



Editor's Eddy

Although it seems that much of the time there's little of value on TV, I silently but often give thanks for the History and Discovery channels and the occasional gem that comes our way. A good example was a fascinating recent piece on archaeology and the Biblical *Genesis* story.

New detective work based on ancient Sumerian tablets shows that there was, perhaps as far back as Neolithic times, a place called "Eden", a valley of special beauty and bounty but without any religious significance. It seems that the *Book of Genesis* subsequently borrowed Eden for the drama of Adam and Eve who – the story goes – lived there for a spell but were permanently expelled. Regardless of your feelings of the Biblical account, the evidence is compelling that Sumerian Eden lies in what is now called the Valley of Tabriz in northwestern Iran. It is, unfortunately, partly buried beneath settlements, including the commercial city of Tabriz (once the western terminus of the historic Silk Road). So, in a sense, Paradise has been defiled by Industrial Man, thus fulfilling the prophecy that we cannot return to the Garden (sorry, Joni).

Ancient history may be an odd topic for this newsletter, but it occurred to me that one account of civilization, since the development of agriculture and the building of the first city 6,000 years ago, has been a saga of the degradation or disappearance of one "Garden of Eden" after another. Close to home, for example, there is continuous human development in the Credit River drainage, parts of which, to many conservation-minded folks, constitute an oasis for the soul – a Paradise of sorts – because they have managed to survive for so long and so close to urban centres. The Don River valley went south some time ago, while other local watercourses – such as the Humber River and Bronte Creek – face uncertain futures. Will each eventually succumb, ending as yet another Valley of Tabriz?

Stone Age Man was able to live mostly without seriously damaging his surroundings. Industrial Man, however, has behaved almost totally to the contrary. Since it's quite unrealistic to expect people to lower their technology-based standards of living, only extraordinary vigilance and effort, and the use of technology to work *for* Nature will help preserve whatever Edens remain. Truly, it's the *Garden* which, once gone, will not come back to *us*.

Bob Kuehnbaum, August 4, 2003

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Quotable: Variations on a Theme

Give a man a fish, feed him for a day. Teach a man to fish, get rid of him for the weekend.

– Unknown

Give a person a fish and you will feed him for a day; teach that person to use the Internet and they won't bother you for weeks.

– FFF ClubWire

Give a man a fish and he will have dinner. Teach a man to fish and he will be late for dinner.

– Unknown

Conservation Update

Joint IWFFC – TUC Workday, July 19th

On a great Saturday morning, 15 volunteers participated in a Credit River rehabilitation workday on the Walker property south of Grange Sideroad and upstream from the Ken Whillans Conservation Area. The work consisted of removing "leaners" (trees which are falling into the river because of bank erosion) and cabling them into the bank for stabilization. In addition, a log wall was created in a second locality. In the autumn, willow cuttings will be planted in the sandy soil to further help resist erosion.

Seven of the folks who helped out are IWFFC (and TUC) members: Roy Degiusti, Brian Greck, Jack Imhof, Pat Kelly, Ken O'Brien, Roger Pettit and Mike Warrian. Credit Valley Conservation was represented by Bob Morris (also an IWFFC member) and Dave Beaton. There were six new faces, including a volunteer from the Niagara Peninsula Conservation Authority, and a post-graduate biology student doing work on Silver Creek. Thanks to all for your effort.

Upcoming 2003 Conservation Workdays

This is a reminder of the remaining IWFFC and TUC workdays on the Credit River. There is only a handful left, and we'd love to have your company for the important work at hand. For updated and more detailed information, check the IWFFC website. Alternatively, contact Bob Kuehnbaum at 905-276-6684 or Dave Beaton at Credit Valley Conservation at 905-670-1615.

August 16th IWFFC-sponsored log placement workday. Meet 9 am, Dominion Street Bridge. Waders required.

September 6th IWFFC-sponsored log placement workday. Meet 9 am, Dominion Street Bridge. Waders required.

October 25th Joint IWFFC-TUC soil bioengineering – erosion control project downstream from Grange Sideroad. Meeting place TBA. 9 am – 1 pm. Waders required.

November 9th CVC-sponsored trout spawning survey. Meet at Beechgrove Sideroad and Credit River, south of Alton. 10 am – 1 pm.

Upcoming Meeting Schedule

Below is the complete list of meeting dates through the 2003/2004 session. You'll likely have noticed that we have plenty of spots remaining for guest speakers, guest tyers and intermediate tyers. If you've been on an interesting trip or have some patterns you'd like to share with your fellow anglers, please contact the Editor (see page 1).

September 16th General meeting: Welcome Back; *Guest Speaker*: Rich French, owner of Belize Flats Fly Fishing, will give a presentation on, well, flats fly fishing in Belize.

October 7th Fly tying. *Guest Tyer*: Dave Prothero Sr. will demo some of his own small dry fly and

nymph patterns. *Intermediate Tyer*: Pete Pettos will demo simplified Spey flies and other migratory streamers.

October 21st General meeting: Club elections. Bob Morris will review conservation activities on the upper Credit River.

November 11th (note: 2nd Tuesday, not 1st) Fly tying. *Guest Tyers*: Carl O'Connor and Jorge Carcao will demonstrate about 5 foam flies for trout, salmon and bass. *Intermediate tyer*: TBA

November 18th General meeting: *Guest Speaker*: Len Yust will reprise his 2003 Forum presentation on river etiquette.

December 2nd Fly tying. *Guest Tyer*: John Mangold from Winter Hatches will demonstrate tying original Juliana Berners flies by hand (i.e. no vise). *Intermediate tyer*: TBA.

December 16th General meeting:

January 6th Fly tying:

January 20th General meeting:

February 3rd Fly tying:

February 17th General meeting:

March 2nd Fly tying

March 16th General Meeting

April 6th Fly tying

April 20th General Meeting

May 4th Fly Tying

Membership Renewal Notice

We would like to remind any club members who have not forwarded their annual membership payments (these were due early last April) to do so at your earliest convenience. The club needs these dues for our operations, including sending out the *Single Haul*. \$45 single, \$55 family. *Thank you!*

Credit River Brown Trout Telemetry Study Update

Michael Zimmer

Editor's Note: This article arrived literally minutes following completion of the June issue of Single Haul; it relates to data up to June 18. The information is, unfortunately, a little dated but still very much of interest. Michael has agreed to give us a final review of the program at a club meeting in early 2004.

Winter 2002-2003 proved to be an exciting time for the Credit River Brown Trout Telemetry Study. The winter started cold and stayed that way until March, creating freeze-up conditions not seen

for some time in southern Ontario, but reminding us of how winters used to be 20-25 years ago. It was hoped that there would be a really cold winter - and we got what we asked for. It was important to the study, from a behavioural point of view, to observe trout activities during a harsh winter instead of freeze-thaw situations common in the last decade or so. The brown trout in the study obliged us and showed us some very interesting things about their late fall-winter-spring habits.

Winter came early with freeze-up beginning in late November, just after the last of the spawning. Ice formed from the edges and quickly covered the channel. By early January the river was completely frozen in most places and stayed that way until the third week of March.

Extensive movements in some of the brown trout were observed after a significant discharge event in the second week of November. After trouble-shooting locations of "missing" trout within five kilometers upstream and down of last known locations, I continued downstream to previously uncharted habitats. Surprisingly, four of the 24 trout from last fall made treks of 20 km downstream to over-wintering locations. Three of these trout are among the largest of the study group.

All of the trout continued to maintain their over-wintering positions at the time of opening of trout season at the end of April. As wading conditions became safer, it was confirmed that one trout had likely been winter-killed and another was likely angled from the Forks pool at Dominion Street.

The trout occupying the lower portion of the study area survived the intensive opening weekend angling pressure with nine out of nine trout below Boston Mills Road showing signs of activity. Their reluctance to be angled was likely due to the low and clear water conditions making the trout more sensitive. This was good news for the study since these fish are showing some of the more interesting movement behaviours.

As water conditions continued to drop and angling pressures continued, two more recent losses occurred: one likely due to an angler intercepting a trout in Terra Cotta and one by a mink in the Forks of the Credit Provincial Park. The latter was found whole, albeit with a bite in the back of the head, submerged in a mink hole in a remnant side channel approximately 100 m away from the main river channel.

Presently, 17 brown trout make up the study group, with 8 originals (of 30 implanted in spring 2002) and 9 re-implants (of 13 re-implanted

fall 2002). At the time of this update, all trout but one are still maintaining their over-wintering positions.

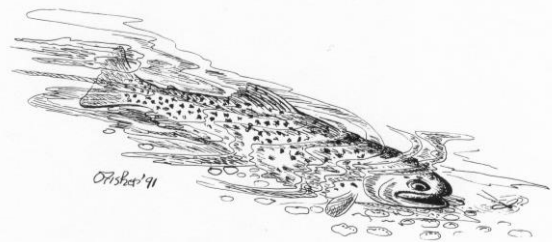
One trout of note - the largest of the study, a 596 mm female, at time of capture in the fall of 2002 - moved upstream 6 km over a 48-hour period in mid-June. This is very interesting considering that this fish first moved upstream 2 km after radio-tagging, then moved 20.5 km downstream to an over-wintering location. Her total activity since tagging has been 28.5 km. To be sure, there will be more to come from this trout.

In terms of use of the 40 km study area by the total 43 radio-tagged brown trout, movements and interspersions between the three study sections has seen 30.2 km in use to date, or just over 75%.

Water temperature (daily maximum) in mid-June touched 20°C in the lower section. Considering that 19°C is a recognized value in the literature for the onset of stress in brown trout, I expect to see some more interesting movements among the lower trout in the next few weeks. Although we have passed the one-year mark for all the original trout, I will continue to track throughout the summer months.

Once the field work has been completed I will circulate a final wrap-up. During the next few months, I will be focusing on Phase 3 of the study: Data Analysis and Reporting. This aspect is more academically focused and will eventually produce a series of discussion papers on the different aspects of brown trout behaviour that have been studied as part of this project. If you are interested in this type of technical information, stay in touch and I'll look forward to circulating what I can to those interested sometime in the next year or so.

Thanks to all of you for your continued support of this study. In particular, I wish to thank those of you who have taken time away from family and work to help with the shuttles. I would like to thank as well the many landowners, without whose support there would be many large information gaps. As always, if you have any questions you can reach me at m.zimmer@sympatico.ca or 519-763-9994.



Won't Get Hooked Again

(Lament and Plea of a Grand River Brown Trout)

To the tune of the 1971 classic "Won't Get Fooled Again" by The Who (with apologies)

The people, they had to come
We knew it all along
We were given a break o'er the winter, that's all
And the hooks feel just the same
Our lips can't take the strain
One more season – here we go again

I'll make a move as the real emergers rise
Wrinkle my nose at all those phoney flies
Smile and grin at the anglers all around
It's the same thing every day
Got to eat some way
So I'll wiggle my fins and pray
I don't get fooled again
Don't get hooked again
No, no!

Swim to a new spot
Same as the old spot

(Bamboo)zlement?

G.R. Fayette

Trout- and bass-oriented fly-fishers are quite in tune with *entomology*, the study of insects. But how many like to dabble in *etymology*, the study of the origin of words? A safe bet is: probably not many. But for those with an innate sense of linguistic curiosity, etymology provides insight into the sources of our complicated lexicon and, on occasion, a little amusement - if one tries hard enough and has a little time to spare on long winter nights.

For example: Is it more than a mere puzzling coincidence that *bamboo* is two-thirds of *bamboozle*, in virtue of the letters comprising the two words? On the face of it, they might have a common starting place, and the chance of a connection between them is intriguing, if only to cast a teensy and good-natured fly into the ointment (or varnish) of the ever-growing contingent of cane rod owners. Let's take a peek.

Portuguese navigators were the first Europeans to sail through Southeast Asia, and the Dutch, following in their wake, were the masters, for about 400 years, of what is now Indonesia. So, it's

no surprise that our word *bamboo* was derived near the end of the 16th century from the Dutch and Portuguese words, *bamboe* and *bambu*, respectively, which are in turn corruptions of the Malay *samambu*. Those seafarers may have been the first to bring bamboo from the Orient, but it's doubtful that getting onto a stream (even if they'd had bamboo rods back then) was foremost in their minds after a few years away from their wives!

The transitive verb *bamboozle*, meaning "to hoax, mystify, cheat into doing something or out of property," was first used about a century later (ca. 1700). The corresponding noun is *bamboozlement*. Both were perhaps derived from the Scottish word *bombaze* ("perplex") which may itself have sprung from our own English word *bombast* ("extravagant language").

OK, there's not the least sign of a link in the distant past. But perhaps a few of the words – mystify, perplex, extravagant – leave some room for pondering. And one more thing: In the complicated and confusing *caveat emptor* world of vintage cane rods where quality can vary in the extreme, the inexperienced or ill-informed would-be buyer could easily get *bamboozled*. Isn't that true of acquiring just about anything?

Destination: Walleye on Dries?

Bob Kuehnbaum

The October, 2002, issue of this newsletter contained an article about my encountering a school of walleye feeding on emerging *Hexagenia* in the Red Lake region of northwestern Ontario. Since there's little chance for me or anyone else getting into that remote area for the action, I tried to find out if there's a similar hatch in walleye waters in this part of the world. Well, it didn't take long to locate a website - VentureNorth.com – describing a major event on Lake Nipissing.

Around the end of June in North Bay, the beginning of summer brings on the annual invasion of the *Hexagenia* – or "shadfly" as it's called there. The substrate of Lake Nipissing is the perfect habitat for the nymphs where they spend 2-3 years maturing. Each year as water temperatures reach their peak, they emerge in droves. On a warm summer's night, the duns are attracted to city streetlamps, and roads get slick from myriads of the squished insects. One must breathe through one's nose to avoid an unwanted mouthful of Hex. The next morning, the sound of crunching duns greets pedestrians as the insects are too numerous to dodge on city sidewalks.

When the 2-3 week emergence is over, things get worse. Insects swept into heaps by residents fester in the summer heat. "Shadfly" (spinner?) corpses littering the lakeshore deter swimmers.

Although an annoyance to the residents and tourists in North Bay, the *Hexagenia* is an extremely important source of food for the Lake Nipissing walleye population. Since the fish are very important to the same residents and tourists, the "shads" are grudgingly tolerated.



It's too late for the Hex hatch this year, but anyone who's on the lookout for a warm-water dry-fly fishing experience out of the norm might do well to keep this destination in mind. Of course, it would require a boat equipped for night running, and some way of locating the fish in the dark. A full moon would certainly help. Those who believe the hours of darkness should be spent indoors could always try fishing with nymphs in daylight, but ...

I suspect that there are numerous lakes through the near-north with similar phenomena. Do you know of any?

Rocky Road for Proposed Caledon Quarry?

Editor's Note: This article is based on a visit to the site in the spring of 2000, information in a recent article by Mike Funston in The Toronto Star, and by conversation with Andrew Dumyn of the Coalition of Concerned Citizens.

In 1998, James Dick Construction submitted a proposal for a major dolomite quarry on the

headwaters of Roger's Creek and its nearby tributary, Second Creek, at Winston Churchill Blvd. and Olde Baseline Rd. in western Caledon. Roger's Creek flows into the Credit River in Terra Cotta. Surveys in Roger's and Second Creeks have identified 15 species of fish, including brook trout at a number of localities.

The mining plan proposes excavating the pit, referred to as the "Rockford Quarry", to 45 m, or 30 m below the water table. About 2.5 million tonnes of rock would be mined annually for 35 years. Keeping the pit dry would require the pumping of 24 million litres of water every day from the aquifer into holding ponds; the water would then be put back into the aquifer below the pit with injection wells, and the pit grouted (sealed) to keep water out. James Dick Construction has built an on-site test model which – they claim – shows that the operation would work "perfectly." The company would allow the pit to fill after 35 years of production, and they assert that "there will be millions more fish than there are now" in the resulting quarry pond. (If brook trout could survive, they would number far less than "millions", would not be self-reproducing and would likely be unavailable to the public.)

The Caledon-based, 5,000-member-strong Coalition of Concerned Citizens (CCC) was formed several years ago to oppose the proposed quarry because of major concerns of impact to both the environment and regional roads in the area. The CCC claims that ground and surface water levels – including wells, springs and wetlands – would be affected for 2 km around the pit. There is no guarantee that the company's predictions are at all accurate, and there is the potential loss of natural fish habitat.

Local residents are also concerned about the fact that an average of about 300 – and as many as 1,000! – trucks would haul material away from the pit each operating day. Based on the planned mining rate, payments totalling about \$150,000 would be made to the Town of Caledon, Peel Region, a provincial quarry rehabilitation fund and the Province of Ontario; these amounts seem quite small considering the potential costs of road improvement and maintenance, and rehabilitation once the pit is exhausted.

An Ontario Municipal Board hearing is planned for some time this fall. If you have concerns, you may express them by contacting any one of a number of politicians, including: the federal Minister of Fisheries and Oceans; Premier Ernie Eves (also the MPP for the area); or your Peel Region councillor. The mayors of Mississauga,

Brampton and Caledon are on a steering committee to review the application, so you can contact one of them as well. For more information about this proposed quarry and its potential environmental impact, and numbers to call, contact Andrew Dumyn of CCC at 905-838-3695.

Circle Sculpin

Bob Bates and Marvin Nolte

When anglers first see a circle hook they KNOW that fish can't be caught with it. The point is bent in so much it points toward the shank. This must be a joke!! Actually, this design can be traced to the earliest days of fishing with bone and wooden hooks. As strange as it looks, it hooks and holds fish.

According to Dr. Hook (Product Manager Geir Sivertzen, O.Mustad & Son A.S., Norway), "The more modern version of circle hooks are known to be a result of 'product development' among commercial fishermen fishing the reefs of Australia early last century. They lost lots of hooks and lines due to their classic Mustad hooks hooking up the reef. By modifying the point, curling it in as much as possible, they experienced that less hooks were lost. In addition to this fact, they found that their catch ratio increased!!" (Then they had the new designs manufactured by Mustad.)

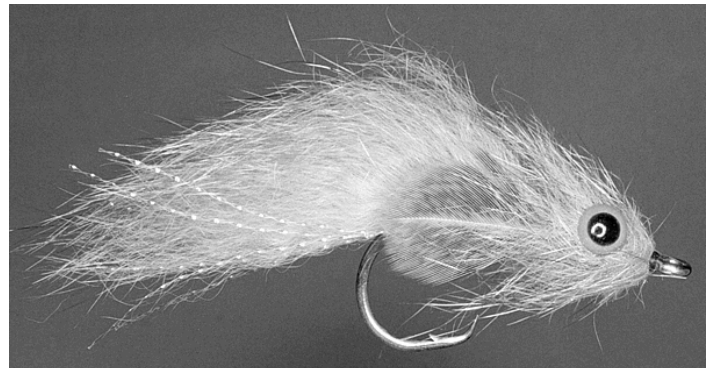
During the last two or three decades, commercial long line fishermen adopted circle hooks for several reasons. Hookup rate increased to up to 85 percent in some cases. Just about all of the fish were hooked in the corner of the mouth and, generally, the fish didn't get off. Fish hook themselves, and they're easier to get off the hook once on board the boat. Sport saltwater anglers began experimenting with circle hooks, and their experience paralleled the commercial fishermen. When a fish swallows a bait the hook and bait will slide out of the gullet as the line is tightened and not catch on the gills or other sensitive parts. The hook catches on the corner of the mouth. Mortality was so much lower than with traditional J hooks that many saltwater tournaments and some states like California require circle hooks for bait fishing in saltwater.

OK, they work with bait, but can you tie a fly on them? The saltwater fly tiers found they could and the fishing experience paralleled that of the bait fishermen. Some care was needed to keep the gap free, and a common complaint was that the shank wasn't long enough. Hook manufactures are coming out with longer shank hooks like the one Marvin

Nolte used to tie this pattern. Now freshwater fly anglers are slowly checking out circle hooks. One thing to remember on selecting circle hooks is to pick ones with no offset. With too much offset you lose the advantage of a circle hook.

Eliminating the instant strike reaction is the biggest circle hook challenge for many fly anglers. We have to wait until the fish has turned away, when the hook will pull out of the throat, slide around the corner of the mouth and embed itself. The fish sets the hook; you don't need to. Recommendations include: letting the fish swim away before tightening the line; continuing with a regular strip speed; striking with the line, not the rod; and hanging on to the line as the fish pulls away. You will have to experiment.

Big browns and rainbows – usually the bigger fish - like to feed on sculpin, particularly when there are no massive insect hatches. Since the sculpin is a bottom-dwelling fish, let the fly drift along the bottom. How you do this is up to you: sink tip line, full sink line or something else. Be ready to control yourself and your strike when the fish hits.



Materials List

Hook: Mustad C71 S SS, Circle Streamer, 2X heavy, 2X long. Sizes 2-10. Eagle Claw, VMC America Corp., Gamakatsu, USA International also have circle hooks.

Thread: Red, through application of the gills; Brown for the head

Underwing: Pearl Krystal Flash

Wing: Strip of Australian Opossum

Pectoral Fins: Speckled feathers - pheasant body, hen saddle, partridge, or similar.

Gills: Red Antron dubbing

Head: Australian Opossum fur in a dubbing loop, trimmed flat on the underside.

Eyes: Your choice, 4mm doll eyes were used on the sample.

Tying Steps

1. You may smash down the barb, but be careful not to damage the point. Barbless hooks hold as well as barbed hooks.
2. Wrap a thread base with red thread on the front part of the hook.
3. Attach 6 or 8 strands of Krystal Flash, and trim to uneven lengths with none longer than wing.
4. Cut a piece of opossum 1/8 inch wide and one hook shank long. Attach it at mid-shank.
5. Select your favourite speckled feathers, pull off any fuzzy fibres leaving about 2/3 of a shank length of intact feather. Attach to hook forward of mid-shank.
6. Put a little red dubbing on the thread, and cover the tie in area.
7. Tie off and trim the red thread and attach the brown thread. Make a dubbing loop, put some trimmed opossum fur into the loop, twist it to trap the fur and wrap it on the hook. Stroke the fur rearward as you wrap toward the eye. Secure and trim any excess. Whip finish right behind the eye.
8. Trim the hair flat on the underside of the head.
9. Glue on eyes.

If you want to see some more circle hook patterns check the FFF Fly Pattern Encyclopedia: Poly Eel p169, Clarks Offshore Delight and Cobia Crab p. 210. Also check Flyfisher, Spring 2000, pages 39, 41 and 42. Circle hooks work as advertised with streamers, nymphs and larger chironomids. The jury is still out for #16 or smaller dry flies. Just remember: Don't set the hook like you were taught from the beginning. Let the fish hook itself.

Courtesy of FFF ClubWire newswire service

A Couple of Dubbing Pickers

Oral Hygiene and the Fly Tyer

Pete Caverhill of the Osprey FlyFishers of Vancouver

An old, ready-to-discard tooth brush can be your friend at the vice. Don't chuck it. Recycle it into

a nifty, almost-no-cost tool to "hairify" your flies. Here's how:

I prefer the Oral-B brand with the cross bristles. This brush is ergonomically designed, with those sticky rubber inserts, to be comfortable in the hand. Give the instrument a good cleaning.*

Cut off most of the bristles with a razor knife. This will give you a coarser brushing surface to use in addition to what you are going to add.

Cut a stiff piece of plastic to produce a tapered extension that you will glue (with adhesive and/or 5 minute epoxy) to the back of the brush head. This extension should have some flex.

Cut a small piece of Velcro (the male part) to fit both top and bottom surfaces of the plastic extension. Glue these to the extension so that you end up with a two-sided, tapered surface that you can use to get into the smallest spaces to brush out the fly body.

**Better yet, spend a couple of bucks of your Christmas bonus and get a new one, for crying out loud! – Ed.*

Courtesy of FFF ClubWire newswire service

Tom Broderidge's 'Gatling Gun Bodkin'

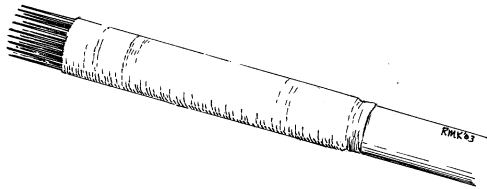
Bob Kuehnbaum

Here's a different tool for teasing out dubbing. It appeared in the Summer 2003 edition of FFF's *Flyfisher* magazine, submitted by Tom Broderidge of Florida. He felt that if "one point is good, then sixteen must be better"! Any question how it got its name? The editors described it as "awesome" and by far the best picking tool they've ever used. So, I had to try making one.

It's basically 16 to 18 fine sewing needles attached to, and protruding about 6 mm beyond the end of a piece of ¼-inch dowel which is long enough to feel comfortable in the hand (10 to 15 cm). It's a little tricky to make. I did mine by fastening a strip of high-tack masking tape face-up, then *patiently* arranging the needles evenly spaced side by side, while butting the tips against a block of wood to evenly align them. When I had enough needles – it's a bit of a guess, but the needles should be arranged over about 0.8 to 0.9 inch or 2 to 2.3 cm – I lifted the tape and wrapped it around the dowel, sticky side in. I positioned the bundle of needles (it will slide up and down the dowel), and ran a little 5-minute epoxy around the bundle above

and below the tape to fix the needles in position. When that dried, I *carefully* removed the tape, wrapped the needles in rod guide thread and put on a coat of epoxy. (You can experiment with other ways.)

Try it, you'll like it! It's particularly good for larger flies. Be careful, though, or you'll end up with a ring of little red dots on your hand that'll look like the result of tuberculosis tests that we of a certain age were forced to undergo in the 1950's.



West Nile Update – Are the Fish Safe?

Bob Kuehnbaum

A recent Region of Peel door-to-door handout indicated that malathion spray would be used to control the adult mosquito population – but only if necessary. Malathion is a non-discriminatory insecticide, which arouses concerns about its effect on aquatic insect populations and thereby the health of fish which feed on them. I telephoned the Region's Environmental Department for more information; here's what I found out.

At the moment (August 1), no human cases of WNV have been reported in Peel, so spraying is not anticipated. If required, it will be done from truck mounted units, and there will be no spraying in sensitive areas such as near the Credit or its tributaries. This year, there will be no blanket spraying from aircraft.

If necessary, spraying would be done in the hours of darkness when people are generally indoors asleep and mosquitoes are active. Unfortunately, other nocturnal insects (e.g. caddis, moths) would also be killed on contact with droplets.

So far this year in Caledon, one crow has tested positive for WNV, but there have been no positive results in mosquitoes or humans. (Although the reason(s) for WNV being an "urban disease" are unclear, it may be simply due to the fact that in cities there are more humans and less wildlife around for mosquitoes to bite.) This is good news

for the upper and middle Credit where odds of spraying are remote – at least this year. The lower (Mississauga) reaches of the river, however, could be exposed to spraying, but Peel is confident that concentrations of malathion in the water should not be high enough to negatively affect larval (nymph) stage aquatic insects or fish. It should be noted that Peel, CVC and MOE are currently monitoring levels of methoprene (a specific larvicide already added several times to 80,000 storm drains) in the lower river; concentrations are quite low.

For the time being, we'll just have to keep our fingers crossed.



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Funds Needed for the Upper Credit

The *Upper Credit Rehabilitation Initiative* crew has been working very hard this summer, and there is about a month left to go. Your donation would be greatly appreciated and would help ensure that all the planned work is completed. You can make a **tax-deductible donation** directly to the Greg Clark of Trout Unlimited Canada. Contact either Bob Kuehnbaum (905 276 6684) or Mike Warrian of TUC (905 846 3411); just say you're doing it on behalf of IWFFC. Thank you!

Contacting IWFFC

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