

WILDLIFE *Lines*

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This will be the last of our three articles on methods of fishing for trout. In this article we will try to present some of the popular ways to fish a fly for trout.

There are four main types of trout flies—wet flies, dry flies, nymphs and streamers. We are including bucktails with streamers.

Throughout the season, but especially at the start of trout season one of the most deadly fly rod artificials is the nymph. A nymph is a fly tied to represent the subaquatic stage of the aquatic insects that provide much of our dry fly fishing later in the season.

To be a successful nymph fisherman requires spending a lot of time observing insects in the stream, and devoting a lot of patience to your fishing. We believe that nymph fishing is the hardest method of all to catch trout. It is comparable to fishing a dry fly under the surface.

It may be hard, but for those who master it, nymph fishing is the most productive method. It has been proven that trout find over ninety per cent of their food under the surface. The greatest percentage of this food is nymphs.

Good results can be had by casting your nymph across stream and letting the current swing it around below you. It can then be retrieved in a series of short jerks. But better results are usually obtained by casting upstream and drifting the nymph down, drag free. This calls for careful observance of the line-leader attachment point, looking for any unusual movement and then a quick strike.

Wet Flies Easier

Wet flies are also good throughout the season, and are somewhat easier to fish successfully than nymphs. They can be fished in the same manner as the nymph. There are literally thousands of wet fly patterns, but some of the time-tested ones are the Lead Winged and Royal Coachmen, the Grey and Brown Hackles, the Wolly Worms and the many Palmer-tied wet flies, such as Queen of the Waters, Brown Sedge, etc.

Dry flies float upon the surface of the water, and therefore, contrary to popular belief, are rather easy to fish. The dry fly is tied to represent the emerging aquatic insect, whereas the wet fly imitates a drowned form of the same insects, or a small minnow.

Dry flies are conventionally fished upstream, the angler trying to achieve a drag-free float of the fly. More recently some emphasis has been put upon floating the dry fly downstream, which eliminates the drag problem.

Some good dry flies for this area are the Royal Coachman, the Beetle-bug Coachman, the Cahills, Bivisibles, Grey hackle and others.

The fourth type of fly is the streamer fly. It is tied to represent a minnow, and is therefore very effective on large trout. More good sized trout are caught on streamers than any other type of artificial fly.

Streamers Fished Like Spoons

Fish your streamers exactly as you would a spinner or spoon—cast across and drift the lure down; retrieve with a series of short jerks.

Some streamers we would suggest are the various marabous—the Golden Shiner, Black Dace, Muddler Minnow, and Royal Coachman marabou.

There are a series of events which should be understood by all fly fishermen to aid them in the choice of which type of fly to use. The insects upon which the trout feed are present in three forms, and you should pick your fly depending upon which form the trout are feeding on, to save a lot of unproductive casting.

The first form which the trout feed upon is the nymphal stage. This usually occurs, in early season, in mid-afternoon when the water is warming up. This is when the insect is about to shuck its nymphal case and become a dun, or adult. At this stage the nymphs are floating to the surface and the trout feed heavily upon them.

Later in the day, the nymphs hatch in abundance, and literally clouds of flies can be seen hovering above the water. It is at this time that the trout and the angler turn their attention to these floating flies. It is now that the dry fly comes into the picture.

The duns usually live for a couple of hours, days, or in rare cases a week. At the end of this time they lay their eggs, fall to the water and die. Now is the time to use the wet fly with killing results.

It is impossible to cover the subject of fly fishing in one article this size, but we hope that this has enlightened some neophyte anglers who are confused by the multitude of flies and terms.

Bevos Shut Out in Delayed Opener, 1-0

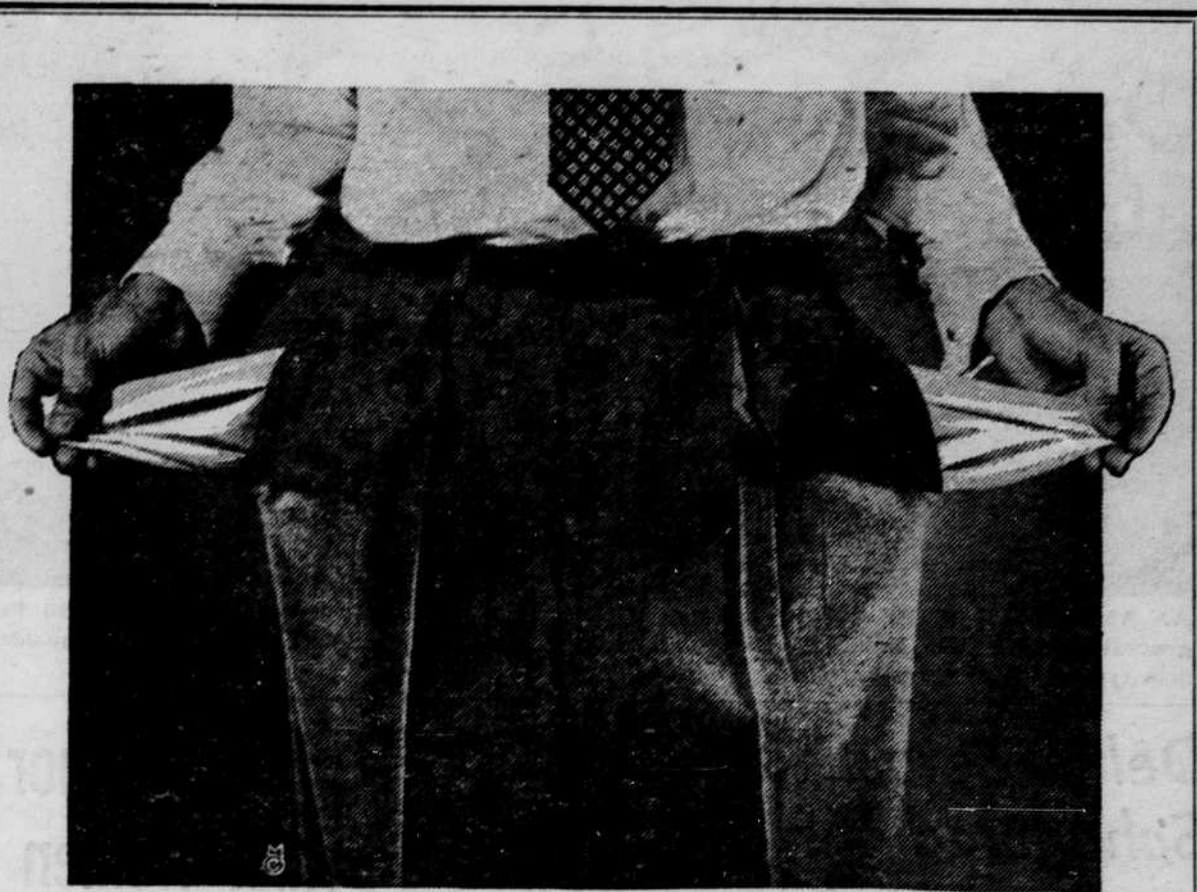
PORTLAND (AP) — Marino Pieretti shut out Portland on five hits Tuesday to pitch Sacramento to a 1-0 victory in the delayed "official" Coast league opener at Portland.

Rain washed out the first three scheduled games last week, so

Portland officials set back the opening day ceremonies to the start of the Sacramento series Tuesday.

A disappointing crowd of 1513 turned out. There were bursts of sunshine, but much of the afternoon was overcast.

Before the players got chilled, however, Sacramento pushed over the lone run of the game. Jack Tobin, first man up, whacked a single, moved to second base on an infield roller and scored on Nippy Jones' single to right field.



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