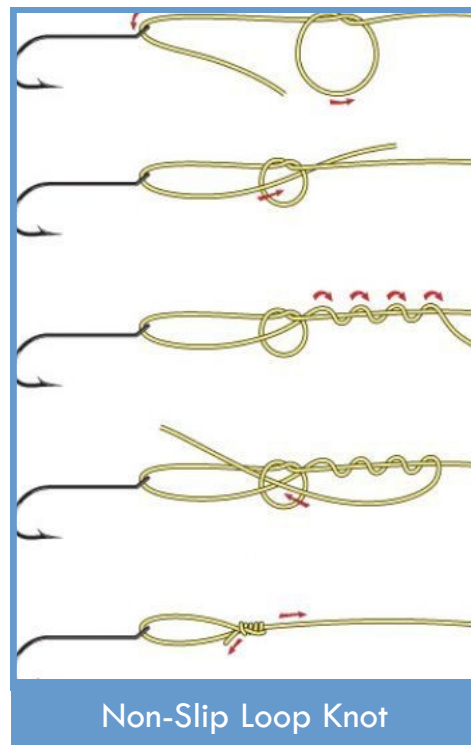


Finally, for tying on your flies, use the Improved Clinch Knot. The Improved Clinch knot is regarded as the fisherman's reliable standby. It is particularly suited for attaching a small diameter tippet to a heavy wire hook. The extra final tuck improves your chances of holding a strong fish.

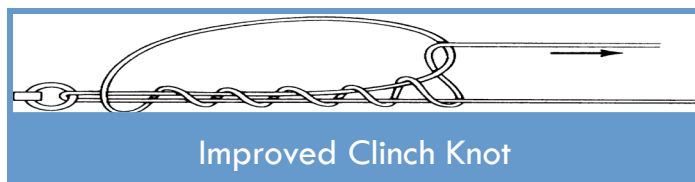
And for a knot tying bonus, this is one of my favor-

ites - the Non-Slip Loop Knot, aka the Kreh Loop, as popularized by fishing legend Lefty Kreh. This is very similar to the Improved Clinch Knot except that it leaves a loop that allows your fly more freedom of movement.

I would like to leave you with several tips for better knot tying. 1) Wet

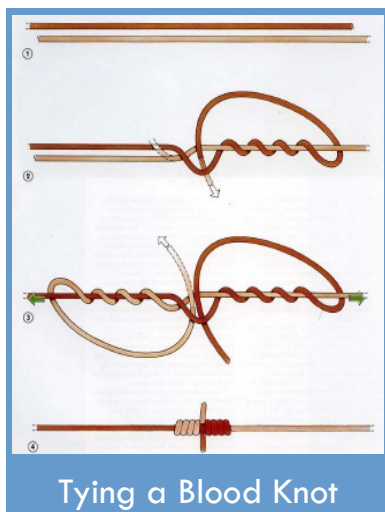


your knots before cinching them tight. The lubrication keeps the knot

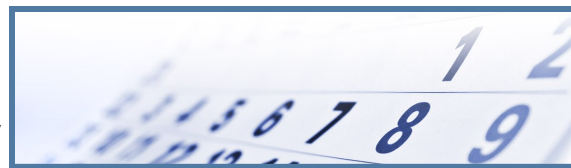


from being damage by the friction of tightening the knot. 2) Practice with 1/2" diameter rope. The larger size allows you to see what is going on better. 3) Visit www.animatedknots.com to see the knots tied, step-by-step.

I would like to give a shout out to www.animatedknots.com and www.lowtechmagazine.com which is where much of this information was found during research for this article. Good tying! 🐟



NLFF Calendar



Jan 12th: NLFF Monthly Meeting. Red River Wildlife Refuge, 150 Eagle Bend Point, Bossier City, LA. Social hour at 6pm, meeting starts at 7pm.

Jan 16th: . NLFF Special Event. "Fly Tying with Fred Hannie". Red River Wildlife Refuge, 150 Eagle Bend Point, Bossier City, LA. 9am to 3pm. Cost: Free. Open to the public.

Jan 21st: Fly Tying Workshop. White River Fly Shop in Bass Pro Shop in Bossier City, LA., 6:00-7:30pm. Tom Bullock will be tying a pheasant tail nymph.

Jan 29th - Jan31st: NLFF's Annual "Frozen Chosen". Riverside Pavilion on the Little Missouri River Tailwaters at Narrows Dam north of Murfreesboro, AR. This is a weekend of trout fishing and story-telling with friends. Camping is available on Dynamite Hill and lunch on Saturday will be served at the pavilion. Bring a side dish and drinks.

Feb 9th: NLFF Monthly Meeting. Red River Wildlife Refuge, 150 Eagle Bend Point, Bossier City, LA. Social hour at 6pm, meeting starts at 7pm. This is our annual "Chili and Flies" meeting. Don't miss out!

Feb 12th - 14th: "14th Ever Little Missouri Fly Fishing Festival". This event, hosted by Jeff Guerin, is a celebration of our "home waters" - the Little Missouri River. See entry on next page under Upcoming Events for more details.

Feb 18th: Fly Tying Workshop. White River Fly Shop in Bass Pro Shop in Bossier City, LA., 6:00-7:30pm. Steve Oliver will be tying "Todd's Wiggle Minnow".

Mar 8th: NLFF Monthly Meeting. Red River Wildlife Refuge, 150 Eagle Bend Point, Bossier City, LA. Social hour at 6pm, meeting starts at 7pm.



Artwork by Dave Whitlock

NEWSLETTER ITEMS DUE!
SEND ITEMS TO EDITOR:
STORIES, PHOTOS, ITEMS OF
INTEREST ARE ALL
WELCOME!

Upcoming Events

Jan 29th - Jan31st: NLFF's Annual "Frozen Chozen". Riverside Pavilion on the Little Missouri River Tailwaters at Narrows Dam north of Murfreesboro, AR. This is a weekend of trout fishing and story-telling with friends. Camping is available on Dynamite Hill and lunch on Saturday will be served at the pavilion. Bring a side dish and drinks.

Jan 29th - Jan31st: "Red River Rendezvous - A Fly Tying Extravaganza". Beavers Bend State Park, Broken Bow, OK. 12 noon on Friday until 12 noon on Sunday. Admission - \$10.00. See www.rdff.org for more details.

Feb 12th - 14th: "14th Ever Little Missouri Fly Fishing Festival". A celebration of trout fishing on the Little Missouri River. Community Center, Murfreesboro, AR. Friday evening: gumbo and tying. Saturday: Programs, fly tying, exhibits, vendors, casting, "State of the River" program and more. Cost: \$5.00 per person. For more info, see www.littlemissouriflyfishing.com/ff-festival.html or contact Jeff Guerin at 870-210-3681.

Feb 27th: "Acadiana Fly Rodders Annual Conclave". Grace Presbyterian Church, 518 Roselawn Blvd, Lafayette, LA. 8:30am - 3:00pm. Free admission.

Mar 5th: "2016 Natchitoches Fishing Expo" hosted by Cane Country Fly Casters. Natchitoches Expo Center., Natchitoches, LA. 8:30am - 5:00pm. All about fly and light tackle fishing with over 40 vendors. See www.redriverfishingexpo.com for more information.

Mar 12th: "Fly Fish Texas" hosted by Texas Freshwater Fisheries Center. Athens, TX. The annual Fly Fish Texas event will run from 9:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m. and is designed to teach everything from tying a fly to catching a fish in one day. All Fly Fish Texas activities are free with regular paid admission to the center. For a seminar and activities schedule, video and speaker biographies, visit www.tpwd.state.tx.us/tffc and click on the "Fly Fish Texas" link. Admission: \$10.00 adults

Mar 12th: "25th Annual Red Stick Day" hosted by Red Stick Fly Fishers. A celebration of fly fishing, featuring various programs, exhibits, and demos. LDWF Waddill Outdoors Center, 4141 n. Flannery Rd. Baton Rouge, LA. 8:30am - 3:30pm. Free admission and refreshments with a nominal cost for lunch.

North Louisiana Fly Fishers

First IFFF Affiliated Club in Louisiana

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We're on the Web!

www.northlaflyfishers.org

Founded in 1984

Serving the Ark-La-Tex for over 30 years

It is the charge of the North Louisiana Fly Fishers to afford the general public and our members in particular, a better understanding of Fly Fishing, Fly Tying, and Rod Building. We wish to perpetuate the sport as a most pleasurable and exciting fishing method and provide education, instruction and the opportunities for relaxation to the membership.

The North Louisiana Fly Fishers (NLFF) Club serves the Ark-La-Tex area surrounding Shreveport. As the closest cold water fishery, we consider the Little Missouri (Little' Mo) River near Murfreesboro, AR our home waters. We also fish the local rivers and lakes. We even have a growing group of kayak fishermen that, as well as the local rivers and lakes, will fish the gulf coast marshes for some saltwater action!

We meet the second Tuesday of every month at the Red River Wildlife Refuge (150 Eagle Bend Point, Bossier City, LA). Meeting starts at 7pm but come about 6pm to visit, tie flies and practice casting when the weather permits. See you there!