

FLY FISHING CENTRAL SOUTHEASTERN OREGON, 3RD (NO NONSENSE FLY FISHING GUIDES) pdf

1: 12 best Central Oregon images on Pinterest | Cascade mountains, Central oregon and Destinations

If you are looking for a book Fly Fishing Central & Southeastern Oregon: A No Nonsense Guide to Top Waters (No Nonsense Fly Fishing Guides) by Harry Teel in pdf form, in that case you come on to right.

Float Fishing Strategies Note: At least thirty people of all ages shuffled into the Game and Fish meeting room and took their seats on the folding chairs. People talked quietly, as if they were in a church. Presently a uniformed spokesman, after some preliminary discourse, asked a profoundly simple question. I was also struck with the honesty and quickness in raising their hands. My own hand had been slow to rise, in part from some deep seated shame of having pointed an "unloaded" gun at an adolescent friend with my finger on the trigger. I would submit that any assemblage of river floaters, if asked to raise their hand owning up to a water accident or boating accident, would be slow to respond, not from a lack of honesty but out of sheer ignorance. Unlike firearm accidents, boating accidents do not have a smoking gun. They do not have a pulled trigger. What they do have is a perilous temptation with death or injury that is perpetrated out of ignorance or carelessness. Unlike the discharge of a firearm, with its instantaneous report of death or injury, potential river tragedies often go unnoticed. Float fishing from a personal water craft rewards anglers with increased fishing success and miles of scenic beauty; a successful outing, of course, requires safe preparation, good rowing skills, self-rescue knowledge, along with effective fishing techniques. Safety Anyone who has lost a loved one from a boating accident knows the importance of wearing an approved life jacket. I have always distained wearing a life vest, as they are hot and get in the way of my casting. After a near drowning accident at age 60, I wear a suspenders vest with an inflatable CO2 pull-string. Keep a lifeline or throw rope handy, especially if you are floating with a group. Bring along plenty of rope and a first aid kit. A dry bag for extra clothes is essential. Keep this bag where it can be easily reached. Add to this bag the necessary provisions for starting a fire, and be sure to throw in some extra batteries for the flashlight. For years I carried a flare in my dry bag when I floated in the late fall or winter. A flare is a quick fire starter. Beware of the vagaries of weather. Hypothermia is always a present danger in the mountain states. A good knife and rain gear is essential. The biggest safety tip is the most obvious and most often overlooked: This means scanning the river ahead yards at a time and pulling over to scout any difficult passage. Taking your eyes off the river or helping a buddy land a fish is the primary factor in many river accidents. Prior to launching, examine all of the equipment for damage. The next step is preparedness. Call the local fishing shops or rv parks close to the river and ask for updated river information, or ask for the name of a local guide or ranger. Each year after spring run-off, professional river runners navigate stretches of the river noting new channels, strainers and sweepers. This information gets passed around locally and shared with everyone who asks for it. Beginning floaters need to understand the power and dynamics of moving water. The most common obstacles or dangers are in-stream obstacles such as rocks and boulders, strainers, pillows, hydraulics, chutes and cliffs, which deflect the full force of the current. Shoreline obstacles also include rocks, strainers and sweepers, commonly found on all Montana Rivers. Broaching and obstacle sideways in a boat creates "a clear and present danger. Sweeping broadside into an obstacle requires instantaneous reaction. Any delay and a rower is at risk of the obstacle sucking the boat down under the water, sometimes creating a wrap-around effect. In the following photograph, Dave Inks, inventor of the Water Strider one-man raft, demonstrates how to escapes broaching a rock on the Blackfoot River. He quickly pulls on his right oar, which spins him around to the side of the rock. He has already pulled in his left oar, and with his left hand he can push off the rock. When I realized that Dave did not have a life jacket on him, I asked him to wear a life jacket and he declined. I was wearing mine! The water was very cold and still flooding its banks. I decided to take a small side channel. The tall meadow grass spilled sparkling rivulets of water into the side channel, and the pebbled bottom cast glittering rays of stream light. Wildflowers were abundant, and the cottonwoods showcased their new, yellow-tinted foliage. The Tetons loomed over us still snow-capped with their majestic, cragged peaks. We all sat in silence just taking in the scenery. Rounding

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a corner we picked up speed as the gradient dropped. Suddenly in front of us was a strainer, a bare, single cottonwood trunk angling up out of the water and facing upstream. Strainers are extremely dangerous because the current is pulled downwards as it courses over a partly submerged tree. Wrapped around the strainer underwater was a green, seventeen foot Coleman canoe. We quickly glanced up to the bank overlooking this scene of disaster and observed three sullen men. I pulled into the eddy under the verdant bank they were resting on and asked, "Is everyone alright? One man avoided our gazes entirely by resting his head between his knees. Apparently, we had just missed the accident. I too was perplexed. At the deepest spot in this side channel, and on both sides of the strainer, the depth of water was no deeper than two and a half feet. Below the strainer the water welled up across a shallow riffle. The entire pool was less than ten yards long, and yet these men had ashen complexions and were clearly in shock. It was impossible to extricate the canoe with four strong men. I thought it was a useless folly, but I joined in to help the men, as I sensed they needed to do something besides silently staring at the water. The force of water kept the collapsed canoe in place. I offered them a ride to the highway bridge. The nearly drowned victim said nary a word. The other friend was also reticent about sharing information on their mishap. The third man spilled his guts. Captains and titans of the business world, these three imagoes were on a mission to buy a ranch or spread in Jackson Hole. Since it was a warm day, on impulse they decided to float the river. They stopped in at a sporting goods store, picked up a canoe and some paddles, bought a cheap ice chest and stocked up on beer. Life jackets were considered a frivolous expenditure for this spontaneous expedition. They drank heavily all day. By their own admissions, they had a number of close calls and near misses with the canoe. Each incident they roared with laughter and reached for another beer. Wanting to slow down a bit and enjoy the scenery, they took the side-channel and let their guard down. After all, it was shallow water. On one of the turns through the meadow, the canoe turned sideways. The men laid down their oars and drank their beer, laughing out loud at all the anecdotal stories they would be able to tell their friends and family. Coming around the final corner, the water compressed into a fast riffle. Their view was obscured by the tall grass on the banks. They made no effort to straighten their course. Dropping down the riffle into the pool, they saw the strainer. The men clumsily grabbed their oars knowing they were going to capsize, get drenched and pull their laughing bodies up on the shore. It worked just as they had planned. Into the water the man at the bow of the boat and the stern of the boat fell. Gasping for breath from the cold water they slipped and fell and dragged themselves up to the shore laughing like boys who had just pushed each other into a swimming pool at a birthday party. They bolted upright and were stunned to see a scene completely absent of their friend, who had been seated in the middle of the canoe. The canoe was now under water and completely wrapped down both sides of the strainer. The top of the cottonwood was bouncing in agitation, as if it was in pain from the foreign obstacle enveloping it. The men shook off their stupor and charged for the capsized canoe. They could feel the body of their friend under the canoe. He was wedged at the waist at the bottom of the tree trunk in less than three feet of water. The two men could neither budge the canoe nor extricate their friend. Finally, one man pulled his friends legs downstream, while the other friend dove under the water and pushed the head and trunk up and around the trap. At least three or four minutes elapsed. The victim, thankfully, had just taken a deep breath as he glanced below the tip of the outreached tree trunk. He fought with all of his might to turn and twist free while under the water.

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2: Wild turkey - Wikipedia

*Fly Fishing Central & Southeastern Oregon: A No Nonsense Guide to Top Waters (No Nonsense Fly Fishing Guides) [Harry Teel] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers. The Metolius, Deschutes, McKenzie, Owyhee, John Day and 35 other waters.*

Together with Dave Smith I run a full time guide service in the most highly regulated goose zone in the world. Hunters are therefore required to pass an identification test before taking to the field. One of the greatest challenges in guiding such an intensely regulated hunt is the ability to call geese in close enough for clients to properly identify. Adding to the challenge is the fact that our geese produce a wide range of sounds from the high pitched squeak of the tiny Cackling Canada goose to the low growls of the large Western Canada. After many years of studying and hunting such a great diversity of geese I have become a stickler for producing realistic sounds that geese respond to. I am a field caller and not a contest caller. I let the geese be my judge because for the hunter they are the only judges that count. Waterfowling has been my passion for over ten years now, in high school I was taken duck hunting for the first time and the obsession began. I quickly became immersed in all types of bird hunting, but my real passion is working large groups of wary cacklers over decoys in cut corn fields throughout Oklahoma. I love hunting all the great bird seasons Oklahoma has to offer. We enjoy large numbers of Rio Grande Turkeys and with the strides the CRP Program has made in the last years we are starting to build a very huntable Pheasant population. I also enjoy bass fishing and golfing in the summer. I would like to thank my family and my loving wife Grace for allowing me the time and opportunities to pursue my outdoor obsessions. Either in the goose fields or in the turkey woods keep your Saunders calls close and stay safe. Started Goose hunting in but have only taken it very seriously since the arrival of nearly , birds wintering in this valley from around to present compared to around 20, in In I started sculpting a full-body Canada Goose decoy for my own personal use and this has led to a full-time decoy and fish-replica making business since I grew up hunting the rain water basins and Platte river. I now reside in Texas where I am a full time waterfowl guide and spend well over days guiding clients. I hope to one day pass on the knowledge and tools that have made me successful to them. Bill Saunders calls plays a major part in my success in the field as well as on the stage. I started out leasing my own duck pond as a Jr. I was fortunate enough to win my very first time on stage. With a few other wins along the way in two man contest I was hooked. Meeting 50 of the top callers in the nation was a great learning experience. I have realized in the past three years If you love your job, it no longer is a JOB Providing the opportunity to hunters from across the nation has become a passion. Chasing ducks , geese and cranes in the " Panhandle" is as good as water fowling gets. With numerous calls offered from Bill Saunders I am able to enjoy successful hunts season after season. I started hunting and calling geese at age 8 and got my first Bill Saunders Call when I was 14 and since then refuse to go to the field without them. Along side hunting geese, I am an avid bow hunter for all big game as well as Washington State gobblers with my bow as well. The last few years I have been striving to spend every possible day I can in a goose blind. Even on a bad day, the experience of calling and interacting with birds is where the fun is for me. I am very excited to share my passion and knowledge of the sport I love with others. In the off season, I am eagerly trying to enter the calling scene and I spend a great deal of time chasing steal head with my buddies. I am lucky enough to come from an area where I can chase waterfowl close to five months out of the year. From mallards to snow geese I rarely see a day off. I have also dove head-first into the world of photography where I am slowly working on improving my amateur-at-best skills. I like the challenge of not only fooling waterfowl into my decoys, but also snapping some photos before I pull the trigger. I have had a short run with the calling stage where I won the Illinois State Novice Goose in along with multiple top 5 finishes throughout the years in both duck and goose contests. I also have begun working on a live duck routine that will hopefully produce in more top 5 finishes for the future. In WA, we have the opportunity to hunt a variety of waterfowl including several different subspecies of canada geese. I was born

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in California and grew up cutting my teeth in the central valley refuges and rice fields hunting ducks, specks and white geese. Since then I have lived in a few other states and have experienced and adapted to waterfowling in those areas. I have won the Nevada state duck, the West coast live speck a few times and some other contests along the way. I look forward to more travel and experience in the future to new contests around the country. I also work as an outdoor photographer , you can find some of my work in our ads and artwork. Photography brings and new and exciting dimension to the outdoors, giving a tangible memory of the experience. When I am not doing something waterfowl related you can probably find me on the water fly fishing for bass and trout. Weather in the field or on stage, Bill Saunders Calls give me the advantage to success. Waterfowling has always been a passion of mine, even before I could shoot at birds. Just watching it all unfold and getting a chance to be out in the field was an exciting opportunity for me. From there, I learned how to call birds on our local game management unit, which demanded exceptional calling to compete with those hunting around us. Sharpening my skills over the years and competing in my first contest when I was 12, I kept at it and started taking junior contests around the country by storm, including and junior world titles. I grew up in the waterfowl rich Klamath Basin of Southeast, Oregon. I moved to Western WA in and began hunting ducks and geese in the permit zones of Southwest Washington. Now I spend the majority of my hunting seasons in Quincy, WA either scouting or guiding. I also do a little contest calling during the offseason. The highlight of my competition career is when I took 2nd runner up at the World Duck Calling Championship in Stuttgart, Arkansas. I have been using Bill Saunders Calls for the last 13 years. I have not only found success on the stage with these calls, but, most importantly, in the field. I have the opportunity to hunt a variety of sub species of Canada Geese along with snow geese and ducks. I have been blessed to be a part of Bills staff and use his gear which has increased my success dramatically. With birds getting smarter, pressure getting higher, and places to hunt getting smaller, it is nice to know that I have the calls necessary to get the job done, and a friend in Bill to help me learn and grow as a hunter.

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3: Consent Form | Field & Stream

30 maps for waters, hatch charts, and illustrations detail Central Oregon fly fishing waters. Author Harry Teel, a retired outfitter, has more than 60 years of Oregon fly-fishing experience. The famous Deschutes river, a new Steelhead section, remote lakes, private waters, the Metolius, McKenzie.

The meeting will be held from 6 p. With summer-run steelhead now moving into the river in increasing numbers, fishery managers are taking action to reduce the number of hatchery steelhead that reach upriver spawning grounds this summer, said John Weinheimer, a WDFW fish biologist. Other measures planned or already in effect include: Requiring anglers, effective July 1, to retain all hatchery steelhead they catch and stop fishing for steelhead once they reach their three-fish daily limit. The main reason so many hatchery fish are reaching the upper river is that the fish barrier at Kalama Falls is failing to stop them, Weinheimer said. In recent years, significant numbers of fish have been observed jumping over the aging concrete structure, which is supposed to channel those fish back to the hatchery, he said. The problem is exacerbated by recycling, which gives hatchery steelhead multiple opportunities to clear the barrier, Weinheimer said. Wild steelhead populations on the Kalama River and in most other major Washington tributaries to the lower Columbia River were listed as "threatened" in under the federal Endangered Species Act. Persons with disabilities who need reasonable accommodations to participate in the public meeting are invited to contact Dolores Noyes by phone , TTY , or email dolores. For more information, see <http://> I am being told that when the new weir is put in place in August, on the Kalama, that only ten percent of hatchery fish will be placed upstream and the rest killed. Is this true and what is the reason? Also, what happened with renovations to the trap at the upper hatchery? Looking forward to hearing from you. Mike Lowry Kalama River resident and angler Here is the reply. Mike, Bryce asked me to respond to your email " he is on vacation right now. We are planning to have a public meeting in July to talk about management of the Kalama and Washougal weirs this fall. We have a new weir at Modrow on the Kalama and we have talked about the fact that we will have the ability to remove all hatchery fish at the weir. We do not have a decision on it at this time " public meeting in July " stay tuned. I will say that we have challenges trying to control the numbers of hatchery fish spawning in the river " especially fall Chinook. As you are probably aware, we have a policy plus ESA guidelines for the numbers of hatchery fish that can interact with wild fish. We have been working through a number of ways in all of our tributaries to address this " the new trap on the Kalama presents a unique opportunity for controlling numbers of fish. Let me know if you do not see the announcement about the public meeting in July " no date set yet but that is the plan. Now they are going to take away the lower river. That fantastic fishing we had on the river last fall is now a thing of the past. Fishermen and Sportsman need to show up in numbers to fight this. Please attend this meeting. Please pass this along to whoever can help fight this. Keep this post civil so it is not deleted.

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4: Strait of Juan de Fuca – Salmon University

Guide to Fly Fishing Central and Southeastern Oregon: A Quick, Clear Understanding of Fly Fishing Central and Southern Oregon's Finest Rivers, Streams, Lakes and Reservoirs Harry Teel Published by No Nonsense Guides.

Description[edit] Closeup of wild turkey hen Adult wild turkeys have long reddish-yellow to grayish-green legs. The body feathers are generally blackish and dark, sometimes grey brown overall with a coppery sheen that becomes more complex in adult males. Adult males, called toms or gobblers, have a large, featherless, reddish head, red throat, and red wattles on the throat and neck. The head has fleshy growths called caruncles. Juvenile males are called jakes; the difference between an adult male and a juvenile is that the jake has a very short beard and his tail fan has longer feathers in the middle. Each foot has three toes in front, with a shorter, rear-facing toe in back; males have a spur behind each of their lower legs. As with many other species of the Galliformes , turkeys exhibit strong sexual dimorphism. The male is substantially larger than the female, and his feathers have areas of red, purple, green, copper, bronze, and gold iridescence. The preen gland uropygial gland is also larger in male turkeys compared to female ones. In contrast to the majority of other birds, they are colonized by bacteria of unknown function *Corynebacterium uropygiale*. Parasites can dull coloration of both sexes; in males, coloration may serve as a signal of health. Turkeys have no feathers. Males typically have a "beard", a tuft of coarse hair modified feathers growing from the center of the breast. The adult female or "hen" is typically much smaller at 2. The wing chord is only 20 to 30. The bill is also relatively small, as adults measure 2 to 3. The tail is also relatively long, ranging from 10 to 15. Going on average mass, several other birds on the continent, including the American white pelican *Pelecanus erythrorhynchos* , the tundra swan *Cygnus columbianus columbianus* and the very rare California condor *Gymnogyps californianus* and whooping crane *Grus americana* surpass the mean weight of turkeys. On one hand, none of these other species are as sexually dimorphic in size as the wild turkey, but on the other, they are also far less numerous and are not legally hunted unlike the turkey, thousands of which are weighed every year during hunting season. They seemingly can adapt to virtually any dense native plant community as long as coverage and openings are widely available. Open, mature forest with a variety of interspersions of tree species appear to be preferred. In the Northeast of North America, turkeys are most profuse in hardwood timber of oak - hickory *Quercus - Carya* and forests of red oak *Quercus rubra* , beech *Fagus grandifolia* , cherry *Prunus serotina* and white ash *Fraxinus americana*. Best ranges for turkeys in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont sections have an interspersions of clearings, farms, and plantations with preferred habitat along principal rivers and in cypress *Taxodium distichum* and tupelo *Nyssa sylvatica* swamps. In Appalachian and Cumberland plateaus , birds occupy mixed forest of oaks and pines on southern and western slopes, also hickory with diverse understories. Bald cypress and sweet gum *Liquidambar styraciflua* swamps of s. Florida ; also hardwood of Cliftonia a heath and oak in north-central Florida. Lykes Fishing Creek area of s. Original habitat here was mainly longleaf pine *Pinus palustris* with turkey oak *Quercus laevis* and slash pine *Pinus caribaea* "flatwoods," now mainly replaced by slash pine plantations. Flight[edit] Wild turkey in flight Despite their weight, wild turkeys, unlike their domesticated counterparts , are agile, fast fliers. In ideal habitat of open woodland or wooded grasslands, [19] they may fly beneath the canopy top and find perches. They usually fly close to the ground for no more than a quarter mile. They will not see a predator until it is too late. At twilight most turkeys will head for the trees and roost well off the ground, up to 16 meters: In early spring, males older than 1-year-old sometimes called gobblers or toms and, occasionally to a lesser extent, males younger than 1-year-old sometimes called jakes gobble to announce their presence to females and competing males. The gobble can carry for up to a mile. Males also emit a low-pitched "drumming" sound; produced by the movement of air in the air sack in the chest, similar to the booming of a prairie chicken. In addition they produce a sound known as the "spit" which is a sharp expulsion of air from this air sack. Hens "yelp" to let gobblers know their location. Gobblers often yelp in the manner of females, and hens can gobble, though they rarely do so. Immature males, called jakes,

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often yelp. Foraging[edit] Hen with poults Wild turkeys are omnivorous , foraging on the ground or climbing shrubs and small trees to feed. They prefer eating acorns , nuts and other hard mast of various trees, including hazel , chestnut , hickory , and pinyon pine as well as various seeds , berries such as juniper and bearberry , roots and insects. Turkeys also occasionally consume amphibians and small reptiles such as lizards and small snakes. Poults have been observed eating insects, berries, and seeds. Wild turkeys often feed in cow pastures , sometimes visit back yard bird feeders, and favor croplands after harvest to scavenge seeds on the ground. Turkeys are also known to eat a wide variety of grasses. Turkey populations can reach large numbers in small areas because of their ability to forage for different types of food. Early morning and late afternoon are the desired times for eating. Social structure and mating[edit] Nest with 10 eggs Males are polygamous , mating with as many hens as they can. Male wild turkeys display for females by puffing out their feathers, spreading out their tails and dragging their wings. This behavior is most commonly referred to as strutting. Their heads and necks are colored brilliantly with red, white, and blue. Courtship begins during the months of March and April, which is when turkeys are still flocked together in winter areas. In a study, the average dominant male that courted as part of a pair of males fathered six more eggs than males that courted alone. Genetic analysis of pairs of males courting together shows that they are close relatives, with half of their genetic material being identical. The theory behind the team-courtship is that the less dominant male would have a greater chance of passing along shared genetic material than if it were courting alone. Nests are shallow dirt depressions engulfed with woody vegetation. Hens lay a clutch of 10â€”14 eggs, usually one per day. The eggs are incubated for at least 28 days. The poults are precocial and nidifugous , leaving the nest in about 12â€”24 hours. Predators[edit] Predators of eggs and nestlings include raccoons *Procyon lotor* , Virginia opossums *Didelphis virginiana* , striped skunks *Mephitis mephitis* , gray foxes *Urocyon cinereoargenteus* , groundhogs *Marmota monax* , other rodents and spotted skunks *Spilogale* ssp. Humans are now the leading predator of adult turkeys. Occasionally, if cornered, adult turkeys may try to fight off predators and large male toms can be especially aggressive in self-defense. When fighting off predators, turkeys may kick with their legs, using the spurs on their back of the legs as a weapon, bite with their beak and ram with their relatively large bodies and may be able to deter predators up to the size of mid-sized mammals. They also have been seen to chase off humans as well. However, attacks can usually be deterred and minor injuries can be avoided by giving turkeys a respectful amount of space and keeping outdoor spaces clean and undisturbed. Usually a car engine and moving the car is enough to scare it off. It formerly ranged north to southeastern South Dakota , southern Wisconsin , southern Ontario , and southwestern Maine. It became extinct about 10, years ago. The present Californian wild turkey population derives from wild birds re-introduced during the s and 70s from other areas by game officials. Europeans and their successors knew nothing about the life cycle of the bird and ecology itself as a science would come too late, not even in its infancy until the end of the 19th century whereas heavy hunting began in the 17th century. Deforestation destroyed trees turkeys need to roost in. Destruction of subtypes of environment like prairie grassland in the Midwest, canebrakes in the Southeast, and pine in the desert highlands made them easy prey for predators as there was nowhere to hide or lay eggs. Game managers estimate that the entire population of wild turkeys in the United States was as low as 30, by the late s. Early attempts used hand reared birds, a practice that failed miserably as the birds were unable to survive in the wild at all and many had imprinted far too much on people and did not think they were birds. Game officials later made efforts to protect and encourage the breeding of the surviving wild population. They would wait for numbers to grow, catch the surplus birds with a device that would have a projectile net that would ensnare the creature, move it to another unoccupied territory, and repeat the cycle. Over time this included some in the western states where it was not native. There is evidence that the bird does well when near farmland, which provides grain and also berry-bearing shrubs at its edges. In , the total U. Since the s, "trap and transfer" projects have reintroduced wild turkeys to several provinces of Canada as well, sometimes from across the border in the United States. They appear to be very successful as of as wild turkeys have multiplied rapidly and flourished in places where they were not expected to survive by Canadian scientists, often quite far north

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of their original expected range. Attempts to introduce the wild turkey to Britain as a game bird in the 18th century were not successful. They were hunted with dogs and then shot out of trees where they took refuge. Several other populations, introduced or escaped, have survived for periods elsewhere in Britain and Ireland , but seem to have died out, perhaps from a combination of lack of winter feed and poaching. The six subspecies are:

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5: Kalama River Alert - www.enganchecubano.com

In the early 80s Harry Teel opened and operated The Fly Fishers Place, the fly shop in the Central Oregon town of Sisters. Hes since retired and devotes his time to grandchildren, fly fishing, and pursuing birdies on various golf courses throughout the United States.

Beautiful rental homes along the Williamson River near Klamath Falls. We serve wonderful breakfasts after a down comforter night. Membership Resort - a complete lakefront destination experience on the Southern Oregon Coast Gresham, a great place to Live, Work and Play. Hood as a backdrop, and the world famous Deschutes River as its doorstep Maupin offers a refreshing retreat from the hustle and bustle of the city. Recognized for superb white water excitement and world-class wild trout and steelhead fishing, Maupin is your headquarters for recreation. The heat of summer attracts whitewater and angling enthusiasts from around the world. Full-service, room property with large indoor pool and 10, square feet of convention space. Hiking, mountain biking, windsurfing nearby. Take the award winning Flight over the North Coast of Oregon! Just 4 guest rooms Previously known for growing luscious apples, pears, cherries, peaches and other fruits, and for the view of the majestic snowcapped peak of Mt. Hood, Hood River has become the destination of choice for wind surfers from around the world. The winds from the Columbia River This site is for the Oregon traveler, tourist and prospective visitor. This is a complete guide for your next visit to the Oregon. You will discover sights to see, things to do, places to stay and more! This is a complete guide for your next visit to Roseburg, Oregon. Hotel, lodging, accommodation, Shakespeare Festival. This is a complete guide for your next visit to the Oregon Coast. Close to vineyards and wineries and in the mountains only five miles from the Britt Music Festivals in the historic town of Jacksonville. New Additions - F. Be sure to visit often. Thank you for visiting our Web We are the perfect setting for retreats, weddings, honeymoons, and getaways close to Mt. Bachelor, skiing, golfing, hiking, rafting, and fishing This is a complete guide for your next visit to Southern Oregon. Exciting year round recreational activities - close to Mt. Beach access, apacious, comfortable and quiet. Coast Cabins - alternative to hotels, motels. Just a few blocks from the beach. Lodging at affordable prices. The Old Town area is just off Highway , and includes a collection of art galleries, curio shops, restaurants, and the local Chamber of Commerce. Entertainment, recreation, movies, restaurants, hotels, motels, rv parks, camping, and lots more info for having a great Oregon Coast vacation in Florence, Oregon. Oregon coast lodging, hotel, motel, restaurant, tourism, travel, camping, campground, activities, attractions,

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6: Fishing Tips David Archer: August Archives

This book provides only a very limited account of fly-fishing sites in Central and Southeastern Oregon. It offers no specifics regarding access or locations. A very general guide and not likely to benefit anglers unfamiliar with these areas.

Ocean halibut fishing is a fun and rewarding challenge. Great memories can be made along with a chance of harvesting some of the best eating fish in the world! Fishing the inside waters of Area 4B: One of the most popular is the Garbage Dump located just to the west of Neah Bay. This area is close to shore and very popular, as it tends to be less lumpy. You can normally see the dump burning up on the hill making it easy to find fish the ft. You can back into the current with your motor to slow your drift and give your bait more bottom time. The next inside spot that has accounted for many halibut is the area just west of Duncan Rock. About halfway between the Canadian boundary line and Duncan Rock the bottom comes up to about ft. You will need to work the tide and wind and hang tough but you can land some nice halibut here if you put in your time. The blue water is where most of the halibut action takes place. Swiftsure is the shorter run about miles west of Cape Flattery. This is big water and there are NO landmarks out here. You will need a good GPS unit to find these locations. You should also have a VHF radio so if you have a problem you can call the Coast Guard and it will allow you to monitor the weather, which can change quickly on the ocean. Tides are the key factor when planning a trip to Neah Bay. I look for a day with slow current change; normally the fishing will be good all day. Spreader Bars with large horse herring purple or black label are the standard bait for flaties. I rig them with a 20 inches of lb. Hook up the herring whole so it will spin on the leader from the spreader bar. You can also try a little octopus tentacle as it makes great bait when the herring supply runs low. Large jigs with scampi tails can really save the day when the dogs move in. Dealing with big Halibut: For a real large halibut I start by harpooning it with the line from the detachable head on the harpoon hooked up about 20 ft. Leave about 30 feet of line after the float then attach that to the boat cleat. After harpooning let the Halibut wear itself out pulling on the float. I then club it a few times, drag it in the boat and hog tie the tail to the head through the gills on the fish. Use gloves, the teeth are sharp. Now the halibut is safe and ready for transport. Then cut the gills and let the fish bleed out. This will also make for a better eating fish. If you acquire a Canadian license before arriving at Neah Bay you can fish the Canadian side also. Anglers heading up after May 25th can score the early king salmon opener followed shortly by the summer Coho run. Port Angeles is also the launching point for the best halibut fishing in the eastern strait. All places that consistantly hold salmon, but really come into their own during halibut season. The halibut that inhabit the murky depths of Port Angeles are not as plentiful as Neah Bay, but are usually larger in size. Another plus for Port Angeles is the location of the town itself. Located on the edge of the Straits of Juan De Fuca, and the Olympic Mountains, this area offers spectacular scenery, miles of nearby beaches and hiking ranging from the alpine meadows of Hurricane Ridge to lowland river trails. This is a perfect place for your family who arent fisherfolk to entertain themselves while you are out on the water. The anglers in your family will find tackle shops, marine supply stores, launch ramps and moorage readily available. This is a good ramp with moderate grade. The east lane of the ramp needs repair. The west lane is in good shape. This ramp is protected from weather and has ample parking. There are actually two very good ramps, referred to as east and west ramps. A good grade and protected water. Both ramps share parking. During summer there is a conflict with customers of Boat Haven over use of parking. Moorage and business customers have a priority. Transit moorage is available at Boat Haven No launch or retrieval available at low tides. Not a good spot to launch a large boat. There is ample parking, however there is no dock. Observatory Point Troll or mooch along ft. You will find lingcod in the rocky areas. Freshwater Bay sand flat holding halibut in the to ft depths. This is an area that seems to have fewer dogfish. Fair trolling for Halibut in ft to ft depths. Rocky in certain areas, so watch your downrigger depths. Moochers do best on the incoming tide. Drift parallel to the shelf or south of the first hump in 90 to ft

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of water. One of the premier spots for mooching or jigging for Halibut. Not a place to troll. Can be crowded, so use your kicker motor to hold against the tide. Keep your lines as straight down as possible. Drift from ft depth out to ft depth on the down side of the tidal flow. In other words, west side of the Rockpile on the ebb tide, east side on the flood tide. This bank is very heavily fished, but only because it is a consistent producer of Halibut. Drift fishermen should start on top of the bank in ft of water and drift off until they can no longer stay on the bottom. Drifters should use their boat motors to hold against the tidal flow. Trollers should work the large sand flat on the northeast side. This is a deep slow troll in the to ft depths. Coyote Bank located 13 statute miles from Ediz Hook. The Canadian border intersects Coyote Bank. If you dont have a Canadian fishing license, watch your position. This is a great bank to fish, but is exposed to the weather. Coyote Bank has a rocky top that produces good lingcod fishing. Halibut can be caught as you drop off into the sandy bottom. The sandy flats in the southwest corner hold halibut. If you troll for halibut, this is the place! Green Point is only a name location. It is a long series of sandy flats. Starting about half a mile west of Green Point, troll the ft depth line on the flood tide. You can actually troll all the way to the Bell buoy at the tip of Dungeness Spit. This is a six-mile troll path. Reverse your direction of troll on the ebb tide. Halibut can be caught anywhere along here in 70 to ft. Spend some time here and stay within 5 ft. It runs from Marrowstone Point on the east, to Point Wilson on the west. Mid Channel Bank has become one of the most popular fishing areas in Puget Sound, as it offers year round Chinook action. Winter blackmouth are there from September to May, followed by summer Chinook starting to show up in June and peaking in July and early August. Be sure to check with WDFW regulations as it opens and closes to salmon fishing at slightly different times every year. All methods of salmon fishing can be productive at Mid Channel Bank. Moochers and jiggers usually fish the 60 to ft depths. Downriggers are most productive in the 90 to ft depths. Because of the strong tidal flow along the edge of the bank, trollers are wasting their time trying to troll against the tide. Wilson on the incoming tide and start over again. During the brief period of slack tidal current, the salmon will scatter along the bank and can be trolled in either direction. The most common bait in the winter and spring periods are sandlance candlefish especially when they move in to spawn.

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7: Fly Fishing Central & Southeastern Oregon: A No Nonsense Guide to Top Waters by Harry Teel

This is the updated and redesigned version of Harry Teel's Guide to Fly Fishing in Central & Southeastern Oregon. It was popular immediately, updated and reprinted.

By Gary Lewis Heading out to the highway with a fly rod in the rack? Try one of these lakes for great springtime trout action. When we planned our annual family camping trip last year, the easy part was deciding where to go. My new book, *The Oregon Lake Maps and Fishing Guide* was out and thumbing through the pages reminded me of several places that I wanted to get back to. Top of the list? The deep blue water of this northeast Oregon lake was turning out record-breaking kokanee and big rainbows at an unheard of pace. We rented a boat at the marina, Number 42 with the name Lucky painted on the side. We appreciated our boat when we saw the monikers given to two of the others: Eight-year-old Isaac Flaherty claimed the middle seat, James settled in the front, while I primed old Smoky, the 6hp outboard. As we motored away, it came out that Isaac had never caught a trout before. He had some bluegill and other finny creatures to his credit, but no trout. Stung, it raced one way and then the other, then broke the surface like a rainbow should. Big trout elevated to inspect it while the sun was still on the water, but when the great orb slid behind the ridge, the action heated up. A couple of twitches and the line would straighten out. A lake trout perhaps, or better yet, a bull trout. With one hand on the rod, I pulled out my regulations. Lake trout were legal. Bull trout were not, but they, with the landlocked sockeye, are the native fish of this great lake. The leader showed above the surface, and moments later the trout elevated. Light speckles against an olive body, its fins rimmed in white – a bull trout. The fish allowed me to guide it in on the 4X leader. Measured against the rod, it went 23 inches. It slipped out of my hand, gave a hard kick and disappeared into the clear blue water. Plan it for the spring to break the grip of cabin fever or savor the plan and make it an early summer excursion with lots of windshield time and new waters to explore. It is home to lake trout, kokanee, bull trout and rainbows. Rainbows are the main catch and most anglers pursue them near the mouth of the Wallowa River at the southern end of the lake where the river channel takes a hard right turn toward the bank. Fly-fishermen do well in the spring in ten feet of water at the mouth of the Wallowa River. Here, stream tactics, such as drifting dries to rising fish or using beadhead nymphs and indicators can work. Anglers can wade in and cast from the sandy beach or set up in a float tube. Most of the trout are hatchery stock that average 10 to 12 inches, but holdovers can reach 18 inches or more. Wallowa Lake makes a good base camp for a hiking or horseback trip into the high lakes for brook trout and rainbows. In the spring, take the kids to one of several nearby ponds stocked with catchable rainbows: The key is mobility. An angler needs to stay on the move until the fish are located. Do that with a shallow-running boat and a motor, rather than a float tube and fins. Chironomids, snails, damselflies, crayfish and minnows are all on the menu, but many fly rodders opt for leeches on these waters. Weight the fly at the head for the most realistic action. A clear, slow-sink line with a long leader does the best job of setting the table for a strike. Good action can be found in the tules along the shore, especially in and around the mouths of feeder streams like the Wood River and the Williamson. Underwater weed beds or woody cover such as downed trees or submerged stumps are good bets. Sometimes you can see the tules shake as the fish bash their way through. Cast right to the edge of the reeds, let the fly sink, then start the retrieve with one-inch strips punctuated by pauses to let the fly sink. We were in stealth mode at the mouth of the Wood, keeping as far from the bank as possible, still within range of a long cast. I broke off the fly I was using and knotted on a brown, head-weighted leech to my tippet and laid a long cast into a pocket in the reeds. I set the hook and the rainbow rolled beneath the surface, then dove, surging against the backbone of the rod, line peeling off the reel. It came out of the water again and again, walking on his tail, shaking his head. We measured the trout in the water before letting it kick away. Eighteen inches, a bit small by Klamath Basin standards but a pretty good fish as far as I was concerned. Three- to five-pound rainbows are standard fare for anglers on Upper Klamath and Agency Lake, but those who put their time in will often catch much larger fish. Every year a few

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anglers boat big rainbows weighing in the high-teens. Lava Lake Fed by springs and marshes and bounded by lava outcrops and pine forest, Lava Lake is a scenic spot – Mt. Bachelor, South Sister and Broken Top are visible from the shoreline. Their reflections would have glimmered in the blue-green water, but a breeze blew a riffle on the surface. Ryan Young, manager of the Orvis shop in Bend, mounted a reel onto a ten-foot, five-weight. With the wind out of the southwest, we started in 17 feet of water off the southwest corner of the lake, the boat angled broadside to the breeze. The wind pushed us north into deeper water and we mixed up our retrieves. It was Ryan that touched the first fish. Line slid back through his guides and he set the hook. Now we had the recipe for the retrieve, a series of five-inch strips. Perhaps they thought they were eating chubs. I felt the bump as a fish flared its gills to suck the fly in. Opening my fingers, I let the line slide out till the fish had turned. At the hook-set, the trout went airborne. ODFW stocks rainbows as six-inchers. The typical trout more than doubles in size by the next season. The lake is easy to read. Outcroppings, marshes, shoals and rushes break up the shoreline. The average depth is 20 feet. Woolly Bugger patterns resemble leeches, but are suggestive of many food sources. Leeches and buggers might imitate a minnow, a damselfly nymph, a dragonfly nymph, a crawdad, or, of course, a leech. It all depends on color, depth and retrieve. Slim patterns, tied with an economy of materials are the most versatile. Black, brown and olive will see the most use, but tan, rust, red and claret should see a lot of use. Red and claret leeches have helped me catch some memorable fish.

Harriet Lake The flooded timber makes this lake food-rich with plenty of structure and character. The head of the lake has a riffle, pools and islands like a river. Trout feed all day in the three- to five-foot water around the stumps and floating logs. Shadows concentrate the fish. A wind-riffle on the water encourages them to elevate toward the surface. This acre reservoir on the Oak Grove Fork of the Clackamas, has become well-known for trophy browns, rainbows, cutthroats and brook trout. The upper end of the lake is best for bigger fish, especially early and late in the day. Two boat launches make access easy and bank anglers set up along the upper north shore. The size of the lake makes it ideal for rafts, canoes and float tubes. The best fishing is near the top of the lake. Spin fishermen, armed with worms and eggs and Power Bait line the bank, but fly fishermen do as well or better. The best fly fishing is from a boat. A callibaetis hatch was in progress when we fished the lake in early July. Upstream and downstream, the Oak Grove Fork of the Clackamas is one of the only fisheries in the state where you can catch and keep cutthroats.

Krumbo Reservoir A shallow lake on the west side of the Steens, Krumbo Reservoir is a great rainbow and largemouth bass fishery in the desert. And it is a great choice in March and early April, before the trout in most other waters have snapped out of their winter torpor. Bring a float tube, a canoe or a car-topper. Launch at the ramp and fish out from the cove to 15 yards from the rocky point on the south. A long weedbed stretches north across the lake. The lake averages ten feet deep. Rainbows stack along the weeds and grow fat on callibaetis and chironomids. Use a clear intermediate line and troll along the weedbeds. To tempt with chironomids, employ No. 10. Leech patterns are effective here as well. Use black, red or olive buggers, weighted at the head.

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8: Oregon Game Bird Seasons & Regulations | eRegulations

For fly rod action with the chance of catching rainbows that weigh in the teens, southeast Oregon's Upper Klamath Lake is hard to beat. The key is mobility. The key is mobility. An angler needs to stay on the move until the fish are located.

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9: Fly Fishing Central & Southeastern Oregon - Harry Teel | eBay

Central and Eastern Oregon Fishing Report November 2, by Bob Rees | Nov 1, | Central Oregon, Eastern Oregon, Oregon Fishing Report. Central and Eastern Oregon Fishing Report - From our friend Tim Moran: Deschutes River - Steelhead are dispersed throughout the river but not in great numbers.

Box , Salem, OR You can return your ballot to any official dropbox in the state to make your vote count. There is much at stake. Last November, two lucky Powerball players in Portland, were amongst these Oregonians, with each winning significant non-jackpot prizes. However, more often than people would expect, the non-jackpot Powerball prizes go unclaimed. The ticket was sold in Portland and the winning numbers are with a Powerball of The player matched five numbers but missed the Powerball number. The player purchased the ticket in Portland and matched four numbers and the Powerball. The winning numbers for that draw are with a Powerball of Please check those tickets. The new app will scan ticket and check them, without players using the Oregon Lottery check-a-ticket machines. Lottery officials recommend that you always sign the back of your tickets with each Oregon Lottery game you play, to ensure you can claim any prize you may win. The Oregon Lottery reminds players to always sign the back of their Lottery tickets, regardless of the game. In the event of winning a jackpot, they should consult with a trusted financial planner or similar professional to develop a plan for their winnings. Investigation revealed that Chevrolet Suburban, operated by Christopher Meyn 49 from Lake Oswego, was eastbound on Hwy when for unknown reasons crossed into the westbound lanes and into the path of a Peterbilt dump style truck, loaded with animal feed operated by Richard Albrecht 59 from Gresham. Meyn sustained fatal injuries and was pronounced deceased. The three male juvenile passengers in the Chevrolet were transported to hospitals for their injuries. Albrecht was treated for minor injuries. Batres-Escobar initially refused to exit the home. After approximately 45 minutes of negotiations, he came outside on his own. Deputies arrested him without further incident. Deputies had been searching for Batres-Escobar since October 11 when he reportedly robbed a White City man while armed with a weapon described as a "cattle prod. The platoon assisted with aerial medical evacuation medevac using HH Blackhawk helicopters to save lives in support of U. Over the course of the deployment, Detachment 3, Golf Company, flew more than combined hours and conducted more than 80 medevac missions. The unit also conducted numerous training events with U. Golf Company, th Aviation, has a long tradition of answering the call to duty. On the home front, the unit conducts medevac, search and rescues, as well as wild land fire suppression throughout Oregon. Another group of approximately 70 Soldiers with G Company, th Aviation, were recently welcomed home from a Middle East deployment in March She has now been identified as Tonya Kaylee Johnson, 51 years old. Johnson lives at E. Barnett Road, 50, which is the location of the structure fire this morning. Six others were transported to the hospital during the fire, which affected several apartments. Detectives are working closely with fire investigators, as the case remains under investigation. It was found that the pedestrian entered the roadway, crossing westbound and was struck by a vehicle in the far-right northbound lane of South Pacific Hwy. The pedestrian was rushed to a local hospital and is currently undergoing treatment for serious injuries related to the crash. The driver of the motor vehicle remained on scene and has cooperated with the investigation. South Pacific Hwy was shut down and diverted for about 3 hours while this scene was investigated. Anyone with information about this accident or the identity of the pedestrian is asked to phone Emergency Communications of Southern Oregon at Early ballot returns show that voter turnout continues to be much higher than the prior high for a midterm election and is even approaching the turnout level of the presidential election. Turnout at close of business on Thursday, November 1 stood at , which is far higher than the prior high of , at this point in the midterm election and only slightly below the , ballots cast at this point in the presidential election. Your community needs your voice. Find locations at oregonvotes. The percent of total ballots returned Strong turnout, combined with population growth and increased voter registration, has resulted in significantly more votes being cast than in prior

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midterm elections. One in five households are forced to choose between paying the utility bill or paying for necessities like food, medicine, and rent. Customers who pay their bills electronically can send a check or enroll in the fixed donation program. Fixed donations will also be matched 2-for-1 by Pacific Power. To enroll in the fixed donation program call Pacific Power toll-free at 800-455-4555. Donations may be tax-deductible and are forwarded directly to the Oregon Energy Fund, which verifies eligibility and allocates funds to those in need. All funds donated are used to assist families in need from the same county in which the donor resides. Customers who need bill assistance themselves can talk with Pacific Power representatives who can help with payment plans that work for their individual needs and direct them to agencies that may be able to help. The governors are calling on other states to join them in committing to protect the Clean Air and Clean Water acts. Now more than ever, states are well positioned to take a leadership role in preventing the erosion of core environmental standards protecting water and air. States have a clear interest in protecting clean air and clean water, and their legislatures and administrative agencies have implemented elements of clean air and water legislation since the 1970s. The report found that these incidents, which in Florida resulted in the deaths of 12 seniors, were not chance accidents but preventable tragedies that resulted from inadequate regulation and oversight, ineffective planning and communications protocols, and questionable decision-making by facility administrators. This is a failure of responsible governing from top to bottom. Federal rules must be more robust and clear, while communication and planning among state and local officials and nursing homes must be dramatically improved. This review puts the incidents in the context of regulatory failures and lapses in communication and planning at every level of government. The report finds that these rules are wholly inadequate when it comes to giving nursing homes the direction they need to be prepared in emergency situations. The report comes as the United States has endured further significant hurricanes in that have resulted in widespread flooding and power outages similar to Hurricanes Harvey and Irma. The report offers 18 recommendations for federal, state and local officials to help nursing homes prepare for natural disasters and execute contingency plans effectively when needed.

Studded tire season in Oregon begins Nov. The studded tire season in Oregon begins Thursday, Nov. ODOT encourages drivers to consider other types of traction tires or chains. If you must travel when weather conditions present difficulties, use other types of traction tires or chains, or postpone your travel until conditions change for the better. Alternatives to studded tires

Chains: Link chains, cable chains or other devices that attach to the wheel, vehicle, or outside of the tire that are specifically designed to increase traction on snow and ice. Other types of traction tires are available. These traction tires meet Rubber Manufacturers Association standards for use in severe snow conditions and carry a special symbol on the tire sidewall showing a three-peaked mountain and snowflake. They work about as well as studded tires on ice, but work better than studded tires or regular tires in most other winter conditions. And they cause no more damage to road surfaces than regular tires. Know before you go: ODOT provides bad-weather driving tips and how-to videos online: [There are three types of permits:](#) All DMV offices and permit agents at winter resorts, sporting goods stores and other retail outlets sell these permits. Private agents can charge an additional service fee. The seasonal permit also is available by mail from DMV. Parking in an Oregon Sno-Park without a permit may result in a fine, so be sure to obtain a permit and display it on your vehicle.

Kate Brown this morning marked the beginning of open enrollment, the six-week period to sign up for individual and family health insurance. Brown and other Oregon leaders encouraged people to check whether they qualify for financial help with their health insurance. Financial help for people who buy their own insurance is available only through HealthCare. Eighty percent of Oregonians who are currently uninsured are eligible for either the Oregon Health Plan or financial assistance through the marketplace. People who are uninsured or who may be paying too much for their coverage should apply for financial assistance through the marketplace. Last year, more than 70 percent of Oregonians who enrolled in plans through HealthCare. Financial help can be significant. Once open enrollment ends Dec. Oregonians should go to [OregonHealthCare](#).

FLY FISHING CENTRAL SOUTHEASTERN OREGON, 3RD (NO NONSENSE FLY FISHING GUIDES) pdf

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