

FIRST COAST FLY FISHERS

JUNE 2015



Educating, Restoring, Conserving through Fly Fishing

Monday June 1st, 2015 Meeting 7^{PM} at the Southpoint Marriott Dock Light Fishing With Ryan Curley

Do you suffer from *nyctophobia*? If so, then Past-President Ryan Curley has the cure for you. This month, Ryan will be talking about tips and strategies for fishing the dock lights both in Jacksonville and Stuart. The meeting is a precursor to our June in July outings. In June we will be fishing the dock lights at Clapboard Creek. In July we have scheduled an overnight outing for Stuart to fish the dock lights for snook.

Ryan's presentation will include a discussion of the best times to fish the docks as well as which fly patterns are the most effective. If you never fished the dock lights before, this is a great opportunity to learn some of the tips and techniques to have a successful outing. Fishing the dock lights presents some unique challenges. For starters, there is the element of darkness. Then there is the quandary about which flies to use and how to fish them. For the uninitiated fret not, Ryan will alleviate your fear of the dark by explaining what it takes to be successful at fishing the dock lights.

For those of you who have fished the dock lights in the past, you know that it is a lot of fun. Come check out Ryan's presentation to pick up a couple of pointers and get ready for two great outings!



Ryan with a snook caught under the dock lights in Stuart

On the Cover:

Tom Mason's fly box

Photograph by Jason C. Sheasley

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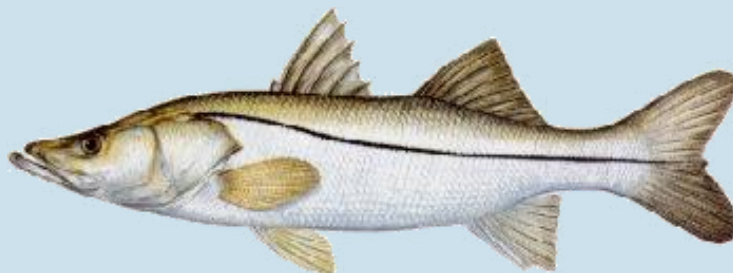
JACKSONVILLE, FL32245-6260

Atlantic Snook to Close and State and Federal Waters

The recreational harvest of snook in Atlantic state and federal waters will close on **June 1**.

Snook will reopen for harvest in Atlantic federal and state waters, including Lake Okeechobee and the Kissimmee River, on Sept. 1. Snook is also closed for harvest in Gulf of Mexico state and federal waters, including Everglades National Park and Monroe County, through Aug. 31, reopening Sept. 1.

Unique to the region, snook are one of the many reasons Florida is the Fishing Capital of the World. Seasonal harvest closures help conserve Florida's valuable snook populations and improve the fishery for the future.



Snook can be caught and released during the closed season, but anglers should use proper handling methods to ensure the species' abundance for anglers today and generations to come. To learn more and see a video about [catch and release fishing](#) and the best way to handle a fish, visit MyFWC.com/Fishing and click on "Saltwater" then "Recreational Regulations" and "Fish Handling."

Anglers can report their catch on the Snook and Gamefish Foundation's website at Snookfoundation.org by clicking on the Angler Action link in the bar at the top of the page.

Gulf State Recreational Red Snapper Season Opens Memorial Day Weekend

The recreational red snapper season for Gulf state waters opens to harvest Memorial Day weekend. Red snapper is a popular species that has a strong economic impact for many coastal communities throughout Florida.

The 2015 season will start the Saturday before Memorial Day (May 23) and run through July 12, closing July 13. This season will resume for all of Labor Day weekend (Sept. 5-7) and finish with Saturdays and Sundays throughout the rest of September and all of October, with the last day of harvest being Sunday, Nov. 1. State waters in the Gulf are from shore to 9 nautical miles. This results in a 70-day recreational red snapper season in Gulf state waters.

In Gulf federal waters this year, anglers fishing from private boats and anglers fishing from federally permitted for-hire vessels will have different season lengths. Federal waters will open June 1 for both groups and will remain open through June 10, closing June 11, for anglers fishing from private



boats. For federally permitted for-hire vessels, the season will remain open through July 14, closing July 15. Federal waters in the Gulf start at 9 nautical miles and extend out to about 200 nautical miles.

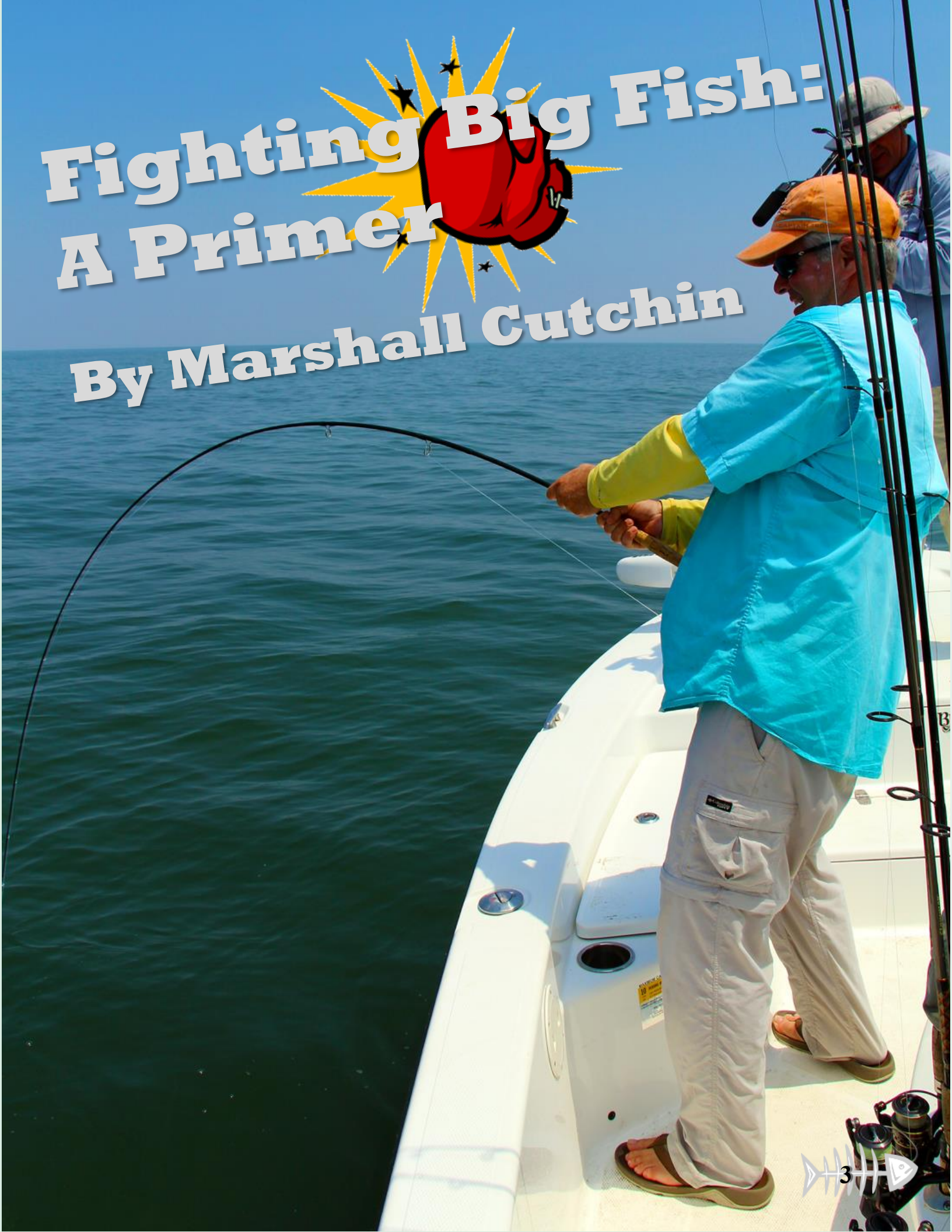
Anglers targeting red snapper in Gulf waters off Florida (excluding Monroe County) from a private boat need to sign up for the Gulf Reef Fish Survey prior to fishing. Sign up at a local retail store, tackle shop or tax collector's office; by calling 1-888-FISHFLORIDA (347-4356); or online at License.MyFWC.com.

For information [on Gulf red snapper](#), visit MyFWC.com/Fishing and click on "Saltwater," "Recreational Regulations" and "Gulf Snapper."

Learn more about the [Gulf Reef Fish Survey](#), including how to sign up, by visiting MyFWC.com/Fishing and clicking on "Saltwater," "Recreational Regulations" and "Gulf Reef Fish Survey."

Fighting Big Fish: A Primer

By Marshall Cutchin



...the fight starts with take and doesn't end until the fish is released.

Early Florida Keys guides George Hommell, Jack Brothers and Jimmy Albright pioneered many of the big-fish fighting techniques that are used today to subdue fish that to the average onlooker are far too big to be landed with a fly rod. Stu Apte and Lefty Kreh popularized and perfected their techniques. They did it pursuing tarpon with fiberglass fly rods whose design emphasized durability and stiffness over ease of casting, and later with improved tackle on blue water species like sailfish.

By removing the question of gear endurance from the equation — and by bringing leader systems up to par with the size of their quarry — these pioneers were able to bring technique into focus. The methods they popularized had to do with applying the most amount of pressure, most consistently, to the fish. It laid the foundation for thoughts about keeping a fish off-balance, and for the psychological wager an angler could place by using each piece of his equipment to the limits of its ability. Stu Apte carried both to the extreme and was the first to develop the “down and dirty” method to reduce a fish’s will to fight. It made fly fishing a more physical challenge as well, and if you look at some of the early pictures of Lefty and Stu at the time they were setting the tarpon world records, you see Jack LaLanne look-alikes, albeit in sun-worn khaki.

Folks had been testing their gear for as long as anyone had fly fished, of course. But it wasn’t until the arrival of plastics and fiberglass on the outdoors scene after World War II that castable gear had the physical



George Anderson uses the classic Down and Dirty" technique to decrease the angle at which the pressure is applied to the fish. Notice that George also is using his body to help get leverage on the fish and not just using his arms.

strength to apply what was necessary to land a large fish using something other than attrition as the tactic of choice. Coincidentally — or as a result — saltwater fly fishing emerged as popular sport then. Now much of what is known about landing large fish in general has been applied to more traditional fly fishing arenas and gear (witness the “reverse engineering” of saltwater drag systems to trout reels). Interestingly, the challenges overcome in saltwater have also made their way into improved methods of light-tippet fishing, where fish landing is often a question of an angler’s ability to address the same dynamics.

A Word about Tackle and Gear

It’s almost impossible to put too much emphasis on knot tying when talking about the elements of success in fighting big fish. That’s because today the available gear is so good that unless you’re talking about manufacturer defects — or just having the wrong rod and reel for the job — most fish are lost because of bad knots. Probably the second most common type of problem occurs with the hook — either because it is sharpened poorly or because it’s not enough hook for the job (the search for a very strong, thin-wire hook that takes and holds a good point is never-ending). The last common type of “gear failure” is broken rods, but in almost all cases rods fail because they are used incorrectly.

So if you want to learn big-fish tactics, the thing you want to spend your time on is understanding and tying good knots, knowing when a leader needs to be retied, testing your connections, and understanding what amount of stress your leader system can handle. (And by the way, your “leader system” includes the backing-to-flyline knot.) Almost no one without experience can accurately estimate how much pressure they are putting on a fish with a fly rod. I’ve proved this to hundreds of anglers, and unless you can consistently put 7-8 pounds of pressure on a large fish, especially tarpon or blue-water fish like tuna, you’ll end up losing more fish than you catch — and you’ll cause the fight to last longer than it needs to, which unduly stresses the fish. One way to learn how much pressure you can put on a fish is to have a buddy hold a scale attached to the end of your leader and pull on the scale with the line stopped (hold the spool of a direct-drive reel or dual-mode reel); most people can’t put more than 5 or 6 pounds of pressure on the scale until they’ve learned that they must crank down toward the scale and pull while keeping the rod below a 45-degree angle from horizontal. This straightens the front half of the rod while putting the bend in the butt half



— right where you need it when fighting a big fish.

The other way to learn how to pressure a big fish is to use the same tactics I've described above on some big fish and try (yes, I said 'try') to break the fish off. With a 16-lb. or heavier tippet and well-tied knots, you won't even get close to breaking the fish off unless you get the rod bent into the bottom half near the grip, and even then the fish may need to help you a bit by shaking his head or surging off. With 20-lb. tippet you can pull most fish over 100 pounds backwards in the water by pointing your rod straight at the fish and stepping backwards in the boat.

No Need to Break Rods

Any discussion of hooks and hook sharpening for big fish is endless and involves a great deal of subjectivity, so I won't address it here. Suffice to say that stronger, thinner-wire, and well-sharpened hooks catch more fish, and that no amount of skill can overcome the deficit that a rolled point or bad hook choice leaves you with.

That leaves the other type of common and avoidable equipment failure: broken rods.

Most rods are broken on big fish (and little fish) near the boat. There are three reasons. First, the closer the fish is to the angler, the greater the chance of getting the bend of the rod back up into the tip, the weakest part of the rod. Second, the smaller the amount of line and leader that is out of the rod tip, the less stretch there is available in the line and leader to absorb shock. Third, by the time a large fish gets to the boat, even the most physically fit anglers are usually a bit tired and it's natural to become careless.

All that being said, I've never seen a rod break — without evidence of a defect or damage — unless it was bent back beyond 70 or 80 degrees from a fish. Of the rods that snapped, 95% broke long after I thought the rod should break, with the rod bent back (or up) in a severe U-shape, or with the rod pointed straight up in the air with all the bend close to the tip. So the goal is to keep any of those things from happening, while still applying maximum pressure on the fish and keeping enough bend in the rod to provide shock absorption.

Since most big fish are landed from boats, all this is especially hard to do when a fish gets close. However there are two things you can do to avoid rod breakage near the boat. First, reel down onto the leader, even to



Fitz Coker applies sideways pressure to a big tarpon, using his body position and the boat to make applying the pressure a little easier.

the point of having most of your leader inside the tip top; this will keep the bend of the rod away from the tip. Second, be ready at any moment to shove your rod straight down into the water if the fish runs under the boat. If successful, you can bring your rod around the bow and back up to fight the fish. (If you don't do it, you may suddenly hear the sound of graphite fibers snapping as the rod bends around the gunwale.) Both these tactics work best, of course, if you stay near the bow when fighting the fish. Some anglers lighten their drag and palm the spool as the fish gets near the boat to avoid the rod hitting the boat, but you definitely do not want to decrease pressure on the fish at boat side.

The Fight

The quickest way to characterize the technique for landing big fish with a fly rod is to say this: the fight starts with take and doesn't end until the fish is released. It's surely the reason why catch-and-release tarpon fishing is so much fun. You want to land the fish as quickly as possible, get the hook out, and set him on his way before he even knows what happened. Veteran tarpon anglers will know it never quite happens that way, but that is the correct intent. It's also easier on the fish and the angler (if not the guide, who always secretly hopes that the fish will be just a little bit less green when he grabs hold).

So How to Get There?

Lefty Kreh went into great detail in the classic book *Fly Fishing in Salt Water* on how to respond to each event in course of a fight



with a big tarpon, and his suggestions can be applied to large fish of all species. Not much has changed since he codified the tactics, with these exceptions: reel drags have gotten smoother, eliminating with most reels the issue of “start-up inertia” in drag settings, and the end-game is now considerably more complicated with the growing preference for not gaffing fish. Otherwise the same general techniques still apply to all large fish. I’ve summarized and in some cases expanded a bit here:

1. Start with sufficient drag. Depending somewhat on personal preference and fish playing style, reels should have a drag setting of about 15% of tippet strength. Any less and the fish will not work hard enough on their initial run; any more, and you may not have enough shock absorption in the rod and line to handle the head shakes and jumps of a fast, heavy fish.
2. Apply additional pressure immediately when a fish stops running. In a tarpon, this will often cause a jump, so be prepared by keeping some bend in the rod, especially if the fish is a long way out. The point is that even early in the battle, you do not want the fish to rest.
3. With tarpon, always be ready to bow. This means keeping the rod at at least a 45-degree angle while the fish is running and immediately bringing the rod back up after a jump.
4. Once you’ve stopped the fish, use short pumping strokes to pull on the fish without getting too much bend in the rod. You’re working just as hard with the rod at 90 degrees as you are with the rod at 30 degrees, but you’re applying less than half the pressure. Pull up (or sideways) 30 degrees at a time and quickly reel up line.
5. As the fish begins to tire, concentrate on bending the rod away from the direction the fish is swimming and pulling directly backwards on the fish if possible. Pulling sideways keeps the angle of resistance as close as possible to the fish’s direction. Pulling down on a fish will sometimes improve the angle even more. Remember that if the fish is within 50 feet of the boat, pulling up on the fish at all is reducing the pressure they feel, since their body

It’s almost impossible to put too much emphasis on knot tying when talking about the elements of success in fighting big fish. That’s because today the available gear is so good that unless you’re talking about manufacturer defects — or just having the wrong rod and reel for the job — most fish are lost because of bad knots.

weight alone is enough to add 4 or 5 pounds of accumulated resistance. This is why a large fish sounding or getting into a deep channel can present such a difficult challenge.

6. With the fish near the boat, reel down and keep the angles tight. Many large fish will recover during what should be the last stages of a fight because the angler becomes tentative or worried that the fish might be lost. Stay focused on pulling directly backward on the fish and keeping it off-balance. It may require stepping back in the boat, but remember the possibility that the fish will run under the boat and be ready to shove several feet of rod down into the water.
7. A good tarpon guide will grab the fish by the lower jaw and won’t let go. But occasionally even the strongest guides will lose their grip before they can get the hook out. If this happens, immediately reel down and put pressure back on the fish.

If it all goes well the fish will not have to be revived except for a few short moments before it kicks off. And you will have landed a fish in 15 minutes instead of the hour or two of misery that an inexperienced angler endures because of doing just a few things wrong.

Practice

Above all, learning to land big fish involves practice. It’s easy to lose touch with the required balance between putting enough pressure on a fish and positioning yourself and your gear to absorb or release pressure at the right moments. But practice makes more things go your way (see our piece on “Luck”). The next best thing to doing it yourself is watching someone good at fighting fish do it; you’ll pick up nuances of timing that are hard to describe in words. I’ve seen average tarpon anglers turn themselves into experts overnight by spending the day in the boat with a more accomplished angler.

Marshall Cutchin is a former Florida Keys fly fishing guide. He is currently the publisher of [Midcurrent](#), a fly fishing aggregate website, where this article originally appeared.



May Outing

Last month the Club made its annual trek to the St. John River to fish for bass and bream. The wind and weather necessitated that we put in at the Williams Park Road boat ramp on the west-side. Gavin Glover's allowed the use of their dock and property to tie up and have lunch. Outings Chairman once again pulled out all the stops and put out a spread of gourmet spread of burgers and hot dogs.

The fishing was good. Several members managed to land a brace of bass and bream., while others weren't as fortunate. Either way, the camaraderie of the members and the hospitality of the Glover family more than made up for uncooperative fish.

A special thanks to Gavin and his family for their hospitality on a beautiful Spring day along the St







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AUGUST 29, 2015
BLACK FLY FLOOD TIDE
FESTIVAL



Be Prepared..to Fish!

Last month, FCFF club members Chan Ritchie, Dick Choate, Dick Michaelson and Tom Mason spend the day with Boy Scout Troop 821 at M & M Dairy teaching them the finer points of fly fishing and fly tying. The boys were taught the basics of fly fishing, given instruction of fly casting and shown how to tie flies. The instruction was being provided so that the boys would qualify for their fly fishing merit badge.

Thanks to Chan, Dick, Dick and Tom for their help, as well as Scott Shoher who helped with coordinating the event. To quote Garrison Keilor, *"Nothing you do for children is ever wasted."*



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Magnuson-Stevens Act is Expected to Go To House Floor Week of June 1

[From the Coastal Conservation Association website](#)

During the week of June 1, a bill to reauthorize the nation's primary marine fisheries law, the Magnuson-Stevens Act, is expected to go to the House floor. This bill, H.R. 1335 by Rep. Don Young (R-Alaska) includes several provisions of high importance to the recreational fishing community and could be further bolstered by the inclusion of three key amendments.

These amendments will be considered on the House floor and would improve the bill:

- An amendment by Rep. Wittman (R-Va.) that gives NOAA Fisheries the authority to implement management practices better tailored to the nature of recreational fishing.
- An amendment by Rep. Graves (R-La.) to transfer management of Gulf of Mexico red snapper to the five Gulf states, which are capable of sustainably managing this fishery while allowing for reasonable public access.
- An amendment by Rep. Young (R-Alaska) that will improve fisheries science by better incorporating data collected by anglers into management.

H.R. 1335 advances saltwater recreational fisheries management. The current bill would benefit recreational

fishing by:

- Prompting a transparent and science-based review of fishery allocations in the southeast.
- Providing limited exceptions for establishing annual catch limits to help ensure important fisheries aren't unnecessarily closed.
- Improving recreational data collection through greater involvement of the states.



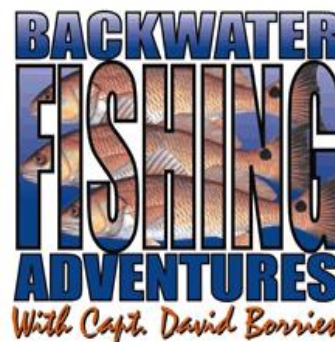
Saltwater recreational fishing has a \$70 billion impact on our nation's economy, supporting 454,000 jobs. Marinas, grocery stores, restaurants, motels, lodges, tackle shops, boat dealerships, clothing manufacturers, gas stations and a host of other businesses and entities benefit from the dollars spent by recreational anglers in pursuit of their sport.



First Coast Fly Fishing Unlimited

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May Casting Clinic

On the first Saturday in May FCFF members were invited to M & M Dairy for an opportunity to tune up and improve their casting techniques before the summer fishing season kicks off in earnest. Nearly two-dozen members showed up to spend the day with Master Casting Instructor David Lambert. Additionally, Outings Chairman Jeff Bivins set up his tying vise to demonstrate how to tie several freshwater patterns that would be effective for the May outing on the St. Johns River.

Thanks to David, Jeff and everyone who helped to make the casting clinic a success!



Clockwise from the Top Right: David Lambert and his casting class; David Johnstone explaining casting techniques to Lew Holliday; Lew Holliday practicing his cast; David explaining the straight line path with a straw as Corri Davis looks on; tailing bonefish in the grass.



Clockwise from the Top Left: Casting practice; BBQ lunch from Bonos; David Lambert working with several casters; Jeff Bivins demonstrating how to tie the Bream Bustin' Fly; Corri Davis working on her cast with David Lambert; several members practicing distance casting; the Bream Bustin' Fly; BBQ lunch from Bonos.

Doug's Snook Destroyer

As the story goes, this fly was originally to be called "The 40 Snook Fly." On it's initial outing in the Everglades, this fly caught 40 snook before It could have quite easily been called "The 80 Snook Fly", but Doug forgot to check his leader and on the 41st snook it failed. Regardless, this fly has proven its' meddle and will be an excellent addition to your fly box for the June and July outings.

In the video below, Don Reed shows how to tie this very effective fly pattern. Tie up a couple for yourself of pick up a dozen or so at Saltwater Fly Tyers in St. Augustine.

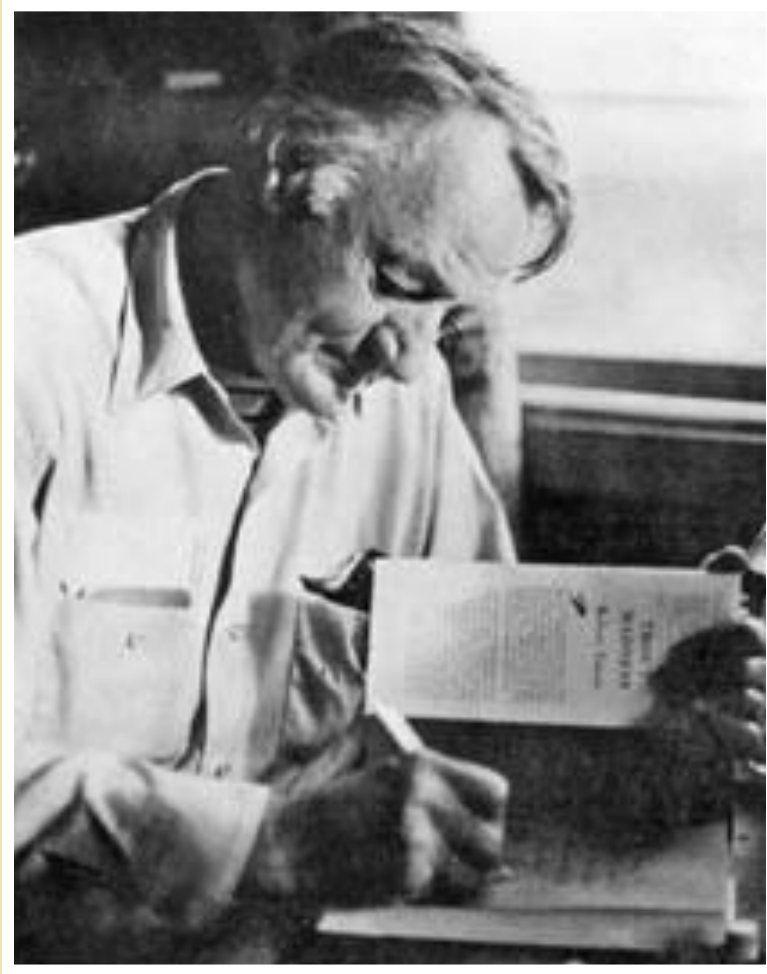
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“Most fishermen swiftly learn that it’s a pretty good rule never to show a favorite spot to any fisherman you wouldn’t trust with y our wife.”

-John D. Voelker
(a/k/a Robert Traver)

June Outing

Clapboard Creek Dock Lights

This month's outing will be Saturday, **June 27**. We will be fishing the dock light along Clapboard Creek. The docks along Clapboard Creek are some of the most productive in the area for trout, pompano and the occasional redfish.

Seven, eight or nine weight rods with weight-forward floating line are ideal. White colored flies tied in shrimp or baitfish patterns, with little or no weight, are ideal. Be sure to pack a flashlight or headlamp. For this outing you will need a powerboat. If you don't have one we will make sure you get paired up with another member who does.

More information about the outing and a signup sheet will be available at the June 1st meeting. If you can't make the meeting, need more information regarding the outing or if you want to make sure your name is on the list of members needing a ride, please contact Outings Chairman Jeff Bivins at outings@fcff.org.



Just a Reminder...

The July 2015 outing is scheduled for the weekend of July 18th in Stuart, where we will be fishing for snook under the dock lights. This outing will require that you make overnight accommodations. Five rooms have been reserved at the River Palm Cottages and Fish Camp for the Club. If you plan to attend the outing, please make your reservations now by calling (772) 334-0401 (www.riverpalmcottages.com). The fish camp is located along the western side of the Indian River and provides easy access to some great snook fishing. Don't delay if you want to book a room. Keep in mind you can sleep multiple people to a room/cottage. So plan to bunk with someone to help defray the costs.



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June 2015 Tides Mayport, Florida (Bar Pilot Dock)

DATE	TIME	HEIGHT	DATE	TIME	HEIGHT	DATE	TIME	HEIGHT						
6/1/2015	Mon	2:10 AM	0.1	L	6/11/2015	Thu	4:33 AM	4.5	H	6/21/2015	Sun	6:38 AM	0.1	L
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6/3/2015	Wed	3:28 AM	-0.2	L	6/13/2015	Sat	6:37 AM	4.4	H	6/23/2015	Tue	8:09 AM	0.4	L
6/3/2015	Wed	9:50 AM	4.2	H	6/13/2015	Sat	12:20 PM	-0.7	L	6/23/2015	Tue	2:31 PM	4.2	H
6/3/2015	Wed	3:16 PM	-0.4	L	6/13/2015	Sat	7:13 PM	5.3	H	6/23/2015	Tue	8:37 PM	0.9	L
6/3/2015	Wed	10:14 PM	5.1	H	6/14/2015	Sun	1:08 AM	-0.4	L	6/24/2015	Wed	2:36 AM	4.2	H
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6/5/2015	Fri	11:24 AM	4.3	H	6/15/2015	Mon	2:04 PM	-0.8	L	6/25/2015	Thu	4:12 PM	4.3	H
6/5/2015	Fri	4:48 PM	-0.4	L	6/15/2015	Mon	8:55 PM	5.3	H	6/25/2015	Thu	10:22 PM	0.9	L
6/5/2015	Fri	11:46 PM	5.1	H	6/16/2015	Tue	2:51 AM	-0.7	L	6/26/2015	Fri	4:18 AM	4	H
6/6/2015	Sat	5:41 AM	-0.3	L	6/16/2015	Tue	9:16 AM	4.3	H	6/26/2015	Fri	10:20 AM	0.4	L
6/6/2015	Sat	12:15 PM	4.4	H	6/16/2015	Tue	2:52 PM	-0.8	L	6/26/2015	Fri	5:05 PM	4.4	H
6/6/2015	Sat	5:41 PM	-0.2	L	6/16/2015	Tue	9:42 PM	5.2	H	6/26/2015	Fri	11:13 PM	0.8	L
6/7/2015	Sun	12:36 AM	5	H	6/17/2015	Wed	3:38 AM	-0.6	L	6/27/2015	Sat	5:12 AM	4	H
6/7/2015	Sun	6:35 AM	-0.2	L	6/17/2015	Wed	10:04 AM	4.3	H	6/27/2015	Sat	11:04 AM	0.3	L
6/7/2015	Sun	1:08 PM	4.5	H	6/17/2015	Wed	3:38 PM	-0.7	L	6/27/2015	Sat	5:56 PM	4.6	H
6/7/2015	Sun	6:42 PM	0	L	6/17/2015	Wed	10:27 PM	5.1	H	6/28/2015	Sun	12:03 AM	0.6	L
6/8/2015	Mon	1:28 AM	4.9	H	6/18/2015	Thu	4:23 AM	-0.5	L	6/28/2015	Sun	6:05 AM	4	H
6/8/2015	Mon	7:33 AM	-0.2	L	6/18/2015	Thu	10:50 AM	4.2	H	6/28/2015	Sun	11:50 AM	0.1	L
6/8/2015	Mon	2:05 PM	4.6	H	6/18/2015	Thu	4:23 PM	-0.4	L	6/28/2015	Sun	6:45 PM	4.7	H
6/8/2015	Mon	7:50 PM	0.1	L	6/18/2015	Thu	11:09 PM	4.9	H	6/29/2015	Mon	12:51 AM	0.4	L
6/9/2015	Tue	2:26 AM	4.8	H	6/19/2015	Fri	5:08 AM	-0.3	L	6/29/2015	Mon	6:57 AM	4	H
6/9/2015	Tue	8:33 AM	-0.3	L	6/19/2015	Fri	11:34 AM	4.1	H	6/29/2015	Mon	12:37 PM	-0.1	L
6/9/2015	Tue	3:08 PM	4.7	H	6/19/2015	Fri	5:09 PM	-0.1	L	6/29/2015	Mon	7:33 PM	4.9	H
6/9/2015	Tue	9:00 PM	0.1	L	6/19/2015	Fri	11:50 PM	4.8	H	6/30/2015	Tue	1:37 AM	0.1	L
6/10/2015	Wed	3:28 AM	4.6	H	6/20/2015	Sat	5:52 AM	-0.1	L	6/30/2015	Tue	7:47 AM	4.1	H
6/10/2015	Wed	9:32 AM	-0.4	L	6/20/2015	Sat	12:18 PM	4.1	H	6/30/2015	Tue	1:24 PM	-0.3	L
6/10/2015	Wed	4:13 PM	4.8	H	6/20/2015	Sat	5:56 PM	0.2	L	6/30/2015	Tue	8:19 PM	5	H
6/10/2015	Wed	10:07 PM	0.1	L	6/21/2015	Sun	12:30 AM	4.6	H					

**Congratulations
Gavin!**

