



TALE WATERS

A Monthly Publication of
Mesilla Valley Flyfishers, Inc.
P.O. Box 2222
Las Cruces, NM 88004-2222
www.MVFF.org



January

2017

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Membership Meeting

There will be no monthly membership meeting in January. Instead there will be the annual banquet on 28 January. See the article on page 4 for details.

Executive Board Meeting

Monday, 9 January

The MVFF Executive Board will meet on Monday 9 January at 7:00pm in the New Mexico Game and Fish conference room. Note: this a week earlier than the regular date. All members are welcome to attend.

Liars and Tyers

Wednesday, 25 January

Liars and Tyers will meet on Wednesday 25 January at the New Mexico Game and Fish conference room starting at 7:00pm. The fly to be tied is the *Parachute Adams*. The tying session will be led by professional tyer, Tim Mack. Don't miss out. Extra vises and supplies will be available for beginning tyers.

President's Corner

David Carmichael



As some of you know, I teach anthropology and archaeology at the University of Texas at El Paso (UTEP). Part of my job is teaching courses on evolution and human origins. Surprisingly, many of my students have never received an effective

introduction to the concept of evolution before arriving at college. Almost half of them reject the fact of evolution outright, and many others don't have a very clear understanding of the topic even if they accept it in principle. Therefore, I am always looking for examples of species change that I can present in class to illustrate evolution at work. Recently, I've been reading about some examples that specifically involve fish, and which might therefore be of interest to club members.

There are a number of factors that can produce changes in fish populations; some are the result of phenotypic plasticity (differential expression of genetic traits) and do not involve changes in gene frequencies (i.e., evolution). Nevertheless, there is good evidence for several kinds of actual genetic changes in fish populations, changes that have occurred over surprisingly short periods of time. Such changes have resulted from selective pressures like human overfishing, climate change, hatchery conditions, and life history changes (both natural and human induced).

Although climate change denial is still fashionable in Washington, D.C., the scientific reality of it has been settled for many years. One of the ways in which climate change affects fish (and fishing) most directly is by its effect on the timing of fish migration and spawning. In a recent University of Alaska study, it was reported that climate change has selected for

pink salmon that migrate upriver earlier, spawning before river water temperatures reach their increasingly warmer summer peak. A DNA marker inserted in late-migrating fish in the 1970s had nearly disappeared by 1993. In other words, the late-migrating fish have become increasingly unsuccessful, thus removing that genetic marker from the population and increasing the percentage of early migrating fish. The good news is that the pink salmon seem to have been able to evolve in

response to increasing water temperatures, at least so far. The bad news is that we don't know how much more change they can accommodate, and if cooler conditions return, the later migration trait won't still be available. Earlier spawning has been documented in a variety of studies involving Coho and Sockeye salmon as well as pinks. It has also been discovered that some runs of pink salmon are now migrating from their natal streams to the sea 2 weeks earlier, a change that has occurred over the past 40 years.

The evolution webpage hosted by the University of California-Berkeley features some of the research conducted by David Conover of Stony Brook University. He notes that most fishing regulations (commercial and sport) restrict harvests to fish above a certain size. In commercial fishing the size requirement is implemented by the use of nets with appropriately sized mesh. Normally, in nature, larger fish would be favored by natural selection, as they

produce more eggs than smaller fish. But commercial fishing, with its focus on larger fish, has shifted the advantage to the smaller fish that can escape the commercial nets. Over the past few decades, many

fisheries have been overfished to the extent that the harvest is 80–90% of the target populations. Under such intense selective pressure, the overall size of the fish harvested has declined by 30% over the past 40 years. Harvesting the largest fish has selected for fish that are not only smaller, but also

fish that grow more slowly, mature more quickly, and are smaller at maturity. Selecting for smaller body size (by harvesting larger fish) also results in the production of fewer eggs, smaller eggs, and smaller larvae with higher levels of mortality. All of these trends contribute to a loss of genetic variability and make it

more difficult for overfished populations to recover. Even if the decision was made to discontinue harvesting, the genes for producing the larger fish may now be much reduced, or even absent in many of today's populations.

Conover even suggests that size limits may do more

harm than good.

It is likely that similar changes have occurred on a smaller scale from overfishing by hook and tackle anglers (see accompanying photos). Slot limits, catch-and-release regulations/ethics and supplemental stocking are some of the management strategies used to address such losses, but reliance on



A day's catch, Pacific Northwest, 1908



A day's catch, September, 1958, strung between a tree and a really cool old Jeep.

stocking of hatchery fish brings a whole other set of challenges, including rapid evolution of fish in response to hatchery conditions.

Captive breeding is intended to achieve rapid population growth by rearing juvenile fish in safe environments, thus maximizing their survival. But hatchery conditions may select for traits that are actually disadvantageous in the wild. Breeding fish are essentially being selected to produce many eggs, instead of the larger eggs seen in wild fish populations. One result is that hatchery fish tend to produce more, and smaller eggs, but those eggs are less likely to be viable in the wild. In British Columbia, researchers identified a possible relationship between egg size and early survival in rainbow/steelhead trout. Over a 4 year period, egg sizes in hatchery fish showed a significant decrease and it was estimated that the size reduction would lead to a 24% decrease in egg survival if they had been returned to the wild. In a study of data from 4 streams in northern California, researchers found that two of the streams (the two receiving 28% and 43% supplementation of wild steelheads with

hatchery stock) showed significant reductions in egg size over a 20 year period. There is concern that supplementation at these levels or higher could adversely affect the long term prospects for conservation of wild steelhead stocks.

Hatchery environments also favor those fish that are aggressive eaters when there is an abundance of food available. But, Penny Swanson, fish physiologist at the NOAA Northwest Science Center notes that such behavior might be a disadvantage in the wild where food supplies are more limited. For example, the hatchery fish that feeds more aggressively after leaving the hatchery is probably more likely to be caught by anglers. Not bad for us in the short run, but not very effective in the long run for restoring the stability of a sustainable steelhead population.

Speciation may occur when organisms exposed to different circumstances become reproductively isolated because of their adaptation to the different conditions. This is how many of the widely recognized trout species sought by anglers came to be: ancestral populations were split by natural processes such as avalanches that separated different sections of streams or lakes, by portions of rivers drying up after the last ice age, by the buildup of ice dams, etc. For those interested in reading more about the history of specific trout varieties, *Trout and Salmon of North America*, by Robert Behnke is a good place to start. Some researchers have examined modern fish populations to see how and how quickly reproductive isolation can occur, and the results are fascinating.

In one study in northern California, a riverine population of rainbow trout was compared to the ancestral stock of anadromous trout (steelhead) from lower elevations in the same river. The origin of the riverine population was already documented; it was known that some of the anadromous steelhead had been transplanted upstream above several barriers (waterfalls) by humans 70 years



Lahontan cutthroat trout, Pyramid Lake Club, 1934 (does anyone recognize the person at left?)

ago. When some members of the riverine population were reintroduced below the barriers, they maintained their reproductive isolation; hybridization has been limited. After only being separated for 70 years, the populations were not only behaviorally separated, but also genetically distinct. This supports the idea that at least some part of fish “life history” has a strongly inherited component.

In another study at Lake Washington near Seattle, researchers documented the split of a single population into two varieties of Sockeye salmon within the same watershed in the absence of physical barriers. The parent population of Sockeye was introduced into Lake Washington between 1937 and 1945, and it grew into a self-sustaining population which spawned in Cedar Creek, a tributary of the lake. In 1957, a

new Sockeye population was documented in the lake, breeding on a beach 7km north of Cedar Creek. Otoliths were used to identify the place of birth of salmon from both lineages, and it was determined that reproductive isolation had already occurred. Some of the beach breeders are immigrants from the river spawners, but the beach breeders don't spawn in the river. Furthermore, the body sizes and proportions of both sexes of salmon have diverged in response to the different demands of breeding in the disparate microenvironments (heavier currents in the stream vs calmer on the beach; challenges of moving silt while building redds in the river which is unnecessary on the beach). So, over a period of 57 years or less, there is already evidence of reproductive isolation developing. I hope you and my students will find these tidbits interesting.

I also hope you will read through the rest of the newsletter for an update on the presentation made by Jill Wick at our November club meeting. Craig Springer of the USFWS has provided an interesting story about stocking Gila trout in Mineral Creek. There is also a short bio about our speaker for the annual club banquet, Robert Younghanz, aka "The Bug Guy." I hope many of you will be able to make the trip to Las Cruces for his presentation on the evening of January 28. As in the past, the banquet will be held at St. Paul's Methodist Church and will include great food and great raffle prizes. Just a reminder, we will also auction off a flag blanket made by club member Ray Kirby to benefit Project Healing Waters. So, bring your checkbook, your appetite and your thirst for knowledge, and we'll hope to see you there.



Ron Bellerose
PHW Coordinator



Project Healing Waters has had a great year and expect the next year, 2017, to be as good. Thanks to our volunteers we had some great numbers for 2016: New Vets-20, Vet hours-1085 Volunteers-121, Volunteer hours-2412, fly tying-26, cast-

ing-4, and fishing events were 27.

The Sportsman's Warehouse will be a great addition to PHW with full participation for fund raiser events. We did lose the Ft Bliss group due to cutbacks in the military budget but I hope to gain more local Vets with disabilities in the future.

Special thanks go out to Tom Wobbe, Chuck Mueller, Jim Sorenson and Bob Silver. Bob has volunteered to help with the admin end of PHW and Chuck and Jim has helped with fly tying, fishing and casting. Tom is always there to assist in whatever I need. Thank you all so much. Also MVFF is the only reason that we can support PHW. A big thank you to all its members.

For more information about PHWFF see www.projecthealingwaters.org. Contact Ron Bellerose (575-680-5516), flyfishnh@hotmail.com if you wish to volunteer to help out.

LADY ANGLERS UPDATE

The Lady Anglers, a group of women Club members who love to fly fish and have a good time doing it, will be getting together soon to plan our fishing trips for 2017. We will probably continue with our annual



spring fishing trip to the Rio Peñasco and organize a fall trip to another location in New Mexico or Colorado. Information on the trips will be made available to women on our e-mail list and through announcements in the Club newsletter and at monthly Club meetings. The only re-

quirement for joining us is Club membership and beginners are welcome. To join our e-mail list, or for more information, contact Mary Hoffman at 505-710-5229 or Helen Zagana at 575-532-5668.

Annual Club Banquet

Saturday, 28 January 2017

Our annual banquet will be Saturday, January 28, 2017. The banquet will start at 6:00pm at St Paul's Methodist Church, which is where we have had it for

the last several years (see map on page 7). Spouses and children are invited.

Our guest speaker will be Robert Younghanz, aka The Bug Guy. Robert is an experienced angler, fishing guide and professional entomologist (see bio below) who will be demonstrating and discussing the collection and identification of aquatic insects.

The club will provide BBQ brisket, pulled pork, sausage, red and green enchiladas and drinks, with members asked to bring salads and desserts. Several raffles will take place following the dinner and are some of the richest we have ever had. There are many top-of-the-line items. See the list of prizes in the following article. Raffle tickets and information will follow in a separate communication and will also be available at the banquet.

Volunteers will be needed to set up the tables and chairs and prepare things in general. Volunteers should arrive about 4pm.

Items for MVFF Raffles

Here's the list of prizes for this year's MVFF Banquet on January 28th.

Door Prizes (must be present to win):

There will be a variety of door prizes awarded. Each person present will receive a ticket.

Annual Attendance Prize:

The MVFF Attendance drawing winner, taken from the ticket stubs for meetings and formal club events collected throughout the past year, will win:

- A guided trip for two from Land of Enchantment Guides (Noah Parker).

PHW:

Ron Bellerose will be running a separate raffle during the banquet for a variety of supplies (flies, pliers, etc.). Funds from this go to help finance PHW activities.

Fund Raiser Raffle (need not be present to win):

Rods:

- Bob Widgren Custom Sage X, 9' 4 wt, 4pc Fly Rod (\$895 value)
- David Carmichael Custom Winston III LS, 8"6" Fly Rod (\$795 value)

Reels:

- Lamson LiteSpeed IV Reel (\$195.95)

Gear:

- Nomad Native Net (\$125.95)—Brodin Frying Pan Net (\$89.95)
- FC Double Premium Rod Case (\$82.95)
- FishPond Cimarron Duffle Bag (\$169.95)
- 2 FishPond Wading Staffs (\$99.95 ea)
- 3-MFG River Camo Fly Boxes (\$19.95 ea)
- 6-Rio Knotless Powerflex Leaders & 6 Fluoroflex Tippetts & much more!

Bio for Robert Younghanz



Robert Younghanz, a.k.a. *The Bug Guy*, has been involved in the Fly Fishing industry for close to 20 years. Having traveled to over 60 countries, he is an accomplished

angler, teacher and guide for fresh, salt, tropical and warm water species. His passion and expertise in the field of Aquatic Entomology has enabled him to travel the world collecting insects, as well as studying, researching, curating and teaching at Colorado State University, and Front Range Community College. In addition, Robert is a published researcher and has described several new species of aquatic insects. Robert has been a guest lecturer across the Western United States on the topic of Aquatic Entomology. As a contributing writer to Field and Stream's blog, "Fly Talk", "The Bug Guy" offers helpful advice on entomology and fly selection to fly fishers all over the globe. Robert is a featured presenter at the International Sportsman's Expo in Denver, CO, a Simms Ambassador Guide and has conducted entomology classes for both Simms and Orvis guides at their national gatherings, as well as for Trout Unlimited and other local organizations in the Rocky Mountain West. Robert teaches monthly lecture and streamside classes at The Angler's Covey Fly Shop in Colorado Springs. Look for Robert on WFN (The World Fishing Network) and on-line where he discusses insects, and well as fly fishing on Southern Colorado numerous rivers, lakes and reservoirs. Be sure and check out Robert's newly released 2 set DVD: *The Bug Guy: Entomology For The Flyfisher*. For more information about Robert check out his websites: www.the-bug-guy.com.

Rod Building Class

Depending on the amount of interest, a rod building class will be conducted during 3 weekends in February and March.

Contacts are Chuck Mueller (575-647-4045) and Bob Silver (575-522-6325). If you are interested you should get on the list early since parts will need to be ordered prior to the class. The present schedule is for classes to be held at the NMDG&F conference room on February 11th; February 25th and March 11th.

Gila Trout Swim in Mineral Creek

Craig Springer

External Affairs, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service—Southwest Region

Wear and tear on boot soles and a helicopter—that's what it took to get 1,033 Gila trout safely placed in the remote headwaters of Mineral Creek, well inside the Gila National Forest of southwestern New Mexico.

On November 18, 2016, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (Service) working with its partner agencies, the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish and

the U.S. Forest Service, released two age classes of Gila trout into Mineral Creek ranging up to a foot long. The rare yellow trout were spawned, hatched and raised in captivity in 2015 and 2016 at the Service's Mora National Fish Hatchery. Hatchery fish are carefully paired and spawned to maximize genetic diversity of offspring which

provides a safeguard for their survival in the wild. The captive fish also purposely face rigorous swimming conditions in the hatchery to further ensure their fitness when released.

These 1,033 trout traveled by truck eight hours to meet a helicopter at the Gila National Forest's Glen-

wood Ranger Station. The aircraft made multiple flights carrying an aerated tank at the end of a long-line, each time full of Gila trout. Biologists from the three agencies had hiked in several miles in the rugged country to meet the trout and place them in the cool, shaded runs and pools of Mineral Creek.

Mineral Creek is tributary to the San Francisco River near Alma, New Mexico. Streams in this watershed harbor one of five known relict genetic lineages of Gila trout. The species lives only in New Mexico and Arizona along the Mogollon Rim, an area of conservation emphasis for the Service. This release is a large step forward in conserving Gila trout, noted Andy Dean, lead Gila trout biologist with the Service's New Mexico Fish and Wildlife Conservation Office, based in Albuquerque. "This repatriation into Mineral Creek adds another stream to harbor Gila trout, as outlined

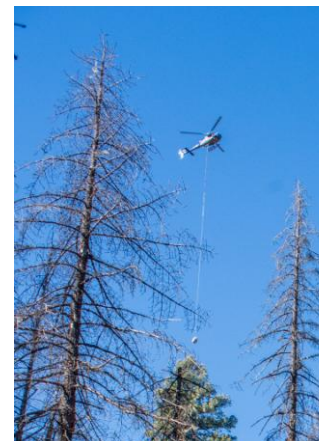
as a necessity in the Gila Trout Recovery Plan," said Dean. "Not only does this add a population within the San Francisco River drainage, it also helps establish Gila trout populations across a larger geographical area. More Gila trout over a larger area adds greater security to this rare fish."

That desired security will be achieved when the Mineral Creek population is naturally reproducing, and multiple year classes swim its waters, perhaps in 2018.

Mineral Creek came to the attention of biologists as a candidate stream to receive Gila trout following the massive Whitewater-Baldy Fire of 2012. Destructive as it was, the forest fire made Mineral Creek suitable for Gila trout. The fire burned in the headlands of the stream and summer rains washed a slurry of ash and debris down its course, removing unwanted competing non-native fishes. Though the mountain slopes and streamside vegetation are not fully stabilized post-fire, sufficient habitat exists to harbor Gila trout in Mineral Creek. With so few suitable streams available to repatriate Gila trout, biologists seized the opportunity.



Jill Wicks, NMDG&F biologist loads Gila trout for dispersal



Gila trout arrive at Mineral Creek in areate helitank.

Mineral Creek Canyon is steep to be sure. It's certainly among the more remote and more difficult Gila trout habitats to reach, but it's not the only stream to receive Gila trout from Mora National Fish Hatchery this autumn. Another 8,621 Gila trout have been placed in several other waters that advance the species' recovery and should entice anglers to go after native trout in native habitats of southwest New Mexico.



Andy Dean, Gila trout biologist; NMFWS

Willow Creek received 3,039 Gila trout; Gilita Creek, 1,022; Sapillo Creek, 2,270; and West Fork Gila River, 2,290. These waters are readily accessible and won't require shedding lots of boot tread to reach them as is the case with Mineral Creek. These trout—shards of sunshine—lie in dark water behind boulders and in the scour pools beneath

log jams, waiting for bugs to come drifting by. They also wait for what anglers may throw their way. Anglers should visit the New Mexico Department of Game and Fish website to learn more about fishing regulations, which requires a free Gila trout permit. The Gila trout is protected under the Endangered Species Act. The species was listed as endangered in 1973, and through conservation measures it was downlisted to threatened in 2006. A year later select Gila trout populations were opened to angling for the first time in 50 years.

To learn more visit www.fws.gov/southwest.

Club Outings Planned

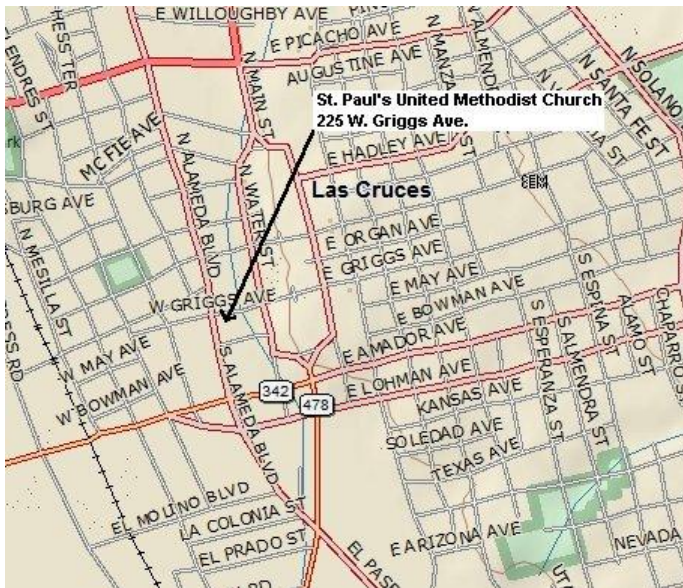
The board is now discussing possible future outings and would welcome suggestions from members. Where do you want to go? Let them know. If you have comments or suggestions for additional trips pass them to any of the Board members. Trips now in the planning stages are: none.

Welcome New Members

- | | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Randy Hazelbaker | Artesia, NM |
| Paul & Mary Ann Scott | Lubbock, TX |



Map showing location for Banquet



The parking area for St. Paul's is on the south side and can be entered from N. Alameda Blvd. Entry to the church is through the double doors facing the parking area and closest to Alameda.

**Don't forget your Raffle Tickets!!
Buy early and avoid the rush.**





MVFF Board Meeting Minutes

Monday, December 19, 2016

Submitted by John Kennedy, Secretary

The MVFF Board meeting was called to order by President David Carmichael at 7:00pm. in the NMDG&F Conference room. Board members present were David Carmichael, Gary Mann, John Kennedy, Chuck Mueller, Bob Silver, Jeff Arterburn and Dennis Lanpher. Non-Board members in attendance were Will Lubeneau, Tom Wobbe and Jim Hulsey.

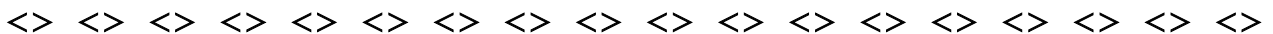
1. The minutes of the November 21, 2016 Board meeting were approved as published in the December, 2016 issue of the newsletter.
2. The Treasurer reported a balance of \$11,894. The Treasurer's report was accepted and approved.
3. Tom Wobbe reported that the Club has 365 members. Last year 401 tickets were sold for the Annual Banquet's Raffle.
4. Chuck Mueller gave a brief report on Project Healing Waters. Three fly tying events will take place in January, 2017. There will be at least 1 pond fishing event. Bob Silver has volunteered to help Ron Bellerose with the administrative work. See Ron's report in the newsletter.
5. Jeff Arterburn reported briefly for the Gila/Rio Grande Chapter of Trout Unlimited. The next

trout recovery program meeting is January 18. See Jeff for more information.

6. The general meeting speaker for March will be Taylor Streit, speaking on instinctive fishing approaches, and fishing in Chama and the Rio Grande areas.
7. Plans for the Annual Banquet & Raffle on January 28 were discussed. Our speaker will be *The Bug Guy*. On Friday, Jan. 27 he will go to the lease with Chuck Mueller, David Carmichael and perhaps a few others. His speaking fee including transportation and lodging is \$1,200. He will do a sampling on Jan. 28th at Alumni Pond. Prizes for the raffle are set.
8. Other business discussed included;
 - Chuck Mueller is ordering Club patches to be put on sale.
 - There was a discussion on rod building to be taught by Chuck Mueller and Bob Silver over 3 sessions, in February and March, 2017.
 - There was some discussion on future Club trips.

The next Board meeting will be on Monday, January 9, 2017 at 7:00pm.

Meeting was adjourned at 8:29pm.



Parachute Adams



- Hook:** TMC 100 or 101 or your favorite dry fly hook #14 to #20
- Thread:** UNI 8/0 or Ultra 80 denier grey or dun
- Tail:** Micro Fibetts dun and brown (also could use grizzly and brown hackle fibers)
- Body:** Adams grey super fine dubbing
- Post:** Poly Yarn (optional add some Krystal Flash)
- Hackle:** Whiting Farms dry fly hackle 1 grizzly and 1 brown



Quick Look Contact Information

2016 Officers of the Club	
Officers	
• President:	David Carmichael (915) 204-7558
• V-Pres.:	Jim Sorenson (575) 525-1050
• Secretary:	John Kennedy (612) 720-3456
• Treasurer:	Gary Mann (575) 521-7793
Board Members	
• Position 1:	David Carmichael (915) 204-7558
• Position 2:	Jim Sorenson (575) 525-1050
• Position 3:	Jeff Arterburn (575) 524-0773
• Position 4:	Ray Rodriquez (575) 520-5768
• Position 5:	John Kennedy (612) 720-3456
• Position 6:	Chuck Mueller (575) 647-4045
• Position 7:	Bob Silver (575) 522-6325
• Position 8:	Gary Mann (575) 521-7793
• Position 9:	Dennis Lanpher (575) 642-2946
Newsletter & Web Page Editor	
• Jim Hulsey (575) 524-1880	newsletter@mvff.org
Membership Committee Chairman	
• Tom Wobbe (575) 522-5437	membership@mvff.org

Norm Mabie Scholarship Fund	
Market Value as of 30 June 2014	\$11,487

Norm Mabie Scholarship Fund

The Norm Mabie Memorial Scholarship Fund is an endowed fund at New Mexico State University which is funded by MVFF member donations. Earnings from the fund are used to provide scholarships for students at NMSU majoring in fisheries or related fields.

The recipient of each scholarship is determined each April by the MVFF Board with the award being made for the fall semester.

Even though the fund is endowed additions can be made to it at any time. The larger the fund, the more earnings are available for award. If you are interested in contributing please make checks out to the **NMSU Foundation** and on the "for" line of the check, identify "Norm Mabie Memorial Scholarship Fund for deposit only." All contributions are tax deductible. For any questions please contact one of the Officers or Board members. If you have not made a donation to the fund please give consideration and help honor Norm.

Current Email Addresses Needed

Many of the email addresses in our files are not current as members change to other internet providers. These addresses will not be distributed, but will only be used to relay club information or reminders for club meetings and other club events. Please send your address changes to membership@mvff.org.

Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout Print

Help support the MVFF Habitat Restoration Projects and purchase a limited edition "Rio Grande Cutthroat Trout" print. This beautiful printing of an original watercolor of our native state fish is a limited series of 150 high quality 12 x 18 prints that are numbered and signed by New Mexico artist Michelle Arterburn. The cost of each individual print is \$25.00, with the proceeds dedicated towards habitat restoration projects. If you live out of town and wish the print mailed to you please add \$5 for postage. See the MVFF website for purchase.



******* REMEMBER *******
MVFF MEMBERSHIPS & NM FISHING LI-
CENSES EXPIRE ON 31 MARCH

Membership Information

Membership is open to anyone who supports the activities of the club. Membership fees are shown below. Members are provided with the opportunity to attend informational monthly meetings, purchase fishing access permits to the MVFF leased waters on the Rio Peñasco, and participate in other Club activities such as a summer picnic, annual awards banquet, casting clinics, fly tying classes, and Club sponsored fishing trips.

There are several options for the payment of dues. A family is defined as a club member, their spouse and all children 17 years of age or under.

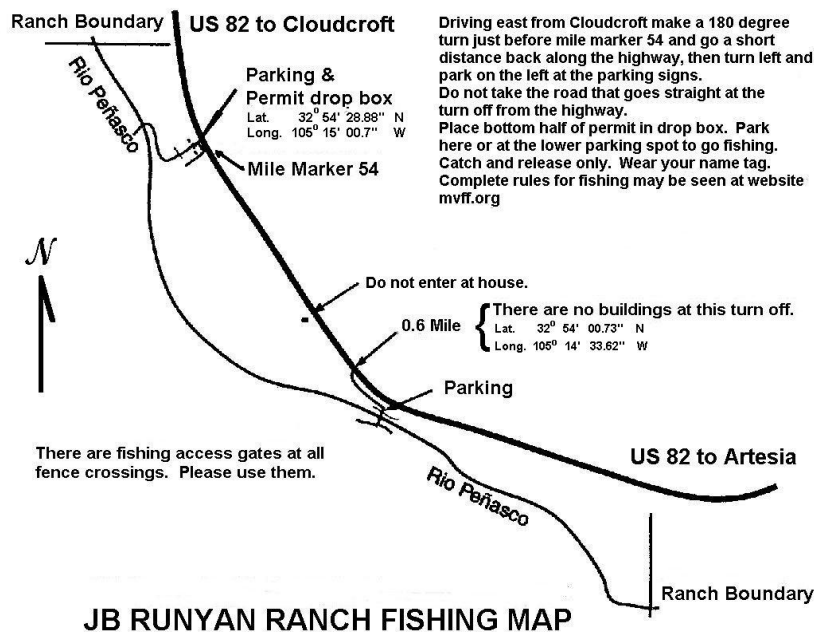
1 Year	\$20	Individual
	\$25	Family
3 Years	\$50	Individual
	\$60	Family
Life	\$400	Individual
	\$500	Family

Lease Information

Permits to fish the Club leased waters on the Rio Peñasco can be obtained from Jim Hulsey (575-524-1880), Tom Wobbe (575-522-5437) and Donna Mabie (575-522-3810) in Las Cruces. Permits can be obtained from the land owner, but you should phone (575-687-3362) the night before to ensure someone will be there to sell them to you. Permits can be ordered through the club web page (mvff.org) by filling out the form and mailing as directed. Cost is \$25.00 per day. Kids under 18 fish free but must be accompanied by an adult club member with a permit. You must be a current member (current dues have been paid) of MVFF to fish the lease. Please wear your MVFF identification badge while on the property. New or replacement badges can be obtained by contacting Jim Hulsey. In addition, members can purchase a one-day, one-time permit for guests.

Directions to the Lease:

Follow NM 82 east from Cloudcroft, NM or west from Artesia, NM. The turn off to the lease is located on the right side of the road about 100 yards before mile marker 54 coming from Cloudcroft or 100 yards on the left past mile marker 54 coming from Artesia.



MESILLA VALLEY FLYFISHERS, INC.

PO Box 2222

Las Cruces, NM 88004-2222

Membership and/or Permit Application

(Please Print Clearly)

Name: _____ Date: _____

Address: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Work/Cell Phone: _____ Home Phone: _____ email: _____

Are you a current member? _____ Yes _____ No

Do you need a name badge? _____ Yes _____ No

New Membership _____ or renewal _____?

Membership Categories: Individual Family Circle the one desired.

1 Year \$20 \$25

3 Years \$50 \$60

Life \$400 \$500

For family membership: Name of spouse _____ No. of children _____

Note: All memberships expire on 31 March. New memberships received on or after 1 January will expire on 31 March of the following year.

Membership fee if applicable \$_____
_____ Adult Permits @ \$25 per permit = \$_____

Total =\$_____

Send remittance with this form to the address shown at top of page.