Fishing Pole Pack & Paddle (Summer 2024)

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Annual Dues: Due January each year
- $20.00 per Individual or per Family (spouse & children 0-18)
- Individual chapters may have additional annual dues.
- Contact your CHAPTER Treasurer to pay dues
- Please, DO NOT send dues to Membership Chair or State Treasurer

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President's Paddle

Happy summer! I hope you're all enjoying the warm weather and getting plenty of time on the water. Memorial Day was a blast at the Slate – it was wonderful to see so many folks camping, paddling, and enjoying the great outdoors together.

I'm thrilled that Labor Day will be at Solitude. It's shaping up to be a great weekend filled with friends, live music, and of course, plenty of paddling. Mark your calendars, because the state meeting will be held on Sunday at 9 am.

A huge thank you to everyone who contributed to the Kid Float event! The turnout was amazing, and it was heartwarming to see so many kids enjoying a day on the water. Your dedication and volunteer spirit made it a memorable experience for all the young paddlers. I can't thank you enough for your efforts and enthusiasm.

I'm looking forward to seeing everyone at the Labor Day float. Remember to bring along a new river friend – let's share the joy of paddling with others. As always, feel free to reach out anytime with your ideas, questions, or suggestions.

See you on the river!

---- Erica Goode

Meeting Minutes
May 26, 2024

Call to order: Erica Goode
Erica called the meeting to order at 9:05am

Secretary Report (Approve Minutes):
Loren Jacobs
Rick Mattox motioned to approve minutes. Minutes were seconded and approved.

Treasurer's Report: Mitch Sims
We had 2 CDs that were not gaining interest. We moved $5,000.00 from the old CDs to the new CD and the remaining $3,500.00 to a second CD at 5% interest that should mature in July. Additionally, we moved $1,400 from checking so that the 2 CDs will total approximately $10,000.00
From Memorial Day to Memorial Day the total funds are down $300.00 due to running pretty even. Interest from CDs will start to cover the deficit for the next year.

Membership Report: Ginnie Peck
118 paid members, 5 new members.
Thanks to Mike McEwen for an amazing BBQ dinner and for donating proceeds from dinner to FFV.
Allen's Creek membership - 6 new members joined the Roanoke chapter of Float Fisherman that live near Allen's Creek. Hoping to have many more join FFV because of the open access at Allen's Creek.
Possibly look into more access sites down the road to boost membership!

Newsletter Report: Gabby Safley
Gabby has committed to forever! Great job Gabby!

Webmaster Report: Traci Martin
Continue to send pictures to Traci

Conservation Chair Report: Bill Tanger
There are currently 15 active projects
Allen's Creek:
We could use a plumber! If you know someone please reach out.
We got a new, bigger meter base. Free just need electrician to come wire it.
FORVA put a new bill in called No Tire in The River:
At this point the bill does not have enough support.
9 opposed 6 in favor.
There are 2 major objections to the bill:
First, there are concerns that the bill is unfair because only affects US companies. This is a misunderstanding and not accurate. The No Tires in The River Bill affects both foreign and American companies.
The second argument is that the bill will create a loss of jobs. Mitch and Bill working on refuting that argument.
Welcome Mitch to the FORVA! Mitch has been working intensely to see this bill through and will be a great fit with FORVA.
FFVA Foundation Report: Bill Tanger
There will be a Foundation board meeting immediately after this meeting.
Allen's Creek - We have seen a lot of progress but there is still a lot of work to go.
Electric needs upgrading
There is a need for plumbing work in the shower drains.
FFV shares electric cost with FORVA

Meeting Minutes cont.

May 26, 2024

Kids Float Update: Erica Goode
June 8th
So far, we have 26 volunteers but we still need a few more.
Kids will get to the river around 10:15 and off the river by 1:00
45 kids signed up.
Slate River property will be open for camping.
FFV will be paying for lunches.

Huge thank you to Katherine and Andy who have raised almost $3,000.00 in aluminum collection!

New Business:
Congrats to Emily and Try welcoming our newest Creeker, Virginia Ann Mattox on February 4th! (Moonbeam loves you!)

Adjourn:
Rick motioned to adjourn at 9:57. Motion was accepted and AGREED!

Foundation Minutes

May 26, 2024

The Float Fishermen Foundation Board met 26 May 2024 with the following members present: Bill Tanger, Herb Coleman, Rick Mattox, Erica Goode, Scott McEwen, Bob Peck, & Bill Duncan.

The following items were discussed as noted below:

Allen's Creek Site:

Who should be writing the checks for allen's Creek utilities? Consensus was the Foundation. One thought was FFV could be reimbursed by the Foundation. The base charge for electricity is $10 per month. May be higher during the Summer when the cabin will likely be used more.

Well water testing: Consensus was to Konrad Zeller about testing the well and system.

FFV liability was raised again. FFV has insurance that should cover any problem.

The Virginia Landowner Liability Law says if we allow use of the property to the public there will be no liability except in the case of gross negligence. Bill agreed to send out copies to all concerned.

There is now an improved ramp down to the creek. The entrance drive to the field has been widened and more stone has been added to- the surface. One of the neighbors, Brett Harris, has been cutting the grass. He is now a FFV member.

Allen's Creek Cabin

Cabin work is going well. Repairs are being made. Drainage has been improved. Some water appears to be coming into the basement instead of lowing to the creek and will require further work. The electrical hook-up is working. A new meter base is being installed and rewiring is in progress. New ground wires are in place. The well, toilet, sink and shower work. The shower drain does not work well and still needs attention.

Remaining projects include the shoring up or "scabbing" of some beams under the floor. The screened porch needs to be taken down and replaced with a deck.

It was recommended a message board be installed in the cabin that would be titled "Allen's Creek Property and cabin need —." To allow users to make recommendations.

Some "core volunteers" are being given keys to the cabin. This will allow them to work when they are able and to take advantage of the work they have been giving to this project.

Foundation Minutes

May 26, 2024

Randy Carter Award: Continuing the Randy Carter award was discussed. There are three statuettes left. After they have been given out the choice is to get someone to design & produce another batch of awards or discontinue the award. It was noted that last year's selectee, Herb Coleman, has never received his. Herb said the Foundation could keep the actual award and present it to another selectee, this adding a year before a final decision would be required.

FFV Meet Notes for 5-26-24

Allen's Creek: Cabin Evolution

Courtesy of Bill Tanger

June 25, 2024

The cabin at Allens Creek. First glimpse. Covered with invasive species

One of two functioning fireplaces! This one in the first-floor bedroom.

The cabin after bush hogging and removing the deck and steps.

Bedroom with bed, rockers, fireplace and carpet too!

The bathroom with the sink, toilet, and soon.. a shower with hot and cold water!

Bedroom with restored table, chair, nightstand, bed and mattresses.

The Allen's Creek cabin continues to evolve. All done with volunteer labor, restored, furniture, and donated stuff of all kinds. Volunteers and donations welcome.

Aquatic Insects

Article written and provided by Terry Grimes

Turn over any rock in any stream, pond or lake in Virginia and you will discover a different world - the world of aquatic insects. Look closely at the underside of the rock and you will find tiny creatures crawling there. Those are aquatic insects. Aquatic insects occupy every part of the water column. From the sediment to the air, they live largely unnoticed in the interstices, or spaces, between the rocks, as well as on the rocks and plants, and woody debris, or swim about the water column or on the surface of the water. They existed long before the dinosaurs, and they will be here long after we're gone. They serve as the basis of the food web in the aquatic environment. They have developed diverse feeding strategies. They eat smaller plants and animals, including each other, and they in turn are eaten by just about every creature that lives in the riparian zone, including crayfish, fish, frogs, salamanders, lizards, and birds. One remarkable bird, the dipper, feeds almost exclusively on aquatic insects. The dipper will dip up and down on a rock as its name implies, then disappear beneath the surface of a stream and walk on the bottom until it catches a nymph or larvae of an insect then pop back to the surface to swallow its prey. Take some time to appreciate the amazing world of aquatic insects.

Representatives of each of the nine orders of aquatic insects: mayflies (Ephemeroptera), stoneflies (Plecoptera), caddis flies (Trichoptera), dragonflies and damselflies (Odonata), true bugs (Hemiptera), aquatic beetles (Coleoptera), Dobson flies (Megaloptera), -true flies (Diptera), and butterflies and moths (Lepidoptera), are found in Virginia. Though they are quite different from one another, all have several things in common. First, they are all insects. This means that as adults, all have six legs. This distinguishes them from arthropods, including crustaceans such as the familiar crayfish, which have eight legs. Next, all aquatic insects by definition spend at least part of their life cycle in water. This distinguishes them from terrestrial insects, such as ants, bees and wasps, grasshoppers and locusts, crickets, katydids, and most species of butterflies and moths, to name a few, which do not spend any part of their life cycle in water. Some, such as water striders and whirligigs, never leave the water. Most spend part of their life in water as larvae or nymphs, and emerge as adults to fly in the air. Some, such as mosquitos, carry diseases that plague humans and are regarded as pests. Importantly, many are indicator species, which, like canaries in the coal mine, indicate the health of the ecosystem. Generally, the more diverse the aquatic insect community, the healthier the ecosystem. Let's take a closer look at each of the orders and representative members of each order.

Mayflies (Ephemeroptera). The root word for Ephemeroptera is ephemera, from which we get the word ephemeral, which means short-lived. They are well named. As adults, they have no functional mouthparts and do not feed. They do not bite. They have nothing to bite with.

Aquatic Insects Cont.

Article written and provided by Terry Grimes

Depending on the species, they live as adults from a few hours to a few days. They exist as adults only to mate and lay eggs. The name mayflies is misleading, for as adults they can often be seen during any month of the year in the hours before dark rising and falling in a mating dance framed against the sky. They are extraordinarily graceful and delicate creatures. After they mate, they fall to the surface of the water and deposit their eggs then die sometimes by the thousands, and sometimes by the millions, creating a feast for birds and bats above and fish below.

They are thought to be among the most ancient order of insects, for they hold their triangular shaped wings perpendicular to their body. They cannot fold their wings over one another as true flies, such as the common housefly or horseflies do, and thus are thought to be an older order of insects. Like all adult insects, they have a head, thorax and abdomen, and several tiny tails extend from their abdomen to provide balance during flight.

After the eggs hatch in the water, the juvenile mayfly becomes a nymph. The nymphs grow for a year or more and molt several times before rising through the water column, casting off one final time the nymphal exoskeleton and emerging as an adult. Fish such as trout feed heavily on nymphs. The stomach contents of trout are often full of nymphs. Other fish also await the transformation from nymph to adult. The trip from the bottom of a stream or lake is a dangerous one. Fish can often be seen feeding on nymphs as they rise to the surface of the water and struggle to cast-off the nymphal exoskeleton at the surface of the water. When “the hatch is on,” it’s a great time to tie on a dry fly and cast it to a hungry trout. Fly fishermen will also tie a nymph pattern and let it sink beneath the surface of the water to try to tempt a hungry trout.

It is impossible in this article to describe every species of mayfly or any other aquatic insect, but it is useful throughout this article to describe a few representative species. One of my favorites is Isonychia. Isonychia lives as a nymph in fast-flowing water such as the riffle stretches of the New River. If you place a dip net in the current in the New River and turn over stones upstream, you will likely capture Isonychia nymphs. Their forelegs are elongated and have hair-like fibers, like the bristles on a brush or the baleen of a whale, which line the sides of its forelegs. Isonychia will sit on the bottom of a stream and extend its arm to capture tiny creatures that are floating downstream, then periodically rake its forelegs across its mouth parts to feed on food particles trapped there. Fly fishermen regularly try to tempt a hungry trout with both nymph and adult Isonychia fly patterns.

One of the earliest mayflies to emerge in late winter or early spring, and one of the tiniest mayflies, are members of the family Baetidae. Like spring peepers singing in later winter or the robin’s return, the emergence of baetids is a sure sign that spring is coming. Like other indicator species, they only live in clean free-flowing creeks and rivers, such as the Jackson River in Bath and Allegheny counties.To imitate a baetid nymph or adult, you’ll-

Aquatic Insects Cont.

Article written and provided by Terry Grimes

-need to tie on a tiny fly with an extremely small hook. Or you could just stand on the bank of the river on a warm day in February or March. With patience and a little luck, you might be rewarded with a hatch of baetids.
Dragonflies and Damsel Flies (Odonata).
Dragonflies may be the rock stars of the aquatic insect world. As the name implies, they fly about like dragons of the sky. They're big, they're fast, and they're fierce looking. They can be brilliantly colored and they have huge eyes. They're fast in flight and they can dart about or stop on a dime and hover like a helicopter. With four wings, they can fly up to 35 mph for short distances. Just the other day, a huge dragonfly with red eyes flew right up to my face on the streets of downtown Roanoke and stopped and stared at me. After a few seconds, it apparently decided that I was neither a threat nor edible and flew away. Contrary to a common misperception, there is absolutely no reason to be afraid of dragonflies. They cannot bite you, and they do not sting. They have developed on of the more remarkable feeding strategies in the insect kingdom. The ends of their forelegs have developed into flat, wide structures which fold neatly over their mouth parts and fit like a ski mask. As the fly about, they extend their arms outward to catch mosquitos and other flying insects. When they catch a mosquito, they fold their arms over their mouth and eat it, just as if you were holding a corncob with both hands and pulling it toward your mouth and eating it. As adults, they feed exclusively on flying insects, and lots of them. They are a major predator for mosquitos.

They are also said to be one of the older orders of aquatic insects. Like mayflies, they cannot fold their wings, but unlike mayflies, they hold their wings horizontally, not vertically. Ancient dragonfly-like insects during the Devonian Era were huge. Some had wingspans that exceeded two feet. The other members of the Odonata order are damsel flies. As the name implies, their body structure is more delicate than that of dragon flies. They are equally carnivorous, however, and they too feed on flying insects. Often in late summer, you can see rafts of damsel flies clinging to a twig or small branch and floating down the river.
Both dragonflies and damsel flies have long abdomens that extend well beyond the thorax. You can often see a pair of dragonflies or damsel flies mating with the male folding his abdomen behind around the female and grasping her just behind the head. Like mayflies, the female then drops her eggs into the water then flies off. Unlike mayflies, dragonflies and damsel flies do not necessarily die after mating. The nymphs of both dragonflies and damselflies are also carnivorous. They are fierce looking creatures that live at the bottom of the water column and prey on aquatic insects and even small fish. Like their parents, they hold out their forelegs and bring their prey to their mouth and eat it. They are not harmful to humans, and they are a valuable food source for fish. After they fully develop as nymphs, they climb from the water onto vegetation or a rock and cast off their nymphal exoskeleton one final time as adults. The new adult then waits for its wings to unfold then flies off.

Aquatic Insects Cont.

Article written and provided by Terry Grimes

You can often find the cast exoskeleton on vegetation or on a dock on a lake or river. Adult Dragonflies and damsel flies are among the most beautiful aquatic insects. Their colors can be brilliant, and they have often been the subject of art, literature and jewelry.

Caddis Flies (Trichoptera). Caddis flies are remarkable insects. The head and thorax of a larval caddis fly is typically covered by a bit of exoskeleton, but the abdomen extends well beyond the thorax and is fully exposed and is maggot-like in appearance. The remarkable thing about caddis flies is that they use different strategies to cover their abdomen, and those strategies are species specific. One species will gather tiny pieces of vegetation about the width of a toothpick and secrete an adhesive to glue the vegetation to create a cover, or shell, for their abdomen. Another species will do the same thing but use tiny pebbles instead. They then crawl about the bottom to the stream looking for food. Still another species weaves a funnel, much like a spider, with the wide end of the funnel facing upstream into the current. The current flows through the net and brings food to the larval caddis at the bottom of the net.

Adult caddis flies emerge by the thousands to mate and lay their eggs. The wings of the adult caddis fly are folded in a triangular pattern over the caddis fly's body, sort of like a pup tent over the caddis fly.

Stoneflies (Plecoptera). Nymphal stoneflies are the Roman gladiators of the aquatic insect world. Their exoskeletons are like the breastplates of a gladiator covering the dorsal side of their head and thorax.

When sampling aquatic insects using a dip net, the stoneflies you capture will often be quite large in comparison to the nymphal stage of other aquatic insects. One of the largest stonefies, Pteronarcys California, more commonly known as a salmon fly, is well known by fly fishermen. In western North American, fishermen wait eagerly for salmon fly hatches in cold, clear rivers such as the Deschutes River in central Oregon and the Madison River in Yellowstone National Park. Adult stoneflies are often dark in color and have long antennae, sort of Darth Vader-like in appearance.

Aquatic beetles (Coleoptera). Beetles are the largest order of insects with 113 families and approximately 24,000 species in North America. More than one-third of all insect species in the world are beetles. There are 18 times more beetles than all of the vertebrate animals in the world. By far, most beetles are terrestrial. Only about four percent of beetles spend at least part of their lives in water. One of the most commonly encountered aquatic beetles, however, is the whirligig.

Whirligigs are aptly named, for they are often seen in large numbers swimming on the surface of ponds and lakes and near the shore in quieter sections of rivers and streams, moving here and there on the surface of the water sort of like little Charlie Chaplins on the water. Another interesting fact is that because they live as adults on the surface of the water, their eyes are divided horizontally, so they can see equally well above and below the surface of the water. Though they swim in large numbers on the surface of the water, they are not -

Aquatic Insects Cont.

Article written and provided by Terry Grimes

eaten by fish and other predators, probably because they taste bad. Other aquatic beetles include predaceous diving beetles, riffle beetles, water pennies, and riffle beetles.

True bugs (Hemiptera). Although many people refer to insects as “bugs,” the only “true bugs” are members of the order Hemiptera. Although small in terms of diversity among the aquatic insects, they include one of the most familiar aquatic insects, the water strider. With their long legs and narrow, cylindrical bodies that taper at the head and thorax, they literally skate along the surface of the water. They somehow manage to avoid breaking the surface tension of the water and instead skate about looking to grasp some unsuspecting aquatic or terrestrial insect with their raptorial forelegs then insert their long, needle-like mouthpart into their prey to feed. They also have tiny hair-like structures on their legs. When they detect movement on the surface of the water from a terrestrial or other aquatic insect that has fallen onto the water surface, they pounce. Fish and other predators are not known to feed on water striders. Other aquatic true bugs include backswimmers, water boatmen, water scorpions, water scorpions, and giant water bugs.

Most true bugs have scent glands that make them unpalatable to fish. An exception are water boatmen, which are preyed upon heavily by fish. True bugs are also known to prey upon mosquito larvae, though the extent of their value in controlling mosquito populations is unknown. On the other hand, outside North America, aquatic insects are -considered tasty delicacies and provide a valuable source of protein for people. The same is also true of terrestrial insects such as crickets, grasshoppers and grubs.

True Flies (Diptera). Although many aquatic insects are called “flies” (mayflies, caddis flies, stone flies), only those having one pair of wings are known as true flies. With more than 110,000 known species, they are among the most numerous animal species on earth. The larvae of about 3500 species are aquatic at some stage. The young are called maggots, and most live in water or some type of moist, decaying plant or animal tissue. The larvae of young true flies are elongate, soft and fleshy. All go through some form of metamorphosis, so that the adults are vastly different from the larvae. Many species, such as mosquitos, black flies, deer flies, and horse flies, feed on humans and other animals, spread disease, and are regarded as pests. On the other hand, other species are invaluable as pollinators, serve as the basis of the food chain by breaking down decaying plant matter in lakes and streams, and with their sheer numbers, provide food for other invertebrates, fish, birds, and other animals. Beyond those basic facts, the order is so diverse that few generalizations can be made. Representative aquatic species include, net-winged midges, mountain midges, mosquito midges, phantom midges, black flies, non-biting midges, biting midges, no-see-ums and punkies, crane flies, horse flies, deer flies, rat-tailed maggots, flower flies, shore flies, and brine flies.

Entire books are written about true flies, but only a few examples will be described here.

Aquatic Insects Cont.

Article written and provided by Terry Grimes

Crane flies are seen regularly as adults and are frequently confused with mosquitos, but they are not. Crane fly adults can be rather large, about the size of a 50-cent piece. They have long legs and a cylindrical body, and they are frequently found flying about the water's edge, or some distance from the water, such as on a garage door or other light colored surface, where they stand in contrast to the surface. Mistaking them for huge mosquitos, some people kill then instinctively. In reality, they do not bite at all and probably feed on nectar. As larvae, they frequently are captured in dip nets. The larvae look like maggots and can be an inch or more in length.

Next, everyone is familiar with mosquitos. Every lake, slower portions of streams and rivers, and most standing water on the face of the earth serves as breeding grounds for mosquitos. As adults, mosquitos feed on blood and spread diseases such as malaria, yellow fever, dengue fever, and other diseases. Everyone is familiar with the whine of a mosquito as it is drawn to the carbon dioxide in our breath. Mosquito larvae are food for other aquatic insects and fish, and the adults are preyed upon by dragon flies, birds, bats, and other animals. In fact, it is said that a bat can eat up to 1200 mosquitos in an hour and 6000 to 8000 mosquitos a night. Whatever the number, bats and other animals that eat mosquitos are our friends.

Next, non-biting midges (family, Chironomidae), or chironomids, are sometimes confused with mosquitos, but they are not. With over 10,000 species, non-biting midges are among the largest-

-nsect families on earth. Though they superficially resemble mosquitos (culicids), they lack the wing scales and elongated mouth part of mosquitoes, and in fact as the name suggests, they do not bite at all. The larvae are tiny, no more than a few millimeters in length, and individual species and even genera are difficult to distinguish. I once spent a summer working with Dr. Reese Voshell, an aquatic entomologist at Virginia Tech, attempting to identify non-biting midges collected from Lake Anna in Virginia by removing their heads and examining them under a dissecting microscope. On other occasions while white-water rafting in the New River gorge in West Virginia, I have often sat in natural bathtubs at the edge of the river and teased apart fingernail-sized lobes of green algae to find a tiny midge larvae inside where it lives to eat its way out of the algal lobe before emerging as an adult. Sometimes in the dead of winter, in January or February, when the temperature warms into the 60's or above or a day or so, the warming weather will trigger a hatch of chironomids. You can see often see them dancing in the sun, only to die when the temperature drops. Trout fishermen use only the tiniest of flies to tempt a trout to feed on an emerging midge.

Dobsonflies and hellgrammites (Megaloptera). As the scientific name implies, Dobsonflies are among the largest of the aquatic insects. Adults have a wingspan up to seven inches, and adult males have long, curving mandibles that resemble elephant tusks. They are harmless, however, and can be held in your hand and examined before they fly away.

Aquatic Insects Cont.

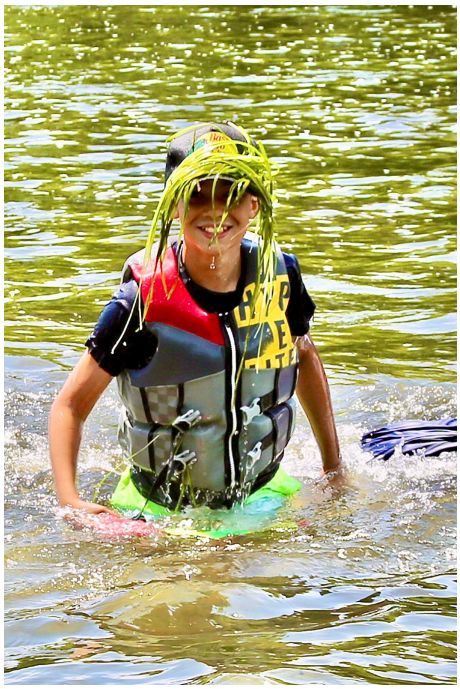
Article written and provided by Terry Grimes

Rocks and trees that overhang streams and rivers are often covered in summer with the white, round egg cases laid by the female Dobsonfly. As the eggs hatch, the larvae drop to the water where they grow to become hellgrammites. Hellgrammites have long fleshy abdomens with hooks at the end and a pair of sharp mandibles that can inflict a painful nip if the hellgrammite is not handled carefully. Hellgrammites are often caught in dip nets. They are among the best bait for smallmouth bass in the James and New Rivers and other streams and are sometimes sold in bait shops. This small order in terms of diversity includes only two families in North America. Other members include fishflies and alderflies.

Moths and butterflies (Lepidoptera). Although most butterflies and moths are strictly terrestrial, a few are associated with the aquatic environment. Some Lepidoptera larvae have tracheal breathing that permits them to remain outside of the water for limited periods of time and are considered semiaquatic, while others with brachial respiration are truly aquatic. As adults they are indistinguishable from terrestrial moths and butterflies.

The next time you visit a creek or river, take time to turn over the rocks in the water and appreciate the creatures that live there. There is another world that lives all around us in our lakes, streams and rivers, the world of aquatic insects.

Float Family



Miles H. at Kid Float 2024 - Courtesy of Andy Kielar and Mary Bias

Kid Float Crew - Courtesy of Andy Kielar and Mary Bias

Malena B and Eloise K. - Courtesy of Mary Bias

Gabby S. and Co. - Courtesy of Andy Kielar and Mary Bias

2024 FFV Event Schedule

Event/Location:	Date:
Labor Day Weekend (Meeting at 9:00am)	Aug. 30th-Sept. 2nd, 2024
Location: Solitude	
Dickle Bash	Oct. 11-13th, 2024
Location: Slate	
Winter Meeting (11:00am)	December 7, 2024
Location: Slate	

Slate River Property Directions:

Address for GPS:
10330 Bridgeport Road, Arvonia, VA., 23004

From Richmond: Take Route 6 River Road West (from downtown that's 64 West to the Oilville exit South on 617 Oilville Road, right on 250 West Broad Street Road, Left on 632 Fairgrounds Road, right on Route 6, go West), follow to Fork Union, stay straight on Route 15 James Madison Hwy, cross the James, after roughly 1.5 miles take a right on Route 652 and cross the Slate River. Driveway will be first Left.

From Charlottesville: Take Route 20 South through Scottsville and across the James River. Turn Left onto Route 652 (Bridgeport Road). Follow approximately 9 miles and turn right into field. If you cross the Slate river, you have gone a half mile too far.

From Lynchburg: Take Route 60 East to Route 15 (James Madison Highway) North. Turn Left on Route 652 (Bridgeport Road) at Arvonia. Route 652 and cross the Slate River. Driveway will be first left.

Editor's Note

The opinions expressed in FPP&P are those of the author's and not necessarily those of FFV or its members. The editor is responsible for editing the content of the newsletter and its construction. Members are responsible for providing content. Please send submissions to the editor via email attachment. The following formats are preferred: Word, RFT, and/or JPEG. The newsletter goes out quarterly: Feb 1, May 1, August 1, Nov 1. **All Submissions MUST be received by the 15th of the preceding month.**

If you receive this newsletter via US Mail, we do not have a current email address for you. Contact your local treasurer or the Membership Chair to update your information.

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