

Creel Notes from the



P.O. Box 639, Mercer Island, WA 98040

Website: www.wffc.com



MMXXV No. 9

September, 2025

September Program

Skip Morris



Join us for our September 2025 monthly club meeting featuring Skip Morris, noted author and fly tyer. Skip's presentation will be "Lake Rise" – Dry Fly Fishing on Lakes.

Skip Morris is among the most prolific fly-fishing and fly-tying authors alive—his name is known to anglers around the world.

He has written twenty-one books on fly fishing and tying, including the established standard beginning fly tier's volume *Fly Tying Made Clear and Simple*, and *The Art of Tying the Bass Fly*, *Morris & Chan on Fly Fishing Trout Lakes* (with lake-fishing guru Brian Chan), *Concise Handbook of Fly Tying*, and *Fly Fisher's Guide to Western River Hatches*. His work in film, magazines, books, and live appearances has shaped the voice of fly fishing for over three decades.

Meeting Location

September's meeting will be held at the **Mercer Island VFW Hall, 1836 72nd Ave SE, Mercer Island, WA 98040**

Wet Fly and fly tying commence at 5:30, dinner 6:15, with a program commencing at 7:00.



Inside this Issue

- ✓ Page 1....September Program
- ✓ Page 1....Meeting Venue—September
- ✓ Page 2....New Members
- ✓ Page 3....Chinook Conservation Award
- ✓ Page 4....Outing Schedule
- ✓ Page 5....Reports
- ✓ Page 12..Pass Lake Problems
- ✓ Page 15..Healthy Fishing
- ✓ Page 16..The Unusual
- ✓ Page 17..Loose Ends



Mercer Island VFW Hall, 1836 72nd Ave SE, Mercer Island, Wa

Washington Fly Fishing Club's New Members



With Membership Chair Jim Beck (far left)

New Inductees from left to right are:

Henry Martin, Carson Small, Mike Gruzynski and Robert Marks-Nicoles

"The continued existence of wildlife and wilderness is important to the quality of life of humans. Our challenge for the future is that we realize we are very much a part of the Earth's ecosystem, and we must learn to respect and live according to the basic biological laws of nature."

- The late Jim Fowler

(Mutual of Omaha's Wild Kingdom)

Creel Notes

...is the official publication of the Washington Fly Fishing Club. Subscription is free with membership.

President

Danferd Henke

1st Vice President (Membership)

Jim Beck

2nd Vice President (Programs)

Neal Hoffberg

3rd Vice President (Christmas Party)

Suzanne Johnston

Treasurer

Dale Lange

Secretary

Coreen Wilson

Ghillie 1

Peter Schuitemaker

Ghillie 2

John Duffy

Trustees

Chapin Henry, Jerry Kindinger,
Tom Neu, Deborah Katz,
Mike Moszynski, John Gravendyk,
Dave Spratt (Past President)

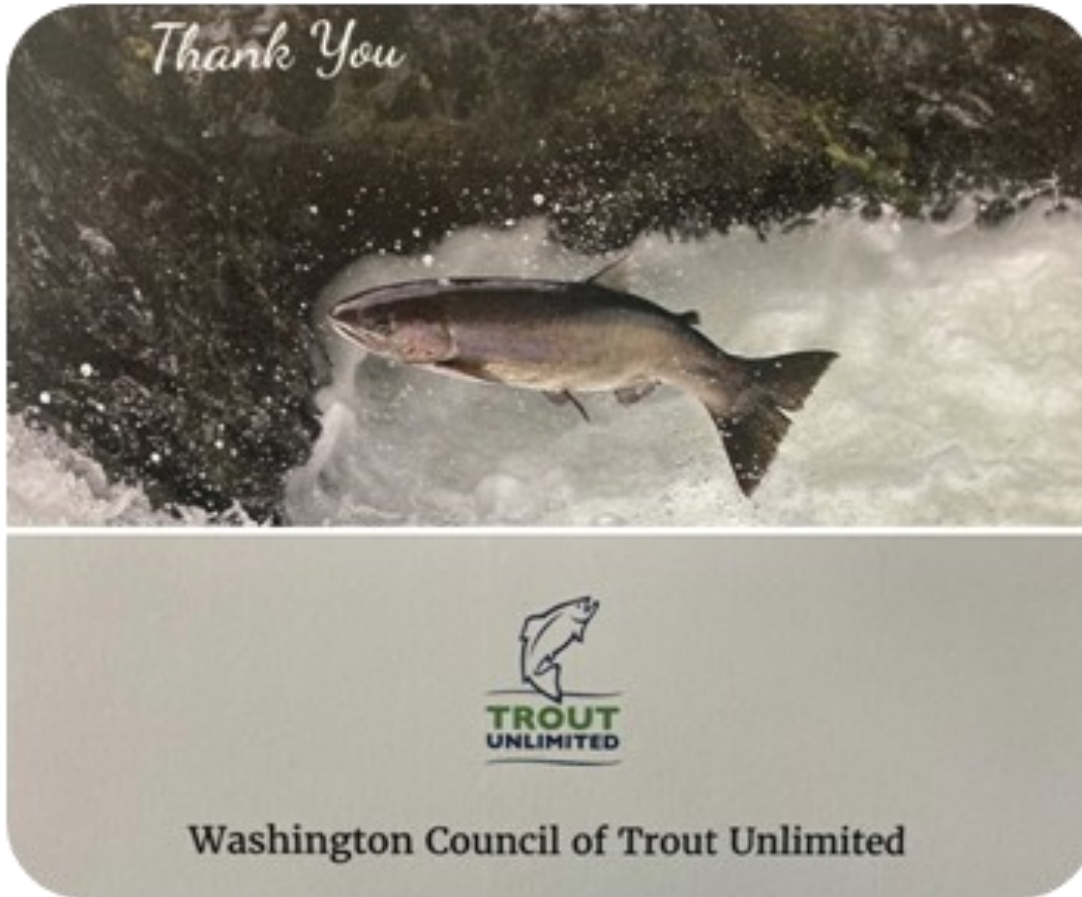
Creel Notes Editor

batribble@juno.com

Club Aims and Purposes

The purpose of this club shall be:

1. To improve and increase the sport of Fly Fishing in the State of Washington.
2. To promote and work for the betterment of trout streams and lakes.
3. To encourage and advocate the conservation and increase of trout, steelhead, and salmon in state waters.
4. To promote a campaign of education against pollution in streams, lakes or Sound waters of the State of Washington.
5. To encourage and assist others—particularly young persons of high school age—to become fly fishers and true conservationists.



***WCTU Chinook Conservation Advocacy Group Award
NW Youth Conservation Fly Fishing Academy
From Marcie Kindinger***

Awarded to WFFC members Jim Goedhart, John Gravendyk, and Marcie Kindinger, Co-Directors, and Co-Director Bruce Merighi.

If you have an interest in volunteering with the Academy please check out our website at nwycffa.com and fill out an application. We can also use monetary donations or donations of fly tying tools and materials, gear, rods, reels, etc. This is a truly worthy cause to support!



2025 Outings

From Mike Nolan – Outings Chair
WFFC 2025 Outings Schedule



- September 13 Hood Canal - Jay Deeds
- October 4-5 Big Twin Lake
- November 1 Penrose Point Wet Buns



Hood Canal Outing



Misery Point on Hood Canal

Hood Canal Outing Set September 13, 2025

From Mike Nolan, Outings Chair

This is to let you know that the Hood Canal Outing date has been changed to Saturday, September 13th. The date change was made based on information from the tide charts for Hood Canal. Saturday, September 13, 2025, the high tide is 10:48 am with a +10.1 ft. Low tide is at 3:54 pm with a +7.1 ft. Perfect for launching and retrieving boats all day.

I will not be able to make the Outing and I'm looking for a volunteer to transport the Club cooler with ice and beverages for the Outing. This will need to occur by no later than Wednesday, September 10th be-

cause I leave for a trip to South Carolina on Thursday, September 11th. Please contact me by email at outings@wffc.com or call/text to (425) 754-1234

Hood Canal Outing September 13, 2025

Our annual trip to Hood Canal, hosted by Jay Deeds. Sea-run cutthroat, the occasional coho, hot pizza, fresh fruit pies and cold beer. What could be better! The sunsets from Jay's yard are amazing, and the fishing can be pretty good too! Saturday happy hour/dinner around 5:00 at Jays. The boat launch is just north at Misery point, and camping is available at Scenic Beach State Park, right next door. Sign up for headcount.

Jays contact info is: 15350 NW Maple Ln., Seabeck.
360-830-4885 dogooddeeds@wavecable.com.

Big / Little Twin Lake Outing



Big Twin Lake

Big Twin Outing

October 4-5 , 2025

From Mike Nolan, Outings Chair

Big Twin Lake is located near Winthrop, WA and it has excellent fly angling for rainbow trout.

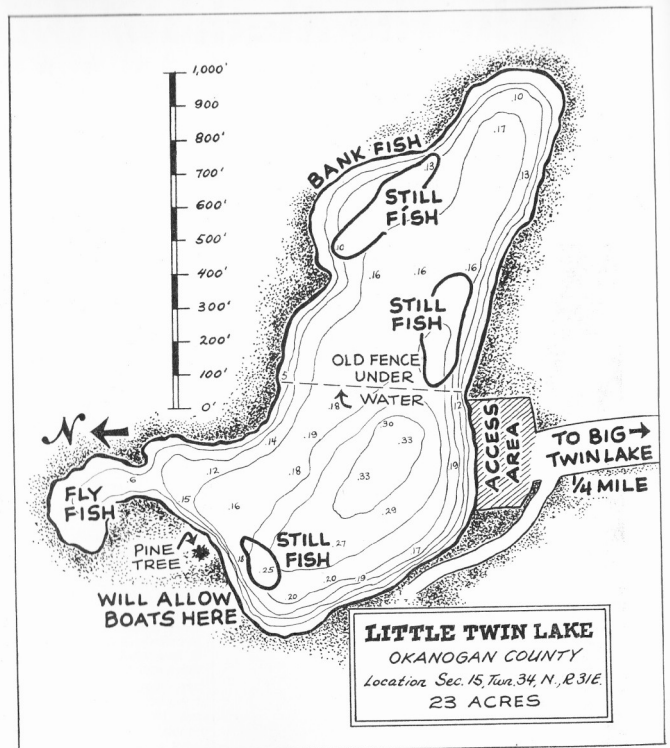
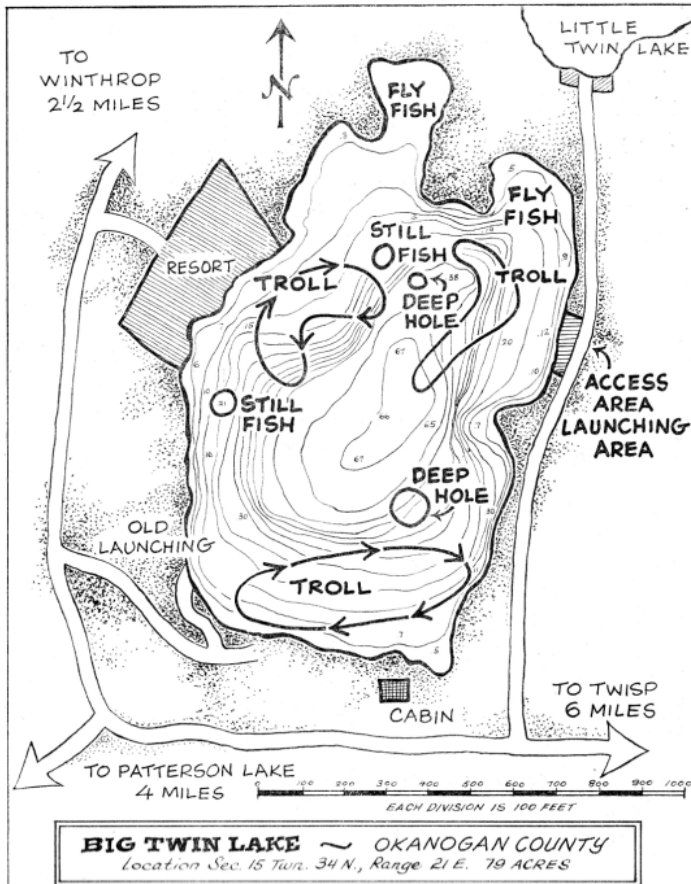
Nearby Little Twin Lake has rainbows, tiger and brook trout.

Sinking lines with woolly bugger, dragon fly and damsel patterns work well out in the middle. Floating or intermediate lines with nymphs work well around the edges and in the shallows.

The club will provide steaks for those that sign up in

(Continued on page 5)

Big / Little Twin Lake Lake Maps from 1966



Map Credits: Fred 'Piscatorial' Peterson, era ~1968

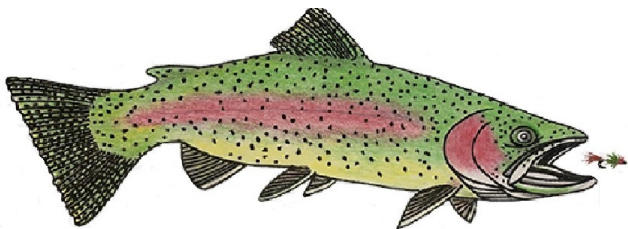
The Unusual - Lake Washington

Alligator Snapping Turtle



(Continued from page 4) - Twin

advance, along with beverages. Please bring appetizers, side dishes and desserts to share. As usual, happy hour (with club beverages) starts around 5:00 PM, with dinner an hour or so later.



"I fish because I love to; because I love the environs where trout are found, I love the companionship of fellow fishermen, and I love to see the fish take the fly."

-Thomas McGuane

Apparently there are more of these than I thought in Lake Washington.

This photo taken at the University of Washington arboretum area where the students jump off pillars in the summer.....please see page 15 for another incident cross lake.



Fishing Reports



This beauty ate a Hoffberg Stimulator; size 22 Sulfur Comparadun, Nicaraguan cigar smoke floatant
From Neal Hoffberg

Chilko River, British Columbia

August 2 –August 9

By Hugh Clark



Spent week of 8/2-9 at Tsylos Lodge on the Chilko River located southwest of Williams Lake BC. The flight over the mountains from S. Vancouver airport is epic with snow covered peaks, glaciers, mountain lakes and streams.

Rainbow fishing is challenging as river is perhaps 6 times size of Yakima river, and locating fish is much assisted by experienced guides. Two fish on my worst day, and fourteen on my best day. Median size of 34 fish was about 17 inches. Perhaps one of six was 20-21 inches.

Various stonefly imitations including chubby, actually skinny, Chernobles ruled. All but two fish were taken on dries. Son Hootie was my keeper and he out-fished me. Long casts were often needed with much line mending, when I wasn't standing on my line. ****#!. Recent census during the salmon run documented over 150 grizzlies spread out over 7 miles of river, one having travelled 130 miles to the river from Tweedsmere. We saw two bears, the larger one estimated to be over 900 lbs. The Chilko receives the largest sockeye return of all tributaries of the Frazier river. Salmon eggs and decaying salmon are major nutrition sources for the large and feisty rainbows. A trip up the 80 mile long lake to fish for bull trout resulted in 12 released fish.



Tsylos Lodge



July 19, 2025 Cooper Lake Outing

From Mike Nolan Outdoor Chairperson

The Club had our scheduled fishing outing at Cooper Lake near Salmon Lac Sac on July 19th 2025. In attendance were seven people including Mark Pratt, Tom Neu, Jim Beck, Kurt Peterson, Larry Karlovich, Ben Chadwick, and myself.

I left very early Saturday morning at 5:30am for the nearly 2 hour drive from my house in Brier to Cooper Lake. There was light traffic on I-90E in the early morning hours which made for a relaxing drive. When I arrived at the lake at about 7:30am, Mark, Kurt and Larry were already there and were getting ready to go out on the lake.

I was using small mayfly nymphs, (pheasant tail, soft hackle, etc.), on sinking fly lines, which then I proceeded to catch several brook trout, and a couple of brown trout in the 10" to 12" size. In observing other Outing attendees, I witnessed them having good catch rates as well. Kurt Peterson mentioned that he was having good catch rates of brown trout using a Thin Mint pattern on an intermediate line. The only hatch on the surface of the water that I saw were the abundant stand-up paddle board flotilla on the lake.

The weather was pleasant with sunny and mostly cloudless skies throughout the day. However, the wind picked up in the afternoon which made for challenging conditions in casting my fly line. There was a spectacular view of the majestic snowcapped peaks in the distance. As we were getting ready to leave a WDFW enforcement officer asked to check our fishing licenses.

In the late afternoon most of us rendezvoused at the historic Brick Tavern in Roslyn WA for food and beverages. We talked about our fishing successes or challenges and the fish we caught on Cooper Lake. I was glad that I was driving home on I-90W on Saturday afternoon as the traffic can become quite congested on Sundays.



Chaunigan Lake Adventure British Columbia July 5th-10th

When it comes to stillwater fishing, Chaunigan Lake has always been my favorite. It's beauty, Mt Tatlow rising 10,000 + feet, the clear waters and those wild rainbows. It's fish heaven to me. So when I had the chance to fly to Chaunigan via private airplane it is a dream of a lifetime

Chaunigan Lake is located on Chilcotin plateau in British Columbia on the inland lee of the Coast Mountains. I had been to Chaunigan many times over the years but always via vehicle. It's a long drive, most of the time,

taking 2 days. Chaunigan Lake Lodge is a full accommodation lodge with excellent dining and nice great accommodations from full electric cabins to smaller log cabins with wood stoves. Boats with motors are available and usually recommended because of the afternoon breeze that kicks up from the coast nearly every afternoon.



The Beaver Dehavilland is a real workhorse, not a speed show by any means (we joked about looking at the logging trucks operating along the B.C. coast that appeared to be going faster than our Beaver). But, boy, that noisy radial engine gave me a lot of confi-

(Continued on page 9)

Up the Inland Passage, British Columbia

dence that we'd get there with no issues.

Our first landing was on the Frasier River Delta (called the 'Salmon Run' via Canadian Air Traffic Controllers) where we checked in to customs. That satisfied we punched the GPS coordinates to Chaunigan Lake Lodge and headed up the Inland Passage on an absolutely gorgeous day.



Nearing the Entrance to Bute Inlet



*Up and Over the Coast Range
Mt Queen Bess Foreground*

Our pilot had been up the coast numerous times so he was able to point out landmarks and places he had been to that I was unfamiliar with. He handed me a map and told me "Navigate". I was able to follow the map pretty well with map and the landmarks especially on such a clear day. I was on the lookout for Bute Inlet which we were to follow towards the coast range till we found the Southgate River then up and over the coast range then dropping down to lower part of Chilko Lake and on to Chaunigan.

With our arrival and accommodations set we went out to doing some fishing. Again, I've been to Chaunigan a lot (nearly a dozen times) so I'm familiar enough with the lake to know that the south and west end of the lake is the place to be. A large weed bed (I almost think it's an underwater forest) is a place where the fish like to lay. Anchoring and casting over this weed bed and moving around a bit have always been successful. There is a prolific caddis hatch that usually happens in early July is a dynamite time to be at Chaunigan. I've only hit it once in the many times I fished Chaunigan and the fish throw away caution. Also seems after fish gorge themselves of caddis the fishing gets slow for a few days.



Over the Chilcotan Plateau (Pilot) asks me "now, which lake is Chaunigan?"I tell him don't know (there are lakes as far as I can see) he's playing with me of course, with the GPS coordinates punched in the navigation system we circle and land right at the lodge

(Continued from page 9) - Chaunigan

This trip the fish ran 15" to 22" But there are larger fish that I've caught in the past in the 5 + lb range that had my Hardy Princess screaming. Later in the season August-September is usually an assortment of wet flies that do the trick but there can be some prolific caddis and chironomid hatches. Find what works and you're into fish.

There is also a B.C. forest service campsite on the lake for those who want to rough it.

There are a few other lakes in the area if you happen to bring your float tube or own boat along.

Big Onion Lake is one where I hooked probably the largest rainbow I ever had on and lost him. Konni Lake is good fishing when the wind isn't blowing which is rarely. Vedan Lake on the road to Chaunigan has always been a mystery to me. Never see anybody fishing it but I see rises all over the lake while I'm driving by. The whole Nemaiah Valley is a great place to go for beauty, fishing and exploring.



We have landed! Boat Dock

(Continued on page 11)



Entrance to Chaunigan Lake Lodge



Evening Motor boating after a great day of fishing



All Electric Accommodations where we stayed and Smaller Cabins for budget rates

(Continued from page 10) - Chaunigan

Here is a narrative from American Fly Fishing website on Chaunigan that tells the story better than I could ever describe.. <https://americanflyfishing.com/trip-of-a-lifetime-chaunigan-lake-lodge-a-hidden-gem/>



One of those Wild Rainbows



Heading Home



On the way home a stop to gas up on saltwater and getting that salt spray off the tail section (corrosion control!) for the trip home

Problems at Pass Lake

From Neal Hoffberg **Pass Lake Executive Summary**

Pass Lake is a 98 acre lake located on the south end of Fidalgo Island and is a part of the Washington State Deception Pass State Park. Public access to the lake is located near the intersection of State Highway 20 and Rosario Road. In 1940, through the efforts of the Washington Fly Fishing Club, Pass Lake was the first lake in Washington State be designated as “fly-fishing”. During the past 50 years, through the efforts of Fidalgo Fly Fishers and others, the fishing regulations have changed to provide quality fisheries. Currently the Pass Lake is managed as a “Catch and Release” fishery.



Because of these regulation changes and fish planting management by the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Pass Lake provides a unique recreational opportunity for fly fishers to catch large (16-18 inch) rainbow and brown trout. It is fished by anglers from Seattle, Washington to Vancouver, British Columbia.

The primary users are the Fidalgo Fly Fishers, the Whidbey Island Fly Fishing Club, the 4th Corner Fly Fishers, the Evergreen Fly Fishing Club, and numerous unaffiliated fly fishers.

There are three threats to the continued unique fishing opportunity at Pass Lake:

1. Toxic Algae Blooms --- Cyanobacteria (blue-green algae)

Cyanobacteria are common and increasing in many eutrophic (shallow, nutrient rich) lakes worldwide. When lake water warms and doesn't have a flow of cold, oxygenated water, planktonic species grow rapidly (bloom) to form a “pea soup” looking water that produces toxins: microcystin and anatoxin-a. The cyanobacteria thrive on high phosphorus and low nitrogen. The longer that this occurs throughout the year, the phosphorus cycling accelerates to produce higher pH levels and greater phosphorus release from the lake sediments. This can harm humans and kill some aquatic plants, fish, pets, and wildlife to ultimately reduce the lake's biodiversity.

2. Eurasian Watermilfoil

Eurasian Watermilfoil is a non-native or hybrid invasive aquatic plant that forms dense foliage and root system that out-competes and displaces native aquatic plants. It grows in the lake littoral zone and has spread throughout the shoreline.

3. Infestation of Invasive Fish --- Flathead Minnows and Yellow Perch

Flathead Minnows and Yellow Perch are invasive non-native species. Both species have large populations that are spread throughout the lake. The Flathead Minnows provide forage for rainbow and brown trout, but the fact remains that they are invasive species.

Yellow Perch compete with trout for aquatic insects and minnows. They also eat young, stocked rainbow and brown trout to reduce the trout populations. A lake will only hold a limited amount of fish biomass; Yellow Perch now limit the number and size of trout.

Your support and suggestions for a pathway to success are requested to obtain funding for the necessary permits and treatments to remedy these threats to Pass Lake and achieve the desired future outcomes outlined in the attached briefing statements.

Briefing Statements about Pass Lake Threats Deception Pass State Park, Washington

High Concentrations of Cyanobacteria toxins in Pass Lake

Problem Statement:

[Cyanobacteria \(blue-green algae\) are a diverse group of photosynthetic bacteria that are generally classified as](#)

[benthic \(residing in lake sediments\) or planktonic \(free-floating in the water column\).](#)

Pass Lake has planktonic cyanobacteria that produces microcystin and anatoxin-a toxins. Microcystins are hepatotoxins affecting the liver and anatoxins affecting nerve function.

When high levels of cyanobacteria (blooms) occur, they elevate the pH of the lake because they consume dissolved carbon dioxide. Under elevated pH, there is a release of phosphorus from iron and aluminum complexes in oxygenated lake sediments.

[The cyanobacteria thrive on high phosphorus and low nitrogen.](#) The longer that this occurs throughout the year, the phosphorus cycling accelerates to produce higher pH levels and greater phosphorus release from the lake sediments. This can kill some aquatic plants, fish, and wildlife to ultimately reduce the lake's biodiversity. For humans, the most likely exposure pathways to microcystin and anatoxin-a are through recreational contact, contaminated drinking water, and ingestion of dietary blue-green algae supplements. The Washington Department of Health assumes that a swimmer or other lake user ingests 0.05 liters of water per hour and that the exposure lasts for two hours per day per year. However, fly fishers do not have this exposure.

The Washington State Recreational Guidelines in 2024 are Tier I, Warning, greater than 8 ug/l for microcystin and greater than 1 ug/l for anatoxin-a, and Tier II or unusually high concentrations the jurisdiction may close the lake to public use including fishing.

These Recreational Guidelines do not distinguish between different recreational activities and their differing exposure levels, such as fishing versus swimming.

"A 70 cm sediment core was collected and an age-depth model established to chronology of sediment accumulation back to roughly 1600 AD (-400 years). Sediment accumulation rates showed a period of increased accrual starting in the 1930's (and ending around 1975) --- when the lake shoreline was initially developed by the Civilian Conservation Corps for Deception Pass State Park." (William Hobbs, Publ. 24-03-021)

According to Dr. Mark Sytsma phosphorus is primarily released from the lake sediment below 3 meters and to a sediment depth of 5 centimeters. The size of Lone Lake is 98 acres and Pass Lake is 95 acres.

Since 2017, high [microcystin and anatoxin-a concentrations](#) from shoreline water quality samples at the launch ramp has caused the Washington State Parks to close Pass Lake to public use from mid-August to November.

Current toxic algae conditions can be viewed at the Washington State Toxic Algae website,

www.nwtoxicalgae.org.

Potential Solutions: Treatment

- Establish an independent Pass Lake Advisory Group with scientists, user groups, and state agencies to discuss the threats and make recommendations.
- Develop a Lake Cyanobacteria Management Plan, a Quality Assurance Project Plan, and a one-year monitoring plan for Pass Lake. These plans were developed for Campbell Lake in 2023 with a \$50K Freshwater Algae Grant from the Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) to the Skagit County Public Works Department. Skagit County had a \$20K match for staff time and volunteer work.
- Determine if WDOE will also require an Aquatic Plant and Algae Management Permit.
- Skagit County treated Campbell Lake in 2025 with aluminum sulfate because it was more affordable. Landowners voted to only do partial treatment to avoid a Sediment Incubation Study.
- Given their experience at Heart Lake and Campbell Lake, Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc. could be the preferred contractor for the planning documents and AquaTechnics, Inc. the preferred contractor for the chemical treatment(s).
- Dr. Mark Sytsma is suggesting the treatment of Lone Lake with Eutrosorb over a 5 year period for a total of \$250,000. Island County will seek grants from WDOE for planning and compliance as well as lake treatments.
- Meet with state legislators for funding. WDOE recently fined the Anacortes oil refineries, HF Sinclair about \$1.3 million and Tesoro about \$1.4 million for violating the state dangerous waste laws. Could we possibly use some of this money at Pass Lake?

Obstacles:

- The park manager feels that he has higher priorities elsewhere and does not wish to take the time and effort to pursue treatment grants or funding for Pass Lake.
- Pass Lake has three state agencies responsible for managing its resources: Washington State Parks; Washington Department of Ecology for water quality, and Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife for fish. Who will take the lead?
- Pass Lake would need to be closed to the public during treatment and several days of post-treatment. As the al-

gae dies, there could be a temporary odor. However, this is minor compared to the current microcystin and anatoxin-a 2 ½ months closure.

Desired Future Outcome:

- Reduce the concentration of cyanobacteria and the associated toxins to below harmful algae bloom (HAB) levels for 10 to 20 years.
- Eliminate toxin mortality to pets and wildlife using Pass Lake. Animals such as dogs, birds, and bats drink lake water or lick their fur after swimming to acquire toxic levels.
- Restore the recreational opportunity for fly fishers to again use the lake all year.

Control of Eurasian Watermilfoil

Problem Statement:

Pass Lake has [Eurasian Watermilfoil. This non-native or hybrid plant forms dense foliage and root system that displaces native aquatic plants. It grows in the lake littoral zone, is invasive, and has spread throughout the shoreline.](#)

Eurasian Watermilfoil can get attached to boat anchors and then the unwitting angler can transport it to other lakes on subsequent fishing trips.

Potential Solutions:

- WDOE has grants available for the development and implementation of treatment plans.
- Given that Heart Lake has been successfully treated for Eurasian Watermilfoil, the Resource Department of the City of Anacortes is a source for planning and treatment information. Using WDOE grants they treated the lake with Fluridone and ProcellaCOR.
- Since controlling Eurasian Watermilfoil requires the use of poisonous herbicide, an Integrated Pest Management Plan and State Environmental Protection Assessment are required. The Washington Department of Ecology (WDOE) provides grants.
- Given their experience at Heart Lake, Herrera Environmental Consultants, Inc. for the planning documents and AquaTechnics, Inc. for the chemical treatments, could be the preferred contractors. They might be sole sources, but a bidding process will likely be necessary.

Obstacles:

- Plan development and treatment are time consuming and costly, however, WDOE has grants that agencies can apply and hopefully obtain.
- [Convincing Park management to take the lead or support the treatment may be difficult.](#)

Desired Future Outcome:

- Kill all Eurasian Watermilfoil
- Annual monitoring for five years to detect and treat any remaining Eurasian Watermilfoil.
- Return to a diverse aquatic plant community supporting a variety of aquatic insects

Invasive Flathead Minnows and Yellow Perch

Problem Statement:

[Flathead Minnows are an invasive non-native species and Yellow Perch are non-native. Both species have large populations that are spread throughout the lake.](#)

- The Flathead Minnows provide forage for rainbow and brown trout, especially during the winter months, but the fact remains that they are invasive species in Washington.
- Yellow Perch compete with trout for aquatic insects and minnows. They also eat young, stocked rainbow and brown trout. The lake will hold a limited amount of fish biomass; the prolific Yellow Perch now limit both the number and size of trout.
- WDFW stocks Pass Lake with smolt-sized trout. It is suspected that many of these young trout are eaten by Yellow Perch as the trout populations have declined as the yellow perch populations have increased.

- FFF has lead a catch and release angler creel census since 2014. This data is analyzed with the WDFW gill net results. The results from 2025 are not available yet, but the FFF creel census had about half the number of trout caught and released than usual.

Potential Solutions: Treatment

- Rotenone is a plant-based compound that bonds with oxygen in the water. Treating a lake with rotenone deprives fish and other aquatic organisms of oxygen, and they die.
- Given the large populations of Flathead Minnows and Yellow Perch it is likely that more than one treatment will be required.
- Rotenone has been used in Pass Lake before, 1946 and 1959, to kill Yellow Perch. Also, in 1919 Pass Lake was dynamited, presumably to kill Yellow Perch.
- If rotenone treatment is not used to kill Flathead Minnows and Yellow Perch, larger trout should be stocked in Pass Lake as an interim management action to support fly fishing.
- Options for saving trout require further consideration such as having volunteers net stunned fish, place them in containers with water with Syncaine MS-222 to temporarily immobilize fish and aerators to counteract the rotenone, then transport live fish to other nearby lakes. This is labor and time intensive, but good public relations if it works.

Obstacles:

- Rotenone will kill all fish including the desired rainbow trout. Dead fish will float to the lake surface causing an alarming view for the public and an odor. Excellent public relations will be necessary in advance of treatment to inform the public.
- Rotenone treatment is dependent upon WDFW funding and staff and equipment availability. Volunteers might be able to reduce the labor costs.
- Park management needs to support the treatment.

Desired Future Outcome:

- Since few brown trout are caught by fly fishers, stop stocking them and stock more rainbow trout.
- Return to this lake condition with a rainbow trout population of catchable fish in 12 to 18+ inches size and an average catch rate in March of 0.8 to 1.0 fish per hour. (Before 2017 the Yellow Perch population was not large enough to reduce the trout numbers and size.)

Healthy Fishing

Ten Reasons Why You Should Wear A Life Jacket

From www.beyondthetent.com

This subject has been featured Creel Notes, but it cannot be stressed too much.



1. Life Jackets Save Lives

Every year, the U.S. Coast Guard compiles reported recreational boating accidents. These statistics are from the US fifty states, five U.S. territories and the District of Columbia. In 2012 the known cause of death were the following:

459 Drowning (71 of those people had a lifejacket on)
 103 Trauma (35 of those people had a life jacket on)
 29 Cardiac arrest (10 of those people had a life jacket on)
 11 Hypothermia (5 of those people had a life jacket on)
 2 Carbon monoxide poisoning (0 of those people had a life jacket on)

2. Weather doesn't Matter

You might think it is such a beautiful day outside and there is no way anything could happen to you and your crew. However, the weather isn't the biggest cause to

(Continued on page 16)

(Continued from page 15) - lifejacket

boat accidents.

Here are the top 5 factors for accidents in 2012:

Operator inattention was the cause to 581 accidents.

Operator inexperience was the cause to 417 accidents.

Improper lookout was the cause to 391 accidents.

Machinery failure was the cause to 346 accidents.

Excessive speed was the cause to 310 accidents.

3. "I Can Swim Fine." is a Common Excuse

Overestimating the ability to swim is a major factor when choosing to go without a life jacket. The reality is that no matter how good you are at swimming when faced with fear your mind may have high levels of anxiety and less ability to swim well. Studies have shown 2/3rds of drownings were people who were considered good swimmers, but didn't wear anything to protect them in the water.

4. Life Jackets keep you Warm

Many life jackets designed today are made to keep your body temperature warm while out in the water. The ski jackets are fantastic for people who are floating around waiting for their boat to swing by and pick them up. Here in Washington it might take up to August to actually have warm water in our lakes!

5. Life Jackets aren't just for Kids

About one in five people who die from drowning are children 14 and younger. That leaves the other 4 to be older! My point is no matter how old you are you're never too old to wear one.

6. Drinking and Boating don't Mix

This seems like another no brainer, but yet there are those who sit out in the boat under the hot sun sipping the day away. Before long the mix can cause great amount of harm. Many DNR folks find people who have fallen out of their boats due to drinking and boating. Wearing the life jacket can help you stay afloat when you aren't all there.

They can Turn you Around the Right Way

Let's say you get knocked out unconscious and your face is in the water. This would be serious bad news, however there are jackets made that turn you over to a face-up position when in the water.

Amazing!

8. Be an Example for Others

People like to be a part of the group and if more people are wearing their life jackets the more lives will be safer. Be the person to start the safe trend in your crowd.

9. Accidents happen close to Land

It doesn't matter if you are on a dock, boat, jet ski or just swimming accidents happen in all levels of water. It's better to be prepared for anything if you are around water.

10. Make sure it Fits Before Going Out

It is extremely important that you choose a properly fitting life jacket.

Jackets that are too big will cause the flotation device to push up around your face, which is very dangerous. Jackets that are too small will not be able to keep your body afloat.

I hope this opens your eyes to the reasons why you should wear a life jacket.

There are many different types to choose from for your water activity.

Enjoy your time on the water and stay safe!

Several years ago at Big O.K (Island). Lake in BC a bunch of emergency vehicles clustered on the northeast shore. Went over to investigate. Turns out another fisherman (fishing from a pram) had drowned, apparently by falling overboard and getting tangled up in his fly line....No PDF!! Wear a PDF always!

The Unusual

More.....Alligator Snapping Turtle Juanita Beach!

A local lifeguard removed an invasive alligator snapping turtle from beneath a dock at Kirkland's Juanita Beach Park last week



Photo: Kirkland Parks and Community Services

Give it a glass of Chardonnay and it will turn back into a Kirkland housewife!

-Wyatt Powell



Fly of the Month



Delaware Adams

Hook: Tiemco TMC100, sizes 16 to 10.

Thread: Black 8/0 (70 denier).

Wings: Grizzly hen neck feathers.

Tail: Brown and grizzly hackle fibers.

Body: Olive Superfine or a similar dry fly dubbing.

Rib: Fine gold wire.

Body hackle: Grizzly rooster neck feather.

Hackle: Brown and grizzly rooster neck feathers

Recipe of the Month

Crispy Rock Cod with Citrus Sauce

from <http://leitesculinaria.com>

Ingredients for the sauce:

2 cups fresh orange juice
1/2 cup peeled and finely chopped ginger
Pinch kosher salt
Pinch cayenne
2 tablespoons maple syrup

Ingredients for the fish:

1 egg plus 1 egg yolk, whisked together
1 heaping tablespoon all-purpose flour
Pinch kosher salt
Freshly ground black pepper, to taste
Four 6-ounce rock cod fillets (or substitute any white fish fillets)
1/2 cup rice flakes, pulsed in a coffee or spice grinder with a pinch of salt and pepper
1 tablespoon unsalted butter
2 tablespoons extra-virgin olive oil
Several tablespoons finely chopped chives

Directions for the sauce:

1. Combine the orange juice, ginger, salt, cayenne, and maple syrup in a small saucepan and bring to a boil. Turn down the heat and gently simmer until the sauce is reduced by about half. You should have about 1

cup. Taste the sauce and adjust the salt and sweetness accordingly.

Directions for the fish:

2. Whisk the egg and flour until smooth and add a generous pinch each salt and pepper. Spoon this mixture onto one side of each fillet and sprinkle with the rice flakes.
3. Melt the butter with the olive oil in a large skillet over low heat. Add the fish, coated side down. Sauté until golden and crisp, 4 or 5 minutes. Flip the fish and cook for 2 or 3 minutes longer.
4. Spoon about a tablespoon sauce onto each individual plate and place the fish, crisp side up, on each one. Top with chives.

