

A dramatic sunset scene with silhouettes of trees and palm trees against a cloudy sky. The sun is low on the horizon, casting a warm glow through the clouds. The trees are dark against the bright sky, and the overall mood is serene and natural.

FIRST COAST FLY FISHERS
November 2019

Educating, Restoring, Conserving through Fly Fishing

First Coast Fly Fishers

November Highlights

This month, the Club welcomed Captain Matt Chipperfield to talk about fishing Guana Lake in northern St. Johns County. Captain Chipperfield is the proprietor of Chip's Coastal Charters. He specializes in nearshore, offshore and river/inlet charters, including the Guana Lake.



In 1957, the Guana River was dammed forming Guana Lake. The lake as associated marsland encompass 2,400 acres. Approximately 10-miles of open, shallow water extends north of the dam and contains both fresh water and saltwater habitats. On any given trip you can catch largemouth bass in the northern reaches of the lake and redfish toward the south. In addition to being a unique fishery in northeast Florida, Guana Lake is also contains several bird rookeries, including a sizable population of the endangered wood stork. Guana Lake is part of the larger Guana Tolomato Matanzas National Estuarine Research Reserve, which encompasses 73,256 acres of land and water along the Guana, Tolomato and Matanzas Rivers.

Matt has spent the last couple years fishing and learning the Guana Lake, which has paid off in double-digit gator trout. He regularly puts clients on 30-inch, 10-pound trout. Now that the temperatures have started to drop, those large trout will become more active and feed vigorously.

In you are interested in booking Captain Chipperfield for a charter he can be reached at (904) 610-8501 or at chipscoastalcharters@gmail.com. You can also follow him on [Facebook](#) and [Instagram](#).



As we begin to close the book on another year of fly fishing, we hope that it was a good one and that you has plenty of opportunities to make memories on the water. May you and your family have a **Happy Thanksgiving**.

On the Cover:

Sunset on the St Johns River
Photograph by Jason C. Sheasley

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Part VI: The Basics of Flies for the Beginner

By Mike Hodge, TFO Blog

This month we continue with TFO's multi-part introduction to fly fishing by Mike Hodge. If you are new to fly fishing, stick with us over the next few months for some great insight by Mike and the TFO staff. - Editor

If you read our [Getting Started in Fly Fishing Series](#), you should have a rod, reel, backing, line and a leader, all of which were covered in parts [I](#), [II](#), [III](#), and [IV](#). We went over fly casting in part [V](#).

So what's left for the beginning fly angler? Flies.

No blog post can begin to cover flies, fly tying and what to use when, but for simplicity's sake, we'll go over a few basics.

Types of Flies

Nymphs are your basic subsurface trout flies. Ever been in a stream, turned over a rock and looked at all the critters? Those are nymphs. Examples of famous nymph imitations are the Hare's Ear and Pheasant tail.

Streamers imitate the baitfish and minnows in a stream, lake or river. [Lefty's Deceiver](#) and the [Clouser Minnow](#) are good examples. Both patterns were invented by TFO advisors, the late [Lefty Kreh](#) and [Bob Clouser](#).

Dry flies are imitations of the insects above the water from aquatic hatches. Caddis, blue wing olive, sulphur and drake hatches are traditional troutfare in much of the United States.

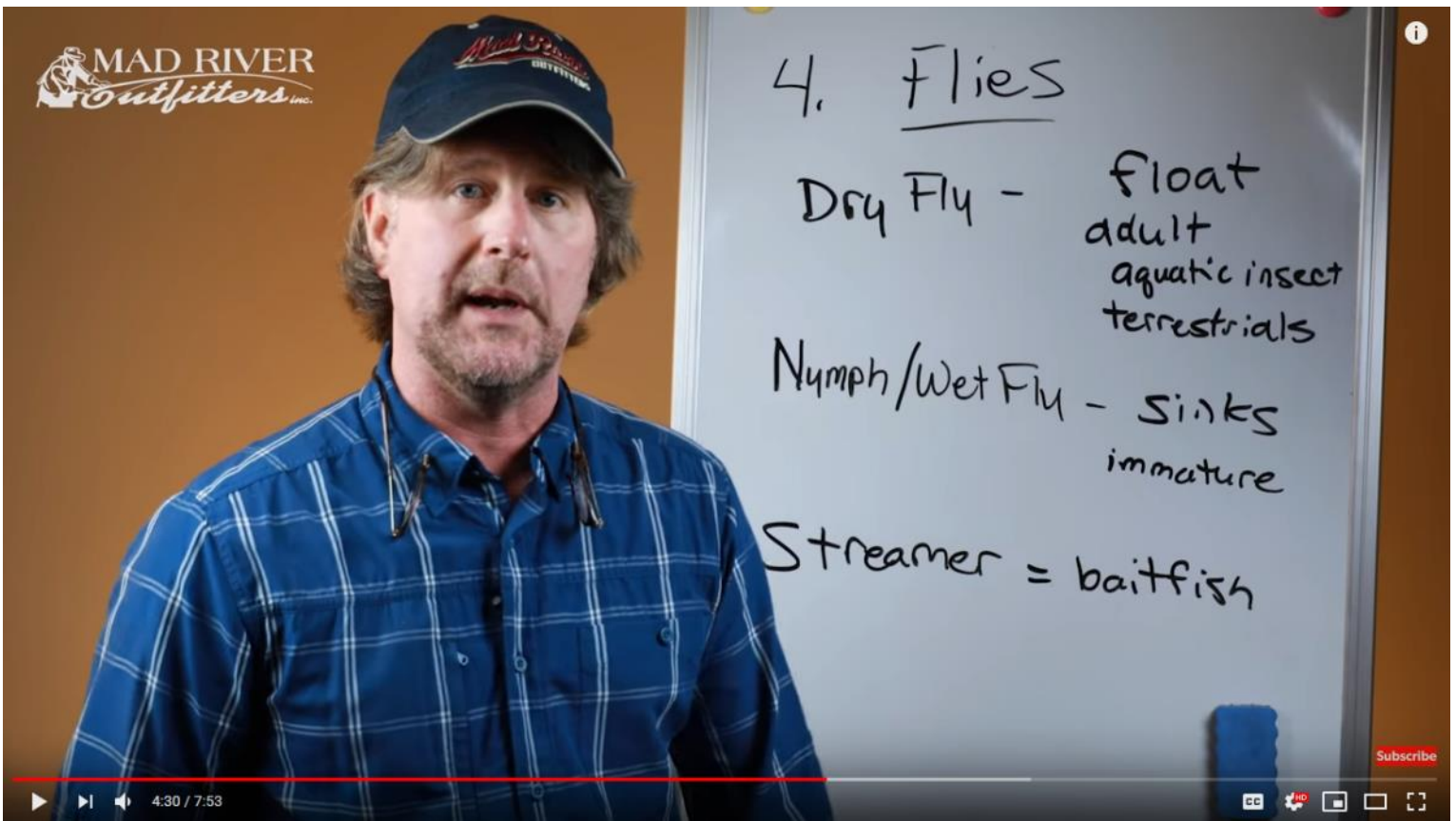
Another example of the dry fly is terrestrials — grasshoppers, crickets, ants and beetles, land-based insects. It's best to use these in the summer, once the traditional hatches have faded.

Attractor flies don't necessarily imitate a specific insect, but, for some reason, they catch fish after fish. The Royal Wulff and Adams fall into this category. I use these types of flies when there's no obvious insect activity.

Sizes of Flies

Flies are sized numerically by hook size. The smaller the hook size, the bigger the fly. A size 2 Deceiver, obviously, is much bigger than a size 16 pheasant tail.

Ideally, you want the size of your chosen pattern to match the size of the food the fish are feeding upon. A size 10 Adams, for example, probably won't work during a blue-wing olive hatch. A size 20 or 22 might.



What flies to Use

This, of course, depends on what you're fishing for. If you're fishing for bass, try a woolly bugger to imitate crayfish. Trout like woolly buggers, too. The point is, whatever species of fish you're angling for, try to collect an assortment of flies — subsurface and dry — of various sizes and colors.

You will probably start out with one fly box. But as you start to pursue different species of fish at different seasons — saltwater and freshwater — you will quickly acquire boxes of flies.

As you progress, try to whittle your fly selection to a handful of proven patterns you trust — but to a point. Much of what motivates a fish to eat is in the angler's presentation and accuracy of the cast as much as the selection of the fly.

Your first season of trying to figure what fly to fish with when will be frustrating. But stick with it. Information from your local fly shop or from a fellow angler

can be a big, big help. For more information on getting started with flies, check out this video from [Mad River Outfitters](https://youtu.be/95LsX9a8WQQ). (Click on the hyperlink or type the following URL into your web browser: <https://youtu.be/95LsX9a8WQQ>)

Comments or questions about fly selection for the beginner? Feel free to reach out to us one of our social media pages.



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BONEFISH TAGGING IN THE FLORIDA KEYS WITH BONEFISH & TARPON TRUST

BY NICK ROBERTS, BTT

A subtle, V-shaped wake appeared on a sun-drenched flat near Big Pine Key. As it approached the skiff, poled by Dr. Ross Boucek, Bonefish & Tarpon Trust's Florida Keys Initiative Manager, its source was revealed: a pair of bonefish foraging on crustaceans hiding in the sand and seagrass. When the ghostly silhouettes came within range, I cast a couple feet ahead of them. One of the fish tracked the spawning shrimp fly and suddenly pounced. I set the hook and the gray blur tore across the flat, peeling line from my reel as it headed for deeper water. Within seconds, I was down to my backing. The pressure to land the bonefish was much greater than usual; a pulled hook would mean losing not only a prized catch, but the opportunity for Dr. Boucek to tag the fish and collect important tracking data.



Anglers from around the world have pursued bonefish in the Florida Keys, the birthplace of saltwater fly-fishing, since the 1940s and '50s, when legends like Joe Brooks and Ted Williams pioneered the sport in the now hallowed waters of Islamorada and Florida Bay. In the sport's early years and through its glory days of the 1960s to the mid-1980s, the Keys' bonefish population seemed as boundless as the pristine flats and mangrove shorelines the fish inhabited. But in the late '80s, the population began to decline, prompting a group of concerned anglers to found Bonefish & Tarpon Trust (BTT), a science-based nonprofit organization, in 1998. Not only did BTT seek to determine the causes of the

decline, it endeavored to fill in critical knowledge gaps; at that time, only a handful of research studies on bonefish existed, leaving many basic questions to be answered.

Since its founding, BTT has directed research on the life cycle of bonefish, their habitat use, movement patterns, and spawning behavior, and worked with the state of Florida to protect the species under catch-and-release regulations. BTT has also uncovered a number of causes of the decline, including: reduced water quality throughout the Everglades, Florida Bay, and the Florida Keys; habitat destruction (the number of Keys flats classified as "severely degraded" due to propeller scarring has increased 90% in the last 20 years); poor fish handling practices; and diminished numbers of bonefish larvae coming from spawning at "upstream" locations, such as Belize, Mexico, and southwest Cuba. Reduced spawning and reproduction within the severely reduced Keys' bonefish population has also played a major role in the decline, and the record cold snap in January 2010 likely killed a substantial number of fish.

Yet there is good reason to be hopeful. Over the past few years, the population has begun to rebound, with guides and anglers reporting increasing numbers of sightings and catches.

"There are a lot of bonefish around in three different sizes, all born a year apart from one another," said Dr. Boucek. "Starting in 2014, a new wave of babies came in, followed by two more new generations in 2015 and 2016. The size classes are approximately 15 to 18 inches (2016 fish), 18 to 20 inches (2015 fish), and 22 to 25 inches (2014 fish)."

Although these new fish are encouraging, we don't





Vaughn Cochran
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know where they came from, why they are doing so well after years of decline, or if more new fish will continue to enter the Keys population. So it is still critically important that we understand and address the causes of the historic decline, to ensure that a similar downturn does not occur in the future.

“The Keys went about 20 years without a good new generation of bonefish coming into the population,” said Dr. Boucek. “That’s a sign of stress on the habitats and the fishery. When habitat gets degraded, fish reproduction is impacted, juvenile fish struggle to survive, and adults don’t grow as fast. And new generations of fish become fewer and farther between.”

Among the most important habitats to protect are bonefish spawning sites. If bonefish cannot reproduce successfully, there will be no fishery. From its work in the Bahamas, BTT knows how bonefish reproduce. During full and new moon cycles from fall through early spring, fish from as far away as 70 miles instinctively gather at nearshore sites, where they prepare to spawn by porpoising at the surface and gulping air to fill their swim bladders. At night, they go offshore and dive hundreds of feet before surging back up to the surface. The sudden change in pressure makes their swim bladders expand, causing them to release their eggs and sperm. After fertilization takes place, the hatched larvae drift in the ocean’s currents for over a month before settling in shallow sand- or mud-bottom bays, where they develop into juvenile bonefish.

With the help of guides and partners, BTT has identified spawning sites in the Bahamas and along the Belize-Mexico border, yet the locations of the spawning sites in the Florida Keys remain a mystery, one that must be solved if we are to ensure the future health of the Keys’ bonefish fishery and help it reclaim its former glory.

“There are a couple possible reasons that might explain



the lack of known spawning sites in the Keys,” said Dr. Boucek. “First, nobody knew what bonefish spawning sites looked like until we discovered one in the Bahamas in 2011. Maybe by then the size of the spawning school in the Keys had shrunk to the point that it wasn’t noticeable to us. Or maybe the size of the Keys population became so small that the fish completely stopped spawning for a period of time. Fish won’t spawn if there aren’t a critical number of spawning fish.”

Over the past couple years, several Keys guides have reported seeing schools of bonefish in nearshore waters. Now, Dr. Boucek is counting on the fish he tags to lead him to their spawning sites.

As soon as I land the bonefish, Dr. Boucek places it in a submerged inflatable pen. While I hold the fish upside down in the water to keep it calm, he makes an incision in its abdomen. Right away, he notices that the fish is female—ovaries are evident and filled with developing eggs. He inserts a small acoustic transmitter into the abdominal cavity and skillfully stitches the incision closed. The transmitter emits an ultrasonic ping with a unique ID code every couple of minutes. Whenever this tagged bonefish swims past one of the several thousand

acoustic receivers, belonging to BTT and other research groups, moored to the ocean floor throughout the Keys, the receiver records the date and time of the transmitter's ping. The tracking data will allow Dr. Boucek to chart the fish's habitat use and, hopefully, locate its spawning site this winter.

I release the bonefish and we watch as it glides away across the flat and vanishes into the glare.

Nick Roberts is the Director of Marketing & Communications at Bonefish & Tarpon Trust (www.BTT.org) and the editor of the Bonefish & Tarpon Journal.

All photos by: Ian Wilson

Learn more about the work of Bonefish & Tarpon Trust at www.bonefishtarpontrust.org.



WITH THE NICK'S ASSISTANCE, DR. BOUCEK TAGS A BONEFISH WITH AN ACOUSTIC TRANSMITTER.

At Bonefish and Tarpon Trust, it is our mission to conserve and restore bonefish, tarpon and permit fisheries and habitats through research, stewardship, education and advocacy.

Capt. Lawrence Piper
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DR. BOUCEK (LEFT) AND NICK CELEBRATE THE SUCCESSFUL TAGGING OF A FLORIDA KEYS BONEFISH.

Fly Line Cleaning 101

You think your floating line isn't floating as well as it used to? The reasons, and the fix are probably pretty simple.

Lines float because they are lighter than water, and because they are hydrophobic, they repel water. For lines to float their best, both of these features need to be working. The density of your line won't change, it won't absorb water and become waterlogged and sink, but if it gets dirty it won't repel the water well and it will float lower in the surface tension and may get pulled under now and then. The key to good flotation is keeping your lines clean so the hydrophobic surface can work.

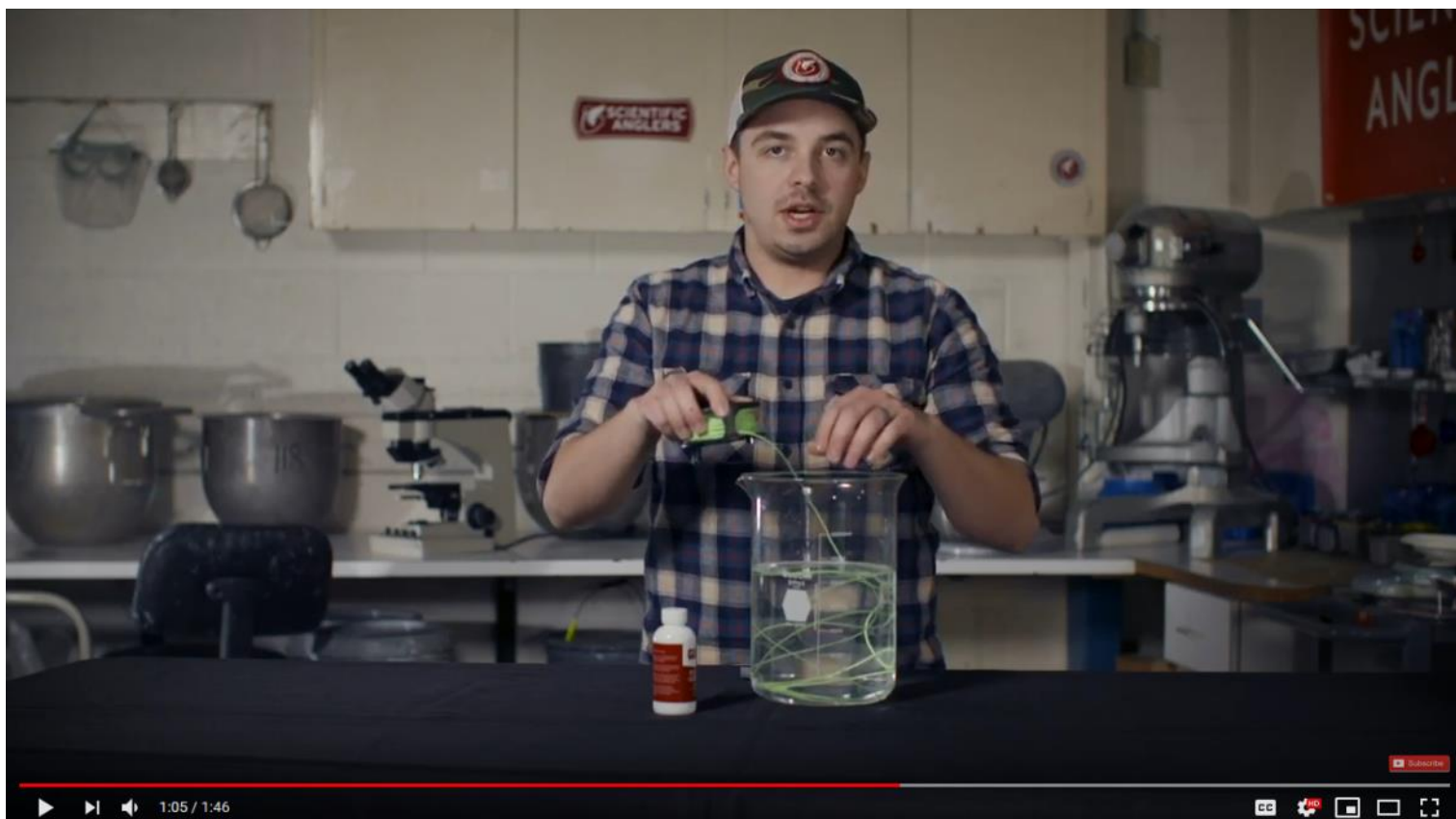
Cleaning with soap and water on a cloth removes most of the dirt, but our new cleaning pads work even better. Properly cleaned your lines will float better, cast better and last longer, certainly a good trade-off for a couple minutes of line maintenance. Dressing with our new line dressing will further improve flotation, casting and durability also.

Clean and dress your lines every 2-3 outings, or anytime you think dirt is hindering their performance. The cleaning pads are easy to carry in your vest or tackle bag and can be used anytime, wet or dry.

If the line is really dirty, say lots of caked-on scum or after extended saltwater use, an extra pretreatment may be necessary. In this case, Scientific Anglers Fly Line Cleaner is the perfect thing to use. This is a biodegradable soap specially designed for fly line cleaning and will quickly and easily restore line performance.

A few drops of the cleaner are added to a gallon of lukewarm water and mixed. Strip off the amount of line you want to clean and put it into the soap solution. Let it set for several minutes, then take a Line Cleaning Pad and wet it in the solution. Pull the line through the pinched cleaning pad to remove all of the dirt and grime on the line. Rinse the line in clean water and you are good to go with a line that will float and shoot again.

Josh Jenkins, R&D Manager for Scientific Anglers shows you how to clean your fly line in the video below. If you are reading this from a web-enabled device simply click on the image. Otherwise, type the following URL in your web browser: https://youtu.be/K_P36IS17M



Thank You!

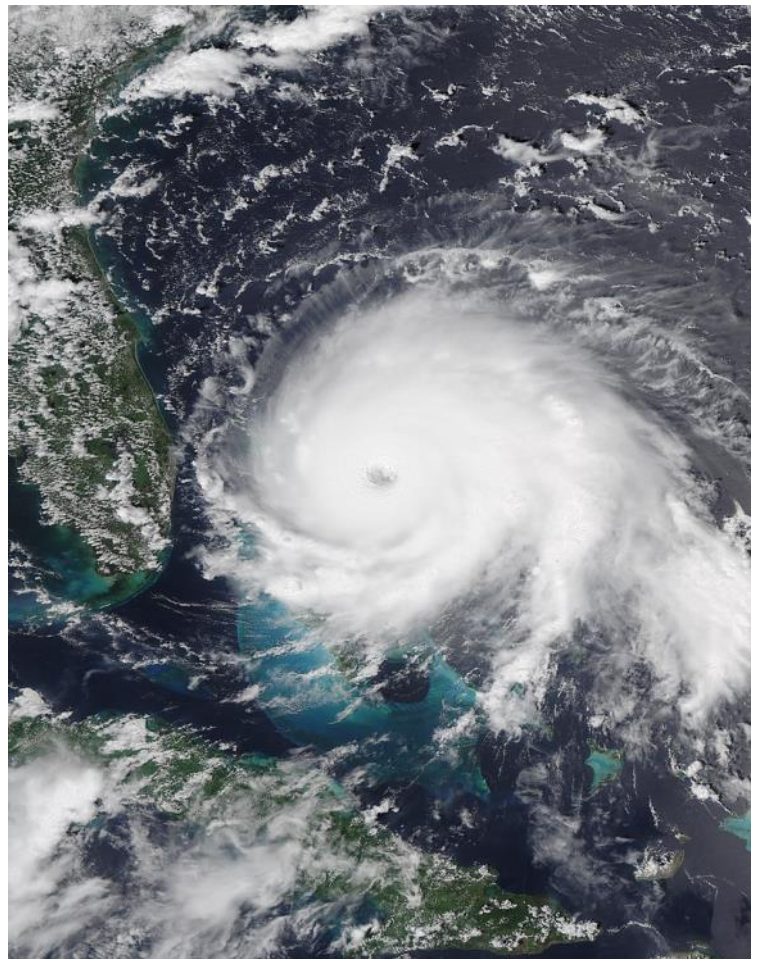
On September 1, 2019, Hurricane Dorian made landfall on Abaco Island. A day later the storm moved to Grand Bahama Island. The storm stalled over the Bahamas for an additional day before moving northwestward. With maximum sustained winds of 185 mph and gusts up to 220 mph, it was the strongest hurricane on record to affect the Bahamas and is regarded as the worst natural disaster in the country's history.

While the storm ravaged the Bahamas, those of us in Florida spent Labor Day weekend preparing for the storm and praying that it would turn to the northeast. Watching latest reports on the storm on couldn't help but think, *there but the grace of God go I*.

By the time the storm moved north along the Florida coastline, 65 people in the Bahamas were dead and another 282 were reported missing. Approximately 90% of the infrastructure of Marsh Harbor was damaged and more than 60% of the homes in northern Abaco were damaged or destroyed. Approximately 60% of Grand Bahama Island was underwater by the time the storm moved northward on September 3. Water and sewer systems on the island were rendered inoperable creating an urgent need for clean water for the survivors. The damage to the country has been estimated at over US\$7 billion.

We often take for granted that the best bonefish fishery in the world lies 150 miles off the eastern coast of Florida. A short plane ride will put a First Coast flyfisher in the middle of shallow flats teeming with bonefish, tarpon and permit. For most it is a once and a lifetime trip to fish these waters. For us, we can be on the water by 9 am and back home with a cold beer and a couple of stories by 8 pm. It is no wonder that many of us stepped up to help out the disaster relief efforts for our Caribbean neighbors.

Over the last two months, First Coast Fly Fisher members donated \$460 to disaster relief, which the Club matched. We donated a total of \$920 to the Bahamas Red Cross Hurricane Relief Fund. Thank you very much for your generosity. If you would like to make an additional donation, please go to: <https://bahamasredcross.org/donate/>



Hurricane Dorian on September 1, 2019

Photograph: National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration



Damage caused by Hurricane Dorian in the Bahamas

Photograph: US Coast Guard, VIRIN: 190903-G-G0107-1006





LIVE THE STREAM is a documentary about fly fishing legend Joe Humphreys and his lifelong journey to share the sport he loves while inspiring a greater respect for our local waters.

This documentary tries to keep up with Joe “Hump” for one year both on and off the stream as he inspires first-timers and professionals alike to better their fly fishing techniques in the splendor of nature. It’s a relatable and moving story of youthfulness in the heart of life’s progression, a film that explores the significance of family and community foundations and the idea that water can be a healing resource for anyone that steps in the stream. Even if you know nothing about fly fishing there’s something for everyone in this endearing documentary because for Joe, fly fishing is a lifeline. It’s not about the size of the fish that he catches. Whether big or small, each one holds a varied beauty. This is “Hump’s” guide to fly fishing and it’s proof that if you follow a dream for an entire lifetime it can come true. What drives Joe? Why does he love fly fishing? How does he continue to master the sport, and what importance does he see in passing it on? This is the Joe Humphreys’ story of *Live The Stream*.

WHO IS JOE HUMPHREYS?

If you hang out with Joe for breakfast, you’ll be laughing, charmed, and highly caffeinated by the time you start your day. Anyone who knows Joe understands his humbleness. Although there are plenty of accolades that we could write for this section we’ll try to keep it short. Joe Humphreys is a multi-lettered collegiate athlete who had his pick of careers but chose to follow his calling and devote his life to fly fishing. Joe is a mentor in the

fly fishing world. He has represented the United States in domestic and international fly fishing competitions and has guided presidents and celebrities. He held a Pennsylvania record, hosted an ESPN show, and was inducted into the Fly Fishing Hall of Fame. Yet Joe’s focus has always been on teaching, coaching, and passing on the joys of fly fishing to anyone who wants to learn. His books have helped many students better their skills and his classroom work as a 19-year instructor of the renowned [Penn State Angling program](#) is equally esteemed. If you’re familiar with fly fishing you’ll recognize “Hump” on the street or in the stream but if you know nothing about angling, you’d think he was an average Joe. He’s an icon happily living a humble life in a local community but his impact on fly fisherman all over the world is profound. There’s no way to know how many people Joe has inspired with his books, videos, and teachings and on a more local level, his relent-



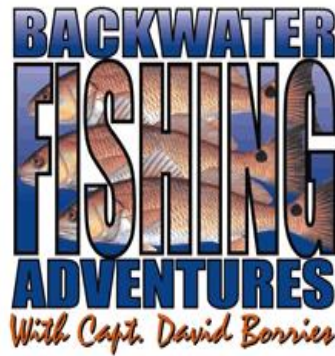
less conservation efforts are helping to improve the State College area streams. This man never slows down—even at 86 years old and that’s impressive.

WHY IS HIS STORY IMPORTANT?

We believe Joe’s story can have an immeasurable impact on anyone who watches *Live The Stream* because, quite frankly, Joe Humphreys is a genuinely remarkable person and icon. Joe is one of the last fly fishing greats alive today and he’s made a valiant effort to help others and leave a stamp on this world through his teachings. Because of Joe, this isn’t your typical “how-to” fly fishing film with a story that builds to the “epic catch.” Instead, *Live The Stream* is the heart and soul of fly fishing, a charming perspective on why people fish. It’s also a reflection on life and aging, considering nature as a possible fountain of youth. *Live The Stream* is relatable, honest, soulful, entertaining, and humorous but above all else, it’s essential for the future life of streams. If this documentary can excite a new crowd to pick up a fly rod and experience fly fishing, if it contributes to an increase in water quality awareness, or if it encourages people to simply get outside and experience nature then the film has done its job. We’re dreaming big, just like Joe Humphreys.

The movie is available for download as well as on Blu-Ray or DVD. To get your copy or to learn more about the movie go to: <http://www.livethestreamfilm.com>.

To check out the movie trailer on YouTube go to: <https://youtu.be/BFy4FU0CJgU>



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Mangroves and Snook

By Calvin Stewart

At first glance, you might think that these two photographs were taken in south Florida, or at the very least, someplace south of Jacksonville. You would be wrong. Both photographs were taken recently in the Fort George area.

Mangroves are not entirely uncommon in northeast Florida. They can be found along the Georgia coastline. Over the last few years, the stories of fisherman “accidentally” catching snook in the Jacksonville waters have become more frequent. Add to this that the increased frequency and magnitude of flood tides and the disappearance of eel grass in the St Johns over the past few years makes one ponder.

As a sportsman it is imperative that we be observant. Being keen observers of our quarry and the habitat in which they reside makes us better sportsmen. One might be inclined to believe that the recent observation of snook and mangroves in Fort George are harbingers of *climate change*. At the risk of starting an argument, it is hard not to admit that things are changing regardless of



your thoughts on *climate change*.

In a recent interview, writer Thomas McGuane had this to say about a sportsman's connection to the natural world:

"...one of the good lessons of global warming is that you find out that carelessness of the wellbeing of the Earth is actually going to come to your house. I think one of the advantages of the people who live and spend time passionately in the outdoors is that they never really forget that they're connected to natural processes of the Earth."

Regardless of what we do to the Earth, nature will correct itself. Most assuredly, it won't always be to our liking. Nature will prevail. Nature is constantly changing and evolving to counter mankind's actions. In the end, the Earth doesn't need us and will do just fine on its own.

For the last twenty years, northeast Florida has not experience the same magnitude and growth as south Florida. However, as south Florida reaches capacity, that growth and overdevelopment will (and has) move northward. Heraclitus said, "the only constant in life is change." Our sporting environments in northeast Florida are changing before our very eyes.

The political baggage associated with *climate change* is tiresome. That is what happens when you thrust abstract scientific concepts on a scientifically illiterate populous. Is the climate changing? Yes. It has been changing for the last 4 1/2 billion years and it will continue to change long after we are gone. How much effect has man had on climate change? It is hard to say. Is it enough that we should handicap our economy to prevent something that is going to happen anyway? Ask our grandchildren's grandchildren.

Habitat change and declining fish populations are concepts that are easier to understand, especially since it can and does occur overnight. The illiterate can see habitat destruction with their own eyes. They have seen the destructive consequences of gill netting.

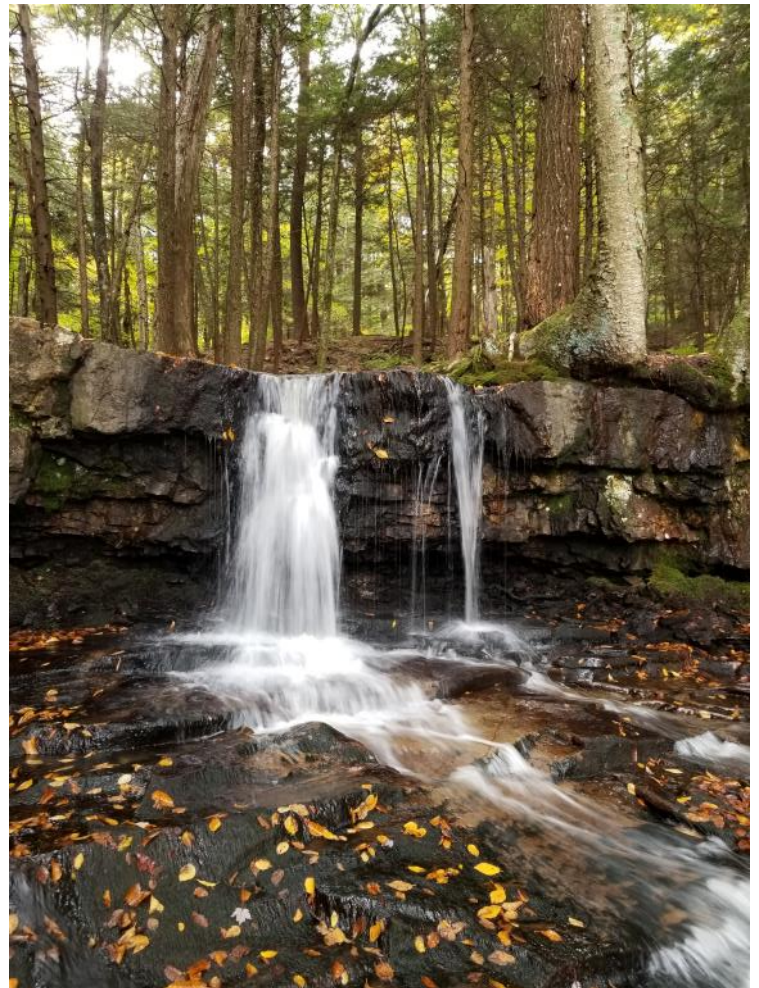
It will be interesting to see the changes that northeast Florida experiences in the next few years. Our actions have consequences. While we argue about global climate change, we often fail to see what is happening right in our backyard. All politics are truly local and I fear that crowded grass flats during the flood tides will be the least of our worries. What are you doing to save the planet? What are you doing to save your backyard?

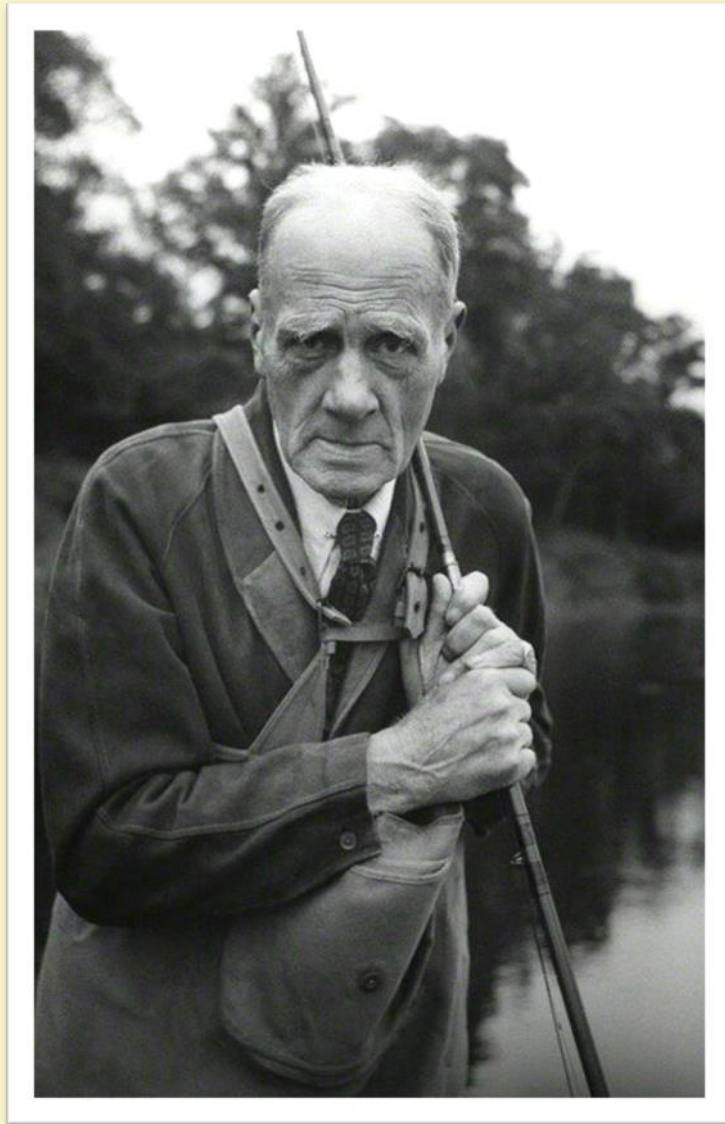
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“Only those become weary of angling who bring nothing to it but the idea of catching fish.”

-Rafael Sabatini
Author, Fisherman

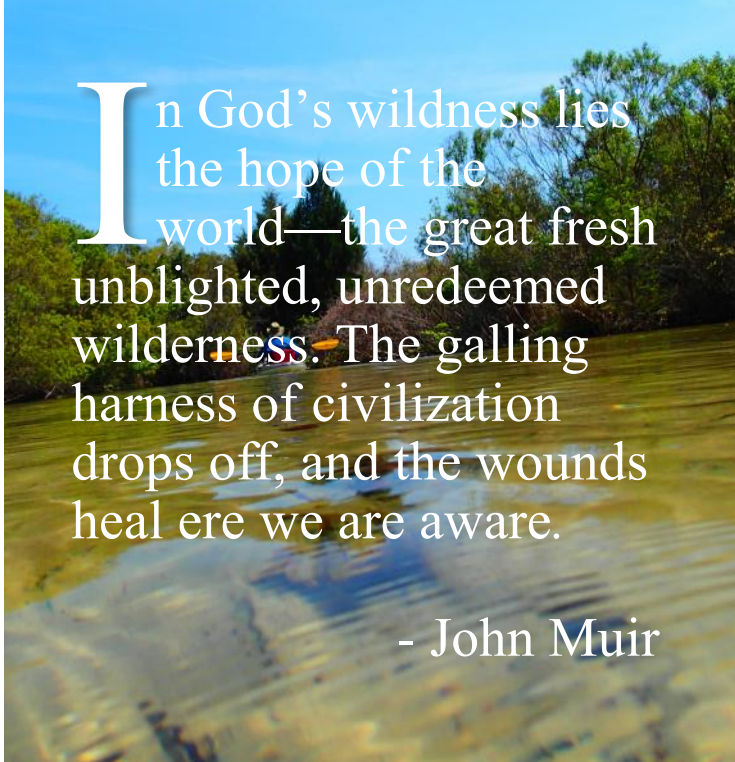


Matt Omlor with a marsh permit caught with Captain James Canelos



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the hope of the
world—the great fresh
unblighted, unredeemed
wilderness. The galling
harness of civilization
drops off, and the wounds
heal ere we are aware.

- John Muir

It is time...

To renew your annual membership to the First Coast Fly Fishers. Year after year the First Coast Fly Fishers promotes fly fishing throughout northeast Florida by providing our members with opportunities to learn and experience the joys of exploring nature with a fly rod in hand.

As a member-in-good standing you and your family are entitled to monthly meetings and outings; free casting instruction with local Certified Casting Instructors; free fly tying classes and seminars with the likes of Bob Clouser, Jon Cave and Mac Brown at no additional cost.

Don't delay, renew today!



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New Renewal Youth/Student

Member Information (If renewing, only complete the information that has changed)

Name _____ Spouse's Name _____

Name (Age) of Fly Fishing Children _____

Mailing Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Home Phone: _____ Alternative Phone _____

Email Address: _____

Please check this box if you do not use or have access to email.

Emergency Contact Name: _____ Phone: _____

Medical Information:

Blood Type: _____ Allergies? _____

Current Medications? _____

Any Current Medical Conditions? _____

Occupation: _____

Other Interests _____

Who or what influenced you most to take up fly fishing and/or join FCFF? _____

Membership Dues

Annual Club Membership is \$100 and includes all family members. Please make checks payable to:
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Please Return Application To:

Payment Type

Check - Check No. _____

Cash

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Fly Fishing Experience

Overall Fly Fishing Background

Please rate your overall fly fishing experience by checking the appropriate boxes

Freshwater Saltwater Both Fresh/Saltwater
 Beginner Moderate Advanced

Casting Proficiency

Please rate your casting proficiency

Beginner - Little or no experience, or would like to learn the basics of fly casting
 Intermediate - Know the basic principals and would like to improve accuracy and/or distance
 Advance - Able to accurately cast an 8-wight line 60-feet with relative ease.
 Instructor - Professional fly casting instructor and/or guide.

Fly Tying

Fly tying is not a critical element of fly fishing; but, it is fun and rewarding. Rate your fly tying experience

Non-tyer Beginner Intermediate Advanced or Professional Tyer

Boat

Please provide information regarding whether or not you own a boat, kayak or canoe

- Boat Owner
Make _____ Type/Size _____
- I do not own a boat

Club Participation

FFCF is a not for profit club. Its success relies solely on its members who serve on the board; plan outings/events; and conducting special activities. Please indicate any areas of interest you are willing to provide assistance. Please be assured we are happy to have you as a member regardless of your level of participation.

- | | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> Newsletter | <input type="checkbox"/> Youth Instruction | <input type="checkbox"/> Fly Tying Instruction |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Special Events | <input type="checkbox"/> Conservation/Education | <input type="checkbox"/> Take a new member fishing |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Banquet | <input type="checkbox"/> Membership | <input type="checkbox"/> Registration Table |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fund Raising | <input type="checkbox"/> Casting Instruction | <input type="checkbox"/> Fishing Outings |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Selling Ads | <input type="checkbox"/> Greeting Guests | |

Suggestions

We are always open to suggests on how to improve our club. Your suggestions are always welcomed.

What suggests do you have for programs and monthly meetings (Topics and Speakers)?

What suggests do you have for club outings (where to go, what to fish for)?

If you are a renewing member, what could be done differently to better satisfy your fly fishing interests?

Application and Release (You must sign this release in order to become a member)

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for membership or renewal in the First Coast Flyfishers (FCFF) Club of Jacksonville, Florida, Inc. I understand the inherent risk in participating in the activities of FCFF, including fishing trips of one day or longer. I further understand that I am solely responsible for all costs of medical treatment and transportation.

I, release, indemnify, and hold harmless, FCFF, its officers, directors and members against any and all claims for personal injury, disease, death and property damage or loss that may arise out of, or be connected in any way with, any FCFF activity. I assume the risk of undertaking all FCFF activities, including related to travel.

Signature: _____ Date: _____

If this is a youth membership, a parent or guardian must sign. If you are signing for a youth member:

Print your full name: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ Zip Code: _____

Home Phone: _____ Alternative Phone: _____

NOVEMBER TIDES JACKSONVILLE (MAYPORT BAR PILOT DOCK)

DATE	TIME	HEIGHT	DATE	TIME	HEIGHT	DATE	TIME	HEIGHT
11/1/2019	Fri 12:09 AM	5.09 H	11/11/2019	Mon 12:59 AM	0.56 L	11/21/2019	Thu 3:29 AM	4.82 H
11/1/2019	Fri 5:50 AM	0.61 L	11/11/2019	Mon 7:33 AM	5.39 H	11/21/2019	Thu 9:20 AM	0.54 L
11/1/2019	Fri 12:43 PM	5.7 H	11/11/2019	Mon 1:32 PM	0.75 L	11/21/2019	Thu 3:52 PM	5.14 H
11/1/2019	Fri 6:47 PM	0.84 L	11/11/2019	Mon 7:52 PM	4.92 H	11/21/2019	Thu 9:53 PM	0.3 L
11/2/2019	Sat 1:00 AM	4.83 H	11/12/2019	Tue 1:34 AM	0.46 L	11/22/2019	Fri 4:33 AM	5.13 H
11/2/2019	Sat 6:45 AM	0.94 L	11/12/2019	Tue 8:12 AM	5.5 H	11/22/2019	Fri 10:24 AM	0.36 L
11/2/2019	Sat 1:34 PM	5.38 H	11/12/2019	Tue 2:10 PM	0.68 L	11/22/2019	Fri 4:53 PM	5.19 H
11/2/2019	Sat 7:45 PM	1.06 L	11/12/2019	Tue 8:31 PM	4.87 H	11/22/2019	Fri 10:47 PM	0.07 L
11/3/2019	Sun 1:53 AM	4.62 H	11/13/2019	Wed 2:08 AM	0.4 L	11/23/2019	Sat 5:32 AM	5.47 H
11/3/2019	Sun 6:46 AM	1.2 L	11/13/2019	Wed 8:50 AM	5.54 H	11/23/2019	Sat 11:24 AM	0.17 L
11/3/2019	Sun 1:29 PM	5.11 H	11/13/2019	Wed 2:48 PM	0.65 L	11/23/2019	Sat 5:49 PM	5.24 H
11/3/2019	Sun 7:43 PM	1.19 L	11/13/2019	Wed 9:11 PM	4.79 H	11/23/2019	Sat 11:40 PM	-0.14 L
11/4/2019	Mon 1:50 AM	4.48 H	11/14/2019	Thu 2:43 AM	0.38 L	11/24/2019	Sun 6:26 AM	5.76 H
11/4/2019	Mon 7:48 AM	1.35 L	11/14/2019	Thu 9:30 AM	5.55 H	11/24/2019	Sun 12:20 PM	-0.01 L
11/4/2019	Mon 2:27 PM	4.92 H	11/14/2019	Thu 3:26 PM	0.67 L	11/24/2019	Sun 6:42 PM	5.25 H
11/4/2019	Mon 8:38 PM	1.23 L	11/14/2019	Thu 9:52 PM	4.69 H	11/25/2019	Mon 12:30 AM	-0.3 L
11/5/2019	Tue 2:50 AM	4.44 H	11/15/2019	Fri 3:22 AM	0.41 L	11/25/2019	Mon 7:18 AM	5.95 H
11/5/2019	Tue 8:47 AM	1.4 L	11/15/2019	Fri 10:12 AM	5.51 H	11/25/2019	Mon 1:13 PM	-0.13 L
11/5/2019	Tue 3:24 PM	4.82 H	11/15/2019	Fri 4:09 PM	0.72 L	11/25/2019	Mon 7:33 PM	5.22 H
11/5/2019	Tue 9:29 PM	1.2 L	11/15/2019	Fri 10:36 PM	4.58 H	11/26/2019	Tue 1:18 AM	-0.37 L
11/6/2019	Wed 3:48 AM	4.51 H	11/16/2019	Sat 4:05 AM	0.48 L	11/26/2019	Tue 8:07 AM	6.03 H
11/6/2019	Wed 9:43 AM	1.36 L	11/16/2019	Sat 10:57 AM	5.44 H	11/26/2019	Tue 2:03 PM	-0.17 L
11/6/2019	Wed 4:18 PM	4.81 H	11/16/2019	Sat 4:57 PM	0.78 L	11/26/2019	Tue 8:22 PM	5.13 H
11/6/2019	Wed 10:16 PM	1.11 L	11/16/2019	Sat 11:24 PM	4.5 H	11/27/2019	Wed 2:05 AM	-0.33 L
11/7/2019	Thu 4:41 AM	4.67 H	11/17/2019	Sun 4:56 AM	0.58 L	11/27/2019	Wed 8:55 AM	5.97 H
11/7/2019	Thu 10:35 AM	1.27 L	11/17/2019	Sun 11:47 AM	5.35 H	11/27/2019	Wed 2:51 PM	-0.11 L
11/7/2019	Thu 5:06 PM	4.84 H	11/17/2019	Sun 5:53 PM	0.83 L	11/27/2019	Wed 9:10 PM	4.99 H
11/7/2019	Thu 11:01 PM	0.98 L	11/18/2019	Mon 12:16 AM	4.46 H	11/28/2019	Thu 2:50 AM	-0.18 L
11/8/2019	Fri 5:28 AM	4.86 H	11/18/2019	Mon 5:55 AM	0.68 L	11/28/2019	Thu 9:42 AM	5.81 H
11/8/2019	Fri 11:24 AM	1.15 L	11/18/2019	Mon 12:41 PM	5.25 H	11/28/2019	Thu 3:39 PM	0.05 L
11/8/2019	Fri 5:50 PM	4.89 H	11/18/2019	Mon 6:54 PM	0.81 L	11/28/2019	Thu 9:57 PM	4.81 H
11/8/2019	Fri 11:43 PM	0.84 L	11/19/2019	Tue 1:15 AM	4.48 H	11/29/2019	Fri 3:35 AM	0.05 L
11/9/2019	Sat 6:12 AM	5.06 H	11/19/2019	Tue 7:03 AM	0.72 L	11/29/2019	Fri 10:28 AM	5.55 H
11/9/2019	Sat 12:10 PM	1 L	11/19/2019	Tue 1:42 PM	5.17 H	11/29/2019	Fri 4:26 PM	0.26 L
11/9/2019	Sat 6:32 PM	4.93 H	11/19/2019	Tue 7:56 PM	0.7 L	11/29/2019	Fri 10:43 PM	4.61 H
11/10/2019	Sun 12:22 AM	0.69 L	11/20/2019	Wed 2:21 AM	4.59 H	11/30/2019	Sat 4:21 AM	0.33 L
11/10/2019	Sun 6:53 AM	5.25 H	11/20/2019	Wed 8:13 AM	0.67 L	11/30/2019	Sat 11:13 AM	5.26 H
11/10/2019	Sun 12:53 PM	0.86 L	11/20/2019	Wed 2:47 PM	5.13 H	11/30/2019	Sat 5:16 PM	0.48 L
11/10/2019	Sun 7:12 PM	4.94 H	11/20/2019	Wed 8:56 PM	0.52 L	11/30/2019	Sat 11:30 PM	4.4 H



**Hey Flat Stanley!
Want to go flounder
fishing?**