



Visalia, Ca

2010

Newsletter

Monthly Meeting:

Date: October 7th
Day: Friday
Place: Life Style Center,
Address : 5105 W. Cypress, Visalia
Time: 7:30pm—9:30pm

FLY of the MONTH

The Fly of the Month is “CREETEL”
See Page 9 for tying instructions



Monthly Board Meeting:

Date: October 10th
Day: Monday
Location: Life Style Center
5105 W. Cypress
Time: 700pm-900pm
All members are welcome to attend.

**Meeting Program:
History, Tradition and Building of Bamboo Flyrods with Mike St. Clair**



Mike St. Clair is on the right

If you weren't there you missed a great program

Have you ever wondered why those fly fishers who fish with bamboo rods seem so joyous when they are casting their Bamboo rods? Have you ever wondered what casting and fishing with a bamboo rod would be like. Well, here is your chance to find some answers to these questions and learn all about bamboo fly rods.

Mike St. Clair is a Los Angeles-born, native Californian. Growing up in and near L.A., he was rarely exposed to the rivers, mountains and forests he has come to love.

His first attempt at fishing came at age 13 on the pier in Pismo Beach. An uncle let him use a pole and a sparsely equipped tackle box. After watching other pier anglers catching fish, Mike caught a good sized mackerel. Eventually Mike and his friends started to fish regularly, so he when he rebuilt an old bamboo rod that belonged to his grandfather his interest in bamboo really took off. With that rod he started to discover better methods and components to build a better rod. Mike found several old rods and practiced his rebuilding techniques for a number of years, but finally he decided that starting from a raw piece of bamboo, and making his own rod, was something he wanted to try. Mike found some bamboo rod-making equipment, took some lessons and began a lifelong process of learning to build great bamboo fly rods; eventually he formed a partnership with Chris Hynes, a relative by marriage and close friend.

So *St. Clair & Hynes Rodsmiths* was brought into being. After several years, and dozens of rods later, Mike has built a reputation in the that is solid and respected. Sought by collectors and anglers with a longing to fish with a bamboo rod, St. Clair & Hynes rods are some of the finest made.

Mike is loves to talk about his fly rods and when someone picks one up and feels a great satisfaction at the look of joy on their faces when someone picks up one of his rods to test it . Mike says that people are amazed at how the rod feels. He says the “There’s j u s t something about bamboo that makes it cast itself.

For the last 35 years Mike has been full time illustrator, design artist and designing and decorating bamboo rods from scratch is not a major chore for him. He has done work for Disney, SCE, numerous advertising agencies, and is currently the art director for a major hardware manufacturer. Mike takes custom rod orders and rebuilding requests through events, the Bass Pro Shop, and his website at www.schflyrods.com.

To contact Mike, call: (951) 255-8331 ~ visit the web site www.schflyrods.com ~ or send him an email to mike@schflyrods.com.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Well, it's October, the fund raiser is history (we netted somewhere around \$3,500), we have something like 79 shopping days until the Christmas gift exchange; 25.00 limit

In December, we will elect a new slate of officers for the club. Think about what you want **your** club to accomplish and where you want it to be in another year and submit your nominations to me or to any other board member by mid November.

GO FISHING!!!

History, Tradition and Building of Bamboo Flyrods

Everyone,

Thank you for your continued interest in the Kern Plateau. Unfortunately, due to a series of scheduling conflicts, we are going to have to postpone the next public meeting, which was originally scheduled for Sept 30-Oct 1. I sincerely apologize for this change, but we feel that it is important that all interested parties have a chance to be there when we present our monitoring data from Templeton and Whitney, and different groups have different conflicts with all of our proposed dates between now and mid-October.

Since we are pushing the meeting further towards winter and bad weather, we will not be able to reschedule the field trip portion of the meeting until next summer. Instead, we have decided to reformat the data-sharing portion of meeting into a day-long workshop and discussion with Forest Service resource specialists to be held on a Saturday in either Bishop or Lone Pine. We are looking at the following dates:

October 22

October 29

November 5

Please let me know if you can make any of these dates and we will try to arrange the schedule around as many people as we can.

Thank you,
Lesley Yen
Natural Resource Specialist | PMF
Inyo National Forest
White Mountain Ranger District
p: 760.873.2524
f: 760.873.2563

For Immediate Release:

Contact: Dana M. Dierkes

Phone Number: (559) 565-3131 (desk) or (559) 679-2866 (cell)

The National Park Service Completes Environmental Assessment for
Sierra Nevada Bighorn Sheep Research and Recovery Actions
in Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks

The National Park Service (NPS) Regional Director Christine S. Lehnertz has approved the environmental assessment (EA) for proposed Sierra Nevada bighorn sheep (*Ovis Canadensis Sierrae*) research and recovery actions within Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks by signing a finding of no significant impact (FONSI) statement on August 8, 2011. The EA included an analysis of the no action alternative and three action alternatives which the public had an opportunity to comment on from June 14 to July 21, 2011. The NPS selected Alternative 4 - Implement Bighorn Sheep Research and Monitoring with Translocations with a slight modification. The modification: While the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) is a cooperating agency in the NPS research project, they will not be issuing a permit to the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) to land a helicopter within Inyo National Forest wilderness, as originally proposed. Instead, the USFS will be conducting a separate analysis for CDFG actions as part of implementation of the Recovery Plan for Sierra Nevada Bighorn Sheep (Recovery Plan) activities on USFS lands. This modification does not result in a change in any of the determinations of environmental consequences. For decision documents for this project, visit the NPS Planning, Environment and Public Comment (PEPC) website: <http://parkplanning.nps.gov/SEKISHEEP>.

In addition, copies of the decision documents have been sent to people who commented and provided a mailing address or e-mail address. The public record of the environmental impact analysis and decision-making process for this project included the FONSI, EA, Errata, and wilderness minimum requirement analysis. Substantive comments which required an agency response regarding these concerns and/or editorial clarification or corrections to the EA are documented in an Errata prepared as an attachment to the EA.

The activities evaluated in the EA meet the goals of the Recovery Plan for Sierra Nevada Bighorn Sheep (Recovery Plan), including monitoring the status of radio-collared bighorn sheep, scientific study of bighorn sheep habitat use and the impacts of wilderness recreational activities on bighorn sheep and their habitat, and the translocation of bighorn sheep into the Big Arroyo and Laurel creek areas of Sequoia National Park. The first research and monitoring captures are scheduled for October 2011. Translocations will begin as soon as feasible, possibly as early as 2012. In addition, information gained from the project will provide park management with additional information in the development of a new Wilderness Stewardship Plan and Environmental Impact Statement for Sequoia and Kings Canyon National Parks.

—NPS—

Ms. Alicia Forsythe
SJRRP Program Manager
Bureau of Reclamation
2800 Cottage Way
MP-170
Sacramento, CA 95825

Dear Ms. Forsythe,

Please accept the following comments on the SJRRP PEIS/EIR on behalf of the Kings River Fisheries Management Program (KRFMP), the Kings River Conservancy, the Public Advisory Group to the KRFMP, the El Rio Reyes Trust, the Fly Fishers for Conservation – Fresno Chapter, and the Kaweah Fly Fishers.

The Kings River Water Association (KRWA) is an organization representing the 28 public districts and canal companies with Kings River water rights and the administrator of those entitlements and water release operations. The Kings River Conservation District (KRCD) is a multi-county special district created in 1951 to manage resources within the watershed on the lower Kings River. KRCD serves constituents in an area comprising 1.2 million acres in portions of Fresno, Kings and Tulare counties. These two agencies partner with the California Department of Fish and Game (CDFG) in the Kings River Fisheries Management Program, which is dedicated to improving and enhancing the Kings River watershed and fishery habitat while maintaining its beneficial uses, recognizing that a healthy river is important to the region's well being and future quality of life.

Together, the KRFMP and other signatories offer the following comments on the San Joaquin River Restoration Program's draft Program Environmental Impact Statement/Environmental Impact Report. A fundamental premise of the SJRRP is that the Program is to have no impacts on parties other than Friant Division contractors and their water users. That core principle is embedded in the stipulation that resulted in the SJRRP, the legislation that implemented that stipulation, and in a number of other agreements and assurances provided as the SJRRP was being developed. The KRFMP and signing parties provide these comments as potentially affected third parties under both the National Environmental Policy Act and the California Environmental Quality Act.

Multiple inaccuracies exist in Chapter 21.0, the section on Recreation, that will result in third party impacts which the settlement and its implementation are required to avoid.

Page 21-34, lines 4-22 state that an estimated 18,000 anglers per year, the majority of which are presumed to be trout anglers, utilize Lost Lake Park, which would likely be closed as a result of the presence of salmon in the area. These anglers would then be displaced, and looking for a new site to fish in.

Page 21-34, lines 23-35 suggest the Kings River below Pine Flat Dam as an area with available trout fishing opportunities in the general area of the San Joaquin River. These lines also highlight the work of the Kings River Fisheries Management Program and the Kings River Conservancy in enhancing the fishery and access to the fishery. Lines 36-37 conclude "These fisheries and recreation access improvements suggest that the capacity exists at the Kings River to absorb trout angling activity that would be displaced from Reach 1."

The addition of 18,000 plus anglers (considering the estimate for Lost Lake Park ALONE was 18,000) per year, to an already very heavily used Kings River System, represents an enormous third party impact redirected to the Kings River Fisheries Management Program (KRFMP) and its signatories. The data from all of the monitoring reports of the KRFMP (Annual Technical reports from 1999 through the 2010 program year) indicate that current angling pressure is an issue that the KRFMP is attempting to work through. Therefore, in no way can this indicate "that the capacity exists at the Kings River" to absorb additional angling pressure of this magnitude.

Before simply shifting the angling pressure entirely to the Kings River as suggested by this document, the San Joaquin River Restoration Program should endeavor to the enhancement of other potential on and off-stream options near the San Joaquin River itself.

Page 21-34, lines 4-22 state that an estimated 18,000 anglers per year, the majority of which are presumed to be trout anglers, utilize Lost Lake Park, which would likely be closed as a result of the presence of salmon in the area. These anglers would then be displaced, and looking for a new site to fish in.

Page 21-35, lines 7-25 outline the potential Mitigation Measures the program will take due to the lost fishing opportunities on the San Joaquin, and all of the alternatives indicate the mitigation measures as “Enhance Fishing Access and Fish Populations on the Kings River below Pine Flat Dam.” The section concludes with a statement that “This impact would be less than significant with mitigation.”

It is necessary to install a similar “fish screen or other positive fish barrier to direct fish into the bypass channel and minimize or avoid fish passage” in the opposite direction as well, from Reach 3 to the Mendota Pool. Studies have shown that straying among salmon species is not uncommon. Quinn *et al* (1991) found straying rates of between 9.9% and 27.5% in fall run Chinook salmon *Oncorhynchus tshawytscha* originating from lower Columbia River hatcheries. Installation of a positive fish barrier or fish screen at this location would be supported by language in multiple sections of Chapter 5.0, Biological Resources – Fisheries, as well as language in the San Joaquin River Restoration Settlement Act. Quinn T.P. , R.S. Nemeth, and D.O. McIsaac. 1991. Homing and straying patterns of fall Chinook salmon in the lower Columbia River. Transactions of the American Fisheries Society 120:150-156.

The Mendota Dam at the Mendota Pool should not be considered a positive fish barrier from Reach 3 to the Mendota Pool. The document itself references the presence of salmon in the San Joaquin River System as late as the 1990s, and logically the only way these salmon could have reached the system beyond Reach 3 would have been through the Mendota Dam and into the pool.

Without such a barrier, a significant percentage of the returning fish could find their way into the James Bypass during periods when Kings River floodwater is discharging into the Mendota Pool since, during those periods, the majority of the water entering Mendota Pool is from the Kings River. While that only occurs once every 4-5 years on average, the impacts on the affected year classes of returning fish could be significant and could materially impact the SJRRP’s potential for success. That impact is not considered by the EIS/EIR. Moreover, if returning salmon are allowed to stray into the false pathway created by Kings River flood flows, closure of the Kings River to fishing could occur in the same fashion as the closures being suggested on the San Joaquin River by the SJRRP. Such a closure would not only create an enormous impact on the Kings River Fisheries Management Program, which would eliminate the mitigation proposed by the EIS/EIR for the aforementioned closure of the San Joaquin River system. As a result, failure to construct a barrier to prevent straying of salmon into the Kings River system could create additional impacts not considered by the EIS/EIR and could preclude the single mitigation measure proposed for the closure of the San Joaquin River to fishing.

Page 21-49, lines 12-20 address the “Effects on Swimming or Wading and Fishing Opportunities from Increased Flow in the Restoration Area.” Lines 28-30 state “Flows of 1,500 cfs and above would make swimming at Reach 1 sites undesirable and potentially more hazardous compared to swimming during baseline flows of 300 cfs or less.” Finally, on page 21-50, lines 3-7 state, “Because the scheduled Interim and Restoration flows of 1,500 cfs and greater would occur only during March and April in most years, and because similar swimming and fishing would remain in the vicinity of Reach 1, as well as on the Kings River and at Millerton Lake, significant adverse effects on these activities are not likely. Therefore, this impact would be less than significant.”

Diverting swimmers and waders to the Kings River during the months of March and April would result in immense public safety issues, representing yet another third party impact. Flows in the Kings River during the months of March and April in most years are extremely cold and are at or above the 1,500 cfs level that according to this program document results in swimming conditions that are “undesirable and potentially more hazardous.”

Pages 21-50 through 21-53 describe the “Effects on Boating Opportunities from Increased Flow in the Restoration Area.” Page 21-51, lines 40-42 outline, “a reduction of boating opportunities that could occur from mid-March through April during all but Wet water years,” due to the high flows. Page 21-52, lines 2-4 state, “boaters who could be displaced from the San Joaquin River because of high spring flows also have available to them similar boating opportunities on the lower Kings River below Pine Flat Lake.”

As mentioned above in the swimming and wading section, the Kings River during the months of March and April in most years have similar high spring flows that are mandated by the SJRRP. Additionally, the Kings River below Pine Flat Lake has several diversion structures within the river itself that could be a hazard to boaters unaware of their presence. Simply suggesting that a boater could replace their San Joaquin River experience on the Kings River would result in public safety issues, representing still another third party impact.

Page 21-35, lines 7-25 outline the potential Mitigation Measures the program will take due to the lost fishing opportunities on the San Joaquin, and all of the alternatives indicate the mitigation measures as “Enhance Fishing Access and Fish Populations on the Kings River below Pine Flat Dam.” The section concludes with a statement that “This impact would be less than significant with mitigation.”

At best, the quoted lines are misleading, and at worst simply untrue. Considering not a single party listed in the mitigation measures (Kings River Water Association, Kings River Conservation District, Kings River Fisheries Management Program, Kings River Conservancy) was even contacted, it is unclear how the EIS/EIR came to the conclusion that this situation is even mitigatable, particularly when no level of detail has been provided. The addition of 18,000 plus anglers per year represents an enormous third party impact to the Kings River and all the agencies that have been working for multiple years in a successful fashion to enhance this resource. It appears that redirecting huge numbers of anglers to the Kings River – which is already heavily fished and likely at or beyond its maximum capacity already – will require a substantial investment in stocking, enforcement and projects in order to be mitigated, if mitigation is even possible.

Before simply shifting the angling pressure entirely to the Kings River as suggested by this document, the San Joaquin River Restoration Program should endeavor to the enhancement of other potential on and off-stream options near the San Joaquin River itself.

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In Chapter 2.0, Description of Alternatives, on page 2-39, lines 20-30, a Mendota Pool Bypass is discussed. Lines 25-28 state “The bifurcation structure would include a fish screen or other positive fish barrier to direct fish into the bypass channel and minimize or avoid fish passage from Reach 2B to the Mendota Pool.” This action addresses the issue of downstream migration of smolt, but not upstream migration of returning adults, which could result in fish passage from Reach 3 to the Mendota Pool.

Page 21-34, lines 4-22 state that an estimated 18,000 anglers per year, the majority of which are presumed to be trout anglers, utilize Lost Lake Park, which would likely be closed as a result of the presence of salmon in the area. These anglers would then be displaced, and looking for a new site to fish in.

Page 21-52, lines 9-11 state “It appears that ample capacity exists on the Kings River to absorb what is most likely a low number of spring-time boaters that could be displaced from the San Joaquin River.” Lines 29-31 on the same page state, “The program will also inform the public of similar alternative boating opportunities in the area, such as those available on the lower Kings River below Pine Flat Reservoir.” And finally, page 21-53, line 27 states, “With mitigation, this impact would be less than significant.”

The assumption of ample capacity on the Kings River to absorb spring-time boaters is a faulty one. The very reason for displacing San Joaquin River boaters, “high spring-time flows”, already exists on the Kings River. Thus, informing the public of alternative boating opportunities on the Kings would result in public safety issues, representing another third party impact.

Thank you for your consideration of our comments. If you have any questions in regards to these comments, please direct these to:

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El Rio Reyes Trust

Jeff Trafican
President
Fly Fishers for Conservation – Fresno Chapter

Wayne Thompson
President
Kaweah Fly Fishers

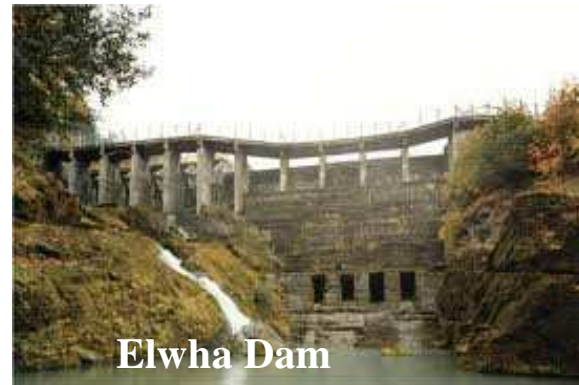
Dam Removal

Olympic Peninsula in Washington State: the removal of two large dams on the Elwha River

By Public Lands Team on Sep 28, 2011 at 12:15 pm

By Tom Kenworthy, Senior Fellow, Center for American Progress.

A little more than a week ago, a grand experiment long in the making began unfolding on the Olympic Peninsula in Washington State: the removal of two large dams on the Elwha River and one of the most important river restoration efforts ever undertaken. Dave Reynolds of the National Park Service explained the beginning of the process at Glines Canyon dam, while jackhammers and construction crews work behind him: I think this is a historic day for the National Park Service and for the Lower Elwha Klallam Tribe, the start of this three-year process here at Glines Canyon dam and, in a few days, at Elwha Dam. Of course preparations have been ongoing all summer, but this is a great day to really get removal started and the beginning of this process. It's a new beginning for the Elwha River.



Appropriately enough, much of the media coverage – including an ambitious multi-media report by the Seattle Times – focused on how the removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon dams will restore epic salmon runs that were destroyed nearly a century ago and heal a 70-mile river ecosystem stretching from the ocean to the mountains of Olympic National Park.

But almost lost in the coverage was another important story: that restoration of rivers and landscapes scarred by old commercial enterprises can be an economic boon as well. At the Elwha River, a National Park Service study of the dam removal project found that 1,150–1,240 jobs will be generated by dam removal and river restoration, while even more jobs will be generated from increased tourism to Clallam County, Washington.

Restoration, especially in the western U.S., is a serious job creator. As the Center for American Progress' recent report entitled "The Jobs Case for Conservation," concluded in regard to restoration:

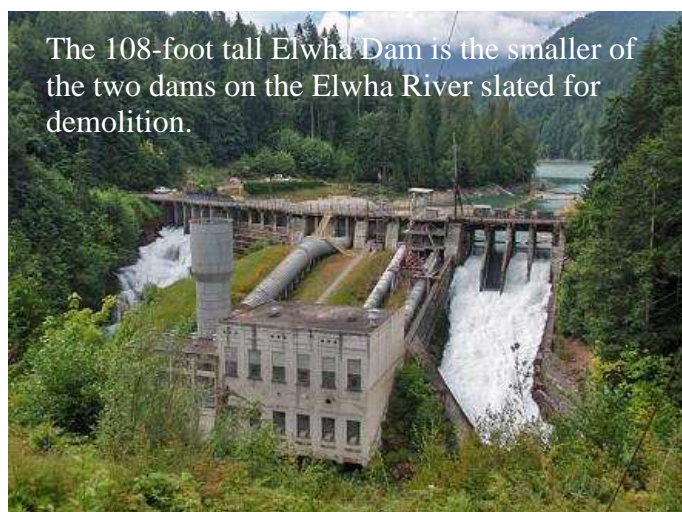
Thousands of long- and short-term jobs can be created through restoration and reforestation of public lands. Various government and independent analyses have found that every \$1 million invested in restoration activities such as river and road restoration, hazardous fuels reduction, and tree planting creates between 13 and 30 direct, indirect, and induced jobs, many in the private sector.

And so it will be on the Elwha River project. In its 2005 environmental and economic analysis of the proposal to remove both dams, the National Park Service projected that total benefits over the 100 years following removal would be about \$355 million, almost twice the cost of actually removing the structures. Most of the benefit would come from increased fishing, recreation and tourism opportunities. At the same time as excavators began breaking down the concrete of the two Elwha River dams, Interior Secretary Ken Salazar announced the completion of technical studies on another possible Pacific Northwest dam removal project: a plan to tear out four dams on the Klamath River near the border of California and Oregon. That project would create some 450 jobs annually from both dam removals and improvements to fisheries and water quality.

Oregon Gov. John Kitzhaber said the studies were proof of the great economic potential in restoring degraded natural resources:

This is just one example of the tremendous opportunity we have to get Oregonians back to work across the state restoring the health of our watersheds, fisheries and forests and better position Oregon for long-term prosperity.

The 108-foot tall Elwha Dam is the smaller of the two dams on the Elwha River slated for demolition.



Dam Removal

The removal of the Elwha and Glines Canyon Dams is scheduled to begin in 2012. The removal project is expected to take two years to complete; however, efforts to restore the Elwha River watershed to its pre dam condition will take much longer. The scale of these dam removals and the subsequent watershed restoration make it one of the largest efforts of its kind in U.S. history.

The sections below provide a brief overview of the removal strategy and a discussion of what to expect during the transition period after the dams are removed. For more detailed information, review the Environmental Impact Statements that thoroughly describe the plans to:

- Deconstruct the dams,
- Maintain water supplies downstream,
- Manage the sediments of the river, and

Restore the ecological function of the entire watershed.

The size of these hydroelectric dams (and the amount of water and sediment trapped behind them) makes removing the Elwha River dams more complicated than some other dam removal projects. Together, the reservoirs behind the dams have the capacity to contain 48,600 acre-feet of water . There is also over 17 million cubic yards of sediment that has built up over the last 90 years. Special care must be taken in the dam removal process to minimize the negative effects that may occur with the release of that much water and sediment.

For the smaller Elwha Dam the first part of the removal project is the construction of a diversion channel, which will lower the level of Lake Aldwell by 50 feet. Once the level of the reservoir is lowered in this manner, the construction team will be able to remove the Elwha Dam by controlled blasting.

However, the 210-foot Glines Canyon Dam, which is double the size of the 105-foot Elwha Dam, will require additional measures to account for the larger quantities of water and sediment in Lake Mills. First, the reservoir level will gradually be drawn down using an outlet pipe to move water downstream. As the water level drops, demolition crews will cut and remove 7.5-foot sections of the dam starting from the top. These concrete blocks will be transported offsite by truck and recycled. Finally, once the sediments behind the dam are reached, controlled blasting will be used to clear the remainder of the dam.

The removal strategies are designed carefully to minimize negative effects (such as flooding and decreased water quality from sediment releases), but the precautions cannot completely eliminate these effects. Most of the effects are expected to be temporary, but some infrastructure changes will need to be implemented prior to dam removal to ensure that the water supply remains safe and steady. For example, a water filtration system will be constructed down river in order to maintain the supply of water to the city of Port Angeles.

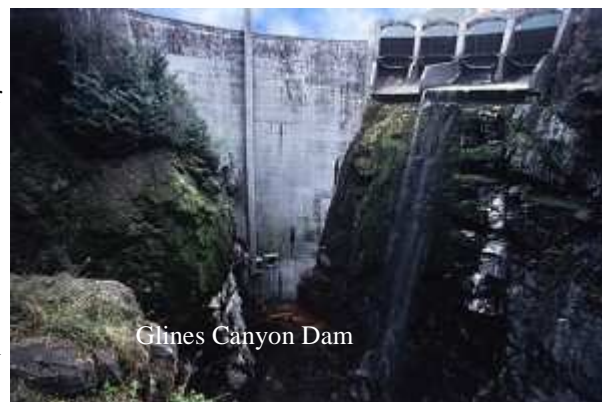
Transition Period

When the dams were built, some watershed impacts were immediate (such as the elimination of salmon stocks in the upper watershed) while some other effects have developed over the last 90 years (such as the sediment deprivation that has impacted the nearshore). Undoing these impacts and bringing back the health of the watershed will likewise take decades to realize once the dams are removed, although some effects will be noticeable in the near term.

Shortly after dam removal, salmon species from the Pacific Ocean will begin to recolonize gradually over 70 miles of habitat that was not accessible to spawning salmon when the dams were in place. Much of this habitat is within the bounds of Olympic National Park and is in excellent condition. It is estimated that within 30 years, the river will produce 390,000 salmon and steelhead each year.

After the dams are removed, the Elwha River will regain its natural form and vast areas of land that were covered by the reservoirs will be devoid of any vegetation. These riverbank areas will be quickly planted with native plants to begin revegetation. However, it will take decades to restore portions of that land to the forested landscape that existed prior to the dams.

Some immediate effects will be negative, although they are expected to be short term. For example, the sediments that were bound behind the dam will begin to migrate down river and eventually out to sea. It is expected this process will take place within 5 years. When the sediment is released initially, it may kill fish and other species in the river and decrease water quality. Additional restoration actions downstream will help to minimize the impacts from this enormous load of sediment. However, in the long term, the return of the natural flow of sediment will have many positive effects: improving spawning habitat, building up the nearshore area, and reducing the need to build up Ediz Hook artificially.



Shaver Lake

As of November 10, 2010, the project contractors were one month ahead of schedule. A change in the use of one of SCE's pumps has allowed them to lower the lake to 75 feet below the spillway level this winter. This change will allow them to complete 52% of the project this winter. They originally thought that only 25% of the project would be completed this winter.



This spring, SCE will begin refilling Shaver Lake so that it will be at normal levels for the 2011 summer recreational season. In late September 2011, SCE will begin lowering the lake down to the streambed level. Parts of the lakebed that have not been seen in over 80 years will be exposed. It will provide the public with the rare chance to see the historic millpond site and the rest of the lake bottom from a distance.

The public will not have physical access to the lake bottom or the old millpond site because SCE is required to keep the public safe from extreme muddy conditions and protect historic artifacts in place. The public will not have access to the lakebed during the project. Security will be in place for public safety and to ensure compliance. This is a once-in-a-lifetime chance to view the lake bottom and take photos.

In the spring 2012, SCE will begin raising the lake so that it will be at normal levels for the 2012 summer season. SCE and the Department of Fish and Game will restock the lake with a variety of fish, including trophy size fish.

The dam restoration project is scheduled to be finished by the start of 2012. The lake should be restored before Memorial Day.



Step tied by Don Lieb

Photos by Chuck Wilcox

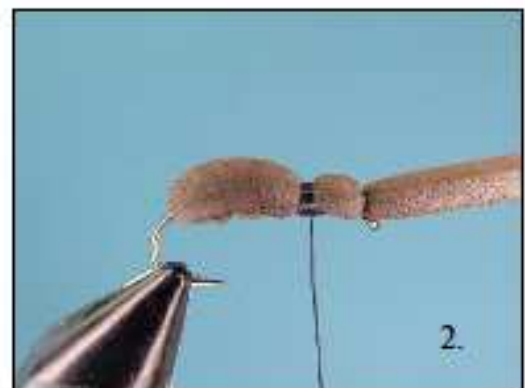
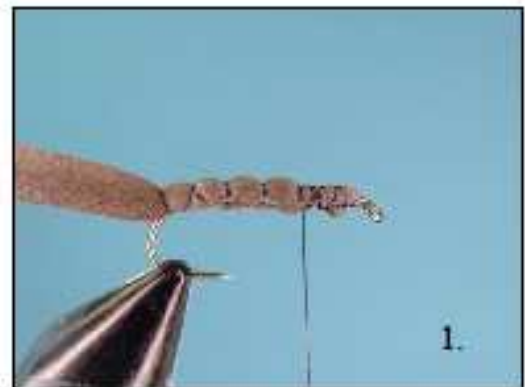
Wayne Luallen created this pattern which has proved very useful in our local small streams. The "Creetle", Wayne's way of calling it a cross between a cricket and a beetle, will work well in Crescent Creek, Halsted Creek, Stony Creek, the Marble Fork of the Kaweah River, and other creeks in the southern Sierra.

Materials

Hook:	Daiichi 1180 sizes 8-16
Thread:	3/0-6/0 flat (choice of color)
Body& thorax:	Craft foam (choice of color)
Legs:	Round rubber (choice of color)
Wing:	Cow Elk (natural color)
Indicator:	Craft foam (bright color)

Tying Sequence

1. Form a base on the hook by covering the shank with tying thread. Prepare a section of craft foam at least three hook lengths long with a tapered forward section. Attach the foam behind the eye and bind it to the shank forming a series of four lumpy sections along the shank. Return the thread to a point 1/3 a hook length behind the eye. The remainder of the foam will extend beyond the bend.
2. Fold the foam forward and place several wraps. Lift the foam and wind thread to the eye. Bind the foam to form the thorax. The rest of the foam will extend beyond the eye temporarily.



CALANDER OF EVENTS

DAY	DATE	EVENT	INFORMATION
Tuesday	Oct 25	Fly Ting Classes with Don Lieb	7pm – 9pm, 4520 W Cypress Ave, Visalia. (corner Linwood St) - Quail Park Retirement Village. Tying instructor Don Lieb has material and tools or better yet bring your own. We usually give Don a couple of bucks each as he pays for the hooks and material himself.
Wednesday	Oct. 26	KFF CASTING CLASSES	6pm – 7pm, Park pond 's west bank. Kaweah Fly Fishers' Casting Classes Learn to handle a fly rod at the Kaweah Fly Fishers' Casting Class held each Wednesday evening from 6:00-7:00pm at Plaza Park pond 's west bank. Equipment is available for student's use at the site.
Fri	Nov 4th	Kaweah Flyfishers monthly meeting	7:30pm – 9:30pm, LifeStyle Center, 5105 Cypress, Visalia . Tony Krizan of Oakhurst, Sierra hiker and Sierra Star columnist, wrote a hiking book "Wilderness of My Years" In his presentation "Lakes of the Sierra" to the KFFC he will chronicled some of his hiking adventures over the past 20 years. Many treks Krizan has made to some of the Sierra Nevada's historical features including Mount Whitney, Cold Creek, Devil's Table, Mary's Mountain and Florence, Dutch, Corbett, Margaret, Graveyard and Lost lakes.
Monday	Nov. 7th	Kaweah Flyfishers Board Meeting	7:00pm– 9:00pm LifeStyle Center, 5105 Cypress, Visalia
Tuesday	Nov 8th	Fly Tying with Don Lieb Turk Tarantula	7pm – 9pm at 4520 W Cypress Ave, Visalia. (corner Linwood St) Quail Park Retirement Village . Tying instructor Don Lieb has material and tools or better yet bring your own. We usually give a couple of bucks each as he pays for the hooks and material himself.
Tuesday	Nov 22nd	Fly Tying with Don Lieb To be decided	7pm – 9pm at 4520 W Cypress Ave, Visalia. (corner Linwood St) Quail Park Retirement Village . Tying instructor Don Lieb has material and tools or better yet bring your own. We usually give a couple of bucks each as he pays for the hooks and material himself.
Fri	Dec 2	Club meeting Christmas party and gift exchange	Come to the meeting, there will be a chili cook-off, deserts and our gift exchange– 25.00 cost limit please. 7:30pm – 9:30pm LifeStyle Center, 5105 Cypress, Visalia



Kaweah Flyfishers

Post Office Box 3704
Visalia, California 93278

We are proud to be affiliated with these organizations:

CALIFORNIA SPORTFISHING PROTECTION ALLIANCE

FEDERATION OF FLY FISHERS, Southwest Council

CALIFORNIA TROUT

THE NATURE CONSERVANCY

TROUT UNLIMITED

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Submitting Newsletter Articles

Articles must be received by third Friday of the month for the following month's edition. A heads-up even before then is greatly appreciated. Send to the Kaweah Flyfishers at PO Box 3704, Visalia, CA 93278, or e-mail to: rhartley@dinuba.ca.gov

WEB SITE

<http://www.kaweahflyfishers.org>

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