



Editor's Eddy

The announcement on this page of Pat Kelly's CVC award provides a timely opportunity to publicize that Pat has agreed to assume the role of Conservation Chair by next spring or summer. He will phase into the job as he eases into retirement.

My sojourn as IWFFC's conservation officer began in February, 1998, coinciding with my involvement as the club's representative on the Steering Committee of the Credit River Fisheries Management Plan. Talk about jumping in with both feet! There are a couple of fisheries issues still debated today, but many positive strategies were developed that are having an impact now, and others that will have longer-term effects.

Playing a small part in organizing and monitoring the four-year Upper Credit River Rehabilitation Initiative was very gratifying, although the effects of that program may not be apparent for a number of years. This work led to an invitation to sit on the board of TUC's Greg Clark Chapter, our long-time partners: a very fruitful association with a group of very knowledgeable and committed cold-water conservationists (and, happily, fly fishers).

What I've truly enjoyed, however, is the "hands-on", outdoors stuff: the tree planting, log cabling, electrofishing and spawning surveys. And the highlight of that has been working with, and getting to know fellow members and other volunteers; it's always been great fun, and I'd like to heartily thank everyone who has assisted with a bit of time or muscle-power – even humour.

But after almost seven years and, as is so common these days, a shrinking amount of free time (and energy), something had to give; that's when Pat came along.

IWFFC members should be proud of our +25 year history of conservation efforts. We may not have the membership base, finances or time for major political initiatives, but I believe that it is crucial to assist, physically or monetarily, wherever we can. Somebody has to do the "rock rolling".

To be sure, I will continue on as "keeper of the blue pencil" and scribe of this newsletter. This is, after all, a job for which the deadlines are mostly self-imposed; one can truly work at leisure – in short bursts, if necessary. Notably, there are no meetings and no long drives, and the only real squabble is over desk space with the family cat.

Bob Kuehnbaum, November 24, 2004

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Correspondence to the Editor may be sent via fax (905-276-2401), phone (905-276-6684) or e-mail at (r.kuehnbaum@sympatico.ca), or to the address on the last page.

Quotable / Notable Quotes

Much is made of logic in fly-fishing these days, especially when it comes to trout, but the bass fisherman is still often faced with trying to decide whether his fish will eat a red and white thing as opposed to a bright yellow thing when there's no discernable reason why he should bite either.

– John Gierach, *The View From Rat Lake*, 1988

Bass fishermen watch Monday night football, drink beer, drive pickup trucks and prefer noisy women with big breasts. Trout fishermen watch MacNeil-Lehrer, drink white wine, drive foreign cars with passenger-side air bags and hardly think about women at all. This last characteristic may have something to do with the fact that trout fishermen spend most of the time immersed up to the thighs in ice-cold water.

– *New Yorker Magazine*, June 13, 1994

Pat Kelly Receives CVC Award

At Credit Valley Conservation's annual awards dinner on October 23rd, our own Pat Kelly was honoured with a Certificate of Merit "for dedicated, dependable, and enthusiastic volunteer service to protect and restore the Credit River fishery". He claims to have been caught by surprise, but everyone else knows it's well-deserved. The introduction to the presentation went as follows:

“Pat participates in all possible volunteer activities within the watershed including tree planting, stream rehabilitation, garbage cleanups, spawning surveys, electrofishing, and water quality monitoring. He also takes time to promote conservation and angling to young and old at festivals like Riverfest, and the Urban Fishing Festival.

“CVC is lucky to have many volunteers that give generously of their evenings or weekends. Pat does this, but also goes above and beyond this effort. Pat schedules his vacation days to fit our electrofishing schedule or to help Adrienne do some sampling in the river.

“Every staff member loves having Pat as a volunteer. He is an extremely hard worker and always has a smile on his face.”

Congratulations, Pat!

Meeting Schedule

December 7th: Tying Night: Mike Scanlon will be tying flies for bonefish. Pierre Turgeon will lead the beginners section.

December 21st: General Meeting: There will be a panel to answer all of your questions and to discuss the state of and trends in fly fishing. Ken Collins, owner of Grand River Troutfitters in Fergus, will answer questions about the Grand, drift boating, equipment and steelheading. Bob Kuehnbaum will deal with the Credit River. Elliot Deighton will handle bass fishing and ponds. Jim Wenger will deal with saltwater fishing and float tubing.

January 4th: Tying Night: Guest tyer: William Gerrard, past-president of Winter Hatches, will be tying top mounted (Fire Tiger) and side mounted (Mrs. Simpson) feather-wing streamers; Beginners class with Pierre Turgeon.

January 18th: General Meeting: Club member (and Trout Unlimited Canada Greg Clark Chapter President) Bob Thompson will do a slide presentation on recent trips to Eastern Canada for Atlantic salmon.

February 3rd: Tying Night: Guest tyer TBA; Pierre Turgeon will instruct beginners.

February 17th: General Meeting: Roy De Guisti will be talking about the Credit River where he lives. He will discuss the hatches and how to fish them.

March 2nd: Tying Night: Shane Reilly will be tying bass flies. Pierre Turgeon will again instruct beginners.

March 16th: General Meeting: Club member Mike Retallick will give a presentation on his trips to the West.

April 6th: Tying Night: Guest tyer TBA; Pierre Turgeon with the beginners.

April 20th: General Meeting: Club member Ken O'Brien will give a slide presentation on his 2004 two-week canoe trip down the Coppermine River in the N.W.T. Member Pat Kelly will present his last summer's trip to B.C.'s Campbell Rivers.

May 4th: Tying Night: Guest tyer TBA; Pierre Turgeon at the beginners table.

Can You Tie a Fly?

Don Arthurs, our Program Chair has produced an excellent agenda of tyers and presenters, but there are still a few spots for tyers (Feb. 3rd, Apr. 6th and May 4th). So, if you can contribute in any way, Don would like to hear from you. You can contact him at 416-869-5494 or darthurs@casselsbrock.com.

If you're more into the written word, please consider submitting a fly pattern, fishing tale or anecdote to the *Single Haul*. Artwork or interesting photos would be appreciated. As a matter of fact, we are experiencing a shortage of suitable material to keep upcoming issues produced at an adequate rate; submissions would be greatly appreciated. Contact the Editor, Bob Kuehnbaum (see page 1).

Grand River Tailwater Committee

Following the publication by the Grand River Conservation Authority (GRCA) of a draft fisheries management plan in 1997, there was a series of open house discussions and a draft implementation report of “best bets” for the Grand River. Following another open house, during which several controversial issues were raised, a “tailwater committee” was organized and finally convened in February, 2002 – almost three years ago. We have been ably represented on the committee by Life Member **Bill Christmas**.

The work of the GRTWC has come to a close, and a draft report of recommendations had been issued in August. Bill had a number of comments, and, in early September, a formal letter raising some of our concerns was sent by IWFFC to the MNR. The issues included:

- The plan to expend effort on gravel replenishment for spawning beds, since previous attempts at this resulted in failure.
- The possibility of extending the angling season had not been addressed.

- The potential expansion of the current catch-and-release zones was not included.
- Concern over the judicious release of water from Belwood Lake to ensure consistent flows at water temperatures as low as possible throughout the course of the summer.
- Concern about public safety with potential rapid changes in water flow.

We were recently informed by the MNR that the plan was revised based on comments received during the initial posting and a subsequent meeting with respondents on October 4th. On October 19th, a request for Approval-in-Principle to extend the Special Regulations area an additional 650 m upstream of the 2nd Line Garafraxa was sent to the Regional Fisheries Biologist to initiate the process of amending this regulation. For the time being, the extension of the angling season appears to be moribund since there are a few spawning fish which some feel should be protected

The Grand River Tailwater Fisheries Management Plan was reposted on the Environmental Registry website for a 30-day period until November 30, 2004.

The final issue of the above-mentioned October meeting was to establish an implementation committee, the objective of which will be to put the recommendations of the GRTWC into action. Bill Christmas was anxious to hand over the reins to another IWFFC member so that we can continue to be represented on this vital committee. **Allan Cole**, who has been a member for about two years, has offered to take on the position. *Thanks!*

In the meantime, we owe a great deal of appreciation to Bill Christmas for his outspoken stance on the tailwater committee. Thank you, Bill.

Photos Wanted

Photographs of Izaak Walton Club events are wanted. We will be using these photographs to post to the website (in the Photo Gallery), and for use at the club booth at our various public events such as the Spring Fishing Show and of course the Forum. Some of the photos will even make it to a computer-based presentation, and possibly an Official Izaak Walton Fly Fishing Club Screensaver.

The only criteria we have initially is for the photos to be of events involving the club such as photos taken at meetings, club outings, or events such as the Forum or our casting clinics. Please include a brief note with each photo describing the

activity, and include the name of the photographer (to receive due credit).

You may submit scanned or digital photos electronically to webmaster@iwffc.ca. To submit actual photographs, please contact Bob Lundy either by email or phone (905-828-2222). All photographs will be scanned and returned.

29th Canadian Fly Fishing Forum

This is a reminder for the upcoming Forum, **April 9th and 10th** at the **Holiday Inn in Burlington.**

The seminars and speakers are all in place, and you should soon be receiving your brochure, which is already posted on the club website. You can download a registration form from the website and mail it in.

Presentations will cover all areas of fly fishing (steelhead, bass, brown trout and brook trout, salmon, pike and pan fish), as well as methods and techniques. Some of the 2005 speakers are Joe Humphreys, Bob Sheedy, Bill Christmas, Jack Imhof, A.J. Somerset, Dan Kennaley, Elliott Deighton and Jim Wenger. Ian James will run the beginners fly tying workshop.

A key highlights of the Forum is the *Showcase of Fly Tyers*. Forum-goers can talk with the best, learn their secrets, share ideas and purchase their flies or books. Tyers include: Frank Angelo, Don Bastian, Kim Boal, Dave Brandt, Joe Branham, Royce Dam, Elliot Deighton, Chris Helm, Ian Colin James, Jeanne Jenkins, Bob Mead, Bob Popovics, Dave Prothero Sr., Dave Schmezer, Dave & Jan Shenk, Jim Wenger, Paul Whillock, Harold Williams and Gabriel Zawadzki.

There will be a free "Getting Started" seminar to help answer new fly fishers' questions and get them pointed in the right direction. There will also be a "Tying for Kids" program put on by the Hamilton Area Fly Fishers and Tyers, and children accompanied by adults will get in free.

The Forum Committee still requires:

- Someone to set up and run a new Forum website with the brochure and on-line registration.
- A banquet master of ceremonies.
- People to check seminar badges, introduce speakers, help with the club booth, registration, fly tying and the silent auction. If you're going to the show, why not set aside an hour or two? Please get in touch with **Mike Rowan** at flyfisher@castle.on.ca.

New “Greenbelt” Plan Announced

On October 27, 2004, Ontario Premier Dalton McGuinty announced a sweeping “greenbelt plan” that will try to focus growth along transportation corridors and encourage redevelopment of underused land within cities. “Within the greenbelt area, our plan will set strict limits on where urban boundaries can and cannot expand. Areas not currently zoned for urban development will be protected,” Mr. McGuinty said. “This means no new subdivision paving over our valuable farmland. It means no new shopping malls carved out of our forests.”

Including the 800,000 acres (3,240 km²) now protected in the Oak Ridges Moraine and the Niagara Escarpment, the greenbelt plan will add an area the size of Algonquin Park, for a total of 1.8 million acres (7,280 km²). It will run from Rice Lake southeast of Peterborough, to the Niagara Peninsula. The greenbelt will include and protect agricultural land, such as the grape areas of the Niagara Peninsula, recreational areas, rural communities and important environmental areas, such as major lakes, rivers and marshlands.

The plan is ambitious, but Municipal Affairs Minister John Gerretson warned that urban sprawl has consumed farms and forests over the past few decades. The plan won widespread support, largely from those who have been consulted in its development – including Mississauga’s Mayor Hazel McCallion.

As could be expected, the development industry predicts that limiting urban growth will make it increasingly difficult to find affordable housing, especially single-family dwellings; people will be concentrated more in condominiums and townhouses. About five million people now live in the communities enclosed by the proposed greenbelt, and another four million are expected to move into the area in the next 25 years.

In our immediate area, the “greenbelt plan” is important for the preservation of the upper Credit and upper Humber Rivers since growth will be limited to those areas which have already been permitted.

Upper Credit: Proposed Waste Water Treatment Plant

On November 15th, members of IWFFC, Upper Credit Trout Club, and TUC’s Greg Clark Chapter and Ontario Council met with represent-

tatives of Credit Valley Conservation, Region of Peel and XCG (a private consulting firm representing the Region of Peel) at CVC’s offices for a presentation as part of the Municipal Class environmental assessment process for a proposed waste water treatment plant (WWTP) on the upper Credit River. As you may be aware, treated waste water from the Town of Orangeville currently enters the Credit just south of Orangeville, and a small WWTP at Inglewood has just been brought online.

The immediate concern is alleviating problems in the village of Alton. The amount of nitrates from human waste entering the Credit River at the Grange Property has been increasing over the last decade. The village is currently serviced by private septic systems on lots that are, for the most part, too small (less than 2,000 m²) to be effective. In addition, shallow bedrock promotes the near-surface lateral dispersion of contaminated groundwater a short distance into the Credit. Furthermore, permits are in place for a modest amount of development in the village, which will exacerbate the situation.

The need for municipal wastewater servicing in Caledon Village is not immediate, but there may be a future need because of development pressures and a high water table. For cost-effectiveness, the long-term plan would be to have Caledon eventually linked to the Alton’s WWTP.

Current thinking is that the WWTP would handle about 2,500 m³ per day, or about 5% of the base flow of the upper Credit (of which a significant portion is already effluent from the Orangeville WWTP). There would be very stringent (and immutable) limits set on the amounts of nitrates, phosphates and other contaminants, and the water would be oxygenated, if necessary. The effluent temperature and the method for cooling the water may be challenging, and require further assessment. CVC and Region of Peel strongly favour a surface outlet (i.e. into the Credit River drainage) over subsurface disposal since there would be no way of monitoring the latter and any problem could affect the groundwater for many years.

While it is apparent that a WWTP is needed, and that the quality of water in the upper Credit would be improved, to the benefit of fish and other wildlife, there was some discussion on the possible locations of a surface outlet. CVC, Peel and the consultants have reviewed and eliminated a number of possible WWTP and outflow sites; the two most likely scenarios are: 1) the WWTP south of Alton with the outlet into the main stem at Beechgrove Sideroad; and 2) the WWTP beside the Caledon landfill site (i.e. dump) with the outlet at

Charleston Sideroad. They favour option 2 because: there are existing facilities; Peel owns the land, the cost would be lower; and the river is less stable at Beechgrove Sideroad. This would place the outfall, however, at the best brook trout reach on the entire Credit River, an area which is heavily angled and where we feel that aesthetics should be a major consideration. (All wastewater has an odour!) Participants expressed concerns that any catastrophic event could cause contamination at a point where the impact on fish could be the greatest, and felt that an outflow at Beechgrove Sideroad would be more appropriate. This aspect is likely to be the source of much debate.

There are plans for a third public meeting in late January or early February, 2005, with an expectation to file the Class EA in June, 2005.

Of note, the "greenbelt" area proposed by the McGuinty government (see previous article) includes this area of the upper Credit; development will be held in abeyance, and there should be no pressure to expand the capacity of the WWTP – for a while, anyway.

Some Benefits of Fly Fishing

1. No matter how much alcohol you've had, you can still fish.
2. You don't have to hide your fly fishing magazines.
3. It's perfectly acceptable to pay a professional to fly fish with you, and you never have to worry about an undercover cop.
4. If your partner takes pictures or videotapes of you fishing, you don't have to worry if they show up on the internet.
5. Your fly fishing partner doesn't get upset about people you fished with long ago.
6. It's perfectly respectable to fish with a total stranger.
7. When you see a really good fly fisher, you don't have to feel guilty about imagining the two of you casting together.
8. If your regular fly fishing partner isn't available, he/she won't object if you go with someone else.
9. Nobody will ever tell you you'll go blind if you fish alone.
10. You can have a fly fishing calendar on your wall at the office, tell angling jokes, and invite co-workers to fish with you without getting sued for harassment.
11. There are no fly fishing-transmitted diseases.
12. Nobody expects you to fish with the same partner for the rest of your life, or to give up fishing if your partner loses interest.
13. You don't have to be a newlywed to plan a vacation primarily to enjoy your favourite activity.
14. Your fly fishing partner will never say, "Not again? We just fished last week! Is fishing all you ever think about?"

Modified from an internet email – source unknown

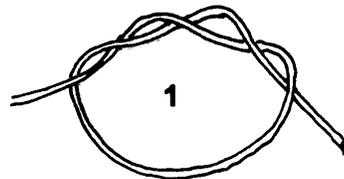
The "Belize Knot"

At our November 9th fly-tying meeting, our guest tyer was Don McLean. Don prepared several streamer-type flies which he uses for pike. Although we do not have his recipes on hand, Don also demonstrated a knot which he uses when angling for large fish.

He doesn't know the origin or the official name for it, but dubbed it the "Belize Knot". It's best used on high-strength line. (I tested mine on 30-lb monofilament, but had to use round electrical cord to see things clearly enough to make the drawings below; but that's probably due more to poor eyes than anything else – Ed.)

If anyone knows of a different name for this knot, please let us know.

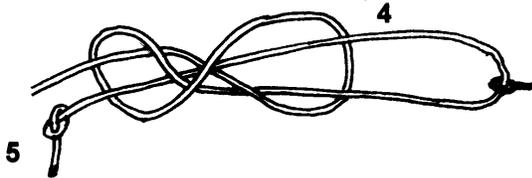
1. Form a double overhand knot.



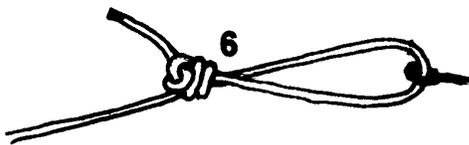
2. Pull both ends of the line just until the knot twists, or "turns over".
3. Feed the tag end through the hook eye



4. Turn the tag end back on itself through the nearest loop, then through the second loop of the twisted double overhand knot.
5. Tie a single overhand knot – it's called a "wind knot" when you don't want it there – in the tag end.



6. Place the loop at the hook eye around something solid (such as the tip of a pair of pliers) and pull tight on the standing line. Tug on the tag end, too, and snip off the excess.



The Casting Lane

Casting Tips: Distance Casting A Method for Improvement

Bill Gammel

Distance casting has always been held up as some magical performance, when in fact it is simply hurling the fly line through the air as far as possible. This is achieved by casting tight loops with high line speed. These are gained by practice and are based firmly in the essentials of fly casting. By starting with these essentials and adding a few simple techniques, anyone can add substantial distance to his or her cast.

In this article, we break down distance casting and look at practice techniques that will allow you to achieve your goal of improved distance. Also, the following information can serve as a lesson plan for teaching your students to increase their distance whether they are beginners or seasoned casters,

Create A Tight Loop

Loops of less than 2 ft are considered tight and will cut through the air very efficiently. Tight loops are formed when the rod tip travels in a nearly straight line. This directs the majority of the energy straight forward (or straight back). The path of the rod tip determines the loop size. If the rod tip travels in a convex path, energy is directed in three directions: up, out, and down. This causes the loop to be pulled open by the dispersal of energy, creating a wide or fat loop.

In order to achieve tight loops, one must coordinate two essentials. First, the length of the casting stroke must vary with the amount of line beyond the rod tip. If you are casting a short line, use a short casting stroke.

For a longer line, lengthen the stroke. Because different lengths of line will create different amounts of bend in the rod, the stroke length must vary with line length in order to keep the rod tip moving in a straight line. The second essential for tight loops is that power must be applied smoothly and progressively, gradually increasing to an abrupt stop. Start the stroke slowly and accelerate as you go—the majority of the power should come in the last half of the cast. Then STOP. This permits the loop to form. The momentum of the fast-moving line propels the loop forward.

Primary Practice: Make Perfect Loops - Then Make Them Go Faster

Let's look at practice techniques. No matter your current skill level, start by practicing perfect loops. These three drills are designed to teach tight loops, loop control, and increasing line speed.

- Start with 15 ft of line beyond the rod tip and a 9 foot leader. Do not double haul. Now, practice forming perfect loops. Cast loops that are as tight as possible, as softly as possible, without letting the loops fall. Use just the tip of the rod and cast as if trying not to bend the midsection of the rod at all. When you feel comfortable with this drill, add one foot of line and start again. Do this until you can cast 50 ft of line with a controlled perfect loop.
- After mastering the controlled loop it is time to add rod speed. This increases line speed. Start again with 15 ft of line and cast softly. As you false cast, speed up a small amount. Make sure to start each cast slowly and accelerate to a stop. However, you should accelerate faster and faster each time until you are casting as fast as possible without destroying the loops.

Judge each loop for size and shape, increasing the speed only when the loops look good.

- Now, add 1 ft of line and repeat the process. Do this until you are casting 50 ft of line as fast as you can, smoothly. The faster you cast while keeping good technique, the higher your line speed, the farther you will be able to cast the fly. Good technique will outdistance brute strength any time, but if you put the two together, you will achieve great distance.

Add the Double Haul

Practice the double haul; it is the most important addition to what we have already discussed. It increases the line speed, adding distance to the cast. In order to get a significant benefit from the haul, you must already be throwing good loops. Be sure to practice sometimes without the haul because it can mask casting faults.

Hold a Long Line Aloft

Practice holding a long line aloft. The more line you can smoothly hold in the air with high line speed and good loops, the farther the line will go on your final cast. To do this, false cast as long a line as you can no hauling, no shooting - with the line pinned against the grip. The loops should remain tight and u-shaped. When you can comfortably hold this length, add one more foot, and so on. If the loop opens, falls over to one side, or if the line speed diminishes, you are casting too much line. Shorten the line to regain control and then gradually work the line out to the desired length. Remember that a smooth cast will travel farther than a sloppy cast.

This drill enables you to increase your turnover time - the time it takes the line to run through its loop. The longer the turnover-time, the longer the cast. Note that the length of line you can hold in the air will vary from taper to taper. You'll be able to hold more of a long-belly, distance taper than of a short-belly line such as a saltwater or bass-bug taper.

Shoot Precisely At the Stop

When shooting on your final cast, practice releasing the line at the precise moment the loop forms (when the rod stops). For every extra millisecond that you hold the line after the stop, you deny distance to your cast. Even great casters sometimes hold the line a few milliseconds too long. Practice releasing the line a hair too early; then too late. This will help you pinpoint the magic moment.

Add Drift on the Final Backcast

Drift is a powerless repositioning of the rod that occurs after the stop of the final backcast-it does not affect the loop at all and it is a must for distance casting. To drift properly, stop the rod on the backcast, and as the loop unfolds, allow the tip of the rod to "drift" or slide backwards, repositioning the rod for the forward cast.

It is an often-misunderstood aspect of distance casting that a drift allows you to lengthen the stroke without widening the loop. When false casting, the caster puts a certain amount of strain on the rod. The longer the line, the more load on the rod, the longer stroke the needs to be in order to keep the rod tip moving in a straight line. And, by casting harder on the final cast, you further increase the bend in the rod, which requires an even longer stroke. The drift permits this.

Trajectory

The trajectory in which you release the cast is important. Direct the cast 3 or 4 degrees above horizontal, using your energy to gain distance instead of altitude.

Secondary Practice: Putting It All Together

Begin to blend all of the aspects discussed above. First, using the primary practice drills, incorporate the double haul. Start with a slow line speed and increase it gradually. This should be done with a comfortable length of line.

The next step is to increase the length of line that you are holding in the air. Remember: lengthen the stroke as you lengthen the line. A good drill is to under-line the rod, with, for example, a 7-weight line on an 8-weight rod. This gives you the ability to hold more line aloft. By doing this you will learn the timing and smooth application of power that is needed when distance casting. Be sure to judge each loop as you cast and adjust each one. To tighten a loop, shorten the stroke. If the loop is tailing, lengthen the stroke.

Now it is time to let one fly.

- While hauling, hold a comfortable length of line aloft at a comfortable speed;
- Gradually lengthen the line to your maximum comfortable limit;
- When everything feels smooth and sustainable;
- Choose one perfect backcast, and then drift;
- Make the final forward cast go as fast as you can, smoothly.
- Release the line.

By following these steps with proper practice, you and your students will enjoy increased distance casting success and more opportunities to catch distant fish.

Bill Gammel serves on the FFF Casting Board of Governors. With his father, Jay, he co-authored the FFF publication, The Essentials of Fly Casting.

*Courtesy of FFF ClubWire newswire service.
Reprinted from the Winter 2000 issue of Loop*

Book Review

Bass Bug Basics - John M Likakis

Countryman Press, Woodstock, VT
86 pages, softbound, illustrated, Black & White -
Suggested price US\$12.95
Reviewed by Bruce E. Harang

Most fly tyers consider spinning deer hair beyond their abilities, believing it to be extremely difficult to master. Now comes an author with a slim volume to not only explode this myth of difficulty but to provide the fly tyer with all of the tools to excel at this form of fly tying. This well-written book contains six short chapters, each explaining one section of tying bass bugs. Chapter 1 details the tools you need, how to choose hair for spinning and stacking and two straight-forward and practical methods of spinning deer hair on a hook. It ends with the tyer tying his first successful spun deer hair bug. Chapter 2 teaches multi-color bugs, how to fix a bug gone wrong by a slip of the razor blade shaping the spun hair into a chosen form, stacking hair on a hook, goes onto spinning hair, threads for stacking hair, and concludes with tying instructions for three very popular styles of bass bugs. The following chapters cover bass bug tails, heads on bugs, types and methods for adding legs to bugs, and special effects such as mixing hair of different colors before spinning it onto a hook, using paint and markers, making eye holes, scaling up the bugs size for use with larger fish such as pike and musky, and building the bass bug sideways on the hook to keep the hook gap free to hook the fish. Each chapter concludes with detailed instructions on how to tie at least one popular style of bass bug. The book concludes with a list of suppliers of bass bug tools and materials and an index.

The writing is clear and easy to read. The editing is excellent. The step-by-step instructions

are also well done and easy to follow. However, the photographs used are average at best and a real disappointment coming from such a high quality publisher. While the reader will be able to understand the subject of most of the photos because of the well-written text, they are not well done. Hopefully, this one shortcoming will be corrected in the next edition of this wonderful book.

This is undoubtedly the best available book on tying deer hair bugs. With the tools so well presented, the tyer cannot help but succeed handsomely in learning to tie good looking, durable, fish catching, and fisherman catching bugs for bass, panfish, pike, and any other fish that eats large-sized food items. At the asking price, the information in this book is definitely underpriced, making it a great bargain as well as a great teaching aid.

Conservation Workday Report

October 31st & November 7th Spawning Surveys

The last field events of the calendar year are the traditional Credit River spawning surveys. This year, the approach was a little different, with the focus on the West Branch – in no small part due to the WeCARE initiative on the West Branch. CVC's Jon Clayton and Dave Beaton organized the events.

Attendance was excellent, with 40 participants on the two days. It was a good opportunity for those with redd identification experience to guide neophytes in the process. (One group on a rather difficult reach had six or seven adults and three kids!)

The following club members gave a hand: Don Arthurs, Brian Greck (both days), Pat Kelly (both days), Bob Kuehnbaum, Ken O'Brien, Bruce Rattray, Bob Thomson, Pierre Turgeon and Mike Warriar. Thanks to everyone!

Contacting IWFFC

Website: <http://www.iwffc.ca>

IWFFC information line: (905) 276-6345

Mail: Unit 6, Suite 283
2400 Dundas Street West
Mississauga, Ontario
L5K 2R8 Canada