

Crossroads Anglers

FLYFISHING CLUB SINCE 1994

Meeting Date: Tuesday, May 28, 2013 • 5:00 - 8:30 p.m.

From the President



Well, May is here and I am hearing reports that the stripers have started back. Nice to winter in the south and summer in New England.

I've been trout fishing and can say that there are some good-sized trout out there. I am actually going to up-state New York for work. A lot of trout fishing on those streams I fish regularly.

The season is kicking off on May 11th, and Howie is planning a trip to Cotuit.

The Club is also planning a trip to Rhode Island for the worm hatch, and a couple of fresh water trips. Keep looking at the web site. We will keep you posted.

Don't forget that on May 28th the Club is having it's annual cook out at Whiting's Pond. We'd like everyone to come early so we can fish the pond. The pond is stocked by the state so there will be trout! Keep looking on the web for details. We'll be sending out an email blast to remind everyone.

All I can say is, get out and fish. There are plenty of opportunities around. And, to the Club old guys... take a new person out to fish with you. New guys... just get out there, and maybe ask an older member to go out with you.

Tight line to all, enjoy the fishing, and most of all be safe this summer.

—Joel

Born to fish.

FISH THE POND!

May Meeting and Annual Cookout at Whiting's Pond



Take Route 1 past Bass Pro Shops.

Take right onto North Washington Street just past Elmwood Street. Dairy Queen is on left (if you are coming from the south look for Smith Street (gone too far)

Turn right on North Washington Street

Take right then first left follow all the way to the pond and follow around to parking area.





How to Hook 'em

AS MOST OF US CAME TO fly fishing from the world of spinning rods it is only natural that many of the things we learned there should be at least tried, hooking fish is one of them. By now you have learned (hopefully) that you do not cast a fly rod the same as a spinning rod and now it is time to look at how to be more successful at hooking fish using a fly rod.

Although a fly rod seems flexible, you should not lurch backward with the rod on the strike, most likely you will break it. Take things a little easy. Remember too that spinning line stretches like a rubber band, your fly line does not. It is true that you should be a bit more aggressive when you are tossing large flies (bass-bugs, popper's etc.), these are on larger hooks and take a bit of muscle to set the hook properly. But for the most part you are using much smaller and lighter wire hooks than in spinning and they require almost no 'hook setting' at all.

It is often said, "wait for the turn," by this we mean you should wait until you can see the fish turn down after taking a surface fly. This can even hold true if you are using nymphs and can see the color flash of the fish. When you see it, that is when you tighten up the line. The single major problem beginners have is taking the fly away from a fish when they can see the fish rise to it. The adrenaline fires up and we jerk the rod back to 'set the hook.' we all have done it, and many still fight the urge to continue it to this day. Darn it, it's exciting. That's one of the reasons we fly fish.

Beginners often will work their way downstream, using either a dry or a wet type fly. Why not, it's easier to walk with the stream than against it. The casts are ninety degrees off to the side and then we let the fly swing downstream. (A hint here, your line will form a loop between you and the fly as it drifts, try to flip that loop back upstream) When a fish takes your dry fly this way, (fishing downstream) he opens his mouth and lets the fly drop in. It doesn't want to go, it's hooked to your leader and doesn't drop as fast as he is used to. By now though, he has closed his mouth and turned down. You have missed him. (Or he has missed your fly.)

Your best success hooking will be when you have cast upstream and as the fly floats back a fish takes it, this is true whether fishing wet or dry. The chances of hooking a fish in the corner of the mouth (the best place) is far greater. Very often fish hooked downstream will only be hooked in the front of the mouth or lip, these are not as secure as the corner. The fish will have a far better chance of getting off when hooked that way and starts his fight aided by the current pulling with him as well.

Hooking in lakes is a different game. If the fly is dead drifting on the surface, when you see the splash, go ahead and tighten our line. If you can just make it tight by pulling on the line and not lifting the rod, this may keep you from ripping the fly away from the fish in case he misses, something to consider. If you are fishing deep, no problem, you will feel the fish.

Don't forget to sharpen your hooks and keep them sharp! Check the point often, a rock or tree limb can do bad things to it.

As time goes on you will develop the right touch but this may help you getting started. ■ ~ J Castwell

FLY ROD CLEANING MADE EASY

BY JOE EVANS, (EMERGER)

Keeping a fly rod clean and nice-looking is not a difficult task, nor does it take a lot of time. Yet, it is a job that most anglers tend to avoid, if they do it at all. They clean their fly lines and reels and other items of equipment fairly regularly, but for some reason they often seem to neglect their rods. With the cost of good fly rods skyrocketing, it only makes good sense to keep them clean and in top condition.

Cleaning the Cork Grip

The cork grip on a fly rod generally needs the most attention, because it can really become dirty over time. Just the natural body oil from our hands can cause a grip to become soiled rather quickly. And add to that, fish slime, floatants, sunscreen, and numerous other items that often come in contact with our hands while fishing, which can build up layers of dirt and grime. I have tried several different types of soaps and mild chemicals to clean cork grips, including dish detergent, tooth paste, alcohol, hand soap, household bleach, spray cleaners, and several other things. Most of these work pretty well, but the one I like the best is liquid household cleanser. One such product is "Soft Scrub Cleanser with Bleach." It not only cleans a soiled grip quickly and effectively, but it helps to bleach-out any dark blemishes in the cork, as well as lighten the cork back to its original color. Having used this product for many years, I can attest to the fact that it does not harm the grip in any way when properly used. Here's how it's done:

First, assemble all the items you will be using, including the rod, the cleanser, a sponge or old wash cloth, and a clean, dry towel. Also, have something to protect your clothing from any splashes of the bleach containing cleanser. Any drops that get onto your clothing will have a permanent bleaching effect that will end up as a white spot.

Work at the kitchen sink with a small stream of warm running water. Wet the grip under the tap, apply a quarter-size blob of cleanser to your dampened sponge or wash cloth (be sure to shake the bottle of cleanser well before using), and scrub-down the cork grip. Scrub the cork thoroughly, starting at one end of the grip and working towards the other end. As you work, avoid rubbing the metal hardware and wood spacer on the reel seat, as well as the finish on the blank. Scrubbing those shiny surfaces can cause light permanent scratches, so keep the cleanser off those parts as you work.

After the grip has been thoroughly cleaned, wash it off under the stream of running water, rubbing it well with your fingers to remove all traces of the cleanser. Then dry the grip and with a soft clean terry cloth towel and set it aside to dry thoroughly before putting it back into its case. When dry, the grip will be clean and look almost new again.

Cleaning the Rod Blank

The most effective way that I have found for cleaning the rod blank is by using another common household product called "Pledge Furniture Polish" in the aerosol spray can. Other brands will likely work equally as well. This product removes dirt, grime, dried-on bits of algae, water spots, greasy smudges, etc., from the rod quickly and easily, and it leaves the rod looking clean and polished. Here's how to use it:

First, shake the can well before using, as directed on the label. Working with one rod section at a time, rotate (spin) the section between your thumb and fingers while you lightly spray a mist over the entire surface. Next, use a clean, dry terry cloth towel to wipe-down and polish the entire section until all the spray residue has been wiped off and a clean shine appears on the rod. Work a small corner of the towel under and around the guides until you can see that every part of the surface has been cleaned. If you have

difficulty getting under the guides, use a clean Q-Tip to do those parts. Repeat the procedure for each rod section until you have cleaned and polished the entire rod. This type of product not only cleans the rod quickly, but it also leaves a light, protective wax-like film on the finish that helps to repel further soiling. It works well on all types of rods, including graphite and bamboo.

Note: Most anglers tend to overlook the condition of the guides on their rods. Guides can and do wear out; particularly those on rods that are used a great deal. Because of this, it is a good practice to inspect the guides carefully at least once a year. And a good time to do it is when you are cleaning the rod. This is easiest done under the illumination of a bright light, where you can look for signs of wear or grooving, which can cause premature line abrasion and early failure of the line.

To find worn places that are not readily visible to the eye, pass a gathered section of an old nylon stocking (women's pantyhose works very well) through each guide. If the material tends to "stick" to the guide, it is a good indication that wear has occurred. If this is the case, the guides should be replaced. Normally, if one guide is worn, the rest will be worn as well. Have them replaced as a set.

Cleaning the Reel Seat and Hardware

The same method used for cleaning the blank (described above) is also used to clean wooden or metal reel seat spacers and the associated nickel-silver hardware. When cleaning these smaller surfaces, however, it usually works best to spray a small amount of the polish onto a soft, clean cloth, then rub the surfaces to be cleaned. Finish the job by polishing with a clean portion of the cloth until the surfaces are dry and shiny.

Cleaning and Lubricating Glass and Graphite Ferrules

Take time after every two or three fishing excursions to clean and lubricate the ferrules of your rods. This will help the sections seat together more smoothly and precisely and -- more importantly -- it will prevent the sections from sticking together. Many an angler has finished his day of fishing, only to find that he can't get his rod sections apart. A regular practice of cleaning and lubricating the ferrules will prevent this annoying problem from occurring.

To clean the female portion of the ferrule (the one with the open end), use a Q-Tip saturated with plain rubbing alcohol.

Rub the inside surface thoroughly, around the entire inside circumference, then use a clean swab to wipe off any dirt or old wax residue.

Clean the male portion of the ferrule with a soft cloth moistened with rubbing alcohol. Rub the male slide well to remove any dirt or old wax from the surface. Finish by drying the ferrule with a clean, soft cloth. After the alcohol has dried, apply a light coating of white candle wax to the entire surface of the male ferrule.

Cleaning and Lubricating Metal Ferrules

The basic care and maintenance of most quality metal ferrules requires simply keeping them clean. Most of the time this is easily accomplished by simply wiping off the male slide regularly with a soft clean cloth. The female portion can be cleaned with a clean, dry Q-Tip. If the ferrules occasionally seem to need a more thorough cleaning, alcohol can be used, as described above for graphite ferrules.

Metal ferrules should be joined and separated with a straight pull only. Do not "twist on" and "twist off" as you do with graphite ferrules. When joining the sections, the male portion of the ferrule should be seated completely into the female tube. Occasionally, some metal ferrules may require some light lubrication to keep them working smoothly. If you feel this is needed, apply a very scant film of silicone grease or other suitable lubricant, or wipe the male slide lightly with a good quality machine oil. Very little should be applied and it should be removed and reapplied on a regular basis to prevent dirt from accumulating in or on the ferrules.

Caution: Do not use the oil from the side of your nose to lubricate metal ferrules! Body oil is not a suitable lubricant for fine quality ferrules. It can be corrosive to some metals and it almost always contains dirt from the skin, which can cause premature wear on the ferrules.

Review

Keeping your fly rods clean and in good repair requires only a small amount of regular care and maintenance. It will not only keep them nice looking, but it will also help to protect your expensive investments should you ever decide to sell or trade them. Keep your rods inside their protective bags and cases when not in use, and take reasonable care with them to prevent accidental breakage. If you do this, your rods will last longer and give you greater service and satisfaction for many years to come. ■

Secluded Stream Trout Fishing

If you're looking for secluded stream trout fishing with the opportunity to catch fish in the 5-pound class, these top-rated Bay State waters are for you!

BY LES BARTUS

Nothing signals spring to an angler like that first outing to a favorite trout stream. While Massachusetts hasn't had an official "opening day" for years, most anglers make their first trip in April when water levels stabilize from the annual spring run-off and stream stocking is in full swing.

Massachusetts provides a wide variety of trout waters to pick from, ranging from tiny trickles that harbor native brook trout to large rivers with good populations of trophy-sized browns and rainbows. There are even streams in the eastern part of the state that host runs of sea-run brookies and browns. Whether your preference is small streams or large rivers — fly, spin or bait — brookies, browns or rainbows — Massachusetts has something for everyone's taste.

EASTERN REGION

Traveling from east to west, we begin with the Merrimack River. Coming into the state from southern New Hampshire, this stream dominates its corner of the state. Flowing north-east from the town of Tyngsborough, the Merrimack travels about 50 miles to its outlet in the sea at Newburyport.

One of the reasons the Merrimack holds such a good trout population lies in the fact that there are nearly two dozen other streams emptying into it that receive stockings of trout that eventually end up in the Merrimack. From Bridge Meadow Brook in Tyngsborough to the Powow River in



Amesbury, the Merrimack benefits from these unscheduled infusions of fresh fish throughout the season.

This trickle-down effect gives anglers a clue as to where to begin the search for quality trout fishing. Fish the mouths of feeders, especially during or just after the spring run-off period, or later in the year when the water in the main river can become low and uninvitingly warm for trout.

Try the tributaries at Stony Brook and Deep Brook in Chelmsford, the Little River and East Meadow River in Haverhill, or the Shawsheen River in Andover and Tewksbury.

An added bonus to the Merrimack is the opportunity to catch an Atlantic salmon. Upstream of the Essex Dam in Lawrence, anglers will find salmon that are returning to the river from the sea as well as broodstock fish that migrate downstream from New Hampshire waters where they were stocked.

These broodstock fish can reach 20 pounds and are terrific fighters. A favorite spot to target these fish is the pool below the Pawtucket Dam in the town of Lowell.

The Parker River is one of the state's best-kept secrets when it comes to trout angling. Frequently overlooked by fishermen heading for the Merrimack and other better-known streams, the Parker has a very good trout population, a wide variety of insect life, and easy access via state-owned land. Its deep, leisurely currents travel for over 20 miles to its terminus at Plum Island. The headwaters at Sperry's Pond in

Secluded Stream Trout Fishing, continued.

Boxford are wadeable, although the lower stretches are best fished in a small boat or canoe because of the depth and treacherous wading due to uncertain bottom structure.

The Crane Pond Wildlife Management Area encompasses most of the upper section and is accessible from North Street in Georgetown. Its deep pools and runs hold good numbers of fish, including holdover browns and rainbows running up to 5 pounds.

The Ipswich River in Wilmington is not an easy river to fish in places, and there are long stretches that require a canoe to reach. This makes it possible for the river to support a large number of both wild and holdover trout. Good fishing begins at the bridge on Woburn Street in Wilmington and runs all the way to the Ipswich River Park in North Reading. A lot of the lower stretch is strictly canoe water, but it does have wadeable stretches here and there. The upper section is heavily stocked, and therefore heavily fished, but a bit of looking and walking can reveal seldom-fished pools.

Maybe the best fishing is found below the Peabody Dam. It's a hard piece of water to get to, but can provide big rewards to anglers who put forth the effort. The four-mile stretch to the Howe Station in Middleton is rarely fished, yet it is heavily populated with trout. Access to this stretch is off Route 62 onto Boston Road just east of Middleton. There's a dirt road at the bridge that goes upstream, leading to some wadeable portions of the river.

Another popular area to fish is along Ipswich Road in Topsfield (which turns into Topsfield Road in Ipswich). This portion offers wade- and bank-fishing. Park along the road or in the Bradley Palmer State Park lot.

CENTRAL REGION

Central Massachusetts holds its own when it comes to quality trout streams. The Nissitisset River travels from the New Hampshire border down to the Nashua River in Pepperell. It boasts Massachusetts' first designated fly-fishing-only area, nearly two miles of water managed under catch-and-release regulations.

This area begins at the state line and runs to the first downstream bridge at Prospect Street. Access is available from Brookline Road above Pepperell center and from North Street for the lower section. A popular access is along Brookline Street at the Henry Colombo Wildlife Management Area. There is a gated path that forks and leads anglers up- or downstream.

The Squannacook River is another Massachusetts stream that has something for everyone. From freestone headwater brookies to deep meadow pools holding huge browns, the river boasts a great forage base, easy access and plenty of public land to explore.

The section of river from Vose Dam in West Groton up to Harbor Pond in Townsend is a popular stretch because it is easy to get to and both banks are owned by the state.

This is part of the Squannacook River Wildlife Management Area. Access is from Townsend Road on the east side in Groton, and from another Townsend Road on the west side in the town of Shirley.

Between Townsend and the headwater reaches, the river is accessed by a trail that goes behind the elementary school off Route 13, or from Turnpike Road. Anglers may also park on Dudley Street and hike through Townsend State Forest.

One notable area is the stretch of water known as Black Rock, named for a huge overhanging boulder. It's a difficult section to reach, a long hike upstream from the trail behind the elementary school, but the walk is worth it. This is probably the best trout

water on the river, and its pools offer excellent hatches and prime holding water for trophy-sized trout.

The Stillwater River from Oakdale to East Princeton deserves mention here, although not strictly for its trout fishing. The river is well stocked with rainbows and browns in the spring, and good angling is available, but the river's attraction in the spring is the run of landlocked salmon that come from Wachusett Reservoir. Weighing up to 5 pounds, these landlocks are willing feeders in the spring, and terrific fighters.

Access is available from Route 140, which closely follows the river along most of its length. If possible, plan to show up when the river is on the rise from run-off or a spring rain, which brings the fish upstream.

I'm not quite sure that it is truly central, but the Tully River near Athol is worthy of mention here. Flowing into the Millers River just west of Athol, its main branch runs just over a mile from its beginning at the junction of the west and east branches in downtown Athol. All three of the branches offer excellent fishing for stocked and holdover browns and rainbows, and in its upper reaches there are native brook trout. The most popular access for the main portion of the river can be found by turning off Route 2A west of where it crosses the Millers River. This puts you on North Orange

Secluded Stream Trout Fishing, continued.

Road, which parallels the river. To find the West Branch, take Route 32 (West Royalston Road) and stay to the left when it splits. This is Tully Road, and it follows the West Branch to Tully Pond. If you take the right turn when West Royalton Road splits, you'll find that it parallels the East Branch to Tully Lake.

WESTERN REGION

The crown jewel of western Massachusetts trout streams is the Deerfield. Originating out of several branches in Vermont, the river is cold, clear and loaded with fish.

There are two catch-and-release areas on the Deerfield, with the upper section in Florida-Rowe from the Fife Brook Dam to the Hoosic Tunnel. The lower restricted area is in Charlemont, from Pelham Brook to the Mohawk Campground.

Access to the river is off Route 2 (the Mohawk Trail) and Zoar River Road.

There are several dams along the river, which means the water level can change drastically with very little notice. Many an angler has found himself stranded on a midstream boulder because of unscheduled releases — not a pleasant situation to be in!

The fishing, however, can be spectacular. Obviously the catch-and-release sections hold lots of fish, as they are heavily stocked and killing fish is not allowed. But the rest of the river is also a fantastic fishery, with heavy stocking and plenty of holdover trout.

Along Route 5 in Deerfield are several good spots for fishermen, including the Rainbow Pool, the Stillwater Bridge and the pocket water between the two. Access is easy, with several parking areas and a few places where a canoe can be launched.

The stretch of river below Shelburne Falls is not easy to get to because of the terrain, but it's worth the effort. Flowing through a deep valley, this seldom-fished section has deep pools and trout over 5 pounds that reward the angler willing to put forth the effort to reach them. The portion of river around the Bardwells Ferry bridge in Conway is also a favorite, with deep, boulder-strewn water providing ideal habitat for large trout.

A smaller, more intimate stream is the Green River. You can find it by taking Route 2 to Colrain Road. From there, take River Road (which turns to dirt) to where the road parallels the river all the way through West Leyden up to the Vermont border.

Mostly pocket water and riffles, the Green River has occasional pools that hold surprisingly large trout. This is a productive, pretty river to fish and it's well worth the hike it takes to reach it.

In the town of Barre, the Ware River is another overlooked trout fishery. Formed from two branches, the main river flows for more than 20 miles through Barre, Ware, Hardwick and Palmer to its confluence with the Quabog River. It offers a wide variety of trout water, from open meadows and gentle flows to wild, plunging rocky rapids. All along its length it is generously stocked with rainbows and browns, and holds large holdover trout as well. The best spring fishing is in the upper section.

To get there, take Route 32 to Barre Plains, and then take Nichols Road to Route 122, which follows the river upstream to Coldbrook Road and the Barre Falls flood control dam. One other section is noteworthy. Located in Palmer, the area below where the Swift River joins it is a delight to fish, although it is a short stretch. This stretch holds plenty of trout and is largely neglected. It can be reached by parking at the Water Department pump house near the Route 81 bridge and hiking down to the big pool opposite where the Swift River comes in.

The West Branch Swift offers great trout fishing mainly because of the terrain surrounding it. The area is notable for its wilderness ambience and the feeling of solitude that prevails while fishing there. The main tributary to the western arm of the Quabbin Reservoir, the Swift River holds stocked and holdover trout, wild brookies, and hosts a run of landlocked salmon from the Quabbin.

The West Branch is on U.S. Route 202 at the town line between Shutesbury and New Salem. The downstream section is on Quabbin Reservoir land where extra restrictions are in place. Anglers should be sure to study the latest regulations before fishing that stretch.

Upstream from the highway, the water is open year 'round. New Boston Road parallels the upper section of the river, and can be reached by going west on Cooleyville Road from 202, and taking the second right turn.

The East Branch Swift River comes out of the Popple Camp State Wildlife Management Area in Petersham and Philipston. It terminates in the Pottapaug Pond portion of Quabbin Reservoir.

The East Branch gets its share of stocked trout throughout the year, and its cold, fertile waters provide a good forage

Secluded Stream Trout Fishing, continued.

base for holdover fish. Anglers may access the East Branch by going north on Route 32A into Petersham. North of the town line, the stream goes under the road. Downstream from here is Quabbin land and its seasonal restrictions, but the upper side is open to fishing year 'round.

To get there, go past the bridge and take Glen Valley Road, which parallels the river, into the Harvard Forest. The headwaters are along East Street in Petersham Center.

The Hoosic River has been neglected by anglers because of heavy PCB pollution, but that trouble is largely confined to the main stem. Both the South and North branches offer superb angling, and neither is polluted.

The South Branch is along Route 8 in the town of Cheshire. Beginning below Cheshire Reservoir, fish downstream by following the abandoned railroad bed that crosses Church Street and goes along the river.

The North Branch Hoosic River is paralleled by Route 8 from North Adams north through Clarksburg to the Vermont bor-

der. The area near Clarksburg State Park offers good fishing with several interesting pools and riffles.

Both branches are stocked heavily by the state, and have enough deep pools and runs to sustain a good population of holdover trout approaching 5 pounds.

This is a misunderstood stream, largely because of local myths and pollution horror stories, but quality fishing is there for the angler willing to try it.

There are, of course, many other fine trout streams in Massachusetts, and many waters are equal to those mentioned here. One of the best things an angler can do is get a good map, such as the DeLorme Atlas and Gazetteer series, and start prospecting. Also, anglers should check out the Mass-Wildlife Internet Web site at www.mass.gov/dfwele/dfw for regulations and publications listing stocked trout waters.

A bit of research, a little legwork, and you'll find that the good old days of Massachusetts trout angling are right now! ■

2013 Annual Crossroads Anglers Fishing Tournament

Categories will be based on species including but not limited to:

Striped bass	Sea trout	Fluke	Atlantic Salmon	Peacock bass
Largemouth bass	Pickereel	Rainbow trout	Tiger trout	
Albie	Bluefish	Redfish	Salmon	
Smallmouth bass	Brook trout	Steelhead	Brown trout	

Contest will end November 30, 2013. Certificates will be presented at the December Crossroads meeting.

This is a very simple contest with the winners enjoying perpetual bragging rights.

- It is open to all Club members.
- Fish must be caught using a flyrod.
- Results must be measured, photographed, and hopefully released.
- Each winner will be determined based on the entire length of the fish.
- All reported results will be based on the honor of the contestant.

Results will be regularly posted right here as they come in. The results you see are merely current entries. Submit your entries by:

1. posting on the message board
2. e-mailing Steve Dewar at dewar1028@gmail.com
3. mailing the old-fashioned way: 10 Colleen Dr, Lakeville, MA 02347

Special *Savings* for Crossroads Members

Discounts will be offered to members of the Crossroads Anglers who show their Club membership card to the following businesses when they reserve their date out on the water:

Captain David Porecca, River & Riptide Anglers
Fly & Light Tackle Charter and Guide Service
10 percent discount for Crossroads Anglers Members
401-392-1919, www.riverandriptide.com

Captain Gary Swanson, Striper-Charters
13 Harbour Hill Run, South Yarmouth, MA 02664
508-353-4009, CaptSwanson@Striper-Charters.com

Captain Vern (Rob) Robinson & Son, Rock N Reel 24
85 Seymour Street, Berkley, MA 02779, 508-822-6756

Capt. Tom W.
Private Charters for both Fresh & Saltwater Guide Service
Conventional & Fly-fishing
15 percent discount for Crossroads Anglers Members
781-408-1215


**We have
a winner for
the April 24
drawing!**


Newest Club member
**Howard
Rothstein**

Congratulations Howard!

Crossroads Anglers 2013 Officers

- Joel Kessler
President
- Howie DeBeck
Vice President
- Russ Glenn
Membership Chair
- Sumner Levine
Newsletter
- George Forte
Treasurer
- Steve Dewar
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- Armand Courchaine
*CA Founder and
Past President Advisor*
- David Ferretti
Past President Advisor
- Bob Mills
Advisor
- John Ramirez
Advisor

~ May 2013 ~						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7 Board Meeting 6:30pm	8	9	10	11
12 Mothers Day	13	14	15	16	17	18 Armed Forces Day
19	20	21	22	23	24	25 
26	27 Memorial Day	28 End of Year Barbecue	29	30	31	Notes:

~ June 2013 ~						
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14 Flag Day	15
16 Fathers day	17	18	19	20	21	22
23 	24	25 Go Fishing!	26	27	28	29
30	Notes:					