



**Kansas City
Chapter**



December 2008

Club Meeting

Note: No Meeting In December

Next Club Meeting
January 27, 2009
Fleming Hall
7:00pm

Executive Board Meeting
January 13, 2009
Fleming Hall
7:00 pm

Location
Fleming Hall
21906 SW Woods Chapel
Road
Lee's Summit, Missouri

Next Club Meeting Date
February 24, 2009
Fleming Hall
7:00pm

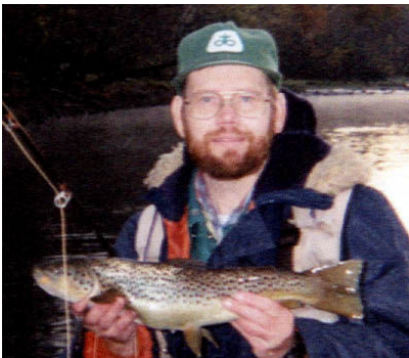
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For More Information

Visit the website for the latest News and updates
www.geocities.com/kcmtfa/
Email: kcmtfa@yahoo.com

President's Message: Winter Fishing Challenge —David Cook



Well, if you think you are hooked on fishing, but haven't been trout fishing after the Parks close, I have a challenge for you. Just try a weekend at one of the Trout Parks during the winter catch and release season or an outing to Taneycomo sometime between November and March.

If you have been winter fishing, more than once, then you are probably already addicted to winter fishing. I am. My addiction is over 30 years old.

I have been out fishing in some ridiculously cold weather and that was for Opening Day at Montauk. If any of you have had a similar experience with March weather, then you know there are better days to be found all winter long. So one of the biggest things you can do during the winter is to be flexible with your schedule. If the weather forecast looks good for an outing, then take advantage of it and take yourself fishing. You will be well rewarded.

MTFA is planning a winter trip to Taneycomo for the **January 17th** weekend, right in the dead of winter. Since we have no idea what the weather will be for the weekend, we have to be flexible about the decision to go or not at the last hour based upon what we think the weather will be. Each person has to decide what they can tolerate. For me, I can dress to keep warm but if it so cold your line and guides ice up all day, then that is too cold.

If you have questions about clothing, tackle, fishing conditions or where to stay at Taneycomo, just give me a call at 816-272-5194 or email me at cookd@umsystem.edu

Membership Dues for 2009 are Due.

Dues for the upcoming year will be \$15.00 per person or \$25.00 per family. You may mail your dues to MTFA, PO Box 3202, Harry S. Truman Station, Independence, Missouri. 64055 or you can bring it to the next club meeting or fly tying class. Please get them turned in as soon as possible.

Thank You.

Upcoming Events

December 25, 2008
Merry Christmas

January 7-11, 2009
Kansas City Sport Show
Starts

January 12, 2009
Fly Tying Classes
Begin Monday at 7 pm
And run for six consecutive
Weeks on Monday

January 17–18, 2009
Winter Outing—Lake
Taneycomo

Christmas Party

Our annual Christmas Party was a great success. There were approximately 26 members present. The tables were full of wonderful desserts, cheese and crackers, cold cuts and other goodies. We want to thank all those that brought all those wonderful treats. It was a great time to visit, tell fishing stories, fill out the member survey. I know I had enough dessert to take care of me through Christmas. Be sure to be there next year.

MERRY CHRISTMAS to ALL

Kansas City Sport Show—January 7 — 11, 2009

Be sure to put the Sport Show dates down on your calendar and sign up to represent MTFA at our booth. It's a great time to meet people, demonstrate fly tying, talk about fly fishing and promote our club and its activities. We will have sign up sheets for people to sign up for fly tying lessons and as in the past, the club will be selling marabou jigs club members have tied. Contact David to schedule your time at the show. We could still use some more people.

MTFA Officers Nominated for 2009.

Be sure to be at the January meeting to vote for the slate of officers nominated at the Christmas Party/meeting. The nominees are:

Kent Inman -President
Marvin Alison - Vice President
Gary Davisson - Secretary
Sandy Theroux Treasurer

Members at Large:

Bill Otis
Merril Miller
Ken Stoner

MTFA Officers

President: David Cook
(816) 272-5194

VPresident: Roger Theroux
(816) 523-5119

Secretary: Gary Davisson
(816) 896-5221

Treasurer: Debbie Jacques
(816) 356-5710

Members at Large:

Charles Jacques
Gary Rose
Marvin Alison
Merril Miller
James Duncan
Tom Criswell



Club Fishing Trip — Taneycomo - January 17-18, 2009

Put this date on your calendar. We will be sending out an email about this event around the first of January indicating where some members are staying and meeting places. Hope to see you on the river. If you have questions call David Cook 816-272-5194

“If people concentrated on the really important things in life, there’d be a shortage of fishing poles” - Doug Larson

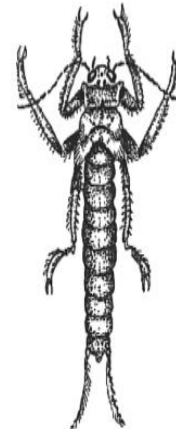
Stonefly

By Rox Newman

Description:

Nymphs:

- 5-50 mm in body length
- 2 long antennae
- Eyes are widely separated
- Gills are usually found on the throat and the base of the legs and abdomen
- Pairs of crablike legs with terminal tarsi with 2 tarsal claws
- 2 separate pairs of wing pads
- 2 long tails (cerci)
- With over 460 species known to inhabit North America, color is varied, however shades of yellow, orange, green, brown and black are the most common. Quite often stone flies are 2 toned.



Adults:

- Adult stone flies look much the same as the nymphs with the following differences:
- Wings are folded flat over the back and often extend 10 to 20% past the tip of the abdomen
- 2 short tails (cerci)

Life Cycle:

Eggs:

- Most female stoneflies skim the surface of the stream, dipping their abdomens in the water and releasing their eggs. Others will actually crawl to the bottom of the stream and then release their eggs on submerged objects. Stoneflies are very clumsy fliers and during the egg releasing procedure will cause quite a fluttering and splashing on the water surface which immediately attracts the attention of hungry fish especially steelhead.

Nymph:

- Eggs hatch into a nymph stage which, depending on the species, can last up to 2 years requiring up to 25 molts to develop completely.
- Stoneflies do not go through a pupa stage and is therefore considered an incomplete metamorphosis.

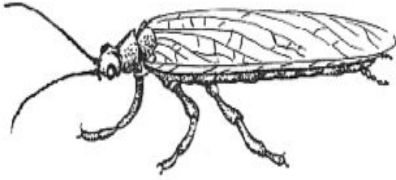
Adult:

- Nymphs will crawl out of the stream onto a stone, tree branch or log and remain long enough to dry and split it's nymphal case. The adults will emerge from the exoskeleton, looking

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Very much like nymphs with wings added and will then fly or climb into the nearby trees. Following the emergence the adults will mate (males attract the females by drumming their abdomens on a tree branch) and then the females will start the lifecycle over again by depositing her eggs back into the stream. Depending on the species, stonefly adults may live for several weeks.



Food:

Nymphs will feed on organic and vegetable matter found in the stream substrate. Some species are carnivorous, feeding on mayfly nymphs and other insects larva.

Habitat:

- Stonefly nymphs require well oxygenated water so are consequently found in rivers and streams amongst the rocks and bottom debris, a few species can also be found in the rock shoals of cold lakes.

Fishing Techniques:

- Nymphs are available to fish year round.
- Nymphs are very poor swimmers and prefer to crawl amongst the rocks on the river bottom using their clawed crablike legs.
- Quite often they will loose their footing and will drift helplessly down current, thereby being at the mercy of fish.
- Fish will often target nymphs as they attempt to crawl out of the water during emergence.
- In either case the fisherman must imitate this action by keeping the fly near the bottom, this can be achieved by casting upstream or up and across and letting your fly sink and tumble with the current along the stream bottom.
- Adult female stoneflies are also highly prized by fish, they clumsily make contact with the water to deposit their eggs. This is an extremely important time for the dry fly fisherman. Imitating the fluttering, splashing movement of a female stonefly on the water surface will often provoke a violent response from trout or steelhead.

Stoneflies and Steelhead:

- Stonefly nymphs and juvenile steelhead share the same habitat. Stoneflies, because of their size provide much of the steelhead's food requirements. This relationship of stonefly nymph and juvenile steelhead is called "juvenile habitat imprint" and is very important when trying to find the holding areas of large adult steelhead returning from the ocean to their home streams for spawning. More importantly to the dry fly fisherman is the relationship between the juvenile steelhead and the adult female stonefly. Unlike caddis flies, adult egg laying stoneflies do not swarm. Therefore, a single egg laying female upon the water surface will provoke a very competitive feeding response from many fish including the

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Juvenile steelhead. This relationship of the single egg laying stone fly and the feeding response of the juvenile steelhead is called “the single fly juvenile feeding imprint” and explains why a non-feeding upward migrating adult steelhead will take a dry fly. Quite simply, the fluttering dry fly will trigger the “juvenile feeding imprint” in the adult and it will strike the fly. This behavior is very important to the fisherman, because when steelhead enter the river from the ocean to spawn there is usually no adult stonefly activity. Adult stoneflies usually die during the middle of late summer.

Fly of the Month - Howard's Golden Stone

by Howard Anderson

Description

This fly was made to catch fish. It looks very realistic. It has a light underbody and it's dark on top, just like a real stonefly. The underbody makes the fly appear realistic. The dubbing catches air bubbles and really pushes the fishes feeding button.

Recipe:

HOOK: Dai-Riki 700 size 12-4

THREAD: Tan 6/0 Uni-Thread

TAIL: light brown goose biot

UNDERBODY: Crystal flash

ABDOMEN: Braided Larva Lace

THORAX: Golden stone possum dubbing (thickly dubbed)

WINGCASE: brown Swiss straw

LEGS: Pheasant tail fibers



Tying Instructions

Dub a very small ball of dubbing so the tails separate. Tie the two goose biots(tails), one on either side of the hook. ---Tie in one length of yellow larva lace and one of brown, one on either side. Be sure to secure the larva lace the entire length of the abdomen so it is even. ---Wrap your crystal flash underbody. The fatter you wrap it, the fatter your fly will be. Whip finish. ---Now braid the abdomen. Turn your vice so it faces you. Tie the two strands of larva lace in a loose overhand knot, with yellow being on the top. Slide the eye of the hook through the center of the knot. Push it back just in front of the tail and tighten it. Repeat the process until your abdomen is completed. --- Tie your thread on again and secure the larva lace. ---Dub a small, thick ball of dubbing just in front of the abdomen. ---Tie in the swiss straw--facing backward. Fold it over(so it appears like a wingcase) and secure it. --- Tie in a clump of pheasant tail fibers, in front of where you tied off the swiss straw. Separate them to make legs. ---Thickly Dub the area surrounding the legs, and in front of the swiss straw. --- In front of the dubbed area, tie in another length of swiss straw, folding it over as before. ---Tie in another piece of swiss straw, don't fold it over, leave it. This piece goes over your final section of dubbing. ---Tie in another set of legs, and thickly dub the surrounding area. ---Tie in two more goose biots, facing forward (for antennae). ---Pull the swiss straw you left hanging over the dubbing and tie it off. ---Whip finish. -- remember to fold the swiss straw over so it looks like real stonefly wingcases. -- The sparkle flash underbody makes it look like a real bug. I also tie different colors, but, golden stones catch more fish for me. --If you tie a smaller pattern, try using the midge larva lace.