

February 24, 1970

Dear West Yellowstone Troutier:

Many factors contribute to the kind of trout fishing that can be expected from the streams and lakes of the West Yellowstone area. These factors are of two general classes, those caused by nature and those caused by man.

The factors of nature so far this winter have been relatively gentle. Temperatures have been above normal with less build-up of heavy ice flows. Snow in the high country is about average. There should be less winter kill and at the same time sufficient water to keep streams near normal flow.

The Montana Fish and Game Dept. fisheries biologist report that the results of their electro-shocking fishing studies reveal increased numbers of wild trout in the Madison river sections studied. The more stable water flows controlled by water released at Hebgen Dam the past two years, may be effecting this increase.

The Fish & Game studies also show that in those portions of the Madison with stable water flows and no introduction of planted trout, the increase of wild trout was almost tripled during the three year study period.

At a recent meeting of interested anglers here in this area now, it was proposed that Montana Fish & Game Dept. provide study sections on the Madison River between Ennis and Hebgen Lake. The electro-shocking studies be continued with some sections receiving planted trout and others no planting. That these studies be carried out for at least three years. Should studies show that planted trout depress or interfere with wild trout production and survival, then planting programs be modified.

Requests have been made to increase the planting of rainbow catchable trout in the Madison. If you favor a wild trout fishery in the Madison, write Hugh G. King, Chairman, Montana Fish & Game Commission, Frenchtown, Montana. 59834 stating your position and ask that planted trout be restricted to lakes and streams not able to produce wild trout to capacity of the water.

Fishing from boats has been restricted by State Fish & Game to only that portion of the Madison river from MacAtee Bridge to Ennis Lake for the 1970 season.

Fishing regulations for Yellowstone Park 1970 are not yet available, however there have been rumors about 1970 proposals. These include trout under 16" be released in the Madison, Firehole and Gibbon rivers. All other waters, trout under 14" be released.

The restriction to artificial lures only in Yellowstone Park appears to have been well accepted this past year. An attitude of fishing for sport is becoming more evident in anglers visiting Yellowstone Park.

Thank you for your support and we'll be looking forward to your return this year.

WEST YELLOWSTONE TROUTERS

Bud Lilly  
Vice President



Feb. 24, 1970

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Thank you for your support and we'll be looking forward to your return this year.



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SANTA MONICA CAL  
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Chuck Sutter  
Bedford, Wyoming (ties flies)

(Artist)  
~~Glenn Loates~~  
write - Don Gray  
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A150 Commissioners  
Road W.  
London, Canada

Eugene Cava  
Box 1472  
Salinas, Calif.  
93901

Edgar H Colvin  
Monterey County  
Medical Society  
Box 308  
Salinas, Calif.

Dr. <sup>William</sup> Worthmann  
1906 Dry Creek Rd  
San Jose, Calif.  
95125



## ART AND PHOTO ESTIMATE

The following items are included in this package:

- I. Color slides - (35 mm.) for indoor school sessions - 36 slides covering basic types and designs of trout flies. Popular western patterns of wet and dry woollyworms, nymphs and streamers.

Hook styles and size comparisons from 3/0 through 28.

Various different designs of flies (Example: dry fly--mayfly, hopper, sofapillow, humpy, etc.)

- II. Complete set of items and five 36" x 48" color overhead views of basic stream situations, designed and painted by D. Whitlock. With this set an instructor may create almost any situation encountered on a stream by an angler and illustrate method of fishing. Fish, fisherman, obstacles, wind and light may be varied to limitless variety with this set up.
- III. Drawings  
These will be in three dimensional effect in color where circumstances dictate otherwise black and white drawings will be on illustration boards of varying sizes, again where the size best suits the situation of illustration.
  - a. Flyline designs--level weight forward, double taper and shooting head.
  - b. Flyline styles shows these in use and each lines relative position in the water. Styles included are floating, sinking tip, wet head, hi-density intermediate and lead core. This will be illustrated in color.
  - c. Knots
    1. needleknot 2. nail knot 3. blood knot 4. blood knot dropper
    5. turl and improved turl knot 6. improved cinch knot.
  - d. Leaders
    1. basic design of a good taper
    2. several designs for specific casting situations
    3. knot and knotless leaders
    4. Chart of tippet diameters versus pound test of various leader tippet material.
  - e. Miscellaneous
    1. flyrod handle styles
    2. reel styles
    3. flyline colors
    4. AFTM line size and weight chart.

Entire Cost: \$1,000.00

Dave



The following is a letter that I sent to Red Davis of the <sup>west</sup><sub>n</sub> Yellowstone Trouters.

If you agree with this proposal, I hope you will work through the groups in which you are active to pursue this line.

It appears to me that these steps might give us again the kind of productivity the Madison is capable of.

Letters to Charles Brooks  
Cal Dunbar  
Dick McGuire  
Pat Barnes



Southwestern Montana Flyfishers  
West Yellowstone, Montana

After a whirlwind organizational campaign it appears we are in business under the above name, and will be affiliated with the Federation of Fly Fishermen in time for the Conclave at Sun Valley the 28th of this month.

As are:

- \* A.E. "Pat" Barnes, President and representative at the Conclave
- \* Charlie Brooks, Secretary
- \* Bud Lilly, West Yellowstone
- \* Cal Dunbar, West Yellowstone
- \* Margaret Grand, West Yellowstone
- \* Dick McGuire, Ennis, Montana
- Art Bock, Portland, Oregon
- Jim Begley, Borger, Texas
- Jon Hansen, West Yellowstone
- Rev. Bill Morgan, West Yellowstone

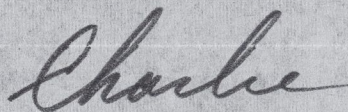
\* indicates contributing/associate member FFF. Bud Lilly is also an FFF director.

President Barnes wishes to call a meeting at 0700am, 20 August 1969 at his shop for the purpose of setting forth our aims and intents for him to present at the FFF conclave.

All correspondence from members, of concern to the membership, or to the president, should be sent through the secretary, who will funnel it up and responses back to the membership, as well as getting out an occasional newsletter to keep the membership informed.

Bring your ideas and come to the meeting if you can. We promise to keep it short and to the point.

for the president



Charles E. Brooks  
Secretary

PS It appears our dues, as an organization, to affiliate with FFF will be \$10.00 per year, or \$1.00 ~~X~~ per member. Secretary will take care of first dues and bill members.



Southwestern Montana Fly Fishers

Fall Newsletter

This letter was delayed due to a burn-out of my electric typewriter. Sorry about that.

Received a reply from the Chief Biologist, Yellowstone Park, concerning the gill netting of fish from Gooseneck Lake. The Bureau of Fisheries was making growth and reproduction studies throughout the Park, and this was a part of those studies. Only enough fish for a sample were taken.

The biologist indicated the fishery in the Park has been returned to a wild state, no restocking has been done for several years nor is any planned for the future. He indicated that any fish in the Gibbon and Firehole above their respective falls were in fact wild fish, and that most of the fish in the Madison were also wild, the exceptions being stockers that had run up from Hebgen Lake, or state owned waters.

The fall run in the upper Madison and South Fork was the best I've seen in 15 years. The fish averaged better than two pounds, were in excellent condition and ran about 15 browns to 1 rainbow. Whether these were run-ups from Hebgen, or just from the lower stream area is unknown. None were fin-clipped. Best flies were Montana Stone Nymph, #4, 3xlong (my pattern) Whitlock's Sculpen #4, and Brown Wooly Worm, also number 4. Flies had to be weighted or it was no fish.

Dick Mc Guire reports from Ennis that long-time overgrazing on the West Fork watershed makes it impossible to tell whether the logging in that area is a major contributor to the silting of that stream. There is no information at this time as to what effect this may be having on insect hatching and spawning (egg) mortality through smothering. I'll try to get a check on the lower one third next spring, and the upper middle section next fall. Then, maybe we'll need to talk to the Fish & Wildlife and BLM people about doing something to protect the watershed.

All reports I've received indicate the best fall fishing in years. Whether this was the result of unusually mild fall weather, less than normal precipitation, or some other factor, is unknown. Any clues, anyone?

Anyone with any questions, or any information, for our members, get it to me and I will disseminate it.

My book "Larger Trout For The Western Fly Fisherman", published by A.S. Barnes and Co., is due out sometime just after the first of the year. About 75 per cent of the information in it is on the Southwestern Montana area.

Since the above is an advertisement I'm paying the postage on this letter. However, would all members please send me fifty cents in stamps for future postage?

Next letter due about March.

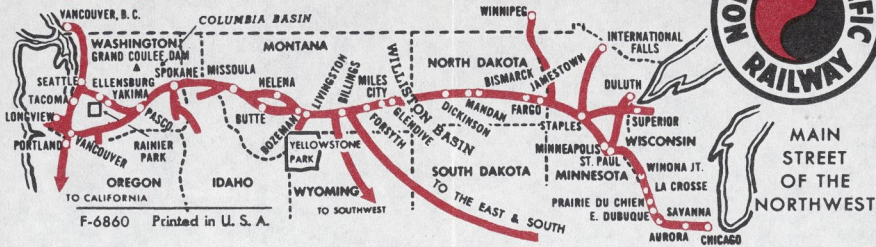
*Charlie*  
Charles E. Brooks  
Secretary

P.S. I have 3 extra copies of the fall issue of The Fly Fisher magazine. First come, first served. Also received our club certificate from the Federation, as well as constitution and by-laws, and associate membership blanks, list of member clubs, etc.



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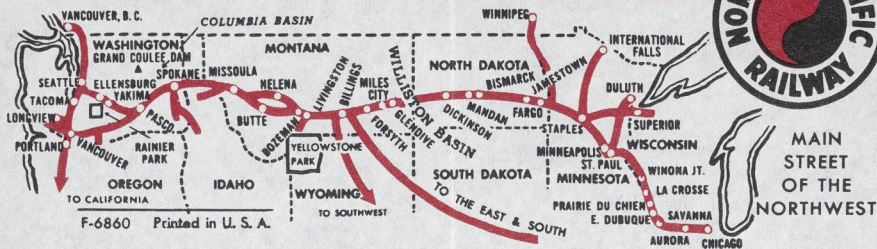
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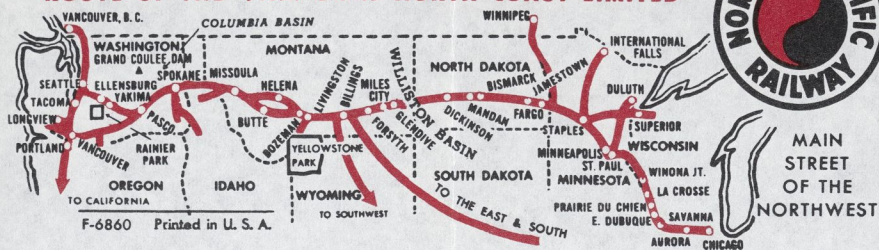
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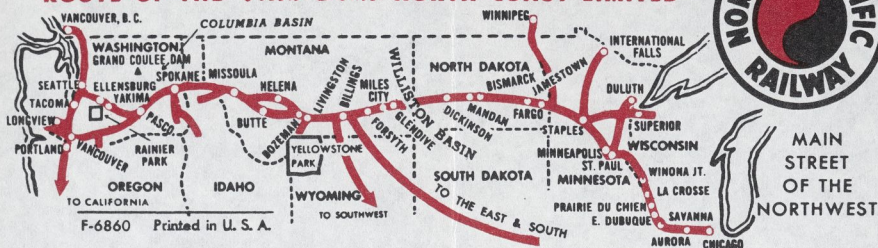
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Dear Bud - Yes, I remember. This is a quickie bus I am heading out at 10 a.m. for some sleuthing on the Olympic Penn. Guess the last time we went up was at Butte with Morse and Connersburger. I see Ray and Dorothy reasonable often. Expect to be at Sun Valley next Labor Day - Ray, Dorothy, Betty and I have a date. Undoubtedly I can come up with a list of names of good fly fishermen but this will give you a start. Tom's in. Just don't get too deeply involved in programming. Think you know the answer to that. Sincerely,  
Lester



## Southwestern Montana Fly Fishers

### March Newsletter

On 22 Feb. 70, member Dick Mc Guire asked for a meeting at Ennis to discuss, and try to come up with ideas for improving, the fishing on the Madison from Quake to Ennis Lakes.

Four of our members were there, plus some Ennis people, an F&W member, and a biologist. We arrived at the following recommendations:

1. Cease all stocking or introducing fish into the Varney area for a three year period.
2. Compare, over this period, creel censuses, mortality of larger fish, and reproduction in this study area with other areas where fish were stocked.
3. Plant no brown trout in the Madison during this period.
4. Put up signs in the study area explaining what was being done and why.
5. If funds and manpower are available, attempt to improve the upper area of the section (Quake to Varney) by increasing the number of holding areas, improve cover and stream bed to provide "hides" for larger fish.

Your secretary sent the above proposals to the Montana F&W Commission for consideration, and received a letter dated 18 Mar. 70 from the State Fish and Game Director stating the Commission had adopted points 1 through 4 on a year to year basis, and agreeing to implement point 5 if funds became available.

The above shows what a small dedicated, energetic and informal group which holds no regular meetings can do by coming up with constructive ideas and pressing for their implementation.

Earlier, we had asked the Montana Attorney General for a clear definition of "navigable stream" only to be told that no such clear definition exists in Montana Corpus Juris, nor have the courts rendered any clear opinion on navigable waters in the state.

With the Ennis meeting proposals being adopted, on a yearly basis, we have made a good start with the F&W Commission, convincing them of the seriousness of our concern and the soundness of our proposals. Dick Mc Guire and Bud Lilly made an in-person appearance before the Commission and Dick gave a good presentation of our stand which was well received.

Thus, the Commission now knows who we are, what we stand for, and have shown they will listen to, and implement, soundly arrived at proposals, within funding limitations.

We have our foot in the door, and will keep alert to the situation, call meetings as needed, and press for better solutions when we know what they are.

  
Pat Barnes, President



Dear Bud

Sorry about the delay on this -  
we've all been down with ~~the~~ flu. I won't  
be able to go to Belene on the 11<sup>th</sup>.  
Sorry.

Will send along a SWMFF  
newsletter shortly

Charlie



A meeting of the below listed persons was held in Ennis, 22 Feb. 1970, for the purpose of determining an approach to preserving and improving the fishing in the Madison River from Quake to Ennis Lakes:

Dick Mc Guire - Chairman  
Charlie Brooks- Secretary  
Bud Lilly  
Cal Dunbar  
Pat Barnes  
Pete Christensen  
Ed Maynard  
Bud Mc Gaffney  
Dick Vincent

Chairman called meeting to order and gave above purpose as reason for the meeting. Bud Mc Gaffney stated one difficulty in knowing just what steps to take to improve the fishing lay in the fact that there were no 15 to 20 year catch records, and that research on the stream had largely been limited to the past three or four years. Shocking of fish had been done in this period to obtain population and age group info on fish in the stream, and to indicate survival rates of stocked fish. The latter indicated literally no survival of stocked fish past the summer in which they were stocked. Flow studies in the period indicated a relationship between flow stability and population stability.

Questions relating to flow amounts were answered to indicate that the main controller of the flow, the Montana Power Co. was taking a more favorable position on stabilizing the flow, based on information by state F&W that a stable flow was vital to trout survival.

It was indicated that there was a higher summer mortality of larger wild fish in the section under discussion than in other like areas of the stream, and the introduction of stocked fish into this area seemed to be the only factor occurring in this area but not in others.

Increased fishing pressure not considered a factor, since this affects entire stream.

Comparatively, fishing is better in those areas of the stream in which no stocking has been done for over ten years.

The following proposals were arrived at and voted to be presented to the State F&W:

1. Cease all stocking or introducing of fish into the Varney area for a period of three years.
2. Compare, over this three year period, creel censuses, mortality of larger fish, and success of reproduction in the Varney area with other areas where stocking was done.
3. Plant no brown trout at all during this period.
4. Put up signs along the study area explaining that it is not being stocked and the reasons.
5. If funds and manpower are available, attempt to improve an upper area of this section by increasing the number of holding areas and improving cover and stream bed locations to provide "hides" for larger numbers of fish.

Present the above information to the F&W at Helena and request them to implement the listed proposals.



Dear Bud - Greg.

4 Mar 75

This is the only copy of our club's information packet. Please make 2 fax copies for our club files and use - and as many for yourself as you wish.

If you're coming to West in a week or two, bring the original + copies along - I'll come in and get them. If it's going to be longer, mail to me first class - the club will reimburse you for postage.

I promised this by way 1 April - so try to get back to me before 22-23 March.

I'll try to get out a news letter to members soon.

Your receipts - and fax copy money enclosed.

or ever  
Charlie



Dear Bud

Got your letter about the meeting.  
Weather permitting, I'll be there.

Enclosed is some dope Dick McNamee  
sent me, plus a clipping offering a different  
view.

Personally, I don't fish or test the  
lower Madison enough to have any firm  
answers. I usually oppose stream stocking  
on the bases that (1) Stocked fish have low  
survival potential, and are strictly a put-and-take  
affair, with less than 20% winding up caught.  
(2) Stocked fish, from generations of hatchery bred trout  
are inferior to stream bred fish in providing sport.  
(3) Stocking is usually done by dumping several  
thousand fish into a small area of a stream, creating  
a population explosion for which the stream can  
provide neither food enough, or cover. The stocked  
fish will push all wild fish smaller than  
themselves out into the open by taking their  
lice, and the smaller wild trout will mostly  
die.



2

(4) Such dumping "overgrazes" that area & stream in the same manner putting 1,000 head of cattle into a 40 acre pasture would cause overgrazing. This seriously damages a stream's food potential and if persisted on, will create an area barren of insect life.

Floating the lower Madison undoubtedly cause poorer fishing simply because the parade of boats will put the fish down for at least a half hour after each passage. Enough such passages and your fish will become conditioned to being night feeders, and daytime fishing will get poorer and poorer, even if a good head of wild fish remains in the stream.

All the guides I have talked to say they can survive if the area from Quake & Vorney Bridge is closed to floating. Some think it a good idea.

The lower Madison from Quake & Vorney is deficient in holding areas while having a marvelous food supply. Creation of more holding areas by putting in boulders and large rocks in barren stretches would do



much to improve the fishing and be less expensive than stocking, in my opinion.

The head of fish a stream can carry is limited by how many can find protected lies, no matter how much food is available.

Cal said he would write and give you his ideas. As for me, I think the fishing can be improved by the following steps:

- 1. Halt all floating from Duake to Varney.
- 2. Cease stocking hatchery fish
- 3. Build more holding areas in lower stretches.
- 4. Reduce limit to 5 fish not to exceed 10 pounds. People do not come hundreds of miles to the Madison to catch a fish dinner.
- 5. Limit catch to one fish over 20 inches

Lake stocking of hatchery fish is almost always more successful than stream stocking. Let the hatcheries put their trout in Belgen and other lakes.

Hope this is some help as ever

Charlie



Ennis, Montana  
January 22, 1970

Dear Charlie:

I am curious. Does this organization every have any meetings. Maybe people are too widely scattered at present.

Here is my postage for awhile. Incidentally, with very little cold weather, the fishing is excellent. They are quite logy to land, but they are eager. I am taking about fishing in the Madison River.

I have been having best luck on black stone fly nymph and the FDR muddler. This is a muddler with brown chenille body. Fishing mostly with size 1 or larger. Should be some good snow fly hatches if the wind would ever stop blowing.

I recommend that we get a stretch of the Madison River closed to all floating. My preference would be McAtee Bridge to Varney Bridge. Even though Quake to the West Fork of the Madison is open to floating, it is almost as though it is closed as the boats are rather ineffective on this stretch. It would be a simple thing to close it also if others were in favor of it. This would give two long float areas and two areas for prohibiting floating. I'd even be in favor of limiting the floating to just the Varney and below areas of two years ago. I'd personally rather see the whole river closed to float fishing than the whole river open to floating.

I am not afraid that the fish will become depleted. The fish learn too fast for this. What does happen is this; the fish get too well educated due to the constant pounding, and even the floaters will find fishing difficult in a very short time. A small number of persons floating the river can keep the fish in a very long stretch of the river on edge and extremely cautious. This makes it difficult for even the best anglers who try to wade and fish. Fish that have been disturbed recently are not going to be caught easily if at all, especially the larger ones.

We went through this once before just after WW II. I think that in 1950 we had the whole river closed to fishing and then in 1951 it was opened below Varney.

It doesn't matter how well stocked the river is with quality fish if they are seldom caught. It is the catching of fish that makes a trout stream good in the mind of a fisherman. I think that continuous floating will reduce the number of successful fishermen on the Madison River to a low that we haven't experienced in recent times. I think that we should gear things so that we provide more instead of less fishing.

The Montana Fish & Game Department wants all regulations on all trout streams the same in Montana. I don't think that we should go along with this philosophy. It might be the easy way to do things for them but it certainly is not the best for our trout fishing. Different streams and lakes are different and different classes of people fish the different streams. The Madison River is the only stream in the state that has more non-resident fishing than resident. This should be a



consideration when making regulations for the Madison River. I don't think it ever has though. It is about time we should start taking the desires of our out of state visitors into consideration when drawing up regulations.

The best thing that I have come up with as far as reduced limits is concerned is something concerning size of trout. If a person was allowed only one trout over 16 inches long in possession, nothing else would have to be changed much. The thing that can hurt our fishing most, is the reduction of quality fish. If we would limit one quality fish to a limit of fish, this would have the desired effect of shifting the fish hogs to other streams. It would be opposed by only the type of people that we would rather have fishing elsewhere, and our fish and game department.

I guess that, as they say, I'd better put the cork back in the bottle and close this letter.

Sincerely

*Dick*  
Dick McGuire



Ennis, Montana  
February 5, 1970

Charles E. Brooks  
West Yellowstone, Montana

Dear Mr. Brooks:

I request that you discontinue all stocking of trout in the Madison River. If you would take the time to check the persons who fish the Madison River, I am sure that you would find a majority of fishermen in favor of this plan. There are some local persons in Ennis who will never favor discontinuing the stocking program and these people will always have this view regardless of any number of facts to the contrary.

I have been requesting that the stocking program on the Madison River be terminated for over 10 years. Each year, more information is acquired that supports this view. Also, there are many places where these thousands of fish could be planted, where they would prove helpful rather than detrimental.

I will give some of the reason why the stocking program should be terminated in the Madison River.

A number of studies have shown that repeated stocking of catchable sized trout have reduced the wild trout population to almost zero, in a number of streams. The domestic strains of trout do not survive from one year to the next. Their mortality rate is 98% or more from one year to the next in most streams. Only a small percentage of catchable trout are actually recovered. It is rarely that as much as 40% recovery is achieved. It is far less than this on the Madison River.

Recent studies have shown that there is extremely high natural reproduction in the Madison River. The fry and small fish are present in great numbers in the autumn and through most of the winter. Great losses occur during the early spring. This mortality has approached 100% in years of poor water conditions. During the last couple of years when we have had good water flows in this critical period, the mortality has been greater than expected. I don't have the figures, but I believe the figures to be 80 to 90%. Normal winter mortality is about 60% in many streams studied. The probable cause of this higher than normal mortality, is the stocking of catchable sized trout.

As with game animals, winter food supplies determine the number of fish that a stream can support. Sixty percent of all trout that a stream supports in the summer succumb to the forces of nature during the winter and spring. One reason for this is lower water flows in winter. Less water means less food. The game animals that do survive a winter, often barely do so. In many cases, it would take very slight changes in food supply, the competition, or the weather to effect the opposite. The same is true in regard to the smaller trout. These small fish less than two years of age are faced with extremely capable competition from others of their own age group as well as the older fish in the



stream. By March or April their numbers have been reduced by over half and those that have survived so far, have barely done so. In past years, at this time, most of the normal water flows have been taken to begin filling Hebgen Dam. When the water flows were drastically reduced at this critical period the food supplies were at the same time greatly reduced. Available food is directly proportional to water flows during a given season of the year. This lowering of the river also eliminates much of the cover for the smaller fish. If this is not enough, then thousands of catchable sized trout are dumped into the river. The end result, is that there are several times as many fish in a given portion of the river as the stream could normally support under the conditions that prevail. The wild fish in the stream have been just barely surviving and are in a normal hungry condition with little reserve energy or flesh. Suddenly, they find their range greatly reduced and their numbers greatly increased. The stocked fish are in good flesh and are larger than the wild fish of the same age. In the fierce competition that continues, nearly all of the wild fish of this age classification cease to exist before the warmer weather can cause greater water flows and increased food supplies. Many of the domestic fish survive this period, because they were in good flesh when planted in the stream. Had they been planted in the fall, they would have been the first to die, as they could no normally compete with the wild fish in a stream. Normal mortality of stocked catchable rainbow trout in the Madison River is at least 98% in the first year they are planted.

During the last two springs, we have had much better flows than in the preceding period of about 20 years. Studies have shown that the trout population of the lower Madison River has tripled during this period. At the same time, trout populations on the middle section of the Madison River have remained fairly consistent. The one difference that one must note is that no stocking has been done on the lower Madison River during this period, while about 70,000 catchable rainbow trout have been stocked each year in the middle section of the Madison River which is that portion from Quake Lake to Ennis Lake. I think that this study alone should warrant dropping the Madison River from the present stocking program.

The trout that are raised in most hatcheries have been changed greatly from the wild strains from which they were developed. They are truly domestic trout and are as different from wild trout as domestic fowl are from wild fowl. Many of the characteristics that make them ideally suited for rearing in hatcheries, make them just as unsuitable for survival in the wild. No one who raises livestock would continue to breed inferior stock with their good stock. Yet, the continual stocking of inferior strains of trout will eventually dilute the hardy wild strain until it too, is an inferior strain of trout. There is no question that natural reproduction is tremendous in the Madison River. Let us not continue to oppose the forces that make this our greatest trout stream. Our hopes lie in keeping the lines of our hardy wild trout pure.

At the present time, no one has shown that planting catchable trout actually provides more trout for the fisherman. It may at first appear so, but all facts uncovered to date have proved the opposite. It is amazing to me that a program that has proved itself completely unsound on the Madison River is continued, especially when some stocking programs in lakes and some streams have proved beneficial.



Think what good these 70,000 catchable trout could do somewhere else. The fishing on the Madison River would be improved, and at the same time, fishing elsewhere could be made much better. I think that you should take into consideration the available facts rather than the wishes of an uninformed few to make a decision which is of such vital interest to so many people.

Sincerely,

Dick McGuire

Dick McGuire

DM:kk



Southwestern Montana Flyfishers - West Yellowstone, Montana

Fellow Members:

We met at Pat Barnes Shop on 20 Aug. 69 and conducted the following business:

1. Affirmed Pat Barnes as President and representative at the 1969 FFF Conclave.
2. Agreed on the name above for our organization.
3. Took as our philosophy the following: The purpose of the Southwestern Montana Flyfishers shall be; To protect, preserve and promote trout fishing in this area by acting as guardians and watchdogs. To detect and report spoilation of watersheds by logging or overgrazing; the encroachment upon, or destruction of, stream beds, banks, or watercourses by structural operations, including dams and roadways. To nuture and promote good fishing and conservation practices by educaation and example, and use of all available media to spread the good word and the right word.
4. Affirmed Charlie Brooks as Secretary for the current year.
5. Agreed that members from all areas of SW Montana would be welcomed in order to give us eyes and ears in all of this area. Large membership in itself is not necessarily what we're after, but rather good g coverage of the area by interested and active individuals.

It is obvious that we are not aiming to set out on large physical projects. Rebuilding several miles of the lower Madison or training a thousand youngsters in fly fishing and conservation practices is not our cup of tea. Our main purpose is to keep alert to any possible threat to our fishing resources, whether by ill conceived legislation, building, timber cutting or grazing projects, pollution, or rampant lawbreaking. All such threats should be immediately reported to the President through the Secretary. All members will then be notified and a course of action decided upon. Following are two examples of how it works.

a. Pat Barnes received a report of gill netting of trout in Yellowstone Park. The Secretary notified the nearest sub-district ranger, who professed no knowledge of it but stated he would immediately notify the head office, and report back to us his findings.

b. A small commercial operation was polluting the South Fork. Appeal to the owner was fruitless. The matter was reported to the Board of Health, which gave the offender 72 hours to stop the pollution or face a stiff fine. The pollution was stopped.

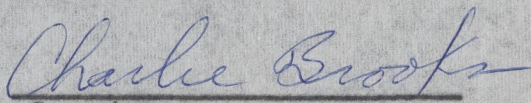
This is the kind of thing we can do, and it should be remembered that it is seldom the large operations that destroy or jepardize our fishing resources, it is, instead, a continual repetition of small acts which eventually ruin a watershed or waterway. Keep alert and let's try to prevent a "Pass Creek" from happening in our area.

Along that line, Dick McGuire, what about logging operations on the West Fork? We've been getting reports that stream has been / muddier than usual, and has been discoloring after rains. Can you check?

Pat will be leaving for the conclave this weekend, if you have anything you wish him to know, get it in quickly.

The Secretary will get out an occasional newsletter, and report any and all urgent items at once.

For the President

  
Secretary

P.S. FFF has accepted our affiliation. If you have not done so, please mail your \$1.00 "contribution" to the Secretary.





SOUTHWESTERN MONTANA FLY FISHERS  
WEST YELLOWSTONE, MONTANA

NEWSLETTER 78

Since we began as a club in 1969 we have been putting gentle pressure on the Montana Fish & Game Dept. to reduce limits on the Madison River, make at least one stretch flies and lures only, restrict floating to some extent and to promote habitat studies.

We had no success through January 1977, except that some preliminary habitat studies were begun. But a mortality study, to which we acceded in January 77, showed that fishermen were causing excessive mortality, on the order of 75 percent of catchables in the Madison. We had insisted this was so for several years but with no success. Last year, a stretch of the river was closed to angling, with no other changes, and the summer mortality rate dropped to 15 percent. This so startled F&G biologists that they began an all out push to get severe restrictions. We met with them in December 77 and agreed to support them. They took their program to the F&G Commission in mid January, with these resulting regulation changes.

From Quake Lake to McAtee Bridge:

Catch and release only.

No float fishing.

Flies and lures only.

From McAtee Bridge to Ennis Lake:

Float fishing allowed.

Bait, excluding sculpins, allowed.

3 fish limit, only one of which may be longer than 18 inches.

Squaw Creek - Wolf Creek section closed to fishing for study purposes.

There was little opposition to these restrictions, partly due to the fact that we and the F&G have been conducting a quiet educational program.

The Fish and Game Department now seems determined to keep Montana fishing at quality levels, it was tentative prior to the overwhelming support for the listed changes. Now we expect it to move with confidence in holding down exploitation and promoting quality fishing.

Everything our club has accomplished has been done by first having the facts, then keeping up a gentle continuous pressure to at least have a study of the matter done. At this point, our club has gotten everything we have asked for in the maintenance of quality fishing in Southwestern Montana, and to our knowledge, we have alienated no one.

1978 dues (\$2.00) are due please send them along.



1/9/78

Joseph Klabunde  
Chairman  
Montana Fish & Game Commission  
Helena, MT.

Dear Mr. Klabunde;

Revisions of the fishing regulations for 1978 in districts 3 and 5, was a major step in managing Montana Blue Ribbon streams.

Your commission demonstrated to me at the meeting January 6, in Helena, that they are very interested in promoting management practices to the best interests of these rivers as recreational trout streams.

I would like to thank you and the commission members for your interest and efforts in this regard.

Sincerely;

Bud Lilly  
2007 Sourdough Rd.  
Bozeman, MT.

CC: Commission members



~~Spence~~ ~~Hag~~

Joe Klabunde

Box E

Haure Mt. 59501

Arthur C. Hagenston

Box 1089

Glendive, Mt. 59730

Spencer S. Hagstad

Box 1184

Dillon, Mt. 59725

Laed M. Lindberg

Greenough 59836

~~William J. Spence~~

At ~~Bishop~~

Alfred L. Bishop

# 320 Hart Albin Build.

Billings, Mt. 59101.





SOUTHWESTERN MONTANA FLY FISHERS  
WEST YELLOWSTONE, MONTANA  
WEST YELLOWSTONE FACT SHEET

The town is one mile square. It is located in southwestern Montana, on Highways 191 and 20, eight miles from the Idaho line at Targhee Pass and on Highway 191, 89 miles south of Bozeman. Elevation is 6,667 feet. Population estimated at 750. The West Yellowstone Airport, with the longest resort area jet runway in the U.S., is 2 miles north of town. Yellowstone Park abuts the east edge of the town.

It is strictly a resort. There are motel, trailer park and campground accomodations for about 8,000 persons. Prices are only slightly higher than non-resort areas in this locale. There are over 100 trout streams and as many trout lakes within a 2 hour drive. Over a hundred miles of these streams, including the best, are bordered by highways. Five Blue Ribbon trout streams are from ten minutes to less than one hour away. See resumé of streams and lakes.

There are guest ranches, horses can be rented, horseback trails lace the area. Hebgen Lake, 12 miles to the northwest, has a number of marinas, rental boats, and boat launching ramps. Bicycles, motorbikes and car rentals available in town.

Yellowstone Park encompasses 3,400 square miles; it is larger than some states. It cannot be adequately covered in less than one and one-half to three days:

The Park contains some of the finest trout streams and lakes in the world and the best grayling lake south of central Canada or Alaska. A free fishing permit is required. Obtain at any entrance. There is a daily fee for vehicles or the Golden Eagle passport can be used. For special information, write Superintendent, Yellowstone National Park, Wy. 82190. For special information about West Yellowstone, write Chamber of Commerce, West Yellowstone, Mt. 59758 or phone 406-646-7528.

It is advisable to write well in advance to several motels to find out exactly what accomodations at what price range are available. It is not possible to include that information here. Also, it is advisable to obtain reservations - ~~there are always units available without reservation~~ - but some might not be to your liking.

LIST OF MOTELS, HOTELS, TRAILER PARKS AND CAMPGROUNDS IN THE WEST YELLOWSTONE AREA

Telephone Area Code 406 ZIP Code 59758  
All businesses listed may be reached at: Business Name, West Yellowstone, Mt. 59758. No further address is necessary.

- Alpine Motel 10 units 646-7544
- \*\* Ambassador Motor Inn - 55 units - some kitchens, phones-TV 646-7365
- \* Arrowhead Motel - 8 units - some kitchens 646-7777
- Bair's Brandin Iron Motel - 32 units, 4 kitchens 646-7334
- Bar N Ranch - Guest ranch - 6 miles west of town 646-7229








SOUTHWESTERN MONTANA FLY FISHERS  
WEST YELLOWSTONE, MONTANA

- Big Chief Motel - Rustic - 13 units - all with kitchens-TV 646-7640
- \*\*\* Big Sky of Montana - 49 miles north of West Yellowstone. All accomodations. 995-4211
- \* Big Western Pine Motel - 50 units - some kitchens, TV-phone 646-7622
- Bunkhouse Motel, 12 units 646-7637
- Campfire Lodge - 18 miles NW of West Yellowstone 646-7258
- \* City Center Motel - 12 large units, 4 kitchens,TV 646-7337
- \* Circle R Motel - 14 units - kitchens, fireplaces,TV 646-7641
- \* Colonial Motel - 12 units,TV 646-7541
- \* Crow's Nest Motel - 6 units,TV 646-7873
- \*\* Desert Inn Motel 30-units TV, phones 646-7376
- \*\* Dude Motor Inn - 14 units - TV-phones 646-7316
- Evergreen Motel, 11 units, 3 kitchens,TV 646-7655
- \*\* Executive Motel - 82 units, some phones, TV & Restaurant 646-7634
- Fennhaven Motel - 9 units, some kitchens 646-7634
- Golden West Motel 646-7778
- Hadley's Motel 646-7518
- \* Hitchin Post Motel - 15 units, TV 646-7502
- \* Ho Hum Motel - 12 units, some kitchens, TV 646-7746
- Holiday Motel - Rustic-TV 646-7743
- KO-Z Motel 646-7593
- Kirkwood Ranch Motel, 15 miles NW of West Yellowstone 646-7200
- Lakeview Cabins, 15 miles NW of West Yellowstone 646-7257
- \*\* Lazy G Motel, 13 units, some double - 5, 3-room with kitchen , TV 646-7586
- \*\* Lee's Western Motel, 10 units, 2 kitchens, some doubles, TV 646-7776



SOUTHWESTERN MONTANA FLY FISHERS  
WEST YELLOWSTONE, MONTANA



	Madison Motel, 17 units, 6 hotel rooms, TV	646-7745
	Maverick Inn Motel, 15 units	646-7854
	Midtown Motel - 15 units - TV	646-7394
	Parade Rest Guest Guest Ranch, 12 miles NW of West Yellowstone	646-7217
	Pine Cone Motor Lodge	646-7304
	Pine Crest Lodge	646-7508
	Pioneer Motel - Rustic, 10 units, some kitchens	646-7862
*	Pony Express Motel	646-7862
	Ranger Motel, 14 units, 2 kitchens, TV	646-7371
	Richardson's Motel - Rustic, 9 units	646-7802
*	Roundup Motel, 29 units - TV-Phones	646-7301
**	Sands Motel, 30 units - TV-Phones	646-7388
	Sleepy Hollow Motel	646-7707
	Stage Coach Inn - 54 rooms, 8 suites, TV-Phones, Restaurant	646-7381
**	Starlite - Bee Motel, 49 units, TV-Phones	646-7656
*	Tepee Lodge Motel, 15 units TV, Restaurant	646-7391
**	Three Bear Motor Lodge - 42 rooms, TV-Phones, Restaurant	646-7353
*	Thunderbird West Motel	646-7677
	Trail Inn	646-7714
	Travel Inn	646-7652
	Traveler's Motor Lodge	646-7313
	Watkins Creek Ranch, 30 miles NW of West Yellowstone. Difficult access.	646-7294
**	Weary Rest Motel - 10 units, Fireplaces, kitchens, TV.	646-7633
	Western Motel, 10 units, some kitchens, TV	646-7776





SOUTHWESTERN MONTANA FLY FISHERS  
WEST YELLOWSTONE, MONTANA

Westward-Ho Motel 646-7331

\* Westwood Motel, Rustic, 17 units, 8 kitchens. TV 646-7713

Yellowstone Motel & Trailer Park - Rustic - 13 units. 646-7662

Where number of units is not shown, information was not available due to winter closing.

No Motel in town is more than a 10 minute walk from Convention Center.

\*\*\* Star ratings - 1 star fair-good, 2 stars good-better, 3 stars best. Unstarred - quality varies. Guest ranches not rated.

CAMPGROUNDS

ARV Wildwest Campground. 11 miles NW of West Yellowstone. 105 spaces, Showers. 646-7234

KOA Campground. 5 miles west of West Yellowstone. 85 spaces, Showers. 646-7607

United Campground. 3 miles west of West Yellowstone. 60 spaces, showers. Most facilities; located in a forest. 646-7894

U.S.F.S. Campground (South Fork of Madison River) 4 miles west of West Yellowstone - 48 spaces - latrines - water faucets - very pleasant surroundings Good fishing in easy walking distance downstream.

U.S.N.P. Campground (Madison Junction, Yellowstone Park) 14 miles east of West Yellowstone, junction of Firehole and Gibbon rivers - start of Madison River. 292 spaces, latrines - water faucets - usually crowded. Good fishing away from campground.

TRAILER PARKS

Driftwood Trailer Park - complete hookups 646-7892

Four Winds Trailer Park - complete hookups 646-7505

Lionshead Resort. 8 miles west of West Yellowstone - Pleasant surroundings- Complete hookups. Cafe - German cooking. 646-7296

O Bar L Trailer Park - complete hookups 646-9997

Wagon Wheel Trailer Park - complete hookups 646-7872

Western Trailer Park - Electricity & showers. 646-7776





SOUTHWESTERN MONTANA FLY FISHERS  
WEST YELLOWSTONE, MONTANA

CAFES & RESTAURANTS

Bear Cub Restaurant - fair

Chuckwagon Cafe - good - limited menu

Dude Dining Room - very good

Executive Dining Room - very good

Ham's Cafe - fair - limited menu

Running Bear Pancake House - fair - limited menu

Rustler's Roost - good

Shamrock Cafe - fair

Silver Spur Cafe - fair

Stage Coach Coffee Shop and Dining Room - fair to good

The Cafeteria - good cafeteria

Three Bear Motor Cafe - good

Timberline Cafe - fair

Totem Cafe - good

Ratings are strictly comparative for this area.

CAR RENTALS

Avis Rent-A-Car Toll Free 800-421-0260

Budget Rent-A-Car, Local 646-7637

Hertz Rent-A-Car Toll Free 800-654-3131

National Car Rental System Local 646-7670.

Numbers of cars are very limited - you must reserve at least one month in advance to have any chance of renting a vehicle.





SOUTHWESTERN MONTANA FLY FISHERS  
WEST YELLOWSTONE, MONTANA

TACKLE SHOPS

- Danskin's Tackle Shop, Jim Danskin 646-7663
- Eagle's Tackle Shop, Wally Eagle 646-7521
- Godfrey's Tackle Shop, Last Chance, Idaho
- Jacklin's Fly Shop, Bob Jacklin 646-7336
- Pat Barnes Tackle Shop, Pat Barnes 646-7564
- The Trout Shop, Bud and Greg Lilly 646-7801

Only complete tackle shops are listed here. All have guide service. All but Godfrey's are in West Yellowstone.

on lake, cabins, hotels around lake, at Lander Lodge, Macks Inn, etc., plus all facilities at West Yellowstone. Season: Late May through October

Madison River below Gaake Lake. Big river, 125-200 feet wide, fast, turbulent, mostly pocket water. Some floating areas. Some areas dangerous to wade. 150 miles of fishable water. Insects: Stoneflies, caddis flies, grasshoppers. Best flies: Montana Stone, Bitch Creek, Montana, Whitlock's Stone nymphs, Woolly Worms, Black or green #4. Dries: Soft Pillow #4-6, Bird's Stone Fly #4 & 6, Dave's Stonefly, Royal Wulff, Gray Wulff #10, Godrus #10-12, Grasshopper #6-8. Streamers: Squirrel Tail #7, Snubs 2 & 4, Marabou Muddler 2 & 4, Whitlock's Sculpin #9. Fish: Brown, rainbow, and whitefish. Season: Late May through November. Facilities: All types, West Yellowstone & Emis. Guide service both places.

South Fork: Small spring stream 15-50 feet wide. Vary bold. Brush lined, difficult access, though near road. Good sized fish despite stream size. Fish: Brown - rainbow - whitefish. 10% one fish limit. Insects: Caddis, stone (upper section only) mayflies. Best flies: Dark nymphs in 8 & 10, Grey nymphs 8-10-12, Green woolly worm 8-12. Dries: Blue Gull, Adams 16-18, Gull Quill 14, Grasshopper 8 After 15 July. Facilities: All types West Yellowstone. Campground, 43 species on stream.

Crayingling Creek: Essentially same information as for South Fork. No fish above Hwy 191.

Back Creek: Same as South Fork - all info applies.

Legg's Fork (Idaho). 20 miles west of West Yellowstone. End of the west fork of the Snake. Increases in size quickly. 30-200 feet wide, all the time. Good water. Good hatches, tremendous insect composition. Some areas can be fished.





SOUTHWESTERN MONTANA FLY FISHERS  
WEST YELLOWSTONE, MONTANA

RESUME'

Lakes & Streams

Southwestern Montana area

Hebgen Lake: 20 miles long with estuaries, 3-4 miles wide. Big, deep lake. Alt. 6500. Fish: Brown - rainbow trout, mountain whitefish. 10# and 1 fish limit. All types bait & lures. Insects: may and caddis flies. Boats: No restrictions, some rentals. Boat ramps and marinas available. Best flies: Standard dry flies in the shallows in evening. Nymphs some areas. Best Areas: Madison, South Fork inlets; area near Madison Arm resort. Season: Last week May through November. Facilities: Any and all types in Hebgen Lake - West Yellowstone area.

Henry's Lake: In Idaho, 12 miles west of West Yellowstone. 6-7 miles diameter. Shallow - subject to wind. 6,000 feet alt. Fish: Brook, cutthroat, rainbow trout - hybrids. Probably the best fly fishing trout lake in North America. Insects: Caddis and damsel flies, fresh water shrimp. Boats: No restrictions except large cruisers. Some rentals. Best flies: Get locally. This is very important! Best Area: Staley Springs. Facilities: Campground, State Park on lake, cabins, motels around lake, at Sunset Lodge, Macks Inn, etc., plus all facilities at West Yellowstone. Season: Late May through October.

Madison River below Quake Lake. Big river, 125-200 feet wide, fast, turbulent. Mostly pocket water. Some floating areas. Some areas dangerous to wade. 150 miles of fishable water. Insects: Stoneflies, caddis flies, grasshoppers. Best flies: Montana Stone, Bitch Creek, Montana, Whitlock's Stone nymphs, #4 Woolly Worms, Black or green #4. Dries: Sofa Pillow 4-6, Bird's Stone fly 4 & 6. Dave's Stonefly. Royal Wulff, Grey Wulff #10, Goofus #10-12. Grasshopper #6-8. Streamers: Squirrel Tail #4, Spruce 2 & 4, Marabou Muddler 2 & 4, Whitlock's Sculpin #4. Fish: Brown, rainbow, and whitefish. Season: Late May through November. Facilities: All types, West Yellowstone & Ennis. Guide service both places.

South Fork: Small spring stream 15-50 feet wide. Very cold. Brush lined, difficult access, though near road. Good sized fish despite stream size. Fish: Brown - rainbow - whitefish. 10# one fish limit. Insects: Caddis, stone (upper section only) mayflies. Best flies: Dark nymphs in 8 & 10. Grey nymphs 8-10-12. Green woolly worm 8-3XL. Dries: Blue Quill, Adams 16-18. Ginger Quill 14. Grasshopper 8 after 15 July. Facilities: All types West Yellowstone. Campground, 48 spaces on stream.

Grayling Creek: Essentially same information as for South Fork. No fish above Hwy 191.

Duck Creek: Same as South Fork - all info applies.

Henry's Fork (Idaho), 20 miles west of West Yellowstone. One of the west's best fly streams. Increases in size quickly - 80-200 feet wide - all types water. Good hatches, tremendous insect composition. Some areas can be floated.





SOUTHWESTERN MONTANA FLY FISHERS  
WEST YELLOWSTONE, MONTANA

Some dangerous to wade. Railroad Ranch area flies only. Fish: Browns - rainbows, mostly rainbows. Insects: Caddis - mayflies, many species: Box Canyon area; Pteronarcys californica stone fly (salmon fly). Best flies: Blue Dun-Adams 16-18. Lt. Cahill 18. Green bodied - blue hackled fly 16-18. Western Green Drake 12-14 - all above dries. Local patterns in wets and nymphs. Local patterns of "salmon fly" during that hatch. Season: Late May through October. Facilities: All types - West Yellowstone. Motels - Last Chance - Mack's Inn, Campgrounds along stream.

Centennial Valley streams and lakes. Scores of small streams and ponds. Contact Brooks for info. Too many to list by stream and pond.

Streams and Lakes in Yellowstone Park

Yellowstone Park comprises an area of 3,400 square miles; it is larger than the states of Delaware, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia combined. It contains about 800 miles of trout streams, several excellent trout lakes, three grayling lakes, four species of trout, grayling and mountain whitefish. It's waters are restricted to artificial lures and flies only. It contains only wild fish, no stocking has been done since 1958.

Yellowstone River drainage:

Yellowstone Lake. 20 miles long, 15 miles wide, 139 square miles, 110 miles of shoreline, altitude 7733 feet, very large lake for so high an altitude. Can be dangerous in high winds. Fish: Cutthroat trout. Restricted to artificial lures and flies. Insects: Daphnia (water flea), Hyalella and Gammarus, (scud), Chironomidae (midges), Trichoptera (caddis flies), Ephemeropterae (mayflies): most important to the fish in terms of quality, in order: Daphnia, Chironomidae, and scud. Boats: Private-permit required. Rental available at West Thumb and Bridge Bay Marinas. Guide boats available some places. Best flies: Nymphs 10 & 12 to imitate fresh water shrimp and scuds. Dry flies, Adams 12 & 14, Blue Dun 14-16, Black & Green Midges sizes 20-22. General - Spruce streamer #6, Professor 10 & 12 wet. Best Area: Northeast area - Mary Bay, mouths of Sedge, Cub and Clear Creeks. Season: 15 June through 31 October. Facilities: Hotels, Motels & Cabins; Lake, Fishing Bridge, West Thumb. Campgrounds (first come - first served) Bridge Bay, Fishing Bridge, Grant Village, Lewis Lake, Pelican Creek.

Shoshone Lake: 7 miles long, 2 miles wide, 30 plus miles shoreline. Alt. 7500 feet. No power boats allowed. Fish: Brown, Brook, lake trout. Artificial lures and flies. Insects: scuds, fresh water shrimp, caddis flies, mayflies. Boats: Cartops, canoes. Must be paddled 5 or more miles to reach lake. Best flies: Otter Shrimp 8 & 10, Fledermaus 8 & 10, Zug Bug 10 & 12, Brown Hackle 12 & 14 in wets. Dries, Adams 12 & 14, Professor 12 and Black Midge 22. Best Area: feeder creek inlets. Facilities: None. Tent Camping permitted. Access by hiking 3 miles or paddling 5 miles.

Grebe Lake. 3/4 mile long, 1/2 mile wide, 3-1/2 miles of shoreline. Alt. 8000 feet. Artificial lures and flies only. Fish: Grayling - none may be killed or kept. Rainbow trout, 2 fish limit. Insects: Caddis flies, mayflies, midges.





SOUTHWESTERN MONTANA FLY FISHERS  
WEST YELLOWSTONE, MONTANA

Boats: Not permitted. Best flies: Brown mayfly nymph size 6-3XL. Brown or olive green wooly worm 4 or 6-2XL, Grizzly King #8 (wet) Professor #8, wet. Dries - Adams - Blue Dun 14-16-18. Best Area: Outlet and lily pads far side of lake. Facilities: None - 5 mile hike - good trail. No climbing.

Slough Creek: 15 miles of fishing water. Upper sections, meadow stream, lower section, mountain stream. 30-60 feet wide. Alt. 7500 feet. Fish: Cutthroat trout. Artificial lures and flies. Insects: Meadow sections, caddis and mayflies. Mountain sections - stoneflies and caddis flies. Grasshoppers from 15 July. Best flies: Mountain section. Stonefly nymph or green wooly worm #6-3XL. Muskrat nymph and Zug Bug #8 & 10. Dries, Adams - Blue Duns, Lt. Cahills #16 & 18. Meadow sections. Adams #16, Blue Quill #16, Lt. Cahill #16, Grasshopper size 6-8. Best Area: Elk Tongue Creek meadows, 8 mile hike. Seasons: 28 May - 31 Oct. Facilities: Campground on lower creek, 26 spaces. Very popular. Pack-in camping permitted on Meadow sections.

Madison River: Madison Junction to Park boundry - 20 miles of river - mountain and meadow type water 60-120 feet wide. Alt. 7,000 feet. Fish: Brown, rainbow trout, mountain whitefish. Flies only. 2 fish limit, must be 16 inches long. Insects: In order of importance to the fisherman, caddis, three species, stoneflies, two species, mayflies, two species, dragon-damsel flies, two species, crane flies, one specie - August - September, grasshoppers. Best flies: Nymphs, Montana Stone, Bitch creek, Montana, Whitlock's Stone (black) sizes 4-4XL, 3-3XL. Dries. Adams, Blue Dun 16-18, Ginger Quill 12-14, Royal Wulff (fast sections) 10 & 12 - Goofus 12-14. Grasshopper 6-8. Streamers (fall) Marabou and regular Muddlers, 2,4,6. Spruce 2 & 4. Sculpin 4 (fast sections). Facilities: Campground, Madison Junction 292 spaces, Hotels, Motels, cabins, guest ranches, trailer parks, campgrounds West Yellowstone - 1 to 14 miles from river. Season: 28 May - 31 Oct.

Firehole River: 15 miles river. 40-125 feet wide. Mostly meadow type stream. 7500 feet alt. Fish: Brown - rainbow trout. No other fish. 2 fish limit, must be 16 inches. Flies only. Insects: Caddis, may and damsel flies. Grasshoppers after 15 July. Best Flies: Martinez Black Nymph, Zug Bug, Otter Shrimp, 8 & 10. Dries: Adams 16 & 18. Blue Dun 16 - Black midge 22. Lt. Cahill, Goofus 14-16. Grasshopper 6-8. Season: 28 May - 31 Oct. Facilities: Lodge, inn, cabins, Old Faithful area. Campground, Madison Junction. All facilities, West Yellowstone - 16-30 miles from river.

Duck Creek: 3 miles fishable in Park. 30-40 feet wide. Fish: Brown - rainbow trout. 2 fish limit. Lures & flies. Insects: Caddis, may, dragon flies. Best flies: Any standard pattern in 8 or 10. Facilities: All types in West Yellowstone area. 8 miles from Duck Creek.

Gibbon River: Treat as part of upper Madison. Not an important fishery except first week of June and last week of September.

Yellowstone River: 30-40 miles of river. Mountain and meadow streams. No kill, flies & lures only. Best flies: Little Gray & Green Caddis pupa 14-16 - Cahill or Professor wet 12-16. Olive green Wooly worm 4-3XL. Dries - Adams, Colorado

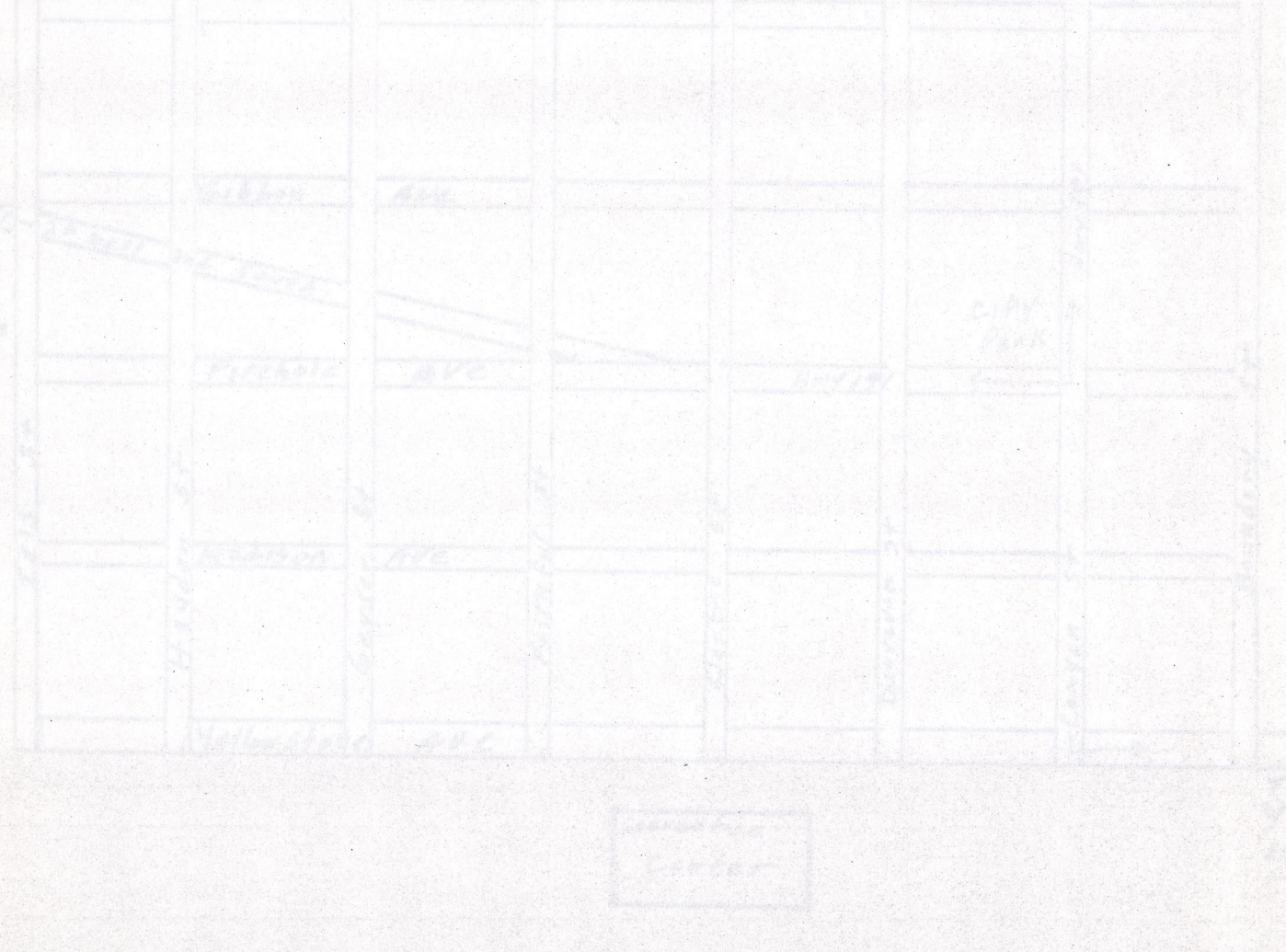




SOUTHWESTERN MONTANA FLY FISHERS  
WEST YELLOWSTONE, MONTANA

King, Troth Elk hair caddis 12-16 - greys & browns. Only cutthroat trout. 40-60 miles from West Yellowstone. Accomodations available at Fishing Bridge, Canyon - Mammoth, near river.

For further or specific information, write or call Charlie Brooks, Lazy Acres, West Yellowstone, Mt. 59758 - Phone 406-646-7242. Do not phone between 8 am and 6 pm during the fishing season (after 1 June 75). We have brook, brown, rainbow and cutthroat trout, grayling and whitefish (an excellent fly fish) in this area. We also have limestone and freestone streams, weedy areas, clear areas, rocky areas, fast water, slow water and any kind of trout water you can name. Some areas are better dry fly, some wet, others nymph, some streamer and many in August where terrestrials are best. So if you call or write Charlie, don't ask about the "best" fishing. Ask about the specific kind of fishing and water that you are most interested in. All letters will be answered but keep them short!



Union Pacific RR

From 1st of mile station

at the end of the line

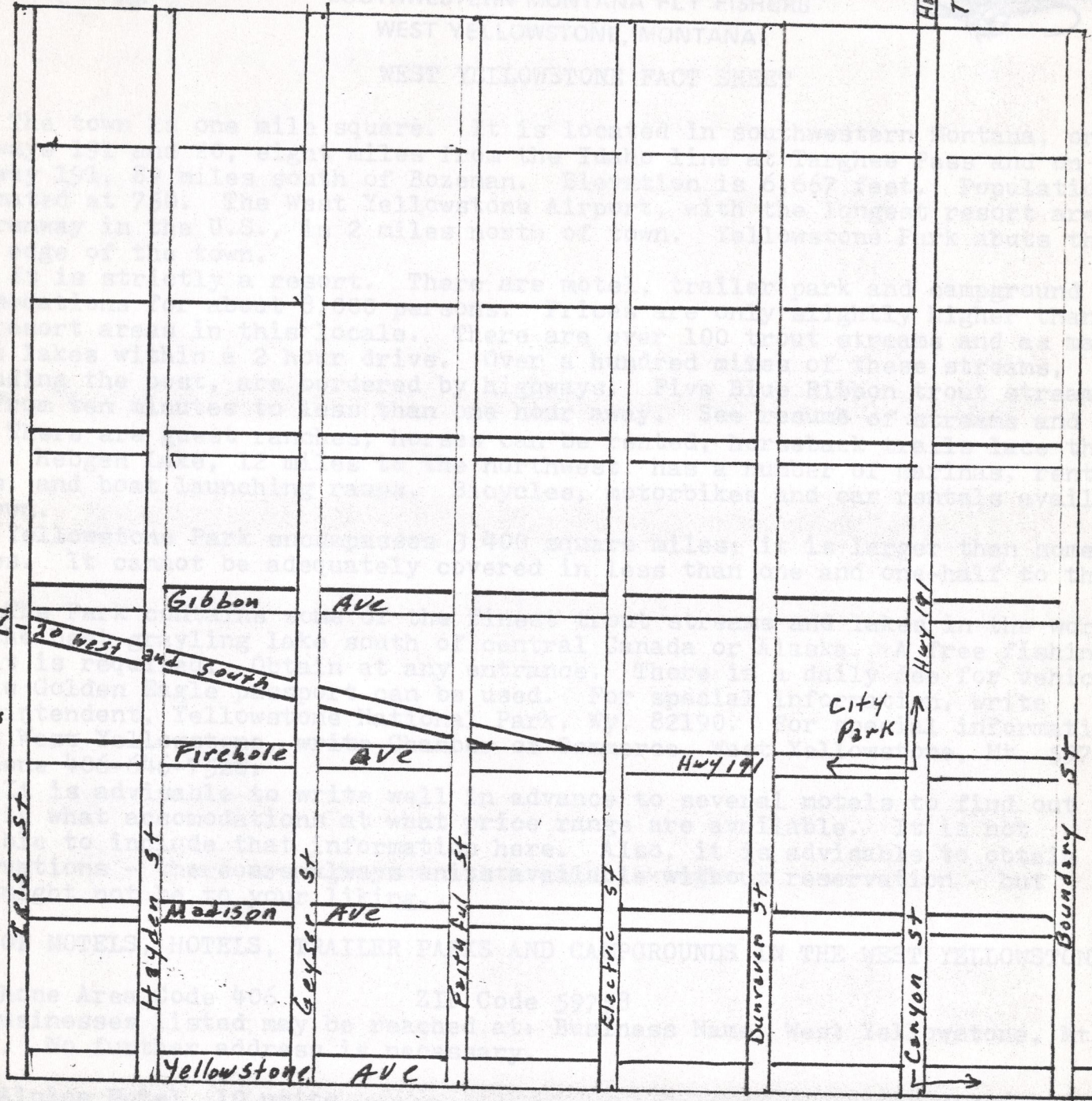


N ↑

11

← Hwy 191  
Idaho Falls  
110 miles  
←

Hwy 191 →  
To Bozeman  
89 miles  
↑



Convention Center

To YNP  
100 yds  
→

Union Pacific RR

Town is 1 mile square

Oriented N-S-E-W

Most Businesses are in the Southeast Quarter