Single Haul

The Newsletter of the Izaak Walton Flyfishing Club *June-July, 2002*

Editor's Eddy

Recently, I was passing a pleasant, if slightly frustrating evening casting to rising browns on the Grand River below Fergus. There were clouds of a wide variety of insects, but it was easy to see that the fish were keyed onto *Stenonema* duns. But seemingly only those duns with fluttering wings. Fiendish fish! The air was still and the silence was conspicuous – save for the sound of the river, the noise of an occasional large vehicle, the chuckling of a bevy of distant anglers, and the slurping and smacking of fish.

This was angling that required patient concentration - concentration that was, however, broken by a loud splash just out of my field of view. Too much noise for a trout, I thought; so who's fallen in? When I turned to offer my condolences or assistance, an osprey emerged from nearby riffles holding a struggling brown trout about a foot long – almost equalling the only fish I'd managed to net that evening.

Another angler later informed me that the osprey had sunk its talons into two previous fish that day. The browns had already made me feel like an inadequate angler, and now the osprey was trying its best to show me up.

But, more to the point, one of the great advantages of fishing alone (which I prefer) is the ability to focus. That I enjoy conversation is an understatement, but when I fish, concentration reigns. And only when alone, focused and therefore silent does one have the chance to surprise a doe and fawn at the river's edge, a heron in cat-like focus ready to stab, or a fox sniffing out food. Flap your gums too much, and the more skittish creatures are long gone.

Moments like these are truly rare. While I can think of dozens of reasons why flyfishing has become important, I don't have to look much farther than seeing some small part of the natural world taking care of itself for a little satisfaction of the soul.

Bob Kuehnbaum June 26, 2002

Conservation Update

Bob Kuehnbaum, Conservation Chair

IWFFC Tree Planting Workday, June 8

This project consisted of the planting of 120 cedars, as well as 80 deciduous trees (silver maple, ash) and shrubs (high bush cranberry, willow) along the Credit River below Charleston Sideroad. The planting filled a gap between a 300-cedar planting done by IWFFC in 2000, and the Charleston Sideroad Bridge.

Fifteen volunteers helped out, including members Elliott Deighton, Ken O'Brien, Bruce Rattray and Mike Warrian. There was a good contingent of non-members, including Gilles Bosse, Steve Copeland of Ontario Streams, Ian Douglas, John Jacome, Sylvie Landry, Peter Mason, Tim Mills (under the guidance of his 5-year old son, Reilly), Matthew Patterson and Laura Pietsch. Ian, Peter and Matthew were earning high school volunteer credits. Our thanks are extended to all. Extra appreciation is due to Mike Warrian who located several of the volunteers.

Thanks are also due once again to: Credit Valley Conservation for supplying in-kind support. Dave Beaton of CVC did an excellent job organizing the materials, delivering the trees and overseeing the planting, and; OMNR for providing funding for the purchase of the trees through the CFWIP program. The planting was done, with permission, on lands owned by the Government of Ontario and the Town of Caledon.

Upper Credit River Rehabilitation Initiative

Previous tree plantings in April and May on the upper Credit off Hwy 10, as reported in previous issues of the *Single Haul*, launched the 2002 UCRRI project. The three-person field crew, which includes club members Mike Ewaschuk (crew chief) and Sean Deighton, were hired in late May and began field work in early June. Excellent progress has been made in contacting private landowners and discussing rehabilitation possibilities with them; most of that work is anticipated for 2003. This is the third year of the project, and the second (of three) field seasons with Trillium Foundation funding.

IWFFC is contributing $4,000 again this year through club funds and donations gathered at the Forum.

Kudos

To Canadian Tire who have been airing a TV ad showing a father and son releasing a rainbow trout caught on an outing. Little things like this may some day significantly alter the catch-and-keep

mentality of most Canadian anglers and help to offset and reverse the decline of over-harvested fish stocks. It's a good beginning. Great stuff, CT!

Getting the Lead Out

Lead poisoning amongst waterfowl due to shotgun pellets is well known. Despite the ban of lead shot for most migratory game birds, there are still about 1,200 tonnes of it fired in Canada each year. And an estimated 500 tonnes of lead enters Canada's waterways annually through lost sinkers and jig-heads. This material accumulates at the bottoms of rivers and lakes. Birds must swallow small stones to help digestion, and aquatic species get theirs from river and lake sediment. In Ontario, 30% of all adult loon deaths are due to ingestion of small lead weights. The use of lead sinkers and jigs has been banned in Canada's national parks and national wildlife areas since 1997, but this affects only about 1% of all Canadian angling activity (data from summer 2002 issue of the newsletter *Currents* with permission of Trout Unlimited Canada.)

The most common uses of lead amongst flyfishers are the wire hook-shank wrap and barbell eyes for deep sinking flies. But there are many non-toxic alternatives, including tungsten bead heads and steel barbell eyes (available from several suppliers), Dunsmore's pinch-on tin split shot and Deep Soft Weight, a moldable paste leader weight from Loon Outdoors. All of these are more pricey than the standard lead-based materials, but isn't a handful of extra dollars a year worth it?

Notably, copper may also be toxic, particularly to plant life (copper salts are used as agricultural fungicides) but we have seen no data on its effects on aquatic systems. Copper is a constituent of the common brass bead head.

Ed.'s Note: Ten years ago, I completely switched to non-lead weighting products, my favourite being the stick-on moldable leader weight. It's quite expensive, but allows easy, infinite adjustment for variable water depths and current speeds for those times when it's necessary to drift a nymph near or along the bottom. It requires a bit of care that it sticks to just your leader and not your fingers as well. It makes sense that weight on the leader allows more natural action of the fly since it will be more sensitive to current eddies, whereas the classic shank wrap makes the fly denser than water and thus more sluggish. It also tends to turn many patterns upside down in the water. Ever noticed?

Quotable / Notable Quotes

"If fishing interferes with your business, give up your business. The fish do not rise in Greenwood Cemetery." -- Sparse Grey Hackle; quoted in *The Quotable Fisherman*, Nick Lyons, editor.

"Rivers and the inhabitants of the watery elements are made for wise men to contemplate and for fools to pass by without consideration."
- Izaak Walton

Furled Leaders

Bob Kuehnbaum

This spring, Don Moore distributed, in one of his periodic mass e-mailings, some information on furled leaders. Don has been fishing with them, and at least one fellow I know covets Don's perfect turnovers. Because of the short-range casting that I do on fast-water trout streams, with often not much more than a metre or two of fly line and the leader beyond my tiptop, I was intrigued by the pronouncements of the turnover ability and the resultant accuracy gained by furled leaders (a.k.a. twined leaders.) So I did a little research. Allow me to point out at this stage that I haven't tried one, but because there's a lot of discussion about furled leaders at present, the purpose of this article is to make you aware of them so that you can do a little sleuthing of your own and decide if they're for you.

The web has numerous articles on "furled leaders" -- 133 of them, to be exact, on my favourite search site www.google.com. That's quite a surprise, really, for something of which most of us have never heard.

They are quite different from braided leaders which are made from mono nylon and tend to have a hollow core which picks up water, which in turn can lead to a lot of spray on false casting. Furled leaders are basically a thin, tapered rope. Some describe them as the modern equivalent of the horsehair and silk leaders used by Izaak Walton et al. hundreds of years ago. They are made from a single length of thread which is wrapped around a series of posts, with more turns for the butt end and fewer for the tip. Some are constructed from mono, producing a stiffer leader. Judging from the internet literature, it looks like you'd have to see one being constructed to really figure it out; diagrams don't help much. But they can, theoretically, be made in any length, in any taper and any available colour of tying thread. The tippet, which can be fairly long because of the leader's ability to turn it over, is usually attached with a loop-to-loop connection. Consequently, the leader will last for quite some time (months to possibly seasons), offsetting its

relatively high cost (about Cdn$10-30). Furled leaders are particularly suited to dry fly angling.

From web data, here are some other advantages:

- Because they are soft and flexible, they combat micro-drag, apparently quite effectively.
- They have excellent knot strength.
- By appropriate thread selection, they can be made highly visible – good for tracking small flies, especially in poor light conditions.
- They are not prone to wind knots (yahoo!)
- They have no memory (like me!)
- Almost any standard tippet diameter can be used, which means no changing leaders when tippet size must be reduced or increased appreciably.

Some disadvantages are:

- They make unusual casts difficult (curve casts and such aren't difficult with normal leaders?)
- Knots, if they do form, are difficult to remove, and if too much stretch is put into them (such as tugging on a snag), they can recoil and bunch up badly.
- They need to be thoroughly dried after using to 1) prevent mildew and 2) allow the application of paste floatant before wetting on the next outing - necessary to keep the leader on the surface.

It seems to me that the cyber-advantages outweigh the cyber-disadvantages by a wide margin. In fact, by writing this article, I've convinced myself to order a couple. If you want to look into it, a few sites that offer furled leaders for sale are Blue Sky Flyfishers™ at www.bluesky.com, Kingfisher Inn & Guide Service at www.lagunamadre.net/Forsale.htm, and The Virtual Fly Shop at www.flyshop.com. Jim Cramer, an independent who produces them for about Cdn$10, can be reached at jimc@monitor.net. There are also some good descriptions on the web on the techniques involved, if you're ever inclined to make you own. You might check out: http://globalflyfisher.com/fishbetter/henk/henk1.htm, or http://mywebpages.comcast.net/freaner/furling/furled.htm.

The Slippery Slope of Fly Tying

Ed Estlow of the Minnesota Fly Fishers

I learned to tie flies several years ago and I've always enjoyed it, though I haven't done nearly enough. The natural extension of this sort of behavior of course is that you start playing around with new designs. In fact, most folks will tell you that this is a major draw to fly tying in the first place - the chance to create your own fly and catch fish with it.

So this is what I did a few years back. Based upon the brassie concept, I simply put a brass bead on a hook, wrapped some tin weight behind it, and covered the whole mess with some bright red floss. I tied in a bit of black dubbing right behind the bead and thought the result might be part stimulator pattern and part caddis emerger. I'd never seen anything like it, so when I started catching fish with it, my daughter and I dubbed it "Ed's Special" kind of like Lefty's Deceiver or the Troth Caddis. I didn't noise the naming part around too much though. It was mostly a private thing between father and daughter.

Well, it turns out I spent one of the most enjoyable half hours I've ever spent on a trout stream, fishing to a small pod of fish with that fly. They were in a tiny hole on the Rush River, no bigger than my kitchen. Of course I was backed up to high and heavy brush and had to stand so close to the fish that I couldn't hide. I could see them everywhere and miraculously, they didn't spook. I could have stood there all day long, watching them take nymphs and fight for position.

I threw that Special to the head of the pool and took fish on every third or fourth cast for quite a while. Some were small - seven or eight inches - but one or two were in the 12" to 15" range. I watched every one I caught turn on its side and take my fly. MY FLY! I'd invented it, I'd tied it, I fished it, and the fish ate it! Surely no greater thing could happen to a fly fisherman.

So with a mixture of pride and modesty, I presented a few to a good friend one morning as we headed out. He took one look and said, "Nice flies. Serendipities. Thanks."

My ego hasn't fully recovered to this day.

From FFF ClubWire

Northern Brook Trout Facts

The following information was extracted from an article written by Klaas Oswald in "The Fly Paper", a circular published by Sault Fly Anglers who graciously extended permission to pass on these facts of general and specific interest to brook trout enthusiasts. The original article was based on a presentation given by Government of Canada biologist Dr. Dave Kreutzweiser who has studied the aquatic ecosystems of Algoma's Icewater Creek and similar waters in Quebec and the Maritimes. His studies included capturing insects, determining

brook trout life history, and observing trout feeding behaviour by snorkelling. Icewater Creek, a typical Algoma trout stream, is a tributary of the Goulais River north of the Soo. These observations apply to Icewater Creek, but we assume that many, if not most of them may also be relevant to southern Ontario brook trout streams. – Ed.

1. Most brook trout in streams are territorial. Over 75% moved less than 40 meters during the year. After moving downstream to deeper holes for the winter, many trout returned to the same location they lived in the previous year.
2. During an 8 week period during May and June, when water temperatures are between 7°C (45°F) and 13°C (55°F), brook trout undergo an annual growth spurt that must sustain them for almost the whole year. During this period of heavy feeding, a 5" (13 cm) fish may grow to 7" (18 cm), if it is aggressive enough to corner a good spot. This coincides with peak abundance of aquatic insects which have more protein per unit than the more abundant terrestrials of summer.
3. At water temperatures below 7°C (45°F) food takes longer to digest: at water of 5°C (41°F), there will be 24 hours between feedings; at 2-3°C (36-37°F), 2-3 days. The trout do feed on insects under the ice and actually regain strength after the rigours of spawning. Ice scouring during spring floods, however, can result in death of 50% of the insects and trout per year.
4. Above 13°C (55°F), feeding and growth rates slow down, and the fish seek out cover rather than hunting for food. At this time they begin to search for cold ground-water seeps and, although they are usually solitary, they may gather around seeps in large numbers. Annual migrations of brook trout from the Goulais River into Icewater Creek can take place almost overnight, when the main river warms. During these midsummer periods of low water and high temperatures, some even survive in intermittent streams where only a few pools remain between dry stream bed sections, as long as cold seeps are present in those pools. Above 18°C (65°F), trout are stressed and may not survive if warm conditions last too long. *(Remember this when you're fishing below Charleston Sideroad on the Credit, or anywhere other brook trout water. – Ed.)*
5. Trout in Algoma streams exhibit some of the lowest growth rates in the world, because of low fertility, summer heat and drought, and long winters followed by ice scouring. The typical 1 year old stream fish is 4 to 6 in. (10-15 cm) long, most males will be mature enough to spawn in their first year and females at age 2, most trout live only 2 or 3 years, and a 15 in. (38 cm) brook trout is a trophy.
6. Twice daily, aquatic insects of all types and ages swim away from cover and drift downstream for a yard or two. This is known as aquatic drift. The first period reaches a peak just before dawn and dwindles as the day brightens; the second but much larger one starts before sunset and peaks about an hour after dark. Most drift occurs in May and June when aquatic insects are still very common in the streams, but takes place all year including winter. Fish do most of their feeding in these periods. Physical disturbances, like a small rise in water after a brief rainstorm, will also trigger drift at any time of the day or increase the amount of insects in the drift.
7. These periods of drift can cause feeding frenzies by the trout, to the point that their stomachs are stuffed like sausages. In Algoma, some of the more common insects in the drift are stoneflies in the family *Leuctra*, mayflies in the *Baetis* and *Isonychia* families and, later in the season, free-roaming caddis larvae.

Midges: The Summer Salvation

Phil Kettle, a founding member and president of the club, conservationist and educator, produced a considerable volume of flyfishing literature. Amongst other writings, his articles appeared in the Globe & Mail*. It is our intent to reproduce, from time to time, some of Phil's work in his memory – particularly from the aspect of educating some of our newer converts to flyfishing. The article above was originally in the 1980 edition of the* Double Haul *– Ed.*

During the heat of the summer, trout fishing can be rewarding or frustrating, depending on the angler's ability to adapt. Take a page from the tropical notebook and have an afternoon siesta. Then fish the late evening, at night or very early morning. Of the three, early morning may very well be the best time.

Since the life patterns of trout and aquatic insects are regulated by water temperature, both become less active as waters warm to the mid 70's. Fortunately, water temperatures at the surface can fluctuate 6-7^{o} from a high in early afternoon to a low at dawn the next day. Fishing becomes more productive as the weather cools. On cloudy, overcast days, waters remain cool all day. Knowing the time of day to fish leads directly to what flies to fish with. Since fewer hatch during the heat of the day, insect activity is concentrated in the darker hours when fishermen cannot see what is going on. Evidence of this activity is available on the water

surface at dawn. Adult mayflies, spent adults and empty nymph shucks dot the surface of back eddies. And the fish are rising. To what? Many large flies float past untouched. A trout rises, ignoring the large dun.

Look closely. Minute insects dot the surface. Clouds of midges hover in the lee of protective cedars. Are the trout feeding on these little things? Probably. Pound for pound, midges provide more food substance than larger mayflies because less of the insect is wing.

Often confused with mayflies of the *Baetis* or *Tricorythodes* groups, also very tiny, the midge has a niche of its own. In size and shape, the midge resembles a mosquito without the stinger. Eggs laid in the water hatch to a small green worm which attaches to rocks. This stage is not worth imitation. After a pupa stage of 2 days to 2 weeks, the midge hatches and swims to surface. The undulating, wiggly swim is irresistible to trout. Sometimes the adults are taken, but more often the pupa as it reaches the surface and the pre-emergent stage are more productive.

Keeping water temperature in mind as to the time of day for good fishing, midges are available throughout the season. A fly fisherman who suspects he's missing something when trout won't take his standard patterns should check the shore rocks and plants for evidence of midge activity. Single insects are difficult to detect; clouds of them are not.

A well-equipped fly fisherman will carry a small sieve of nylon mesh. This 12 x 20 [inch] net held across the current just below the surface will catch drifting insects. Examine the mesh for trapped insects. Midge pupae and pre-emergers are probably there in good number. Check for size, colour, shape and probable stage.

Imitating these small insects is an exacting task made easier when the correct tools are used. A good light over the vise, a magnifying glass and a vise capable of holding very small hooks are essential. A midge vise attachment to a regular vise is available commercially. It is a good investment.

Fine quality materials are used in spare proportions. Wisps of hackle for tails, pinches of fur dubbing, size 10/0 or 16/0 thread and very thin glue. Midges vary in size so hook size will vary.

Insect Size:	3	4	5	6	7	8 mm
Hook Size:	28	26	24	22	20	18

If you used 4X or 5X short hooks, you can tie a no. 22 fly on a size 18 hook.

Dave Whitlock's patterns for midges are the best. Dave imitates five major stages to fish the total hatch, but prefers fishing the emergent and pre-emergent pupal stages. All are tied on Mustad hooks 94842 in sizes 16-28.

Midge Larva 18-28

- Thread should match the body colour
- The head is the same colour as the body
- Fine gold wire rib
- Body of fur mixed with Fly Rite (poly dubbing) in light olive, olive, black, green, brown, red, tan.

The larvae are gradually tapered from head to the curve of the hook – no tail or hackle. The larva should be lightly weighted for fishing deep when no midge activity is apparent at the surface.

Midge Pupa No 16-28 (colours, as larva)

Lightly weight the hook and use a thread which matches the body colour. Tie in a tail using two ostrich herl tips ¼ the length of the hook.

The abdomen should be of the same material as the larva, with a slightly darker thorax. One or two turns of ostrich herl at the head completes this imitation.

Midge Pupa No. 16-28 – emerging pattern

This fly floats in the surface film. Tail of ostrich herl tips. Colours are as larva but deer hair is used to form the body.

Tie in a piece of fine gold wire for rib. The deer hair is laid along the body and ribbed. The thorax is made thicker by folding back the deer hair. Two or three over-wraps of natural ostrich herl provide action.

Stillborne Midge

- hook, thread, colour as before
- body as larva
- a piece of ostrich herl length of the hook shank tied at the thorax and left somewhat loose
- two very thin hen hackle tips are tied in for wings and two turns of cock hackle trimmed top and bottom are tied on.

This fly is deadly. The stillborn stage occurs when the fly is trapped in the nymphal shuck and is helpless. Fish know it and take readily.

The Henryville Special No. 18-28

Matches the adult midge (or small caddis)

- hook size as above
- thread to match body
- body of floss, with palmered grizzly hackle

- wing of wood duck flank low over the body like a caddis; dun or dun brown hackle

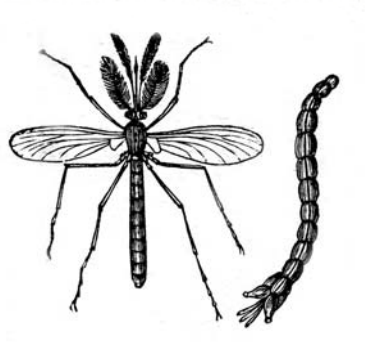
A quiet approach is required to fish midges. It is best to get close, perhaps 30 ft. With the difficulty of seeing these small flies, fish downstream on a slack line toward a feeding fish. Since the flies are minute, the leader must be fine but even a 7X or 8X tippet is large when compared to these small flies. Use your rod to manoeuvre the fly into the feeding lane.

Long leaders of 12 feet to 16 feet are often needed. In this quiet kind of fishing, light fly lines in 3 to 5 weight are best. Fish won't move far for a midge, forcing accurate casting to hit the feeding lane. Be cautious and careful with the casts.

A so-called "wet fly" rod with a soft tip may be the better tool. In using fine tippets and small hooks, the slower reacting wet fly rod will ensure fewer break-offs. Often, fishermen are surprised at the size of fish taking these small flies.

In subsurface fishing, a line indicator is crucial to success. These are small pieces of fluorescent fly line one inch long threaded onto the tippet. It is wise to carry spares. Cut a section of fluorescent orange, yellow or white fly line into one inch pieces. Buy a package of medium sewing needles, blunt the points of a dozen or so. Holding the fly line piece with a pinch of sandpaper, thread the piece onto the needle. Leave the eye clear. On the stream, simply thread the needle with the tippet and pull it through. The indicator, floating on the surface, will jump forward an inch or two when a fish takes. Carry a small package of the indicators and a piece of sandpaper for easy threading.

Midge: adult and larva



Dubbing With a Twist

by Dave Spiller of the South Sound Fly Fishers of Olympia, WA

In 1965, Polly Rosborough produced a book called "Fuzzy Nymphs" in which he wrote about nearly forgotten tying techniques including the dubbing noodle. I have also found the technique described in other books including "Modern Fly Dressing for the Practical Angler" by Paul Jorgensen (1978).

The dubbing noodle technique produces a segmented body without the need for ribbing. Picking out some of the dubbing can change the texture. I use an exacto saw blade to roughen the body as needed. This technique also makes very durable flies, almost indestructible.

Procedure:

1. Select a dubbing material to match the texture of the natural you want to imitate. Use a fine-grained dubbing with few guard hairs for a smooth body. Use a course material for rough bodies.

2. Place a small amount of the dubbing on the palm of your hand, and rub your hands together. You should be able to make a small piece of yarn or dubbing noodle. With practice, you will be able to taper the yarn to match your needs.

3. Tie one end of the noodle to the hook with the tying thread.

4. Make a dubbing loop and place the noodle in the loop. Tinsel or wire can be added for flash.

5. Twist the dubbing loop and noodle. A tight twist will make a more segmented body.

6. Wrap the dubbing loop and noodle around the hook. Make additional twists as you wrap the body.

A favourite fly of mine consists of goat dubbing mix dubbed in this with a dubbing noodle with the bottom of the body picked out with a saw blade. The fly makes a wonderful scud imitation.

From FFF ClubWire Service

2002 Conservation Activities

These are the remaining IWFFC and TUC workdays on the Credit River:

July 14th: Log jam and erosion abatement work downstream from the Sligo bridge.

August 17th: IWFFC-sponsored log-jam building project in the "meadows", Forks of the Credit Provincial Park.

November 10th: Spawning surveys.

Date TBA: IWFFC-sponsored tree and shrub planting at Scotsdale Farm on Snow's Creek.

For updated and more detailed information, check the IWFFC web-site, or contact Bob Kuehnbaum at 905-276-6684. For Bronte Creek workdays, call Bill Christmas at 905-330-7083.

And don't forget CVC's 23 electro-fishing days for biomass monitoring between June 12 and

September 14. The two designated IWFFC days are: Wednesday, August 7 at Beechgrove Sideroad and Tuesday, August 20 at Terra Cotta. For other dates or reaches, visit the CVC website at **www.creditvalleycons.com/takingaction/electrofishing.html**. In order to encourage IWFFC members to participate, Bob Morris of CVC graciously donated a Ross Cimarron reel as a prize which will be drawn for after the summer. This is exclusive to club members, and each day attended will give you an additional chance to win.

Fly Tyers & Speakers

This is a reminder that anyone who would like to be an intermediate or guest tyer, or give a presentation during the upcoming meeting schedule should contact Ted Armstrong, our Program Chair and Vice-President, by phone at 905-636-2058 or e-mail at tarmstrong@uniongas.com.

Meeting Schedule

Our meeting schedule was announced in the last issue of this magazine. This is an updated list with confirmed speakers and events:

September 17. Welcome back! How's the fishing been? Club directions and open discussion.

October 1. Fly tying TBA

October 15. Bob Kuehnbaum and Bob Morris with the annual conservation update by. Jim Bowlby (OMNR) on the results of Special Regulations.

November 5. Fly tying TBA, at Port Credit Lions' Hall (this meeting only)

November 19. Southern Ontario trout foods by Bob Kuehnbaum.

December 3. Fly tying TBA

December 17. General meeting TBA

January 7. Fly tying TBA

January 21. Flyfishing at Lac Beauchene, PQ, and in Montana, by Steve Copeland, President of Ontario Streams.

February 4. Fly tying TBA

February 18. Swap & Shop Night

Treasury Report

Ken O'Brien, Treasurer

For the year ended May 31, 2002, the club recorded $6,460 in membership fees for 142 paid members and collected $2,175 in meeting revenues. These revenues were sufficient to cover $6,370 in meeting expenses, *Single Haul* issues, club locker, insurance, club phone, mailbox and other club expenses. In addition to funds collected at meetings, conservation funds totalling $3,000 were brought in at the club booth and auction draws at the 2002 Forum.

The club's bank account contains sufficient funds to cover club expenses and finance current conservation commitments until next year's Forum. Our conservation commitments include our second of three annual contributions of $4,000 to the Upper Credit Rehabilitation Initiative. This year's Upper Credit contribution is partially financed by $680 of charitable donations made by 22 attendees at the Forum.

The Forum account contains $1,000 more than last year and is sufficient to finance the 2003 Forum.

Win the Trip of a Lifetime

You could be the lucky winner of a dream trip for two anglers to Five Rivers Lodge in fabulous Montana. As a member of an FFF affiliated club, all Club members are invited to purchase a ticket (or ten, if you like) for only US$5 (about Cdn$7.75) apiece – not bad for such a first-class prize. Check out the facility and a photo gallery at **www.fiveriverslodge,com**. And see the ad on the back of this page. This package is worth about **Cdn$3,450** (travel & gratuities extra.)

And if you don't win at the official drawing at the FFF Conclave in August, you still have a chance to win. By identifying yourself as a member of the Izaak Walton Flyfishing Club, you give the Club one chance to win a second trip for two for each ticket you purchase. If we won, we would then raffle the prize off later this year - completely for the Club's benefit.

Even if you don't win, the club wins, since half of the proceeds from this raffle go to the FFF to continue their great work, and the rest comes right back the IWFFC. So each ticket would return about Cdn$3.88 to IWFFC, which will be directed to the Conservation Fund.

You can purchase tickets *only* on-line at **www.fedflyfishers.org/supersweepstakes.htm**, the FFF website. When you do, please make certain that you indicate that the "Izaak Walton Fly Fishing Club" is your local fly fishing club. The deadline for ticket purchases is August 10, 2002. *Good luck!*

Contacting IWFFC

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