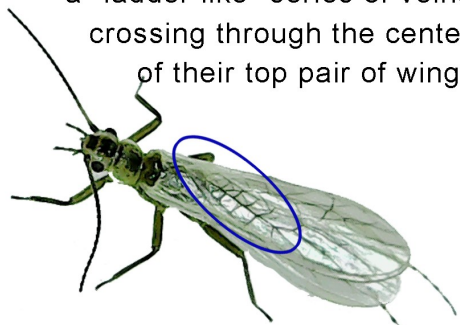




## Bug Bites

By Peter Stichter

One of the defining characteristics shared by all adult stoneflies is a "ladder like" series of veins crossing through the center of their top pair of wings.



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## July Fly of the Month

July Fly of the  
Month  
Hippy Stomper



We don't name the patterns, we just tie the ones that catch a lot of fish! First introduced to the Hippy Stomper by a lodge up in Alaska, it quickly became evident that the trout in the lower 48 states share a taste for this fly with their northern relatives! Big and juicy, high floating and durable, the Hippy Stomper is a killer attractor pattern and terrestrial that can be fished solo or in a dry-dropper rig.

## Fishing Reports

By Weston Niep

We couldn't ask for better fishing conditions than we are seeing right now. Aquatic invertebrate activity is at its peak and fish are purely focused on eating. Fish are extremely active in locations that experienced blow-out over the past month as they have essentially been starving and are capitalizing on the plethora of food available. Conditions are great in most tributaries, rivers, and high mountain lakes. Get out and have some fun!

### Joe Wright Reservoir

Joe Wright is a one of a kind lake in Colorado as it serves as a brood-stock for Arctic Grayling. I highly recommend getting one of these beautiful fish on the end of your line, the fight for their size is unreal. Access is a very short hike and the fish are hitting just about everything between sizes 16-20. Joe Wright creek is closed until the end of July as some grayling are still spawning.



### N. Fork Cache la Poudre- 220 cfs

The NFCLP is one of my favorite July tributaries. Flows are perfect for wade fishing and the action never stops. Early-mid morning and mid-late evening offer some of the best dry fly action I have ever seen. Nymphing in the middle of the day will put just as many fish in the net. Fly selections should be big stimulators up top and a size 14-16 nymph 2-3 feet below. The fish aren't big, but they are wild and plentiful.



## July 2015 Fly of the Month



Greg Wambolt and a couple Wambolt clients in Florida Keys for some fantastic Tarpon fishing in June

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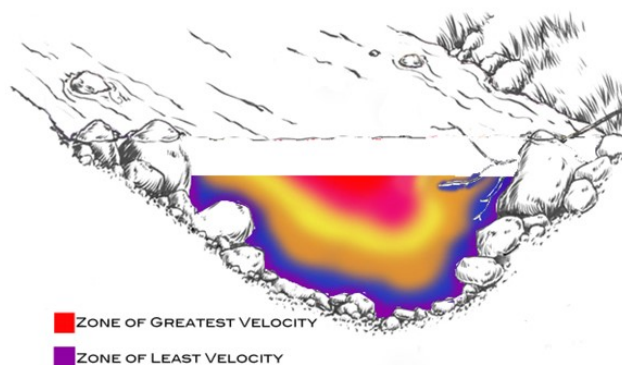
# HEAVY METAL FLY FISHING

By: Peter Stitche

Take a trip with me back in time to the year 1987. You were the coolest cat on the neighborhood, tearing down the road in your Z28 Camaro with the T-top off, your pants tight as a fashion statement and not yet a symptom of middle age, your hair long and still on your head, and Guns N Roses - Appetite for Destruction is roaring through the speakers. Whether your band of choice was AC/DC, Metallica, Black Sabbath, or Jimi Hendrix, heavy metal music ruled the airwaves - and now - heavy metal needs to rule your fly box.

Trout live in a moving world. The current of the stream is always pushing into their faces, and threatening to force them down river unless they constantly struggle and strive to hold their position. In return, the small nymphs, larva, and pupa of aquatic invertebrates that drift down the stream offer few calories to sustain this laborious existence. In order to survive and thrive in this constantly moving world, trout dive deep and take refuge along the bottom and edges of the river. Trout cannot sustainably feed in the fast flows and white water near the surface of the river, so we need to fish deep and bring the flies to the trout if we want to catch more fish. As you dive through the surface of trout-bearing streams and move towards the bottom and stream banks you will begin to encounter boulders, logs, and even plant root creeping and trailing into the water. These rocks, logs, and roots act like the offensive line of a football team, pushing back against the river. As the cur-

rent impacts and rubs against these structures, it is slowed and pockets of calm, low velocity water are developed downstream of the obstruction. Trout spend the majority of their lives in these refuges of calm along the bottom and edges of the river, feeding on drifting invertebrates, while expending minimal energy to hold their position in the water.



In order for the fly angler to get down deep where the fish are lying amongst the rocks and boulders of the streambed we need to add weight to our flies. Wrapping your hooks with lead wire, tungsten tape, and topping them with bead heads is essential in order to bring the buffet of hook-infused flies to the fish instead of drifting above them in a speeding blur. Add split shot to your leaders and tungsten putty to your line to make your flies skip and bounce along the bottom of the river. Next time you head to the river, embrace the heavy metal of your youth, pump your fist in the air, and go deep!

Do you have someone that you'd like to include in the Fly of the Month Club? Please sign up on our website [www.wamboltwealth.com](http://www.wamboltwealth.com) or email [Brittanie.Chambers@wamboltandassoc.com](mailto:Brittanie.Chambers@wamboltandassoc.com)

## JULY'S FLIES

*This article is for all of you who hung up the waders and fly rod during the high flows we experienced last month. Its purpose is to bring you up to speed in terms of fly activity and get you out of April. Flows have subsided for the most part, which has allowed water temperatures to increase. This combination is a quality recipe for extremely active and abundant insects. From terrestrials; beetles, hoppers, and cicadas to the aquatics; stoneflies, mayflies and caddis all riparian insects can be observed in good numbers daily.*

*These groups of late emergers are huge in size compared to the BWO's, midges, and caddis you fished in April. The size differences can be attributed to two biological factors. The first being basic morphological differences from species emerging earlier in the season. We are simply seeing different species this time of year and they have evolved into a greater size class. The second factor to the size increase of late season insects is the fact we are seeing later instars of the same species we saw in April. Insects on average go through 3-6 molting stages during their development as nymphs. Each molt is a new instar. The insects emerging now have had better conditions and more time to reach a greater size in their late instars.*

*What does the jargon above mean? Fish BIG flies! Fish size 12-16 stimulators on the surface; Chubby Chernobyls, Cicadas, Hoppers, Yellow Sallies...etc. Rig up with size 8-16 droppers below; Rainbow Warriors, Prince Nymphs, Yellow Sallies, 20-Inchers, Pat's Rubber Legs...etc. Be sure to give your dropper enough line to cover the deepest part of the water column, 2-3 feet in most places. The exceptions for small flies are tailwaters and high mountain lakes. Tailwaters contain less insect diversity therefore contain very picky fish. High mountain lakes have just thawed meaning we are seeing earlier instars.*

*By Weston Niep*