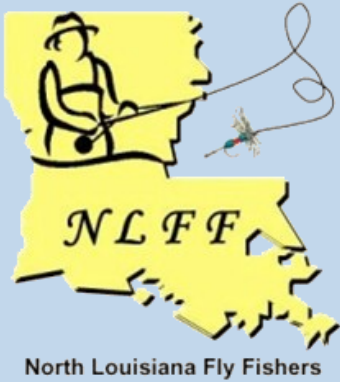


The Fly Line

Monthly Newsletter of the North Louisiana Fly Fishers

December 2016 Volume 2, Issue 12



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December Meeting Topic

December's speaker is local guide Charlie King. He has a lifelong love of the Great Outdoors. He was taught that by his Dad at an early age who took him hunting and fishing on a very regular basis.


He spent numerous summer vacations with his grandparents on Lake Bistineau as well as many weekends with his Dad at the family camp that was built by his grandfather, dad, uncles and himself. "It was a fish and work type of situation until the camp house was actually finished around 1961." After its completion, the time was spent fishing, frog hunting, running trot lines and duck



hunting on Lake Bistineau's bountiful waters.

Charlie has a knack at communicating with folks on a personal level. Being a retired RN, that trait enabled him to effectively administer to the needs of his patients. His passion for "helping people" has led to the next chapter in his life where he is a regular on the High School Fishing Team talk circuit. Charlie has a passion for "passing it on" and enjoys teaching the next generation love of the sport of Bass fishing.

Charlie admits he likes to talk and he does so throughout most of his day on the water. Guiding isn't just about putting customers on fish, it's also about selling yourself and being likeable. If people don't like you, they may go fishing with you once, but they won't return.

Most folks want a return trip with Charlie King. 

"If I fished only to capture fish, my fishing trips would have ended long ago." ~ Zane Grey



November Banquet Meeting

Another NLFF fundraising banquet has come and gone. While it was a monetary success, attendance was a little low. I think the fact that it was election night had a lot to do with it.

The NLFF Executive Committee would like to thank all the members and guests that came out to support our fundraising banquet. We would also like to thank all the individuals who donated prizes for the drawings. They are, as usual, too

many to list. But your generosity and support of the NLFF does not go unnoticed. Thank you all!

We would also like to thank our business sponsors. Gray Wolf Fly Shop, Bass Pro Shops, Cabela's, Dick's Sporting Goods and Caddo Candles all made generous donations to our club. Please remember these businesses when deciding where to spend your money. It is a symbiotic relationship that we have.

We must support them in order for them to support us!

As club president, I would like to thank all the individuals that worked behind the scenes on the planning of another successful banquet. (You know who you are.) Without their tireless work, the banquet would not happen.

Here's to another successful year for the NLFF and I, for one, look forward to many more!



2016 NLFF Executive Board

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Fly of the Month - "Golf Tee Popper"

This month we will have a unique fly pattern. Brett Rowell will be showing off his creation - a popper fly made from a golf tee!

presentation on Materials of Opportunity. He showed us how to use non-traditional materials to create fishable flies.

tation and ran with it. I can't wait to tie a Golf Tee Popper! Looking forward to his class at Bass Pro in Bossier City on December 15th.

Remember back to Don Lawler's

Looks as if Brett took that presen-



Fly of the Month Revisited - "Wiggle Minnow" (November 2015)

3 Ways to Make Your Wiggle Minnow Fish Better by Kent Klewein

The foam wiggle minnow has been a mainstay streamer for me for trout and other predatory game fish for several years now. When you combine its realistic swimming action and the significant water it pushes during the retrieve, it's one of the best streamers I know for calling in fish from great distances to eat.

Plain and simple, the wiggle minnow will catch fish just about anywhere you visit in both fresh or salt, regardless of the water conditions you may find yourself fly fishing. Furthermore, it also fishes well on all types of fly lines (floating, intermediate, sinking) and on a wide range of rod weights. This can prove to be very valuable if you find yourself on the water with lim-



Articulated Wiggle Minnow (Photo by Louis Cahill)

ited gear options.

The last few years, I've been experimenting with modifications to my wiggle minnows in the effort to improve their fishability. The first aftermarket change I made was to add an articulated marabou tail and a small stinger hook to the fly.

For those of you who've fished

the wiggle minnow quite a bit, you've probably noticed it can be difficult at times to get solid hook ups with them. Quite often, fish will smash the fly hard but won't eat it fully. It's very similar to the behavior of great white sharks feeding on seals, which often choose to stun their prey only during the first attack, that way they can come back seconds later for the true kill and eat. They use this two stage attack to eliminate

the risk of injury during feeding, and several predatory fish big and small use this technique when foraging on large prey.

I've found that by tying in a small stinger hook (size 12-14 scud hook) off the back of the wiggle minnow, it will increase my hook up rate 30-

(Continued on page 5)

Fly of the Month Revisited - "Wiggle Minnow" (November 2015) - Cont.



Wiggle minnows come in a wide range of colors and you can easily make your own versions

or intermediate fly line. If you don't tie your own wiggle minnows, you can add a

50%, and I won't miss nearly as many fish that short strike my fly either. The sparse marabou tail also does wonders for exaggerating the wiggle action in the water and it increases the size of the profile without adding too much bulk. Too much bulk on the articulated section of the wiggle minnow will destroy the action of the fly.

works awesome (wrapped on the hook shank under the body) for decreasing the overall buoyancy of the fly and will help your wiggle minnow suspend in the water in between strips. The suspended action during your retrieve is great because it makes your fly resemble a wounded or dying fish in the water.

The lead adhesive tape also

small amount of lead tape to the belly of the fly, but too much will hinder the action.

I've also really enjoyed using holographic adhesive tape on my wiggle minnows as well. The highly reflective tape provides the fly with a ton more flash in the water. Some days a super flashy wiggle minnow will out perform your standard flat colored versions. If you shop around you can even find holographic adhesive tape that sports realistic fish scale patterns.

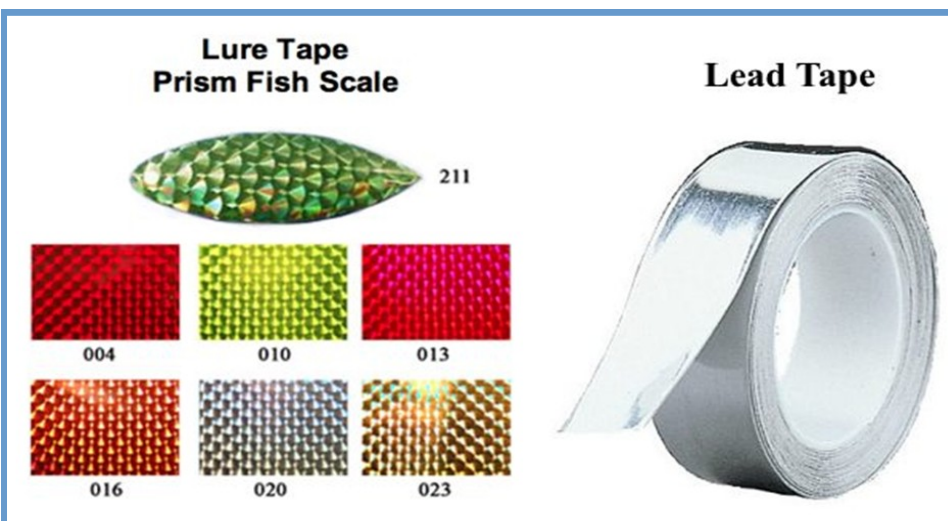
Try these modifications out for yourself and let me know how they work out for you.

Keep it Reel,

Kent Klewein

Gink & Gasoline

www.ginkandgasoline.com



Recently, I've been applying a variety of adhesive tapes to my wiggle minnows as well. Lead tape

helps you get a little more depth during the retrieve, which is nice if you're fishing the fly on a floating

The Power of Suggestion: 3 Key Elements of Streamer Fly Design



Everything we create in the search to fool fish is an imitation of life, a suggestion of realism.

A size 16 Adams, a 4/0 Flashabou streamer, and even a #14 Husky Jerk are all attempts to convey the same thing to the fish we target with them — that they are food. How closely they imitate life, and how well they suggest

their intended identity are what make flies successful or not.

What I want to discuss is a simple idea, and this idea applies to every fly, lure, and flure that has, or ever will exist. The idea is in regards to a predator's *search image*, and its impacts on design and design simplicity.

What is a search image?

It's a subconscious mental folder. Within this folder is a range of images, used as references, to improve the reaction time in prey identification.

In the world of wildlife ecology, it is a variable of kill rate, measur-

(Continued on page 7)

The Power of Suggestion: 3 Key Elements of Streamer Fly Design - Cont.

ing the efficiency of a predator's ability to capture prey. In the world of fishing, they are often referred to as "triggers."

That may sound like a bunch of mumbo jumbo, and that's because it is... So, let's bring it back to reality for a bit.

Have you ever stopped alongside a river and looked for fish? Or perhaps peered over the side of a bridge crossing a downtown stream? My guess is the first fish took the longest for you to find. Your mind was not exactly sure of what it needed to look for.

As soon as you see the first fish, your mind creates a list of reference images. These may include its

length and width, the movement of its tail, the position of its shadow, and its contrast against the stream bed.

You begin to distinguish the difference between the movement of weeds with their fixed anchors from that of a living creature, having freedom to dodge left or right, leading nose first. You see the shine from its side as it turns and chases down a caddis, and the changing proportions of its shadow against the tumbling cobble.

Once you find the first fish, the second and third quickly come into view. Within seconds you find yourself able to locate nearly all the fish within the pool below. Unknow-

ingly, you created a search image, and, just like you, fish do the same thing.

Search imagery has a range of influences on fly design, and although it's capable of overwhelming us with complexity, search imagery may also lead us to the simplest form of any fly design.

There are only 3 things I truly care about when designing a fly.

These 3 things are what I believe have the greatest impact on a fly's effectiveness, and each plays off of the idea of a predator's search image.

1. Silhouette

I vividly remember sitting down on my first day of ornithology class at Michigan Tech. I had a 20-minute walk to school in 10-degree Fahrenheit weather, with sweat freezing to my forehead, and lacking the appropriate caffeine buzz for an 8 a.m. class.

I eagerly sat in the front row (believe it or not), and stared at my iPod with music blaring. The first pile of paper started to get passed around. It was thick, horribly thick, and the Professor said, "read it". I

(Continued on page 8)



Searching for fish. Photo by Alan Broyhill.

stared at the cover for about 10 seconds, blinking slowly, and gave a heavy sigh as I turned the page.

What I found was a picture, and the picture was titled something like, "Identifying Bird Species by Their Silhouette". The contrast of the black and white photo burned easily enough into my head.

You could see the cocked tail of a wren perched in chest-high grass and the chicken-like profile of a grouse seated below. Mourning doves were perched on the telephone wires and the steep crest of a cardinal could be seen hanging from the feeder. An owl sat perched in a tree branch with its ear tufts piercing into the sky accompanied by a nuthatch facing downwards on the trunk.

I didn't need the songs that filled the morning air, or the light that came with sunrise to identify what was before me. All I needed was a little contrast.

The silhouette of a fly can be everything. Consider how drastic a difference there is between a baitfish and a crawdad. How about a Double Deceiver and a Nancy P. It's a pretty big deal.

When a predator begins to pursue and target specific prey



Super Jerk streamer

sources, the silhouette of that source is a primary means of identification. The effects and influence of silhouettes are often taken to extremes in saltwater fishing scenarios, where the subtle bumped snout of an anchovy imitation can make or break a day on the water.

Here in the Midwestern United States, I simplify my silhouettes into 3 primary categories: baitfish, bottom dwellers, and crayfish.

Baitfish - Shad, shiners, cisco, herring, whitefish and juveniles (4"-10")

Narrow, yet deep, and most often using the hook gap as the sole keeling force to maximize action. This allows the deep body to act as

a sail to catch lateral currents, while the subtle keel allows the fly to wobble and catch updrafts on the pause, imitating a dying/wounded fish.

The flies are most often tied with an overall proportion of 65% length, 35% bulk, and are often compressed laterally

with oversized eyes. When weighted with coneheads or lead eyes, I often round out the pattern, yet keep the same proportions.

Bottom Dwellers - Sculpin, gobies, chubs, and suckers (4"-6")

Built in a 360-degree fashion, typically utilizing materials that can be palmered, and often using a darker stacked winged material over the body section.

Though these flies can again be tied in a 65/35 length to bulk ratio, the emphasis is placed on the head and shoulder region with the proportions being applied in a conical fashion. The heads are wide

(Continued on page 9)

**Martian streamer**

and bulky, often flattened on the underside, and are often paired with oversized pectoral fins.

Crawfish - Crawfish (2"-4")

Two large claws the length of the body with trailing elongated antennae. Bulkiest towards the hook bend and reducing gradually toward the hook eye with an enlarged tail. Webby/picky underbelly proportional to the tapered body to accurately imitate legs.

What I hope you pull from these descriptions is that it's not only important to match the length of a forage species, but all dimensions, volume included. When you imitate a baitfish, the lateral compression

can be viewed from the rear, as well as from underneath. We fish in a 3-dimensional space, and fish are not always seeing our flies from the side perspective.

By matching the volume of the fly to that of its intended forage, it will give a more appropriate silhouette from all angles, triggering more strikes.

2. Color

Predators respond to various colors under various conditions, and how an angler reacts to these conditions will likely determine his/her success or failure on the water. Almost every streamer junkie acknowledges the old saying, "bright day/bright fly, dark day/dark fly". And certainly almost all of us have likewise experienced the exceptions that come with applying rules to the infinite variables associated with fishing.

Although I believe this rule points most anglers in the

right direction, I do not follow it myself, but instead have modified it to better suit my water here in Duluth, Minnesota. Having lived in Duluth for the past year, I've been faced with the challenge of figuring out and learning new water.

Slightly acidic and stained by northern bogs, the coffee-colored waters of the Cloquet and St. Louis Rivers are home to some of the feistiest bronzebacks in the area. I would search Google Earth for various access sites, and drive up and down the river systems attempting to find wadeable water. After finally managing to locate a fishy area, I was faced with navi-

**Monster Craw Tied With Fish-Skull Shrimp & Cray tail**

(Continued on page 10)

gating the dark-stained, boulder-strewn river systems. With overgrown silver maples, ash, and alder, swarms of mosquitos buzzing

out compete the luster of a White Hollow Point. When predators are selectively targeting shad, and for the sake of my argument hammer-

shouldn't they still be on white? This is something I have wrestled with over this past year and has ultimately led me to my adaptation of the age old rule. The adaptation is simple, "bright day/flashy fly, dark day/dull fly".



Caught on the Hollow Point streamer

in my ears, and banks crowded with chest-high grass, fly selection was the last thing on my mind.

What I quickly learned was these smallies didn't seem to notice their hampered vision, nor the clouds in the sky. These fish, night or day, stormy or clear, loved to eat white flies! I tried fishing black flies, copper flies, yellow and chartreuse. They all caught a few fish here and there, but nothing has been able to

ing white flies, why would a change in conditions bring about a change in fly selection?

The impact of light or water clarity on the predator's ability to find shad equally impacts my fly. If a silvery shad now appears a bit darker with the lack of clarity, wouldn't my white fly appear equally so?

So... if they are still eating shad,

This concept was clarified for me during one of Kelly Galloup's rants in regards to nymphing. He was addressing fly selection and placement while explaining his preferred technique of high-stick nymphing, or drop shotting. The concept is rather intuitive, yet overlooked by most. The bottom fly in a two-fly rig, should be duller, while the fly riding higher in the water column, should be brighter (flashback, or general attractor, etc.). There is less light near the bottom of the river, so why would the bottom nymph be giving off the more light? It wouldn't. By selecting a duller fly as your bottom bug, and a flashier fly as your top bug, you more accurately imitate what is naturally occurring, and become less likely to get a refusal from Mr. Brown Trout.

When you apply this concept to streamer fishing, it gives an interesting perspective. When conditions change, instead of changing out your white fly for a black one, try switching to a duller version of a

(Continued on page 11)

similar color combo. Moving from a highly reflective Super Jerk to a more subtle CH Barely Legal will often keep the fish hitting hard, even when conditions are changing. When you make this subtle change, you align your fly selection with the adapted search image of the predator. Instead of keying in on flash, wobble, and the scattered light brought forth by a bright day, it is likely that the search image has been updated to rely more prominently on silhouette and duller colors. A flashy fly would simply be out of place, and perhaps spook a fish that was previously aggressive for those exact reasons.

The application of this rule depends greatly on the forage of the system. My example used shad and white flies, but I'm suggesting that the application goes beyond white flies to all the colors that appropriately match primary forage such as sculpins and gobies (black, olive, brown), suckers (tan/white, red/white, black/yellow/white), and juvenile trout (olive/white/pink, brown/yellow/gold), etc.

When trout are on sculpins for



Hollow Point streamer tied with Fish-Skull Living Eyes and Ice Dub Shimmer Fringe

example, and olive-based flies are hammering fish, try a flash-based olive for bright conditions, and a dull version for cloudy/dirty water conditions. Applying this to your tying is simple. For bright day bugs, try adding a wing of Ice Dub Shimmer Fringe to the top of, or Ice Dub, to the bottom of your favorite color combo, but omitting them for darker water or cloudier days. The concept of color



Sculp Daddy streamer

(Continued on page 12)

can be taken in almost any direction.

While the idea of matching a predator's search image can make for increasingly complex flies, it also has equal potential to simplify things. Some days (emphasis on "some"), olive is the primary search image, regardless of flash or silhouette — sculpin, baitfish, or crawdad. In a similar fashion, when we generated our own hypothetical search image earlier, contrast against the bottom substrate may have been the easiest means of identification and was therefore focused on more heavily. Sometimes the fish are simply keyed in on olive, just as they could be keyed in on a specific silhouette. It may have to do with the visibility and clarity, or perhaps there is a high density of forage within that color range that fish are preying on.

Regardless, fish use color, just as they use silhouette as a means of identifying what is food and what is not. The emphasis of their focus and how heavily they weigh their search image likely varies day to day, and is most certainly influenced by external factors.

3. Action

When I introduced the idea of a

search image, I mentioned something that most of us are familiar with in the predator-fishing community: trigger points. Instead of going over styles of bugs that fool fish on a regular basis, let us instead highlight some very specific triggering mechanisms, how they are applied to fly tying and fly selection, and their impact in regards to a search image.

Water push - The displacement of water, often combined with articulation joints, or elongated tailing materials, is what brings a fly to life.

The "S" movement while the fly is under tension — something so many of us desire to see in our bugs — is directly related to the movement of water pushing over the shoulders of the fly. It is the displacement and realignment of the water particles that accentuates the tailing materials and articulations.

This action is often twofold. The displacement of water sends off sound waves. These vibrations can be sensed using a fish's lateral line, helping to add a surreal element of realism to a fly. Additionally, a



The newly released Broyhill's Jackknife predator streamer pushes some serious water

head that pushes water is likely also one to add substantial water drag. This friction is what slows the head of the fly down when pausing during the retrieve, resulting in a massive kick and sway of the tail. It's often during these exaggerated moments that the eat happens.

Just like when you looked over the side of that bridge and slowly started to develop your search image between the fish and their surroundings, it's these swimming mo-

(Continued on page 13)

tions, the “S” shape animation of the fly that gives the fly life, that allows you to sell it as the real deal.

The principles that need to be in place for this action are straightforward. Always consider placing friction forward — bulky head, slippery tail, and minimal weight. By aligning these principles with the proportions of the previously mentioned silhouettes, the results are some pretty nasty bugs that will hunt it up.

I most frequently apply these principles to bottom-dweller style flies, which sport the larger bulkier heads; however, this is an extremely effective technique on every style of fly, especially larger single-hook patterns (6-8”) similar to extended-body hollow flies and bulkheads, for targeting freshwater and saltwater species alike.

Showing the profile - A fly that shows its profile is a fly that will get smashed!

It's on the turn (similar to the exaggerated “S”) when a fly is most vulnerable. During these split second moments, a predator has the greatest opportunity to stun, kill, or simply eat the fly. The primary reason for this is because it is within this opportune moment a predator



Imposter streamer

can safely pinpoint its attack at the head.

Forage has evolved with two primary ways to cope with predation:

1. Defend yourself
2. Out-maneuver and escape.

Most forage species are equipped with dorsal and anal spines, or enlarged pectoral spines, or razor-sharp points on their gill plates, all of which are designed to deter a predator from eating a fish

tail first and are often associated with bottom dwellers as well as upper trophic-level meso-predators such as perch, walleye, and bass. This motivates a predator to respond by attacking prey head first.

Aside from defense, forage species are also built for maneuverability. Consider the described silhouette for most of my baitfish recipes. Narrow, deep-bodied, and laterally compressed. These fea-

(Continued on page 14)

tures, which enable a fly to respond similarly to a jerk bait (digging left/right, acting like a sail), function identically for a true baitfish. It's their deep-bodied sail that enables them to turn on a dime and escape predation.

sponded otherwise.

Eyes - Eyes become a primary factor in a predator's search image because they give the necessary information to safely attack and consume a prey item and are extremely visible on flies that show

of a streamer, something that animates the fly. In addition to eyes, slotted heads such as Baitfish Heads and Fish-Masks are perfect for imitating this compression and are often enough to give an extremely erratic action to this style of fly.



Trutta's Demise streamers tied with Fish-Skull Baitfish Heads

A fly that is able to show its profile by mimicking this jerk bait-like action, is one that most appropriately mimics a fleeing wounded baitfish, often triggering the predator that may not have re-

their profile. Aside from the added realism, they hold an immense value to a fly tyer attempting to imitate these larger jerk bait-style flies. The eyes are oftentimes the sole compression force on the head

I prefer Baitfish Heads on my smaller 4"-6" designs, and Fish-Masks for 7"+ streamers, coupled with a more viscous collar to allow the elongated tailing material to articulate.

Quick review

The simple things can make a big difference when you try to sell your bug as the real deal. It can be as simple as the tapering of a crawdad body, or adding a picky underbelly to suggest legs. Things such as matching your silhouette to your intended forage, and integrating flash for bright day bugs. It could be a simple stack of dubbing that pushes water and brings the "S" into your tail, or a calculated eye placement that compresses your baitfish.

All of these things are simple sug-

(Continued on page 15)

gestions. They suggest life; they suggest a shiner, sculpin, or crawfish. They ultimately suggest that they are food, and when paired with an articulated or jerk-style action, that suggestion is often that they are injured and will be an easy meal.

The combination of these principles results in a powerful suggestion of realism that is sure to fool any predator; all you have to do is give them what they are looking

for.

Pro Tip:

When animating large flies, say 7" to 10" or so, keep your rod tip low at the surface of the water and animate the fly with a straight hard strip. It's extremely important that the primary animation is on the lateral plane, especially with big rods and heavy lines. When your rod tip is too high off the water, the animation force is split into lateral and

vertical components. The vertical goes into the lifting and falling of the fly line and as the line falls it will add tension to the fly. This dampens the fly's ability to articulate and/or jerk left and right, and the result is a straight retrieve with minimal action.

By keeping the rod tip low, the fly is able to use the moment of slack tension between strips to truly come alive.



About Gunnar Brammer:

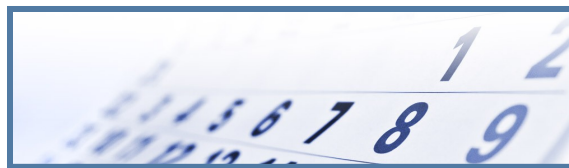
After being afflicted with the fly tying and fishing addiction at the impressionable age of 16, Gunnar spent the next few years honing his skills on the water and at the fly tying desk, including a memorable summer spent working for Kelly Galloup at Galloup's Slide Inn. In 2015 he launched Brammer's Custom Flies, a business specializing in musky, pike, and large trout streamers. He's proud to say the streamers are all his own, but credits his inspiration to many great tyers. He's actively building out his YouTube channel and Instagram in an effort to provide a wealth of information for others who share his passion for fly tying and fishing. Gunnar recently moved to Duluth, Minnesota with his wife, where he's



looking forward to the challenges of new waters and hopes they will

inspire some tasty treats for others to enjoy.

NLFF Calendar



Dec 13th: NLFF Monthly Meeting. Red River Wildlife Refuge, 150 Eagle Bend Point, Bossier City, LA. Social hour at 6pm, meeting starts at 7pm. Charlie King has been featured on *Bayou Outdoor 365* with Patrick Dennis and will speak on fishing Lake Bistineau.

Dec 15th: Fly Tying Workshop. White River Fly Shop in Bass Pro Shop in Bossier City, LA., 6:00-7:30pm. Brett Rowell will be tying a "Golf Tee Popper".

Dec 25th: Merry Christmas!

Dec 27th: NLFF Executive Board meeting. 6:00pm at Bass Pro Shop in Bossier City, LA upstairs in the conference room directly across from the elevator.

Jan 1st: Happy New Year!

Jan 7th: "Spoon Flies". Our own Don Lawler has become regionally known for his spoon flies. Join Don at the Red River NWR from 1pm to 4 pm as he shows how to make a spoon fly from beginning to fishable. Free Admission.

Jan 10th: NLFF Monthly Meeting. Red River Wildlife Refuge, 150 Eagle Bend Point, Bossier City, LA. Social hour at 6pm, meeting starts at 7pm. Charlie King has been featured on *Bayou Outdoor 365* with

Jan 19th: Fly Tying Workshop. White River Fly Shop in Bass Pro Shop in Bossier City, LA., 6:00-7:30pm. Brett Rowell will be tying a "Golf Tee Popper".

Jan 24th: NLFF Executive Board meeting. 6:00pm at Bass Pro Shop in Bossier City, LA upstairs in the conference room directly across from the elevator.

Jan 28th: "Frozen Chosen". NLFF's annual outing to the Little Missouri River. Some stay for the weekend, some come just for a day of fishing. Hamburger and hot dog cookout 12:00 noon at Riverside Park just below the dam north of Murfreesboro, AR. Cost of admission is a side dish and your drinks.



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

Upcoming Events

Jan 7th: "Spoon Flies". Our own Don Lawler has become regionally known for his spoon flies. Join Don at the Red River NWR from 1pm to 4 pm as he shows how to make a spoon fly from beginning to fishable. Free Admission.

Jan 21st: "Cenla Fishing Expo". Sponsored by the Kisatchie Fly Fishers, the Cenla Fishing Expo is a light tackle and fly fishing show to be held 8:30am - 4:00pm on Saturday, January 21st at the Baymont - Alexandria Convention Center in Alexandria, LA. Seminars, exhibitors, vendors, fly tying demonstrations, casting demos, raffles, and more. Special rates for guests and vendors at the Baymont Inn next door. For more info, go to www.kisatchiefly.org.

Feb 18th - 19th: "15th Ever Little Mo' Fly Fishing Festival". Fly tying with some great friends and if the weather is right, some fishing! State of the River report from AFGC biologist Christy Graham. River entomology analysis with show sponsor Jeff Guerin.

Feb 25th: "Mystery Fly Tournament". Sponsored by the Lower Mountain Fork River Foundation. \$50 entry fee and must be a member of the Lower Mountain Fork River Foundation. Entry fee includes Saturday evening dinner and meeting at 5:00pm at the Beavers Bend State Park Nature Center. Speakers from various agencies will talk about state of the stream and trout fishery. All proceeds benefit improvements on the Lower Mt. Fork River. For rules and more info, go to www.lmfrfoundation.org

Mar 4th: "RSFF Red Stick Day". 26th annual "Red Stick Day" Fly Fishing Festival Sponsored by Red Stick Fly Fishers, Saturday, March 4, 2017 8:30am - 3:30pm LDWF Waddill Outdoors Center 4141 N. Flannery Rd, Baton Rouge, LA FREE admission A celebration of fly fishing; featuring programs, fly tying demos, casting instruction, manufacturer exhibits, kayak demos, fishing, raffles. Free admission and refreshments. Lunch provided (nominal cost).



Artwork by Dave Whitlock

North Louisiana Fly Fishers

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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!