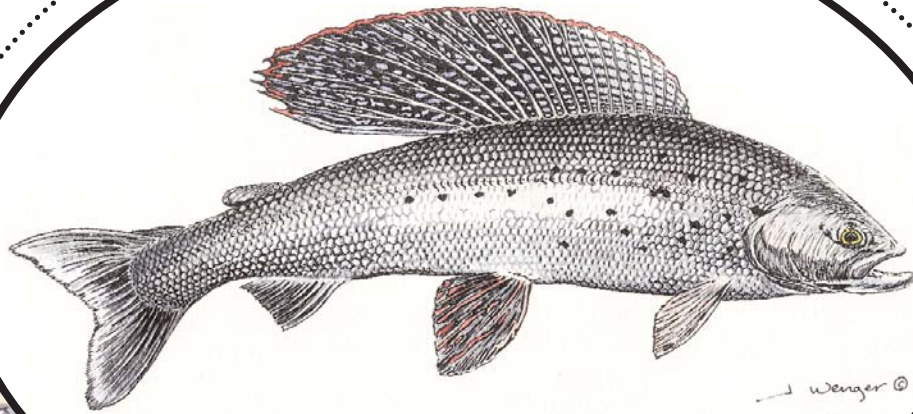


DOUBLE HAUL

FORUM

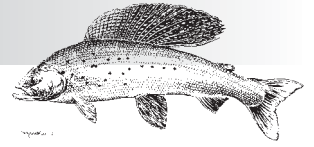
2006



CLASS



THE OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE IZAAK WALTON FLYFISHING CLUB



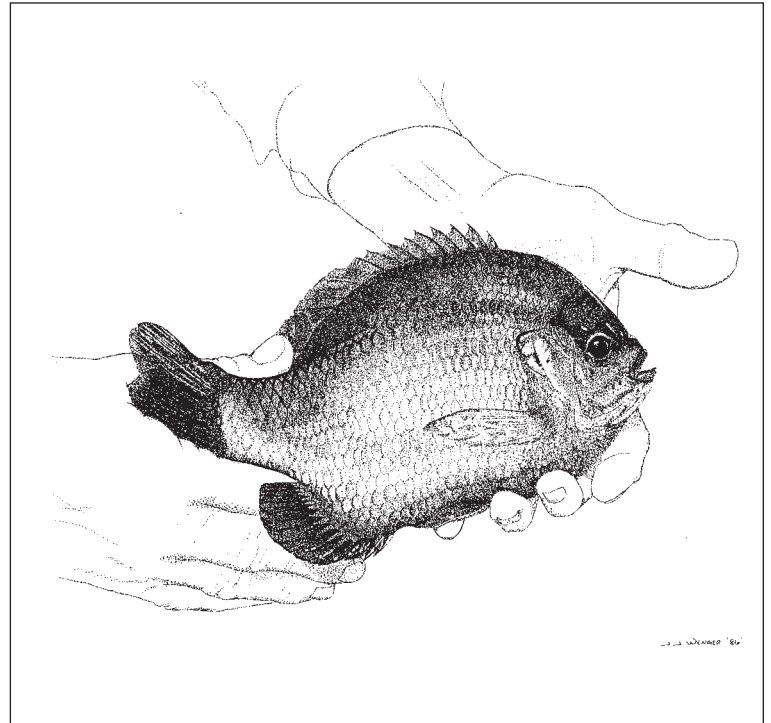
PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

I wonder if, 30 years ago, the organizers of the first Forum had the remotest inkling that their concept would be the success that it has been – or even that it would have a small chance to last uninterrupted for so long. To be sure, some years were better than others, with rough periods to ride out (including a SARS outbreak, snowstorms and recent escalating costs), but if there's one constant that has persevered over those three decades, it is the absolute dedication of all of the Forum Committee members to try to produce a great show – always in some way better than the previous event. And we've never strayed far from our principal underlying themes of educating anglers about fly fishing (while attracting new members); and raising funds for, and awareness of our ongoing conservation efforts.

Although I'm writing this a couple of months before the show, I know that the Committee has once again done a remarkable job dealing with the difficulties of finding the right balance of accessibility, speakers, program and venue – while successfully factoring simple economics into the equation. I'd like to take the opportunity to thank and congratulate all the members for their hard work.

IWFFC is an organization whose mechanical parts are lubricated by volunteerism; this includes not only the Forum but also the day-to-day operations of the club and our conservation efforts. You can get a sense of the breadth of our activities by looking at the club executive list. I've written before that it's an honour to follow in the footsteps of IWFFC's previous dozen presidents (most of whom are still active in the club), but I'd also like to add that it has been a pleasure to "work" for many years with such a group of fine, agreeable and very talented people.

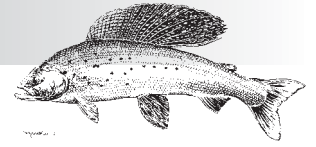
It is interesting that there are several speakers' articles in this edition of the Double Haul on conservation, stressing how anglers need to become increasingly involved in "hands-on"



work and activist (political) roles. Most fly fisher are fully aware of the pressures on the limited cold-water resources and the problems of some fisheries. IWFFC has long supported conservation efforts, particularly on the Credit, Grand and Saugeen Rivers, as well as Bronte Creek, and we will continue to do so.

Please enjoy the Forum and have a great weekend. And if you see me on the floor, please stop and say "Hello".

Bob Kuehnbaum
President, IWFFC



DOUBLE HAUL

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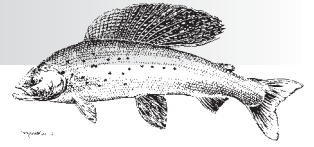
Donors to the 2005 Canadian Fly Fishing Forum

The Thrill of Sight Fishing
Thibaut Millet

A Baker’s Dozen from France
Paul Marriner

Some Favourite Brown, Brook, Westslope Cutthroat, and Rainbow Trout Patterns
Jon Bissett





30TH FORUM COMMITTEE

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 Audiovisual – *George Lewis*
 Banquet M.C. – *Scott Wagner*
 Donors & Prizes, Silent Auction – *Vic Cairns, Bob Marshall, Bruce Rattray*
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 Guest Tyers and Tying Programming – *Mike Scanlan*
 Hospitality – *Cliff Rose*
 IWFFC Club Booth – *Peter Repath*
 Fly Mounting & Framing – *Elliott Deighton*
 Fly Tying / Beginners – *Ian James, Jack Bramm, Bruce Rattray*
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 Publications – *Barry O'Rourke*
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 Webmasters – *Bob Lundy, Wayne deFreitas*
 Past President – *Ted Armstrong*

*elected positions

IWFFC Awards 2005

Each year the Izaak Walton Flyfishing Club presents a few awards in recognition of the efforts of certain individuals. With the exception of the President's Award (decided exclusively by the President), the recipients are chosen by input from Club members, including your Executive Committee. Congratulations to the following recipients for 2005. The 2006 winners will be announced at the IWFFC Banquet on Saturday evening.

PRESIDENT'S AWARD

To recognize one individual who demonstrates a high commitment to the objectives of the Club
Ken O'Brien

MAURICE HOW AWARD

To recognize one individual's enthusiasm and individual involvement in supporting the affairs of the Club, was not awarded in 2005.

JACK SUTTON AWARD

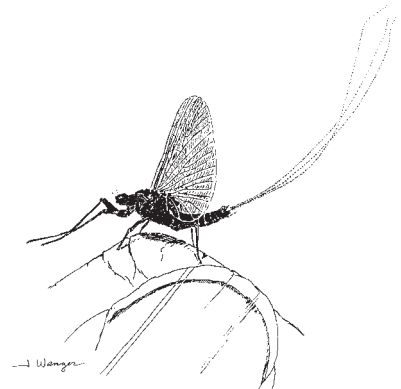
To recognize creativity and innovation in fly tying
Roy DeGuisti

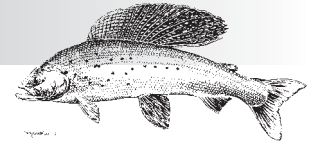
GREGORY CLARK AWARD

To recognize contributions in the arts of fly fishing
Jim Wenger

RODERICK HAIG-BROWN AWARD

To recognize one individual's contributions and achievements in the field of conservation
Dave Beaton of Credit Valley Conservation



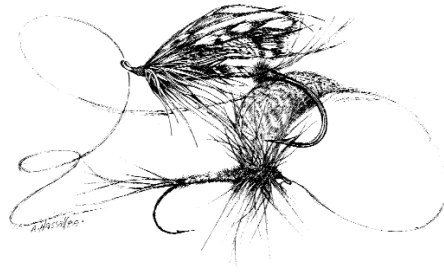


Review of IWFFC Conservation Activities for 2003-2005

Pat Kelly, Conservation Chair

Conservation work continues to be a significant part of the IWFFC's activities. The club sponsored workdays and worked with our partners Credit Valley Conservation (CVC), Toronto Region Conservation Authority, Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), Trout Unlimited Canada's (TUC) Greg Clark Chapter, Ontario Streams, and Credit River Anglers Association (CRAA) to plant trees, build brushy cover, construct a rocky ramp to a perched culvert, and construct and install four garbage kiosks in 2005. We supported CVC by helping with electrofishing, benthic surveys, and work on the Elora-Cataract Trailway and the Rattray Marsh. Our members contributed at least 34 man-days to these events. Besides the in-ground work, IWFFC members made themselves visible to the public by attending booths at shows, fairs, and festivals. About 400 woolly worms were tied for kids and adults. (This number may seem like a lot, but it pales in comparison to the 1400 tied for the 1999 Spring Fishing Show.) The 22 man-days put into community events in 2005 reflects the importance to the club of talking to the public about conservation and finding new members.

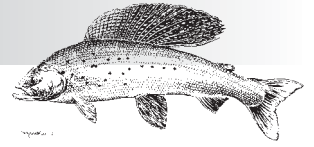
In 2003, members contributed 55 man-days on conservation projects and 8 days with the public; in 2004, the numbers were 49 and 14 days, respectively. Representing IWFFC at innumerable meetings also requires the support of members. There were UCRRI meetings, WeCARE steering committee and subcommittee meetings, meetings concerning the decline of Credit River Green Drake populations, CVC Board and Stewardship meetings, meetings of



the Greg Clark Chapter of Trout Unlimited (on which I serve as a director representing IWFFC), Class EA meetings, and meetings of the Implementation Committee of the Credit River Fisheries Management Plan.

We supported scientific studies on the Credit River both financially and physically. Michael Zimmer completed a study of the movement of radio-implanted brown trout. Henry Frania is continuing his investigation of why Green Drake mayflies have nearly vanished from some reaches of the Credit where they were, only a short time ago, in abundance. The Upper Credit River Rehabilitation Initiative (UCRRI) project is winding down but is still active. Trees were planted and a silt trap was placed. More work is planned for the Safari Property, which was recently acquired by the CVC. In April 2004, CVC held a workshop to determine the focus of efforts after UCRRI. The consensus was that the West Credit, with its many dams, should receive the most attention. Out of this blossomed the WeCARE project (West Credit Appreciation Rehabilitation and Enhancement Project). Initial funding by the Greg Clark Chapter of TUC and a substantial grant of \$123,800 from the Ontario Trillium Foundation allowed the hiring of a full-time coordinator, Amy Doole. The problem with the West Credit is that much of its banks are privately owned. Consequently, WeCARE will

emphasize community involvement in making the public aware of the wonderful resource they have and how to care for it. The WeCARE steering committee presently consists of 22 members representing 11 organizations and several riverside landowners. The partners include CVC, MNR, Halton and Peel Woodlands and Wildlife Stewardship Council, Rotary Club of Erin, Erin Business Improvement Association, Environmental Advisory Committee of Erin, Silver Creek Aquaculture, Everdale Environmental Learning Centre, Ontario Streams, CRAA, and IWFFC. Our involvement in WeCARE included the planting of 200 trees along a tributary of the West Credit supported by a grant from the MNR via their Community Fisheries and Wildlife Involvement Program (CFWIP). We participated in "All about Fish Day" in Belfountain, and assisted at the Erin Summer Celebration Day and the Erin Fall Festival. IWFFC's plans for the future include tree plantings, log jam emplacement, radio programming for the soon-to-be-launched Erin radio station, and Community Conservation Symposia. The first symposium, scheduled for March 3, 2006, featured talks on groundwater, plants and animals of the West Credit, the history of the area, watershed issues, a video room, and "the Art of Appreciation". The latter includes fly tying. The IWFFC thanks all those who participated in the conservation work and helped us garner new members at shows and displays. I can offer only condolences to those who missed out on Amy's and Dave's fabulous hamburgers. Conservation work is not only worthwhile, but is fun and rewarding: in a few years you can come back and say, "That's my tree. Look how it's grown!" or, "I built this pool; move along!"



Getting Started in Fly Fishing

Bob Lundy

"Experience starts when you begin." This wonderful expression comes to us from a fellow named Pete Culler, a wooden boat builder in the classic North American tradition. Perhaps a more contemporary version is from one of über-corporation Nike's advertising campaigns: Just Do It!

I'd like to jump right into the middle of "getting started" by assuming that you're already geared up. I know, that's a big assumption. Perhaps it's bigger than you understand since, if you do have your gear, then you must necessarily have identified the types of fly fishing that you're most likely to be pursuing. (If it seems that I've jumped ahead way too far, and if you're feeling a bit lost at the moment, just hang in there. Hopefully all will be come clear, or at least, less muddy, as you read through this. But for now, know this: you must honestly identify the type of fly fishing in which you will be participating in order to gear up properly.)

So, given that you know what type of fly fishing you want to do, and that you're geared up, one rather obvious question needs to be explored: "What now?"

The very best approach, in my opinion, is to get out on the water, and start fishing. Don't be shy; step right up and start chasing fish. Oh, you'll make mistakes; even the biggest legends in fly fishing have made mistakes. Frankly, that's how they became legends: it is through our mistakes that we learn the most. Most of us, however, would like to reduce that learning curve and start getting into fish fairly promptly. So, you're probably asking if there's a fast-track to some reasonable level of success.

Here's an idea: go fishing with somebody who knows their stuff. And that's very easy to arrange by joining a local

fly fishing club. The Izaak Walton Flyfishing Club (as a pertinent example) has a program that we call The Coaches' Programme. It's a fairly simple concept. A few members volunteer themselves to be coaches, generally indicating some specific area of interest to help focus the activity. Then newcomers to our sport and IWFFC contact the Programme Coordinator indicating their area of interest. The coordinator then tries to match up the beginner's interests with those being offered by the various coaches. (The coordinator also tries to make sure that the "load" is balanced among the various volunteer coaches.) The coordinator then provides the coach's contact information to the beginner, and lets the coach know to expect a call from the newcomer. From there, we prefer to leave it up to the beginner to make contact with the coach, and to work out the details (where, when, and so on). The coordinator will be contacting the beginner and coach later for a follow-up, by which time we hope they've been able to get out for a half day or so chasing some fish somewhere.

By the way, it is customary for the beginner to provide lunch and perhaps even some transportation for the coach.

At the beginning of this article I suggested that you need to identify what type of fly fishing you will be doing. This evaluation needs to be an honest one – honest to encourage newcomers to the sport to avoid the temptation of visualizing themselves making beautiful 60-yard casts to Atlantic Salmon on the Miramichi, at least not within the first few months of what we all hope will become a life long love affair with fly fishing. For the first year (or so) your goals should be somewhat more modest. Most people reading this article probably think of chasing trout in a small river when they think of "fly fishing". And

that's not a bad place to start.

Another option, which may actually be much more accessible to a lot more people, is casting flies to bass, pike and panfish. Many of us have access to cottages or provincial parks, where much of the fishing is for what we call "warm-water" species. (I have to admit to a bit of a prejudice, and find it a bit odd when I run into folks at the cottage who say something along the lines of "Hey, I never thought of bringing my fly rod up here." "Why the heck not?" I silently ask.)

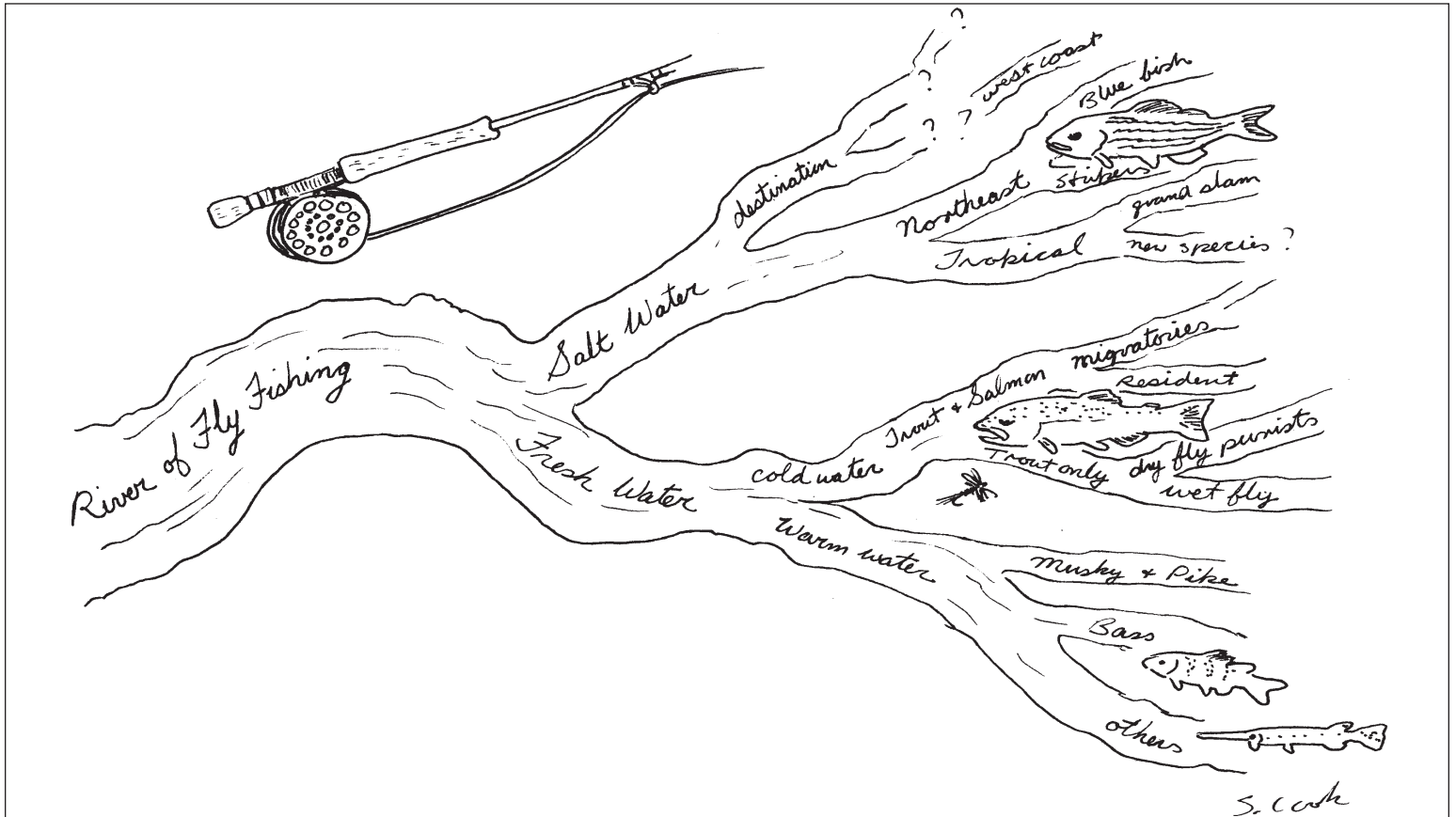
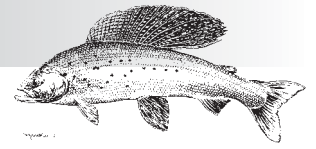
When you're considering what type of fly fishing you will actually be doing, remember to factor in the fishing to which you really have access. You'll get a lot more time (and practice) in, and hopefully have a lot more fun than if you restrict yourself to something you'll really be doing only two or three times a year.

What about gear?

Well, I can't say much about what gear you should have. If you attended the seminar "Getting Started in Fly Fishing", or have read any of the hundreds of books or magazine articles about this topic, then you will have enough background information to understand the various choices about gearing up. But, at the risk of kicking off a Holy War (if you attended the seminar, you'll know about Holy Wars) here are a couple of very rough suggestions.

First, consider a ready-made outfit from a reputable fly fishing specialty shop. All of the shops who have retail space at the Canadian Fly Fishing Forum offer their own takes on some truly excellent gear – at very attractive prices. Most of these packages come already assembled with the proper line, balanced rod and reel, and details like the installation of the backing, and, frequently, even the first leader installed. You'll only need to add

DOUBLE HAUL



a metre or so of tippet and a suitable fly to really get started. Even better, these shops will support their packages, and maybe even toss in a very quick casting lesson or two out in the parking lot. In general, however, avoid the similar looking packages from big box retailers. This is especially so of stores also selling automotive supplies and toys. You know who I mean.

The sharper-eyed of you, who have stuck with this article this far, will notice that I've managed to avoid discussions of line weight, rod length and other technical details. But I suppose I can put this off no longer. So here goes: 5-weight, Double-Taper, Floating, 9 foot rod, wide-arbour reel with either a hub (preferred) or disc brake.

I can hear the retaliatory shots being fired in the Holy War that I just kicked off, which is why I was hoping to avoid making such specific recommendations. "But my 'old guy' told me I'll need a 7-

weight" (or 3-weight, or whatever). That's nice. If you're more comfortable following that advice, then go ahead. In either case, don't just sit back idly waiting for your 'old guy' and me to argue the recommendations. Understand what line-weight is about, why your 'old guy' and I make the recommendations that we do and what type of fly fishing you will be doing. Then make your own choice.

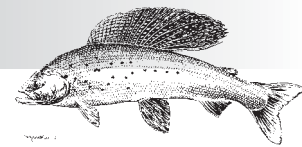
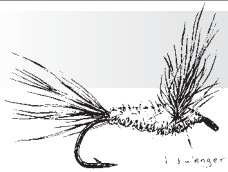
The same goes for rod length, line taper and density and choice of reel. Admittedly, a lot of those points are simply personal preferences. For example, I started using wide-arbour reels about four years ago, and just love them compared with the traditional narrow reels that I had been using. But honestly, there are not many benefits to using one over the other.

Other components of the Holy Wars might be about the points that I left out. Why haven't I mentioned rod action? It's

my experience that, for the most part, you will get used to the action of whatever rod you normally cast. Once you've done that, the action of your rod is your preference. As you develop your interest in fly fishing, you will pick up one or two (or three, or four, or ...) more rods. Some of these might be for specialty fishing, and might be faster or slower than your standard action. And that's just how it is. But it's not really a topic for "Getting Started...".

Which introduces the notion of what comes next. After you've finally got started, after you've gone out and caught your first memorable fish on a fly, after you've spent your first good thunderstorm huddled in some makeshift shelter (getting soaked to the skin any way) – then what?

Well, that too goes beyond the topic of "Getting Started...".
Tight Lines. Screaming Reels.



Fly Fishing from a Woman's Perspective

Sue Robins

Last fall, my co-workers were talking about our respective plans for the upcoming weekend. I mentioned that we were planning on spending some time fly fishing. One of our new staff members who did not know about my "obsession" asked how on earth I could enjoy something as boring and male-oriented as fishing. Before I could answer her, several of my colleagues jumped in and began to explain to her about my great love of the sport and how much enjoyment I received from participating in the many facets of fly fishing. As I sat and listened to my friends describing my "passion", I realized how this sport has become one of my identifying characteristics.

As a young person, fishing was not a part of my life. In fact, I had never held a fishing rod until I met my husband Ken in 1970. Very early in our relationship, (he took me fishing on our first date, in February, no less!) it became apparent that I would spend a lot more time with him if I took up the sport. We spent our honeymoon in northern Ontario fishing for brook trout, and took many other fishing trips over the first few years of our marriage. In the early years, all of our fishing was done using spinning rods but in 1974 we decided to try fly fishing. Ken had a fly rod that his dad had given him and I bought an inexpensive fly rod from Canadian Tire. Equipped with Joe Brooks' book "Trout Fishing" that we borrowed from the library, we began to teach ourselves how to cast. The ultimate experience for me that fall was catching a 13-pound steelhead on a blue and white bucktail. I was hooked! The more we learned, the more

excited we became and the more time we spent travelling and practising our new-found skills. Fishing in Wyoming and Montana in three of the next four summers reinforced my love of fly fishing and certainly taught us an enormous amount.

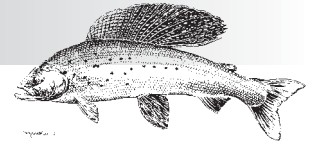
As the years passed, fishing became an integral part of our lives. We met many wonderful people who have become our good friends. However, the best part of this sport for me has been the wonderful times I have spent with my family doing something that I thoroughly enjoy. When our twin daughters were born, one of their first outings was a trip to the Beaver River to show a friend how to fly fish. As the girls grew, we bought them spinning rods that they used as our family fished together. When Heather and Sherri were 8 years old, Ken made them their own fly rods and two new fly fishers were added to the Robins family.

We have travelled extensively as a family and have shared many great fishing experiences. We have seen a great deal of beautiful countryside that I am sure we would not have seen if we were not a fishing family. As the girls became young adults they started to share their love of the sport with friends. I remember a "girls' weekend" a few years ago when a group of our friends ranging in age from 20 to 50-something got together and we taught some of them to fly cast. We had such a great time sharing our love of the sport.

There seems to be a real trend for women to become more active in what were once male-dominated sports. Statistics show that in 2005, 25% of Ontario fishing licences were bought by women. Heather, Sherri and I have participated as fly fishing instructors at

many workshops designed to introduce women to the sport. The big question for many of the women in our courses is: "How can I get involved in this sport?" There are lots of fly fishing clubs in various cities that welcome new members and also provide a great deal of support and first hand knowledge. As well, joining organizations such as Trout Unlimited Canada and the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters connects you with other anglers through literature and workshops. We also have many fishing shops that have expert staff who will not only help you find suitable equipment but also offer on-stream instruction packages. A word of caution: When buying equipment, give the salesman an idea of what your budget limits are. You can buy a good starter outfit and not spend a huge amount of money. Another source of information and knowledge is the Internet along with books about fly fishing that are available at your public library. One of the most important things for a beginning angler to do is find a fishing buddy who can explore this new and exciting sport with you. It's always a lot more fun when you can share your new experiences with a friend.

I can't stress enough the pleasure and enjoyment that we derive from being in the great outdoors and seeing the beauty that surrounds us as we fish. Spending a few hours working your way down a quiet stretch of water, casting your fly to "fishy" looking spots and catching the occasional fish add up to a peaceful and fulfilling experience. But the most positive aspects of all are the incredible memories and the close relationship that has developed within our family as we share this truly wonderful sport.



Our Future, Our Responsibility

Ken Robins

Remember the “good old days”? Contact your fishing friends and say “Let’s go fishing.” Off you would go to a favourite place or maybe to explore new waters. Drive hard, fish hard, lose sleep and maybe catch some fish, maybe not. It was all great fun. When the fishing on a stream or river was good, you were thankful. When the fishing was bad, you assumed the fish weren’t biting, or it was the weather, or maybe there were no fish in that stream you were exploring. Whatever excuse, you simply called it a day, went home and probably agreed that you would not go back there again because there was better fishing somewhere else. Anglers did not look into why the fishing was poor. Was it due to water temperature being too warm for trout, hostile chemicals in the system, disruptions during fish spawning, siltation due to land development or some other factor? Anglers back then generally did not get involved if there was something disrupting the fish population in a watershed.

An example of this remains very vivid in my mind. About 40 years ago, a friend and I decided to explore the north end of Waterloo County to see if it had any brook trout streams. Off we went with my father’s topographical maps of the area. We could drive the concessions to streams that looked good on the maps – in particular, streams that crossed many contour lines indicating a steeper gradient. We came to one that looked perfect from the road. It was a fast-flowing stream that meandered through a steep ravine lined with trees. It looked cold and “trouty”. We went to the nearby farm and asked permission to fish. The farmer was very friendly and said we were welcome to fish but that we were

wasting our time. He thought there weren’t any fish in the stream because of pollution. We went down anyway. It looked perfect from the bridge. The water was clear and shaded. There had to be trout there and we were about to discover a honeyhole that no one else was fishing.

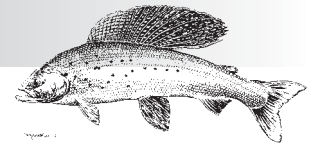
Approaching the bank, we noticed a strong chemical smell, certainly nothing natural. Standing on the bank and trying to fish, the smell from the water was so strong that we soon gave up and left. We had no hits and never went back. Now, many years later, I know that we were downstream from Elmira on a stream that flowed past a factory in that town. The factory was dumping large amounts of chemicals into the stream and killing it. That problem was eventually cleaned up but no thanks to me and my friend. We simply walked away, never went back and did nothing about it. Anglers today can no longer have that attitude; they must now work to defend our watersheds in order that there will be quality water to fish in.

As the popularity of fly fishing in Ontario grew rapidly, fly fishers developed more awareness of water quality. After all, their fishing depended to a great degree on aquatic insects which were noticeably susceptible to water quality. But few fly fishers went as far as we must now go in protecting our watersheds from industry, dams, agriculture, golf courses, municipalities and other businesses. (A bottle of water anyone?) If anglers do not become more political, more aggressive in fighting for water quality, more prepared to lobby government agencies and to stand up to the private sector, then eventually we will not have any watersheds where we can go and have a successful day of fishing.

Today, because of the many demands on our watersheds, water quality will

not be maintained by all of the businesses making use of the water for financial gain. Too much quality water can be extracted or degraded, leaving insects and young-of-the-year trout in particular without their normal habitat. As well, lower flows cause the water to warm up to lethal temperatures for the fish. Chemicals added to the system may have toxic effects on the aquatic insects which then affects the fish populations. Also, altering the chemical makeup of the river could lead to excessive weed growth that may destroy habitat for insects and fish and also raises the water temperature. There are so many threats to our watersheds that anglers must all come to the defence of these systems. Why? It seems more and more that no one else cares.

So many anglers think that the government agencies, such as the Ministry of Natural Resources (MNR), the Ministry of the Environment (MOE) and the conservation authorities (CAs), are there to protect our watersheds. Unfortunately these agencies, for various reasons, are no longer looking out for the welfare of the water quality in a watershed. Sue and I have attempted for years to get these agencies to move positively in situations where water quality was at risk. The responses were surprising. There seems to be a circular process that ends up going nowhere. The MNR is responsible for fish populations, but if fish populations are being affected by altered fish habitat, then MNR is not responsible. The CA is responsible for fish habitat. Ah, but weeds, a significant feature of fish habitat, are a water quality issue over which the MOE is responsible, not the CA. But if you talk to the MOE about the water quality affecting the weeds which is reducing the fish population, they won’t get involved because fish populations are the responsibility of the



MNR! Anyway, the MOE doesn't do water quality testing, the CA does. But the CA sends the test results to the MOE since the CA is not responsible for what they are testing. In the end, the problem still exists and no agency is doing anything about it. Just who is responsible for doing something if there is a problem? Frustrating, yes, but we anglers must not give up or we'll lose.

We also were surprised to find out that in many cases, the MNR, the MOE and the CA do not talk to each other about a problem at a particular site unless a private citizen raises the concerns with all of the agencies. Representatives of the MOE have told us that they do not even go out to visit a site where a permit is being requested to take water. The MOE is "reactive". They do not investigate the possible negative impacts of their permits unless a citizen or group raises issues with them, and then only if the citizen or group follows certain procedures for submissions. In all fairness to the employees of these agencies, the government has very seriously cut staff and downsized their operations since 1995. These employees are frustrated too. They cannot do what they used to do or what they should do because there simply are not enough people and resources to do the work. Anglers have an obligation to continually lobby wherever they can for more resources and staff for the MNR, the MOE and the CAs. Anglers must become acquainted with their MPPs and regularly raise these issues.

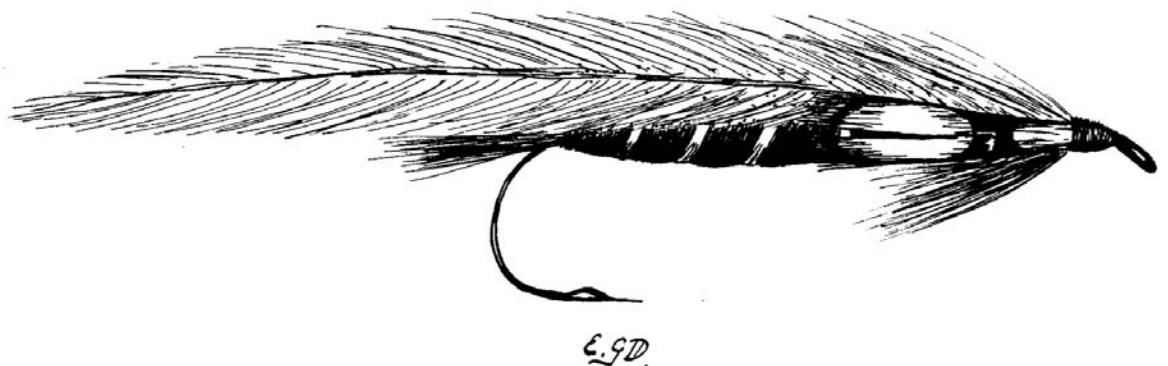
How do we protest to an agency if a permit is to be issued that is detrimental? A number of years ago, the Ontario government decided that the citizens of Ontario had the right to know if something was being planned on their watersheds and that citizens should have the right to raise concerns or objections. We needed

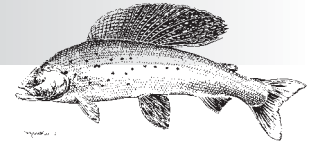
a transparent system. Along came the Environmental Bill of Rights. Then an EBR Home Page was created on the net so that all citizens could be aware of any plans so that they could react. Twice now I have faced this transparent solution for us all. I asked the agencies how a citizen was to exercise his or her rights. Simple. I was given the precise website: www.ene.gov.on.ca/envision/env_reg/eb/english/. We all should have known that. Transparent? Once you get into that website you need to do a search to find what you are not necessarily aware of and may not know about. You need to know about the problem before you can discover it! In the end, you may find posted on the EBR site an application for a permit to take water from your favourite stream. However, citizens have only 30 days from the date of the posting to send any concerns to the agency, even though they may not have been aware of it before. Transparency? Another problem we ran into last fall in making submissions to a Regional Director of the MOE was that the mailing address posted on the EBR site for the MOE was incorrect. The Regional Office had moved from that address three years before. Letters were returned to the anglers by the post office rather than arriving at the MOE office. More delays and frustrations. However, anglers cannot become deterred. We must persevere!

In the end, I hope my message is clear. We anglers must become far more active

than in the past if we are to protect and preserve the watersheds that provide us with the sport we enjoy the most. Anglers need to act individually and collectively. As individuals, we can write to agencies and MPPs to ask for action. We can meet individually with agency representatives and MPPs to express our concerns. We can also make phone calls but, in the end, letters must be written so that responses are required. Collectively, we can gather together with other anglers who fish the affected section of a watershed. As well, anglers should join fishing clubs, Trout Unlimited Canada and the Ontario Federation of Anglers and Hunters. TUC and the OFAH can be called on to add a larger voice and help create political pressure. Local fishing clubs can no longer be totally introspective. Clubs must become lobby groups that are prepared to jump in to fight for water quality and fish populations.

We live in a fast-paced world. A watershed can be seriously injured in a very short time. Reversing the detrimental permits or actions is far more difficult than stopping them before they start. It has become obvious in recent years that we can no longer rely on others to watch over our watersheds for us. The government is no longer our ally. Now, more than ever, all anglers must do more than just go fishing. I urge all of you to be active, persistent and never let bureaucracy slow you down. The future of our sport is at stake. It is your responsibility!





The Mighty Saugeen: *Is it at a Crossroads?*

Jack Imhof

A friend and I planned our first trip to the Saugeen like a military campaign. We poured over topographic maps, reviewed the road network and quizzed as many local anglers as we could. Everyone told us that the Saugeen was the “holy grail” of trout streams in southern Ontario. Since neither of us had fished the river before, we did not know where to go, but several knowledgeable anglers suggested that anywhere between Durham and Hanover was good. With that in mind, we decided to travel to a dead end road north of Highway 4, west of Durham. The topographic sheets showed a section of river with no road crossings for at least 5-6 kilometers. The topo lines suggested that not only did the river have a good gradient in this reach, but a major tributary called the Rocky Saugeen joined the main river, smack dab in the middle of the section!

The day of our excursion was cold, but bright. An Arctic high was building that late May morning. The air was sharp, and the sky was streaked with a mix of fast-moving clouds breaking up the otherwise clear sky. The dirt road we took off Highway 4 was in good shape, but after the first crossroad it degenerated into a rough track. We came to the end of the road and could make out the location of the river across the field by the dent in the landscape and the tops of trees. There was a laneway at the end of the road, and we decided to walk down.

We walked for almost half a kilometer along a ridge, catching tantalizing glimpses of the river through the cedars. We finally found a path down to the river and came out at a large cobbly bend. The river looked like all the pictures I had seen of high quality rivers in the USA. The water was lively and clear,

flowing over a mixture of cobble and boulder with deep fishy looking troughs. We began fishing down the stream, occasionally catching small brook trout. Another 500 m down the stream, we came upon a long stretch of bouldery rapids, flanked by a dense cedar riparian zone. We fished wet flies in the pocket water as we worked down the river. Ahead, we could see a chalk white cliff face that the river seemed to disappear under. We decided to stop fishing and head straight downstream to explore this phenomenon.

This is how I was introduced to the junction of the Rocky Saugeen and the main Saugeen Rivers: one of the most beautiful sections of river in southern Ontario and the location of one of the most intriguing pools on the Saugeen. The Junction Pool resembles a capital “T”. The vertical portion of the “T” is the main Saugeen River, while the Rocky, entering from the right, forms the top of the “T”. In effect, the main river is forced to turn 90° to the left as it hits a large rocky cliff of dolostone that is 10m high and approximately 60 meters long. The main Saugeen River increases by half with the addition of the clear, cold, high quality water from the Rocky Saugeen.

That day was over 35 years ago and I still remember it like it was yesterday. Since then, the Saugeen has earned my respect as one of the finest watersheds in Southern Ontario. As a matter of fact, I believe that the Saugeen watershed and its tributaries contain more miles of potentially high quality trout water than any other single watershed in the region. Not only could the Saugeen be considered the Beaverkill of the north, but its lower watershed is also an awesome coolwater and warmwater fishery.

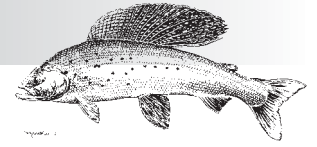
The main river from Walkerton and Hanover upstream to Durham boasts a population of brown trout in the main

river, with the occasional brook trout that drop out of smaller coldwater tributaries into the main river over the winter and spring. From Durham upstream to Priceville, native brook trout dominate the coldwater population in the mainstem and colder tributaries. Migratory rainbow trout from Lake Huron run the river in the spring and fall. These beautiful fish have access to spawning areas from Walkerton upstream to Hanover and then, through an old management plan, to the Beatty and South Saugeen Rivers for their reproduction. The lower river also appears to support a wild population of Chinook salmon.

The river downstream of Walkerton is primarily a coolwater river with an abundant, although fragile, population of smallmouth bass and populations of northern pike and local musky.

The Saugeen watershed encompasses approximately 3,860 km² of landscape. It begins northeast of Dundalk and flows through a wide range of landscape before eventually discharging into Lake Huron at Southampton. The watershed is surrounded by several other interesting watersheds, including the Maitland to the south, the Grand River to the southeast, the Beaver River to the north east, and the Sydenham River to the north and west. It shares a common height of land in its headwaters with rivers flowing into Georgian Bay and Lake Erie, even though it flows into Lake Huron.

The Saugeen’s complex geology and largely forested headwaters and wetlands create the perfect potential for an incredible watershed. Geology creates the potential for a watershed, while local conditions determine how far that potential will be realized. On the Saugeen, the most productive portions of the watershed occur where the local landscape is layered by large and deep moraine deposits of gravel and sand overlying a



porous sedimentary bedrock unit, a dolostone, called the Amabel Formation. This sequence is one of the most important regional aquifers in southern Ontario and provides the stable, cold, and clean flows of groundwater that also make the Credit and Beaver Rivers such productive trout streams. On the Saugeen watershed, this combination of geological layering creates two major groundwater systems: a shallow groundwater system that captures, stores and then discharges large quantities of locally recharged groundwater; and the bedrock aquifer system that contains larger quantities of more ancient water, recharged over a large area. These groundwater discharges moderate river flow, reduce temperatures and provide ideal conditions for trout.

A large portion of the mainstem of the river and tributaries such as the Rocky, Beatty, Camp Creek and Styx River flow through this combination of surficial and bedrock geology. Locally, portions of these streams have cut small gorges into the Amabel Formation where bedrock groundwater discharges can be quite substantial, further enhancing the quality and lowering the maximum temperature.

The geology of the watershed also influences the general water quality and productivity of the system. Despite the horrible circumstances that created the Walkerton tragedy, the water quality of the river is still quite good, due in no small part to the large amounts of groundwater that discharge throughout large portions of the watershed. The groundwater in the Saugeen watershed issues from highly soluble sedimentary rock with the result that the water is not only clean and abundant, but also high in natural mineral salts. The Saugeen and its tributaries are also alkaline, with an average pH between 8.0 and 8.4, similar to some of the chalk streams of England and the spring creeks of Pennsylvania. In effect, some of the tributaries of the Saugeen are freestone spring creeks.

The final key element that makes this watershed so exceptional is the extensive

headwater wetlands and forested areas of the main Saugeen and some of its major tributaries. The wetlands in the headwaters of the main Saugeen, Beatty Saugeen, Rock Saugeen and other tributaries occur on a large flat till plain. Some of these wetlands have been drained for marginal agriculture but, to date, the majority of the wetlands are intact as shrub wetlands and swamps. Water is stored in the wetlands like a giant sponge during spring melt and severe summer storms, and is then gradually released into the river, providing better base flow conditions and moderating and dampening the more frequent flood flows. Other portions of the upper watershed still have extensive forest cover on the large moraines, creating the ideal conditions for optimum recharge during heavy storm events and during spring melt, feeding the watertables that will maintain the streams in the valleys through the summer.

However, all is not well in paradise. The characteristics of the watershed that make this system one of the finest coldwater and warmwater systems in southern Canada, have created opportunities for human industry and use, often to the detriment of the system; it continues into the present. These uses include dams and pond building, bottled water extraction, aggregate extraction, golf course development and habitat destruction.

The high base flows, natural gorges and deep valleys of many areas of the watershed were harnessed from the mid-1880s to early 1900s by dams for saw mills, grist mills and hydropower. Many of these old dams are gone, but a substantial number still remain on the main river and tributaries. A few are still used for power generation, although most are in disrepair, full of sediment, and waiting to fail. Many of the dams heat the river in the summer, creating long sections of river downstream not suitable for coldwater species, especially sensitive species like native brook trout.

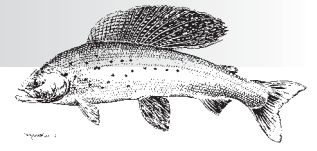
There was hope in the 1980s and 1990s that many of the dams no longer of prac-

tical use could be modified or removed to restore historical functions of the river. It is a testimony of the watershed and its groundwater abundance that, despite many of these old dams, the river in the past has been able to recover between many of the dams. Some of these dammed tributaries still maintain temperatures that can hold non-native trout such as browns and rainbows, although in many cases, brook trout can no longer survive in those reaches.

As we enter the new "normal" brought on by increasing climate variability, we will need to accelerate our actions to help recover the coldwater capacity that has been eroded over the last century and a half by dam and pond building. At stake is the capability of the Saugeen and its tributaries to sustain coldwater species in the face of more extreme summers.

This emphasis on old mill dam removal, however, is running headlong into the Province's need for more power generation and its willingness to allow small hydro-electric redevelopment. Most of the old dam sites on watersheds such as the Saugeen, are not cost-effective, but the push for a quick fix tends to ignore this fact, despite the potentially enormous negative impacts on water quality, quantity and aquatic resources.

Pond development on the tributaries is an increasing problem. Many people are acquiring recreational properties in the watershed and wish to have standing water as well as flowing water on their properties. Off-channel ponds create a problem if they siphon substantial amounts of water from the nearby coldwater streams, thereby reducing baseflow in the stream and returning the water much warmer than it was. Most of the negative impacts of these types of ponds can be mitigated. The biggest problem is online ponds that warm the stream water, and prevent migration and movement of fish up and down the river – sometimes to critical spawning areas. As climate variability increases, the cumulative impact of these ponds on water tempera-



tures will be a substantial and major ongoing issue on the watershed, destroying coldwater fish communities and affecting water quality. It is ironic that many of the people building ponds want to have trout in them but, through their actions, destroy the capability of the wild trout populations to survive in the streams on their properties.

Additional problems arise with the perceived opinion that bottled water from private industry is better than water from well maintained private wells or properly maintained municipal supplies. Given the groundwater rich nature of the Saugeen, many entrepreneurs are exploring opportunities to extract groundwater from the aquifers of the watershed. Although the Saugeen is groundwater rich, the severe drought that occurred from 1997-2003 demonstrates that even a groundwater-rich system does NOT have massive surplus that can be extracted.

Hydrogeologists are quick to point out that, in total, bottled water companies do not extract significant amounts of water, based on the overall volumes found in the watershed. From an ecological perspective, however, they often fail to consider that the two major issues are the locations that companies choose to develop and the specific aquifers that they target. Many of the developments occur on headwater systems, extracting water from locally discharging springs. Headwaters are selected because this is where groundwater can be found close to the surface. Shallow, discharging watertables are extracted (i.e. those that are creating these headwater streams) because, under international trade agreement definitions, a product can be called "Spring Water" only if it is extracted near the surface. There is an enormous supply of high quality groundwater in the deeper regional aquifers, but it could not be sold labeled as "Spring Water". Therefore, the industries target our extremely vulnerable headwaters, the capillaries of the watershed and the life blood of these headwater streams,

because of a trade ruling definition.

Aggregate extraction is presently a minor issue in different portions of the watershed, but may increase substantially as gravel reserves closer to the GTA are exhausted and better transportation corridors are developed to bring these gravels and sands to the major markets of southern Ontario. In this case, better research on the potential impacts of aggregate extraction on groundwater recharge, discharge, storage and movement are needed in order to ensure that aggregate development does not damage the groundwater resources and health of the river and its valley. This research is not presently being undertaken by any government agency or university.

Additional issues arising in the watershed include over-harvest of existing fish populations, golf course development and its clearing of the forested landscape, increased use of water, nutrients, herbicides and pesticides, in-channel habitat destruction, and extensive urbanization immediately along the river and streams.

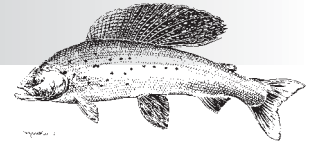
I believe that the Saugeen watershed is at a crossroads. Recreationalists, industry and commercial interests are rapidly discovering it. We need a sound plan or set of management plans. These plans must help direct the protection of the watershed's groundwater resources, determine how we will maintain the natural flows of the river, reduce water temperatures, and better manage the streams and stream corridors of the watershed. If we do not develop and implement these plans, water quality will diminish, habitat will degrade and we will lose the fish populations that we know and enjoy.

Many of us know and love the watershed, which is exceptional and beautiful for anglers, conservationists, landowners, residents and visitors alike. However, there are ever-increasing pressures on the watershed, and those who care about it are neither organized nor focused. Businesses, industries and individuals interested in the watershed for their own purposes are not evil or uncaring, but they often neither know nor

consider how their activities might affect the watershed, or consider ways to avoid the negative impacts of their activities on the watershed, its water resources or aquatic health.

The watershed needs not only more friends, but friends that both communicate with each other and work to develop more information-based strategies to ensure the health of the watershed, valley, river and water resources as other uses are proposed and developed. The provincial and federal governments are continuing to downsize and lose touch with local resource management; consequently, it will be the communities, supported by non-government organizations, landowners, watershed-based conservation agencies and municipalities that must work more closely together, and develop sound science-based information and management plans that will ensure that the Saugeen River not only is protected, but restored to its full potential.

No one ever said that this would be easy. There is a role to play for many of us. We can help and support the local conservation agencies with their work. We can help to inform the local communities of what they still have and what makes this watershed special. We can connect with landowners and municipalities and provide the best information and support that we can offer. We can also associate with organizations that can provide a voice for us at the local, provincial and even national level. We can do all this but, ultimately, we have to provide awareness and knowledge to those that are watershed residents, because they live in the watershed and will be the most affected by negative changes if incremental, poorly designed development occurs. The crossroad is looming. Local communities may not be aware of it, but perhaps we can all help set their feet on the road to a healthy watershed, a healthy river, productive fishery and a better quality of life.



Talking Trash

Ian Colin James

Had Neil Armstrong lofted a fly line rather than a golf ball when he was on the moon, or had he taken the darn golf ball with him when he left, who knows where conservation efforts would be here on planet Earth. You see, Astronaut Armstrong had at least part of it right: "one small step" – in retrospect – can make a big difference to the health of a river. And even though about anyone can take that one small step towards conservation, a shocking number of fly fishermen don't.

At some point in their lives, at least once or twice, everyone has to stop and think. Hopefully those folks working in air traffic control, performing brain surgery or designing a jet engine have more of those thinking moments than your average man on the street. Luckily, most fishermen do think, as in, "I think I will go fishing on the weekend, if the wife lets me." And so, by the end of this article I hope to have enhanced your thinking, or perhaps make you say something like, "I didn't know that."

Now you may want to be careful saying that out loud. For example: If your Dearly Beloved says to you, "Do you know it's our anniversary today?" replying with, "I didn't know that," could have serious ramifications. Similarly while you are putting your fishing gear into the car if she says, "Do you know I go in for open heart surgery today?" you won't score too many points by saying, "I didn't know that."

It's all about thinking

When it comes to conservation many fisherman think about it, but they fail to act. Just because there are a few fish in the pool they're fishing, they are for all intents and purposes happy. Sure, they would be happier if they were catching

those fish, but generally speaking they are content by just being there. And while they are there, they may start thinking, "I wish someone would pick up that empty can of pop or that pile of monofilament on the bank." But, they never think about wandering over and picking it up themselves. What they do think is, "I didn't make the mess, so why should I have to clean it up?" What they don't think about is that it only takes a few seconds to clean it up and they will be following in the footsteps of those conscientious fly fishermen who do make the effort. Plus, they may have prevented a bird from getting tangled up in the monofilament and strangling itself to death. If you think about it, that's what discarded monofilament does ... it kills wildlife.

One small step can be as simple as this: carrying a few plastic grocery bags in the back of your vest, and when you see a bit of trash, pick it up, put it into the bag and slip it into the back of your vest. You probably won't even know its there, and you will be doing your bit to keep the river healthy. Empty Tim Hortons coffee cups, pop cans and plastic bottles can be stomped on and flattened so they won't take up too much space in your vest. For the record, stomping on Tim Hortons coffee cups can be fun, and it's strangely addictive (Psst! Buddy, where's my bubble wrap?). However, stomping on a beer bottle is not such a good idea, especially if some big, heavily tattooed guy happens to be drinking from it as he sits on the tailgate of his pickup truck. You may want to think about that one.

Don't blame the bait fishermen

Now before you get on your fly-fishing high horse, each year I pick up more and more empty tapered leader packages and discarded tapered leaders on the

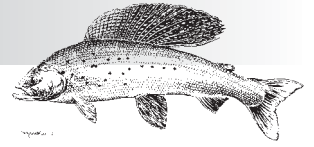
riverbank than I did the year before. Now while fly fishermen will use bait-fishing gear like bobbers and floats, I have yet to find a bait fishermen using a tapered leader.

Here's the bit of this article which I hope will make you say, "I didn't know that." In southern Ontario, the four most common bits of trash found in a river or on the riverbank are:

- 1) Tim Hortons coffee cups
- 2) 710 ml plastic sports drink and water bottles
- 3) 710 ml plastic pop bottles
- 4) plastic grocery / shopping bags

Acknowledging the need for speed

Two or three motivated individuals can cover quite a bit of ground and collect quite a bit of trash in a very short amount of time. Last fall a student at Western Ontario University, lets call him Keefer Pitfield, sent me an e-mail to say that he and a few of his buddies were going to spend an hour picking trash out of the Thames River, and they invited me along. When I got there his buddies had bailed on him, but Keefer and I picked up six full-size garbage bags of trash, a bike and a shopping cart. It only took us about 30 minutes and then we took a few hours to partake in a wee spot of Smallmouth Bass and Carp fishing, because as everyone knows the Mighty Thames River is the undisputed center of the fly fishing universe. Now, Keefer is a perfect example of someone, who even though not a member of a local fishing club, saw a need and took one small step to get the job done. That's the thing about taking one small step: you don't need to be a member of a club or professional organization to do it and you don't need a support group, or a group hug, to let you know you did a good thing. That said, I think Keefer picked up the phone number of a very



attractive female jogger who thought he was getting in touch with his nurturing nature side.

For the record we did not pack the trash into our fishing vests, we placed it beside a "high use" bike path and called the City of London Works Department to let them know that "someone" had dumped a whack of garbage beside the bike path and it was an eye sore. They were there within a matter of hours to haul it away. One of the "no shows" was supposed to let the Works Department know we were going to clean up the river but he forgot.

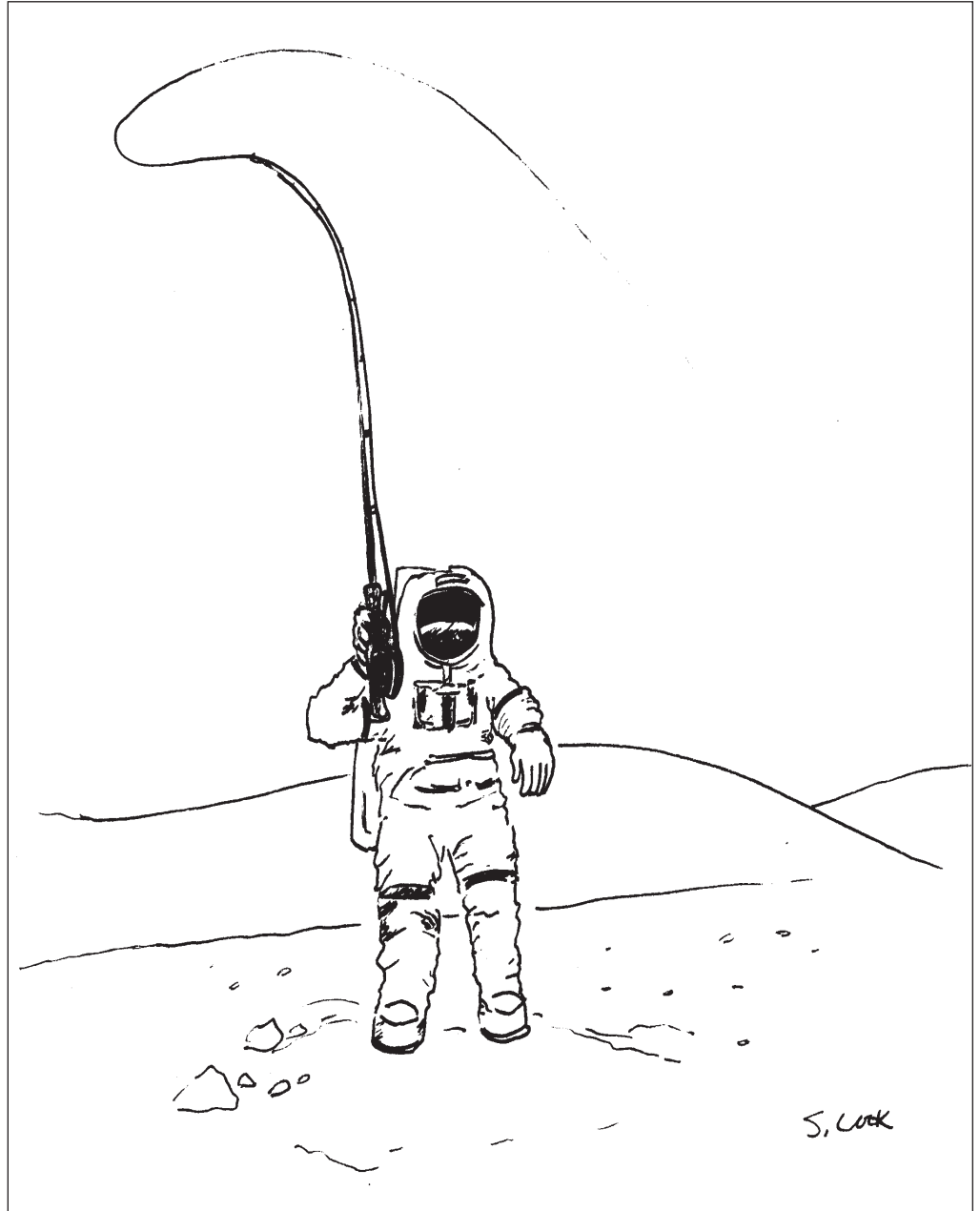
I have a theory!

The late Martin Luther King had a dream, but I only have a theory, and so last summer I put my theory to the test. Just about every fly fisherman who hits the Grand River near Fergus knows where the Garafraxa 2nd Line, or the Humpty Dumpty, Bridge is located. It's that "high" bridge just above the Hydro Lines section of the river and the first bridge downstream of Bellwood Lake. Anyway, there is a garbage can there - actually its a big wooden kiosk sponsored by the good folk at Crystal Wealth - which you can't miss when you park your car, and it's a very heavily fished area of the river. At the end of the access trail at the water's edge I found a discarded Tim Hortons coffee cup, but I resisted my urge to stomp on it. Instead, I poked a small stick through it so that I could identify it, and put it back on the path in clear view of anyone using the trail to gain access to the river. The result after eight weeks? The cup was still there and quite surprisingly, it had given birth to another smaller cup. Obviously had I known it had "one in the bean grinder," I would not have poked it with a stick.

Observations

The result proves conclusively:

1. There is a need for bigger strike indicators and bobbers, as fly fishermen



don't see all that well.

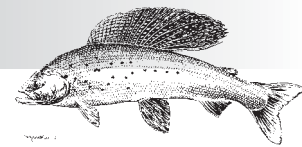
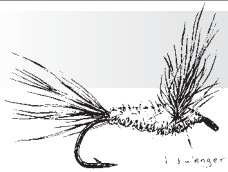
2. Polarized sunglasses render trash invisible.
3. Fly fishermen never look down.
4. Coffee cups can successfully reproduce in the wild so there is no need to stock any more of them.
5. Far too many fly fishermen "don't give a monkey's" so long as there are fish in the pool ...

Conclusions

I'm just saying: Take one small step. It will make all the difference in the world to the health of the river and you'll feel good about doing it.

Adapted from *Ian's Conservation Corner* at: www.ianjames.info

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International Showcase of Fly Tyers

Dave Brandt, based in Oneonta NY, has been flyfishing for over 35 years, teaching fly tying and flyfishing for over 25 years, the last 19 as an instructor with the WUlff School of Fly Fishing.

Don Bastian, has over 40 years of flyfishing experience, including 15 years of guiding and professional tying, and a stint on Cathy and Barry Beck's flyfishing school staff. Don is also a published fishing writer, including over 25% of the patterns in the book *Forgotten Flies*. Although he has fished in fresh and salt water for many species, Don's specialty is in the tying of trout flies where he focuses on the details. He lives in Pennsylvania.

Carl Bradley, of Wisconsin is a regular fly tying demonstrator at all the major Northeast shows. His main interest is tying deer hair flies.

Elliott Deighton, from Mississauga ON, has over 30 years of experience, is an award-winning fly tyer and instructor whose passion lies in spinning deer hair bass bugs, using synthetics and creating saltwater flies. He is also an FFF-certified fly casting instructor, as well as an outdoor writer. In addition to IWFFC publications, his work has appeared in *Ontario Out of Doors* and *The Canadian Fly Fisher*. Elliott is also a uniquely talented picture and shadow box framer of collectable flies and related art, whose works and efforts have helped raise considerable funds for conservation groups and clubs.

Greg Heffner, from Bath NY, is past-president of Conhocton Valley Chapter of Trout Unlimited, and a member of the Catskill Fly Tyers Guild, the Susquehanna Smallmouth Alliance and the Theodore Gordon Fly Fishers. He has demonstration tied at numerous shows, and his articles about his flies and tying have appeared in the *Mid-Atlantic Fly-Fishing Guide*, the *United Fly Tyers Round Table* and the *FFF Patterns of the Masters Vol. 6*. Greg's special interest lies in traditional flies and techniques, including classic salmon flies, Catskill patterns and New England streamers.

Ian Colin James is a full-time guide and certified instructor on the Grand River and elsewhere through southwestern Ontario. He has also been a part of the Canadian Fly Fishing Team. At once informative, enlightening and entertaining, Ian has a straight-to-the-point and witty approach to instructing. He is the author of the national best-seller *Fumbling with a Flyrod*

Henri Lemieux was introduced to fly tying in the early 70's

where he joined a fly fishing club in Montreal. In the mid eighties Henri began instructing fly tying. In 1997 Henri moved to Hamilton and joined the Hamilton Fly Fishers & Fly Tyers, where he demonstrates fly tying. Henry is also a member of the Izaak Walton Fly Fishing club. Henri was recently featured in the Spring issue of *Ontario OUT OF DOORS* magazine as one of the province's top tiers

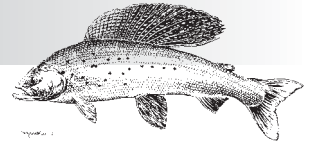
Bob Mead of Scotia, NY specializes in realistic style flies. He is a creator of such unusual patterns as the Praying Mantis, Walking Stick Bug and Water Scorpion. Bob is a former columnist for the original *Fly Tyer* magazine. His flies and articles about him have appeared in books, magazines and newspapers around the world.

Dave Prothero started fly fishing and tying at the age of 12, and was taught by one of the best – Jack Sutton. Dave lost the use of his dominant right arm through a stroke in the 1990s and has taught himself to tie all over again using only his left hand and some innovative tools he developed. At a previous Forum, Bob Mead commented, "When you can demonstrate fly tying and hold some of the world's best tyers in awe for well over an hour, you have arrived." Dave's tying is an inspiration, and his presentations are popular with clubs in the Toronto area. His signature fly is the Arkitech. In 2004, Dave was presented with IWFFC's Jack Sutton Fly Tyer of the Year Award.

Mike Scanlan decided to take up fly fishing while planning a family vacation to the Bahamas almost 20 years ago. He began a pursuit of the "Ghost of The Flats" with a few casting lessons from Ted Knott and never looked back. After finding the availability of bonefish flies in Toronto scarce, he began tying his own flies with help from some of the best: Stanley Babson Jr., Bonefish Joe Cleare, Chris Helms, Craig Mathews, and most of the International Tyers attending the Forum over the last several years. Mike ties bonefish flies for friends and a few guides in the Bahamas and finds the task of locating saltwater materials a real challenge. He has developed several variations of flies over the years and admits that his heart in on the "Flats" even though he lives near Toronto.

Harold Williams, Harold lives in New Jersey and 2005 marked his 50th year of fly tying. He considers himself a lifelong student of the sport. Over the past 30 years or so, he has had fly tying classes with many of the great tyers. Following the philosophy of Paul Jorgenson he has tried to learn to tie all types

DOUBLE HAUL



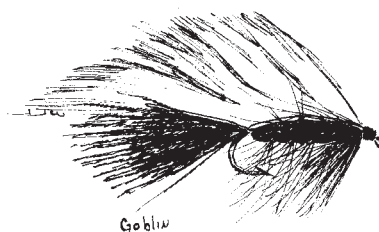
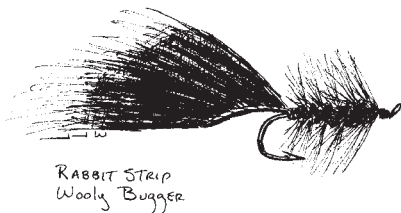
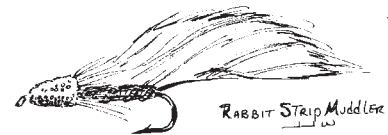
of flies - fresh, saltwater, etc. He and his wife, Virginia, fish mostly Pennsylvania, but have also fished from Canada to South America and as far West as Montana.

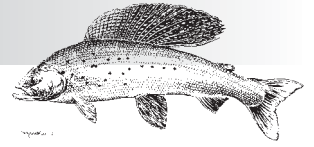
Rick Whorwood, For over two decades he has been an accomplished fly tyer and fly fisher. Rick has been profiled or published articles in: The Toronto Globe and Mail, The Hamilton Spectator, Fly Tyer, Fly Fusion and The Atlantic Salmon Journal to name a few. A guest tier and speaker throughout Canada and USA his flies have been highlighted in many books and periodicals. In 2004, Canada Post commissioned Rick to tie a Full Dressed Jock Scott. The reproduction was replicated and released on Canadian 50¢ stamp in February 2005. As a Master Single Hand and Two Hand Casting Instructor with the Federation of Fly Fishers, he has spent many hours teaching the art of fly-casting by providing casting courses to novices and experts alike. Rick can be reached through his website at www.flycastingschool.com

Jim Wenger, from Toronto, ties flies for anything with fins that swims in cold, warm or saltwater. A published artist (including many of the drawings in this issue), Jim has used his talents to capture realism and detail in many of his flies. He has instructed and demonstrated tying flies at fly fishing clubs and shows in the Toronto area and across Southern Ontario. Jim, is also an FFF-certified casting instructor, has done tying demos and slide programs in the USA for FFF's International and Northeast Council conclaves.

Steve Wascher, is a third generation family fly tyer who has been tying for over 41 years. He is a New York State Licensed fishing guide who specializes in Trout and Warmwater species to include Smallmouths and Muskies! Steve's tying domain is rather extensive in that he enjoys patterns from midges to monster Muskie flies as well as tube flies. In addition to tying standard patterns and creating new one's, Steve is challenged by spinning deer hair as well. Steve has also taught fly tying courses for over 14 years to both adults and youths. Also, Steve has taught fly fishing at the college level. When not spending time with his family, gardening or creating a new pattern or reinventing an old standby. Steve can be reached at stevenwascher@gmail.com.

Dave Verkuyl: For fifteen years Dave has been learning how to tie life like fly patterns. Growing up beside Wilmot Creek East of Toronto, he spent many hours studying the different insects that live in the different parts of the creek. based on his on stream observations, Dave continues to come up with several innovative patterns that continually work well for him. he recently moved to Port Hope at the mouth of the Ganaraska River. But buying a house and getting married has not deterred him from still finding time to crank out a few flies at his vise.





Donors to the 2005 Canadian Fly Fishing Forum

The Izaak Walton Flyfishing Club gratefully acknowledges the generosity of the companies and individuals who made a donation to the 2005 Canadian Fly Fishing Forum in support of conservation:

Artista Custom Frame Shoppe, Woodbridge, Ontario.

A framed limited edition print of 'The Sherbrook Salmon Flies' by Renato Muccillo.

Blue Fox Camp, Thornhill, Ontario.

A framed limited edition print, 'Breaking the Silence' by Brent Heighton, a Canadian artist; a porcelain serving tray with a trout motif, and a shadow box "all about trout".

Bob McKenzie Agencies, Pickering, Ontario.

A 9 foot, 5 weight, 4 piece, fast action taper Sage fly rod, model 590 -4 FLI.

Cedar Landing Nets, Ancaster, Ontario.

A catch and release landing net hand-made by Chris Mouriopoulis, and a matching presentation fly box, wood vise base, a head cement applicator and two net keepers.

Credit Valley Conservation Authority, Meadowvale, Ontario.

An annual pass to the Credit Valley Conservation Authority properties at Island Lake for bass, Bell Fountain for brown and brook trout, and Terra Cotta for access to the Bruce Trail.

Crux Books, Toronto, Ontario. Three fishing books.

Daniel's Ark, Bolton, Ontario.

One day of trout fishing for two people at Crater Lake with Steve Copeland.

Fit To Be Tied, Custom Fly Fishing and Tying, Mississauga.

One-day of guided fly-fishing for two people with Sheldon Seale on the Kwartha Lakes.

Fly-Rite, Inc., Frankenmuth, Michigan.

A selection of Fly-Rite dubbing and a dubbing storage book.

Glen Haffy Conservation Area, Palgrave, Ontario.

A one-year membership to the Glen Haffy Fly Fishers Club.

Glen Ray Professional Scissor Sharpening and Sales, Baltimore. A Victorinox fillet knife and Victorinox cap.

Grand River Troutfitters Ltd., Fergus, Ontario.

A \$300 gift certificate for Grand River Troutfitters.

Grey Fox Fly Tying Products, Newmarket, Ontario.

Custom-made wood fly tying accessories by John Fox including a wood fly tying vise base, tool and head cement holder, a tool caddy and a wood and foam fly holder.

Grindstone Angling, Waterdown, Ontario

A Scientific Anglers shooting head fly line, three Grindstone hats, and an assortment of fly tying supplies.

Hi-Line Enterprise Inc., Guelph, Ontario

A 9 foot, 8 weight, 2 piece St. Croix 'Premier' fly rod.

Holiday Inn Burlington Hotel & Conference Centre, Burlington.

One night accommodation at the Holiday Inn Hotel, Burlington for two people, including breakfast buffet.

Humber Springs Trout Club, Orangeville, Ontario.

One day of catch and release fly fishing at Humber Springs Trout Club for one person.

Integra Canada, Ancaster, Ontario.

Five fly tying vises: an Integra Corona with pedestal base and two jaws; an Integra Royale III with pedestal base; an Integra Royale III with C clamp; an Apex stainless steel rotary vise, and a Peak rotary fly tying vise.

Mr. Dave Prothero, Toronto, Ontario.

A beautiful hand-made quilt.

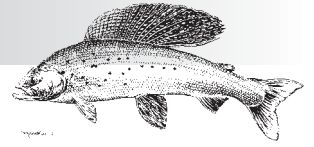
Mr. David Sharpe, Toronto, Ontario.

An original oil painting on wood by David Sharpe, 'Stubbs Lake Sunset - Wedgewood Hunting & Fishing Club, Quebec'.

Mr. Ed Smith.

Custom flies tied by Ed Smith.

DOUBLE HAUL



Mr. Elliott Deighton, Mississauga, Ontario.

A framed selection of 13 custom-tied saltwater flies from the 2004 Cape Cod striper fly swap displayed with a hand-painted woodcarving of a striped bass.

Mr. George Genyk, Dundas, Ontario.

An original framed watercolour painting, "Logjam Brook Trout" by George Genyk.

Mr. Ken Geddes, Toronto, Ontario.

A day of fly-fishing for bass with Gen Geddes.

Mr. Norm Huff, Mississauga, Ontario.

A one day of fly-fishing for two rods at the Upper Credit Trout Club.

Mr. Richard VanderMeer, Orillia, Ontario.

Six-hours of companion fishing with Richard Vandermeer on the Madd River or the Coldwater River.

Mr. Steve Copeland, Belfountain, Ontario.

A 'White River - Lost Lake' U Float Tube for still water fly-fishing and one day of fly-fishing for two people at Crater Lake with Steve Copeland.

Mr. Steven Wascher, Greenhurst, New York.

An assortment of 19 custom-made steelhead flies tied by Steven Wascher.

Mr. Ted Armstrong, Burlington, Ontario.

A framed print entitled, 'Anglers Arms'.

Mr. Ted Knott, Ancaster, Ontario.

A hand-made 7' 6", 5 weight 'Classic Trout' split-cane fly rod with 2 tips and case, custom made by Ted Knott.

Mr. Wayne de Freitas, Brampton, Ontario.

A Silhouette model 1005-P HMH fly-tying vise with pedestal base.

Ms. Nancy Edwards, Mississauga, Ontario.

A gift certificate for four people for a round of golf including carts at Osprey Valley Golf Club.

Ms. Sharon Cook, Toronto, Ontario.

Two original works of art by Sharon Cook.

Murray's Fly Fishing, Brampton, Ontario.

A gift certificate for one person for a fly-casting lesson and day of catch and release fly-fishing with Murray Abbott.

Natural Sports, Kitchener, Ontario.

A pair of 'Lure-eyes' marine sunglasses with titanium frames.

Normark Inc. (Cortland), Oshawa, Ontario.

Three Cortland fly lines: a 555 floating WF 6, a 444 spey line WF 9/10, and a salmon - steelhead sinking fly line.

O. Mustad & Son (U.S.A.) Inc., Auburn, New York.

Six boxes of 1 dozen flies.

Peter Mielzynski Agencies, Mississauga, Ontario.

A gift basket including a bottle of single malt '89 Balvenie Portwood Finish, a number of smaller bottles of 10 and 12 year old whiskeys, mustard, jelly and assorted treats.

Pure Fishing Canada, St. Catharines, Ontario.

A fly-fishing combination consisting of a 9 foot, 6 weight, 2 piece Fenwick fly rod and reel with case.

Rising Trout Sporting Books, Hanover, Ontario.

Two fishing books.

Rockmoor Unlimited Inc., Lancaster, Pennsylvania.

A shadow box fly, 'Jack Daniels with lime and coke'.

Showcase of Fly Tyers, from the U.S. and Canada.

Two large framed displays containing custom flies tied by the International Showcase of Fly Tyers for Forum 2005.

The Fly Box, Barrie, Ontario.

A Metz saddle cape, light ginger, grade 2.

The Grand River Conservation Authority, Cambridge, ON.

A video of Grand River trout.

The North West Company, North Bay, Ontario.

A tanned raccoon skin.

Tilley Endurables Inc., Don Mills, Ontario.

Two world famous Tilley hats.

Trillium Studio, Arthur, Ontario.

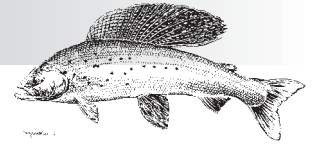
A framed original watercolour by Al Hassall titled, 'Guide's Brown'.

Trout Unlimited Canada, Mississauga, Ontario.

A framed print, 'White Water Brown', by F. W. Thomas, a pair of Patagonia wading boots, and 2 T.U. first aid kits.

Young's Point Outfitters in the Young's Point General Store.

A 15' 14", 56 lb. 'Ocean Prowler' Kayak, 'Angler Edition'.



The Thrill of Sight Fishing

Part 1: Basic Techniques and Applications

Thibaut Millet

Rarely do blind fishing methods bring as much thrill, learning and as strong a connection with nature than sight-fishing. It is also one of the most efficient methods to actually catch more fish. Very few fly fishermen are accomplished sight-fishermen. In fact, most of them simply ignore this approach and the great rewards and personal satisfaction it can bring. This article (Part 1) covers basic techniques and applications of sight fishing with a flyrod, for general fishing situations applicable to virtually all species of fish. Part 2 describes how the technique becomes an art when it comes to delicately sight-fishing for trout with a nymph, referred to as "sight-nymphing".

What is sight-fishing?

Sight-fishing refers to casting at an identified fish target, as opposed to fishing "blind". In fact, casting at rising trout is also a form of sight fishing, even though most of the time we notice the rise, rather than spotting the fish itself. Sight-fishing is a more systematic approach to the river, where the fisherman focuses his attention at spotting and stalking fish, then devotes all his energy at a single identified target. It is certainly not a substitute for more traditional methods of prospecting, or fishing known hot spots, but it is a complementary method in its own right. Stalking giant trout in New Zealand's crystal clear waters, or chasing elusive bonefish on a tropical flat are among the most publicized applications of this strategy. However, there are many other instances where it pays to look for the fish before casting at it, and I am convinced that you would be able to use it with great success in

your home waters. To be honest, it is my favorite fly-fishing technique of all. I use it whenever conditions allow and I can spend more than an hour at a single fish, be it a trophy trout or a large salmon. The satisfaction resulting from such a catch is commensurate with the efforts deployed to lure the most leader-shy or selective fish.

Where and when

First of all, in order to sight-fish, one must obviously have a minimum visibility through the water column. Not all rivers lend themselves to actually seeing fish. For example, most salmon rivers from the Gaspé Peninsula are so clear you could count cobbles under three meters of water. For trout fishing, most trout streams in the East also have a distinctive tea-stained colour, which under the right conditions may nevertheless show feeding trout. In Ontario, the Grand river is a good example of a medium-sized trout stream that works well for sight fishing, as long as the summer algae bloom is not to severe. Most trout streams of British Columbia (the Skagit is a good example) and Alberta (who has never spotted large feeding rainbows on the Crowsnest?) are clear streams well adapted to spotting fish. Western steelhead & salmon streams are often too large and their current too swift to allow sighting fish, while fortunate exceptions exist.

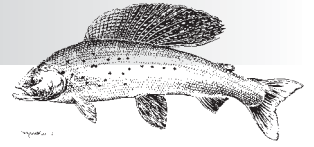
Flat and slow sections of water, rather than riffles and steady currents are usually more easily observable. Appropriate depth is a matter of water clarity and visibility. On a deep, slow pool of a crystal clear stream, an angler can spot a fish under several meters of water. In a dark river, a visibility of just a few feet limits the visual prospecting to the shallow

sections near the bank - which are usually among the most productive for trout. Summer and fall low water levels and gentle flows also bring the fish closer to the angler's eyes. Weather conditions also play a major role, especially on darker rivers. A rather calm, bright, even sunny day will enable the angler to extend his exploration deeper into the stream. Clearly, rainy and windy days are the worst enemy for the sight fisherman.

Locating the fish: learning how to look

Most fishermen pass by trophy fish simply because they have not learned to look. Observation is the key word, and the skill of locating fish is essential. Your angle of observation can make a difference, as it is easier to locate fish from a position that allows you to look down into the water, as opposed to wading chest deep where visibility is drastically reduced. Use high banks, large boulders or any elevation as a vantage point to locate your targets. From a boat, standing on the front platform provides the best observation and casting point. However, do not forget that the higher you are, the more visible you are. Sun angle is also a factor: it is easier to see through water when the sun is high, rather than in early morning and in late evening. Avoid projecting your shadow on the stream bottom, or you will spook the fish. This is especially true for trout. Other fish, such as salmon, seem to be less sensitive to bank agitation, although it might be argued that undisturbed salmon are more disposed to strike.

It usually takes a lot of practice and discipline to methodically dissect a pool or a stretch of river in order to find that visual clue of a fish. You might see the whole fish very clearly, but most of the



times you will see a tail, a mouth, a vague fish-like shape, or even just a shadow. It is amazing to see how experience will drive your eyes right at the fish in that particular piece of water, thanks to the subconscious education provided by the spotting of hundreds of fish in an angler's life. Remember, concentration and intensity will reveal many more fish than a quick circular glance at a particular stretch of water. Do not forget your polarized glasses!

Approaching the Fish

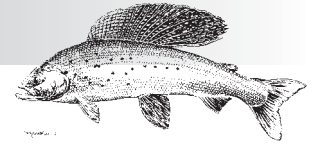
Once you have located a fish, you must carefully approach it from your vantage point, or by actually entering the water to get closer. It might be difficult in this instance to relocate the fish you have previously spotted. A fishing companion playing the role of spotter may be of great help, telling you where the fish is, and whether it takes your fly or it moves away while you actually get closer and stalk it. If you are alone, you have to rely on visual reference points still visible after you enter the water, such as an exposed root, a particular boulder, a fallen or overhanging tree. Approaching the fish is perhaps the

most challenging aspect of the strategy: you want to get close enough to make good presentations, while staying far enough away not to spook the fish (especially for trout). Patience and slow motion are the keys to approaching really large fish without being detected. Avoid transmitting vibrations to the ground or the bottom of the boat, or generating waves through the water.

Presentation and reaction to the fly

Once you are in a position to cast, try to mentally preview the best presentation possible in this particular situation. As a general rule, it is best not to cover fish with your line, but to present the fly first. Take into consideration possible drag, or the path the fly should - or should not - follow before reaching the fish. Avoid false-casting right above the fish, and try to keep casting motion to the minimum. If the fish remains active on the same spot (e.g. a feeding trout), then carefully study his feeding pattern and time the presentation of your fly with the fish's own rhythm. If the fish is a moving target (e.g. cruising fish), you have just a few seconds to actually do all of the above in order to present your fly

before your fish is out of casting range. The presentation phase is a crucial moment of the whole chase. On most occasions, the first cast is decisive; it should be your best cast. Precision casting is an essential skill at this point: you want to be sure that your fly - whether you see it or not - is exactly where it should be. Watch the fish, rather than your fly. The key is indeed to study fish behavior and its reaction to the fly. The take may be obvious, such as a violent aggression from a voracious pike, or much more subtle, like a trout gently sipping your almost invisible fly. When the fish refuses, all potential clues of what could have gone wrong in the first drift provide an indication of what to change in the next one: fly, drag, animation, casting angle, or even tippet size, etc... If you happen to have more chances at your target, then avoid hammering the fish with repetitive casts or you will inevitably turn it off. The most breathtaking and rewarding aspect of this sight fishing strategy is when you actually do everything perfectly and connect with that trophy you have been patiently stalking and delicately tempting with your offer.



Part 2: Delicate Sight-Nymphing for Trout

Thibaut Millet

Part 1 covered generic sight-fishing techniques used with a fly rod, applicable to virtually all species of fish. This second part focuses on one particular aspect of sight-fishing: the true art of delicately sight-fishing for trout with a nymph, referred to as “sight-nymphing”.

Origins and application

Quite a few years ago, fly-fishing pioneer Frank Sawyer came to realize that brown trout and graylings of the Upper Avon river, a southern England chalk-stream which he kept, were actually spending most of their time feeding under the surface, rather than on top of it. After hours of observation, he created world-famous nymph patterns, such as the ever-popular pheasant tail and grey goose, to imitate mayfly larvae. Nymph fishing was born. Still today, classic spring-creek waters and their selective fish are the perfect application of this technique. It is now widely used in Europe, wherever there are rich, clear waters nurturing wary fish. In fact, the technique recently experienced a tremendous gain in popularity over the last two decades, but surprisingly, not too much in Canada. I have applied the technique on a variety of trout streams across the country, from Quebec and Ontario, to Alberta and British Columbia, with great success. When trout are not rising to a particular hatch and when you are able to peer through the water column, results obtained by sight-nymphing surpass in many instances what other “blind” strategies can produce.

Advanced tactics for stalking trout

All the generic sight-fishing guidelines described in Part 1 obviously apply to nymphing for trout, including the location, the approach of the fish, and the presentation of the fly. Remember to

increase your angle of observation and to use the sun to your advantage as you adopt a fish-spotting mindset. In addition, the following are more subtle considerations and advanced tactics to further develop your sight-nymphing skills for trout.

Stealth

Wild and big trout are particularly sensitive to human presence. It is therefore crucial to use anything to dissimulate yourself as you move upstream in search of fish: a tree, a large rock, vegetation from the bank, or anything which reduces your visual exposure to the fish. I spend 80% of my trout fishing time painfully progressing through the bank’s thick bush and other wader-killer vegetation, rather than actually walking in the stream.

Once you spot a fish, your measured progression must be slowed even more, so as to virtually become part of the layout. Movement alerts trout, while immobility does not. In order to properly see the fish and present your fly, fishing distance is often between 7 and 12 meters.

Cast

Once in a position to cast, you might have the option of executing a normal cast: for example, when the fish is about 5 to 12 meters away from you. However, there are countless times when you will encounter very visible and active trout a few inches from the bank, and therefore, from you. Stalking a fish so close is always exciting, catching it is an experience even more charged with adrenaline. In these instances, you will not have the option to cast normally, because the fish is so close that only a very short section of fly line will be out of the rod guides. Most of the time, you will be buried in bank vegetation so thick that you will only be able to point your rod tip out of the bush towards the water. This is when

the “Bow and Arrow” comes into play. As the name implies, the Bow and Arrow cast uses the rod flex to expedite the fly. A little practice will help you determine the right amount of flex, as well as the right aiming position to be able to softly land your fly a few feet in front of the fish.

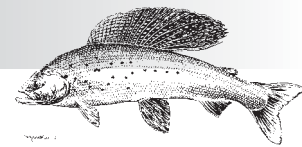
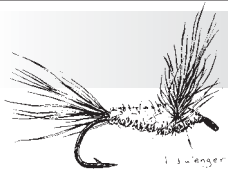
Presentation

When you have the room for executing a standard cast at a spotted fish, the objective is to cast your nymph at a certain distance upstream from the fish, so that it reaches the fish’s depth as it drifts draft-free, right by its nose. Easier said than done! The depth of the fish, the strength and the direction of the current are fixed parameters to consider when deciding how far upstream from the fish your fly should land. Variables you can control are the weight of the fly, the distance upstream at which you cast your fly, and the length/diameter of your leader. It is obvious that the further up you cast your fly, the more time it has to reach the appropriate depth. While most anglers easily recognize that a heavier nymph will sink fast to greater depth, few are aware that increasing the length of the leader, as well as reducing the diameter of the tippet will increase the sink rate of the fly. Trial and error, combined with experience, will help you to match the right weight of nymph with the best upstream presentation, as well as to detect a good drift from a poor one. When the drift is right, the fish usually lets you know!

The take and the strike.

As you present your nymph to the fish, you should have a sense of where your fly is. You do not have to look for it, because in most situations you will not see the fly and you do not want to be distracted in searching for it. It is important to watch the fish, and only the fish,

DOUBLE HAUL



as your offer is passing by; as opposed to dry fly fishing where anglers stare at their floating creations. Many possible indications in the trout's reaction will tell you when it actually takes the fly. For example, when the fish moves sideways or upwards, at the moment your fly is probably closest, that is the time to strike. Also watch the opening of the mouth: when the white part of the mouth interior appears, it is a take! Strike gently, lifting the rod tip to tighten the line – beware of the “reflex” strike.

Typical situations

As you stalk your target, take the time to study the fish's behavior and what it is doing. You will thus not only craft a carefully thought-of plan of attack, but also develop an intimate understanding of trout behavior. Several common situations are easily recognized.

Feeding fish.

An ideal situation occurs when the fish is clearly visible, gently swimming and busy inspecting whatever drifts in its feeding lane. Now and then, the fish intercepts an invisible morsel of food passing by. This fish is a taker! In order to entice a strike, precision of the drift is usually an important factor. Everything depends on the quantity of food available, and the level of activity and/or aggressiveness of the fish.

Selectivity and refusals.

Usually, a general-purpose nymph of the appropriate size, color and silhouette will do well, as fish are seldom as selective when feeding on nymph as they are when rising to the surface. Appearance and “liveliness” of the fly are key, rather than imitative details. That's why many excellent nymph patterns are somewhat fuzzy and include materials that “breathe” underwater; rather than being an exact imitation of aquatic larvae. Having said that, there are many instances where the fish does not take the fly, or worse, where they come to inspect the fly... but finally refuse to



take it. Do not underestimate their ability to see it, it is just that they do not want it. This behavior is frequent in streams with significant fishing pressure, where the fish have a fair level of “education”. Switching nymphs is then required to fool selective trout. Remember - the first cast is often the key to success.

Seemingly inactive fish.

At times, you will spot fish that just seem to be waiting there, not actively pursuing food. These fish will adopt a more opportunistic behavior that makes them promising targets as well. They will usually not be selective, and a general-purpose nymph well presented will do the job on most occasions. In a few instances though, these fish will look like they are completely closed-mouth, as they completely ignore your offerings. After having tried a couple of standard nymph patterns, once you are sure that your dead-drift presentations were flawless, you can try to induce a take with an animation of your fly. This technique, called the induced take, often convinces reluctant fish. The best animation is to simulate an ascending nymph in front of the fish. You might have the pleasant surprise of seeing that seemingly sleepy fish rushing for your fly.

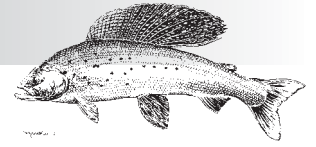
Deep fish.

The key to efficiently target fish positioned under more than 2 meters of water, is to combine an appropriate rig with the right presentation. Basically, you should lengthen your total leader to

increase the ability of the fly to sink to greater depth. Usually, switching to a longer tippet with a heavier fly will prove sufficient. I often use tippets up to 5 or 6 feet long (producing 16-ft long leaders, or more). Presentation will also have to focus on increasing the sink rate and the time allowed for the fly to reach the required depth. Very slack line presentations and casts targeted well upstream from your target will achieve this goal. Your nymph might sometimes have to land more than 5 meters upstream from the fish to reach the right depth.

Cruising fish.

A cruising brown trout is all I am looking for in the summer months. Where the current slows into deep pools, often with undercut banks, the stream does not bring a sufficient amount of food. This forces the fish to take the initiative to cruise for food, often in a circular and mechanic manner, in their chosen territory. The largest browns, in particular, often cruise with an amazing regularity. In this case, it is recommended to carefully study the feeding “route” in order to anticipate where and when the trout could return. Choose a position from which you can see most of this route with a minimum amount of cover to hide yourself, either with sufficient room to cast, or from where you can reach the fish with a Bow and Arrow. You can get ready to present your fly 2 meters or more in front of the returning fish. Often you will see the fish darting at your nymph!



A Baker's Dozen from France

Paul Marriner

Once upon a time the world was large, fly-fishing ideas traveled slowly. Today, a new pattern can be known worldwide at the speed of light. Regardless, English pervades the Internet and so ancient language barriers remain. But what about France? Perhaps we have nothing to learn from the French, despite their rich fly-fishing tradition. A comforting thought but, considering a French team won the World Fly Fishing Championship on Wyoming's Snake River in 1997, finished second in Australia in 1999, and recently destroyed the field to take the gold in England, quite presumptuous. Judge for yourself.

Assasine

A decade ago, Nick Lyons published the translation of a little book by Dr. Jean-Paul Pequegnot, *French Fishing Flies*. In the translation's preface, Datus Proper wrote of Pequegnot's selected patterns, "Good design on the other hand is universal." One of the Pequegnot's own patterns is the Assasine. Considering the fact that a large brown trout in France is either very lucky or very wary – otherwise they end up poached in white wine – a successful fly must have a special appeal. I venture that if you scrutinize a thousand American fly boxes, you won't find a single fly of this double-hackle type. Pequegnot writes, "I use the Assasine in a large size – 10 – mostly during the hatch of the Green Drake, and I owe many of my large wild French trout to it." A similar design has put several large trout at the end of my line too. My preference is to add a tail to keep the fly from hanging straight down, although this orientation still produces trout. (Tied by author)

Tail: original had none, variation shown has body hackle tip



Top Row - (L to R, label facing viewer) Assasine, Peute, CDC Bicolore, CDC Parachute Olive
Middle Row - Synthetic Mayfly Emerger, Tricolore, CDC Emergente, Nemoure
Lower Middle Row - Nymph Tête Orange
Bottom Row - Noyée Noir, Terrier Nymph, Piam Trout Nymph, Estu

Body: yellow tying silk
Wings: none

Hackle: first, a grey hackle palmered over the body; second, at the head, a few turns of a significantly longer speckled partridge feather.

[Tying Note] The partridge is tied in so that the fibers curve forward over the eye. Pequegnot ties the fly in reverse. The partridge hackle is tied in first, then the cock's hackle behind it. A few turns of the cock's hackle help support the partridge. The tying silk is then wound rearward followed by the cock's hackle palmered. The fly is tied off at the rear, and if desired, the tip of the palmered hackle may be left as a tail. I find this method fussy, so I tie in the partridge feather (without wrapping), move to the tail, palmer the body hackle leaving the hackle tip as a tail, then wind the par-

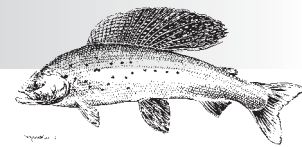
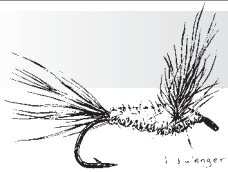
tridge.

Peute

A highly successful pattern created by the noted Henri Bresson, whose nickname is "the sorcerer of Vesoul." It is another example of the use of breast feathers for dry flies, a technique largely peculiar to European flies. The example shown in Pequegnot's book is quite heavily hackled, but some modern French tiers prefer a sparser fly, particularly for grayling in slow flowing rivers. The fly shown here was tied by Christophe Lievremont of Dijon.

Hook: down-eyed dry-fly, size 18
Body: dirty yellow tying thread
Hackle: a marbled feather from a female duck

DOUBLE HAUL



CDC Bicolore

The CDC Bicolore is an example of a CDC design made popular by Devaux, a major tackle company in France. It features a simple body, thick CDC wing sloped rearward at 45 degrees, and a touch of white CDC at the front for visibility. Two variations, the Tabanas and a nameless pattern produced during the '97 tournament, were very successful on the Snake River. Jacques Boyko, the French team captain, told me that this style of fly did well for the team on the Murrumbidgee River. Henk Verhaar of the Netherlands sent me a sample of a similar pattern he acquired in France that included a hackle fiber tail, thread body, dubbed thorax, and CDC wing sloped rearward.

Hook: down-eyed dry-fly, size 14

Thread: black

Body: off white, sparsely dubbed

Wing: thick bunch of brownish gray CDC fronted by a small bunch of white CDC

The Tabanas features a sparse brown hackle fiber tail, dirty yellow body ribbed with brown tying thread, and a brown CDC wing fronted by a small bunch of white CDC. The "nameless" pattern has a body of red tying thread, and the same wing as the Tabanas.

Synthetic "Mayfly" Emerger

In Britain and France, the term "mayfly" is reserved for a particular species of upwinged fly similar to the North American green drake. This pattern, from Christophe Lievremont, features a bicolored wing of synthetic material which slopes backward over the body and is twice the length of the body. This long, rearward sloping, wing is characteristic of many French designs. Christophe advises that the fly should be soaked in a liquid floatant and left to dry for several hours before using. Also, once dry, the fibers of the wing must be separated.

Hook: down-eyed dry-fly, size 10

Thread: black

Tail: four or five pheasant tail fibers

Rib: dark tying thread

Body: yellow Vytafloss ribbed with tying thread

Thorax: dark reddish-brown Fly-Rite dubbing

Wing: white Vytafloss over which is a bunch of yellow Vytafloss

I have never seen Vytafloss advertised in North America, but in texture it is quite similar to a product called McFly foam. The major difference is that Vytafloss has a more well-defined strand structure, like a 4-strand floss.

Tricolore

While a very old pattern, perhaps dating back to the early 1900s, the Tricolore remains very popular in several designs. Originally tied in larger sizes, the flies became smaller as the trout got wiser. Some versions include a tail, but the following fly, tied by Christophe Lievremont, has only a body of three palmered hackles. Clearly, this is very similar to a Bivisible, with the addition of a third color.

Hook: down-eyed dry-fly, size 18

Body and hackle: starting at the rear, black followed by red, followed by grey

CDC Parachute Olive

A Devaux company pattern, given to me by Jacques Boyko. While CDC patterns have become very popular on this side of the pond during the last few years, Europeans have been using the material for decades. Modern French anglers appear to prefer CDC dries, almost to the exclusion of other styles. During the 2000 event on the Test, CDC mayfly imitations scored heavily for the French team.

Hook: down-eyed dry-fly hook, size 16

Thread: grey

Tail: a small bunch of olive cock hackles

Body: olive dubbing

Wing: white CDC

Hackle: olive

CDC Emergente

As the French name suggests, this is a general emerger pattern which can be tied to match the hatch. The interesting variation is the sparse upright wing made of a combination of hair and CDC.

Hook: down-eyed dry-fly hook, size 20

Shuck: a small bunch of Zylon or similar fibers, length about equal to the hook gape

Wing: sparse combination of white deer hair and white CDC, tied in to splay slightly like a Comparadun wing

Body: fine dubbing

Head: same as body and used to help stand up the wing

Nemoure

Another pattern from Jacques Boyko's fly-box. The interesting feature is the hackle-tip wing tied in flat combined with a CDC hackle. Nemouridae is a family of small black stoneflies, often lumped with a couple of others into the common name, Tiny Winter Blacks. Pequegnot also had a pattern for these flies that he called Mistigri. This featured a thread body (or peacock herl), a cone of black hackle fibers for the all-around wing, and a black hackle tied dry fly style. Pequegnot writes, "In 1978, I chose the Mistigri to experiment with, using a single fly for a season. I use it everywhere in France as well as in other countries for an entire year. Only the size of the fly was varied---from 10 to 18. At no time, even during the season of the green drake, did I have any feeling that I might have done better with some other fly." Heck of a recommendation.

Hook: wide-gape dry-fly, size 12

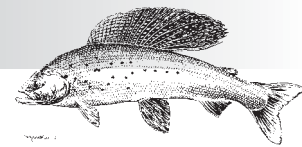
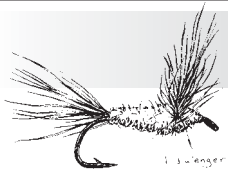
Body: brown tying thread

Wing: black cock's hackle tip tied in flat and extending about a shank length beyond the bend

Hackle: olive CDC wrapped dry-fly style

Noyée Noire

Basic wet flies are often absent from the contemporary river fly-box. So it came as



a surprise to find the Noyée Noire among a sample of French patterns used on the Snake River. The unusual feature is the use of dry-fly hackle slanted rearward.

Hook: standard wet-fly, size 10
 Body: dark hare's ear mixture, dubbed
 Hackle: black cock hackle, barbs body length, wrapped and then forced back

Terrier Nymphs

André Terrier is a well known tier, and has had many of his patterns produced for sale by the Devaux company. In general, his trout nymphs (he also has a series of emergers and grayling nymphs) are not markedly different from North American patterns. There are fourteen A.T.T. (André Terrier Truites) models and the recipe herein is a general one. The tier can choose body, tail, and wingcase colors to suit. All are weighted with lead. The example was tied by Christophe Lievremont.

Hook: standard nymph hook, sizes 10 to 16
 Weight: lead wraps under the thorax
 Tail: three or four pheasant fibers
 Rib: gold oval tinsel
 Body: various colors of wool
 Thorax: spiky rabbit fur dubbing
 Wingcase: pheasant fibers

Piam Trout Nymph

Piam is the nickname of Jean-Pierre Guillemaud, by which he is best known to his countrymen. His nymphs for both trout and grayling are very popular. The design will not appear unusual to readers as it is similar to many Antipodean patterns. Also, it doesn't differ in any essential respects from the André Terrier nymphs. Piam emphasizes having the nymph in a variety of weights and sizes as French fly-fishers rely on weighting the fly as opposed to the leader. The following is his favorite color combination. (tied by author)

Hook: size 12, Mustad 9672

Weight: lead wire of the appropriate size under the thorax
 Tail: four or five fibers of reddish-brown hackle
 Body: maroon twist
 Thorax: dark reddish-brown dubbing
 Wingcase: any grey feather fibers to substitute for the original grey heron

The Estu

Jean-Luc Estublier is a well-known fly-fishing personality in France and a member of the victorious team in England. One of his patterns, The Estu, is quite different from most North American designs. The closest widely-known relative is probably the Latex Caddis larvae. This type of grub (I prefer "grub" to "nymph" in this case) is popular among European river fishers. They have three salient characteristics: small size, often brightly colored, no dangling components. The first and third ensure rapid sinking. The first appeals to the proclivity of trout and grayling to take small drifting items into their mouth for "a taste test." The second, like beads, is an attempt to attract the fish to that item in preference to the natural drift. The sample included here was tied by Christophe Lievremont.

Hook: grub hook (also known as shrimp or buzzer), sizes 10 to 16
 Body: built up to shape with fluorescent orange thread and then covered with several layers of pearl tinsel. Then the fly is given as many as fifteen coats of poly vinyl sealant or epoxy.

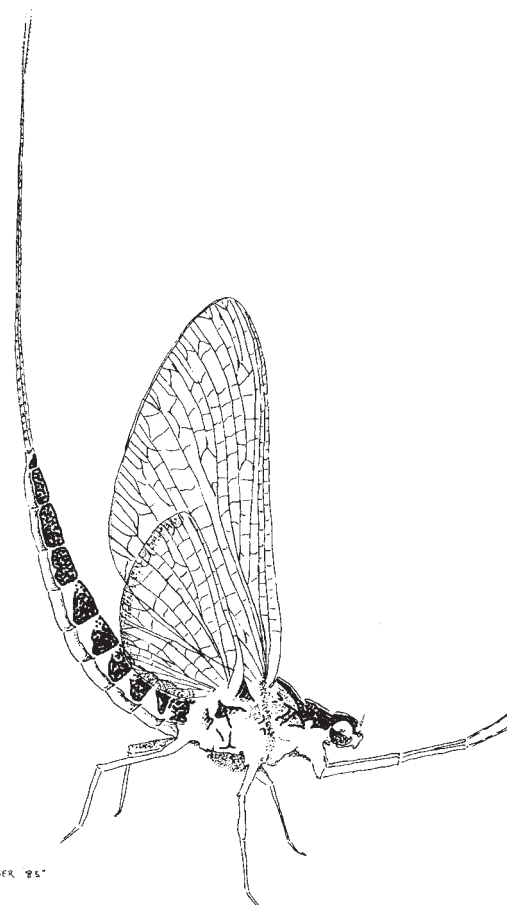
Nymph Tête Orange (Orange Headed Nymph)

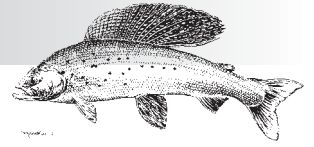
This straightforward cased caddis design is from Bernard Marguet of the

French team. I suspect the color at the head is an attempt to attract attention, much like a bead.

Hook: Mustad 3399A, size 8
 Weight: lead wraps under the body
 Body: dark hare's ear dubbing
 Head: fluorescent orange

The author wishes to acknowledge the considerable help in the preparation of this article received from Jacques Boyko, captain of the French International Fly-fishing Team, Henk Verhaar of the Netherlands and, most especially, Christophe Lievremont of Dijon.





Some Favourite Brown, Brook, Westslope Cutthroat, and Rainbow Trout Patterns

Jon Bissett

When putting together the Forum presentations, I wanted to include a description of some of my favourite patterns to accompany the articles and slide shows. I soon realized that the patterns, particularly for the shows "The Credit – a 30 year retrospective" and "Floating the Kootenay rivers" were essentially the same (with some overlap into the talk "Lake fishing in the Kootenays"). Here then are some of my favourite, tried-and-true patterns for trout (and other species). A common theme is the use of deer hair, snowshoe rabbit feet, fluorescent red thread, rabbit body hair, and hen partridge or grouse: simple, effective, and easily obtainable (and relatively inexpensive) materials that should be in every fly tyer's kit. Flies are not necessarily presented in order by preference. A big part of the reason for choosing these patterns is that they afford me the best presentation, which I feel is critical. (Anyone I've fished with will vouch for that, which I learned from many people, particularly Elliot Deighton and Len Yust, among others – thanks, Elliot and Len!). I also tend to modify the colours slightly, depending where I am fishing and local colours.

'Credit River Sculpin' (Whiteman's Creek Sculpin)

This pattern is essentially a modified Borger Strip Leach, tailored to match sculpins or other baitfish found in the streams you fish. This pattern works extremely well, particularly in rivers for browns, brookies, cutthroats, and rainbows. For browns, I like to use a 'strip-tease' retrieve, angled across and slightly upstream of submerged logs. The pattern also works extremely well fished



down and across at the transition from riffle to pool. Westslope cutthroats in particular like to suspend just at the break from the riffle into the drop of the pool, so I cast into the riffle 5-10m upstream of the transition (depending on depth and flow), then start an across-stream retrieve as the fly hits the break. Usually, the take will occur just as, or just after, the fly hits the break and drops. Use either a split shot or bead chain eyes (in mottled sculpin, silver, or gold colours) to accentuate the injured minnow or sculpin erratic swimming (sculpins have no swim bladders, and use their large pectoral fins to hug the stream bottom). This pattern (or a modified zonker) also works extremely well at certain times of the year in lakes/ponds for rainbows, and for bull trout.

Thread: black
 Head: deer body Hair
 Body: dyed rabbit fur (dark brown)/mylar tinsel (zonker version)
 Rib: gold oval tinsel
 Wing: strip rabbit\ opossum (colour to suit imitation)
 Cheek: hen partridge or grouse (can also use ringneck pheasant rump) hackle (brown)
 Throat: red marabou
 Eyes: lead or bead chain (dark brown)
 Hook: Mustad 9671 2XL #6-14 (I prefer #8 - 10)

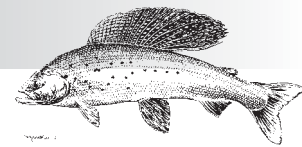
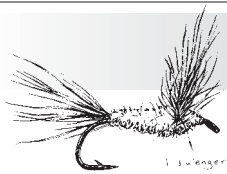
Usual

The classic Bill Phillips version or the many modifications work extremely well. I learned how to tie this fly at one of the IWWFC club meetings in 1981 from Jack Imhof, and it has been a staple in my fly box ever since. This is my 'go-to' fly when all else fails. It was also the first fly I used to catch rainbows in lakes in the Kootenays, and Westslope cutthroat trout. Try fishing it using the submerger technique described by Bill Christmas, and presented at last year's Forum (see the 2005 Forum Double Haul). I have used this fly for a wide variety of species, in all types of water (lakes, ponds, sloughs, streams), and have probably caught more fish on this one than all other flies combined. The caddis and haystack would be close seconds/thirds.

Thread: fluorescent red
 Wing: snowshoe rabbit's foot (white\cream)
 Body: rabbit fur (colour depends on mayfly hatch) - cream (traditional)
 Tail: snowshoe rabbit's foot
 Hook: standard dry fly (94840 or equivalent) #10 - 20 (depends on hatch)



DOUBLE HAUL



Deer Hair Caddis

I don't think I have fished a river that doesn't have some type of caddis hatch. While mayfly hatches and fishing can be subject to high water/extremes in weather, there is usually always some type of caddis activity. The Columbia River below Keenleyside Dam has large rainbows and the most prolific caddis hatches I've ever seen (comparable to the Lake Erie 'shad fly' at its peak). The usual and caddis make a killer one-two punch. In many years, they are the only two flies I have fished (in varying sizes and colours). Like the usual, I seldom, if ever, go out without having either many in my box or the materials to tie them streamside or lakeside. As an alternate addition, the stimulator in various sizes works extremely well, and can also be fished as a stonefly pattern, as can the caddis. Variations include using elk hair and coastal deer hair for the wing, with and without a hackle. The finer the hair, the better –particularly in small flies. For me, the hair from the forelegs or the deer mask, make the best.

Thread: fluorescent fed
Body: tan\light brown rabbit
Wing: deer hair (from mask\throat\front of legs)
Hackle: ginger\brown
Hook: Mustad 94840 or equivalent #10-20 (I prefer 14-16)



Saugeen Special

Another pattern that I learned how to tie (and fish) from Jack, this is a pattern that he developed for the Saugeen River (hence the name). It is another fly that I have been using for the past 20 years. This fly provides a nice (and larger) finish to the usual-caddis combo, and it's a fun fly to tie (Thunder Creek style) and fish. It's always in my fly box. Thanks, Jack!



Thread: fluorescent red
Body: brown\grey rabbit or muskrat
Wing/Head: deer hair (natural), tied Thunder Creek style
Tail: deer hair (natural)
Rib: brown\ginger hackle
Hook: 2xl dry fly, size 8-16 (prefer size 10-12). Can also be tied in #18 – tough, but I had some fantastic days at Rainbow Ranch on the surface with this one (windy days)

Haystack

I fish this classic mayfly pattern primarily as a dun, although it can be modified to fish as a spinner. A great fly to use for the Hendrickson hatch back east, I tie it primarily to fish the western drake and blue-winged olive hatches out west. It's one of the only other flies I'll use when the usual doesn't work. This fly out fishes the usual most of the time for the olive hatches in the fall. During mayfly season, I'll fish the

usual-haystack combo, rather than the usual-caddis combo; but I'll still throw out the odd caddis.

Thread: red
Wing: deer hair (fine, short)
Body: grey rabbit\ muskrat
Tail: deer hair (fine, short)
Hook: Mustad 94840 (or equivalent) #12, 14, 16, 18 (depending on river you plan to fish)

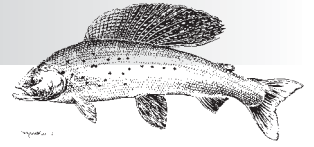
And finally, because I love to fish hoppers (and trout love to eat them), especially in meadows and grassy fields on windy summer days...



Letort Hopper

Thread: red
Wing, Legs: turkey quill with deer body hair (fine, short)
Body: yellow yarn dubbing
Head: deer hair (fine, short)
Hook: Mustad 94840 (or equivalent) #10, 12, 14, 16, 18 (depending on river you plan to fish)





Floating the Rivers of the Kootenays

Jon Bissett

It was November 2, 1997. I had arrived in BC on September 18, after moving west from Ontario. After driving a U-haul across the country and spending most of the first month and a half in the field throughout BC, I finally had a chance to fish the Elk River. A friend and I met in Cranbrook, and drove north to Elko. We stopped at a pullout just north of the 'hole-in-the-wall', a local name for the area where Highway 3 passes through the Rockies in a short tunnel. This spot was recommended by friends: there is easy access to the river, and an island. The Elk is a large river, and can be difficult to walk and wade. For our first trip, the island was handy, because we could fish upstream on the one side and back downstream on the other. Although it was a clear, sunny day, the weather was cold (about -2°C) and the fishing slow. We took a few nice cutthroats on bead-head nymphs, and my friend caught one about 17 inches on a dry near a logjam. For a first trip though, it was just nice to see the river and dream of things to come. Knowing what I know now about Westslope cutthroat trout, I would fish that section quite differently, and probably do much better.

The point of this story is to emphasize that, for me at least, one of the great things about fly fishing is the opportunity to explore new waters, try different techniques, learn from the vast experience of locals (and ignore them sometimes!), and be willing to try new things. That trip was my last fishing trip that year, but set the stage for an enjoyable eight years of floating the rivers of the Kootenays. This article has its title for a couple of reasons:

1. Floating the rivers, either by drift boat, raft, or pontoon boat is a great way to spend a day, cover lots of

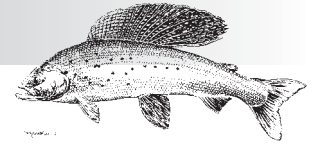
2. Dry fly fishing is one of the most effective, rewarding, and fun ways to fish for Westslope cutthroat trout.

After talking to people in the East Kootenays about patterns, techniques, and where to fish, I was able to learn a little about Westslope cutthroat trout, and techniques to catch them. I tied up a few flies, and headed out to some nearby rivers with some friends. One of the first trips was to the Wigwam, a tributary to the Elk River. A friend had mentioned that, as far as he was concerned, if you weren't the first person on the pool, you wouldn't catch many trout because the fish would be too spooky and disturbed. (I suspected that this probably wasn't quite true, and quickly learned that thankfully, most of the time it wasn't.) It had been a beautiful, cloudless, early September day in Cranbrook, but after we had driven through the tunnel at hole-in-the-wall, the weather changed dramatically to heavily cloudy and threatening thunderstorms. My companions were part of a stream survey field crew; we had finished the previous day, so decided to go fishing before they had to head back to Calgary. In about a half hour, I landed a few nice cutthroats on a Letort hopper. We saw several large bull trout, but they were only mildly interested in our streamers and nymphs. Shortly after we arrived, a thunderstorm blew in through the valley, and we had to dodge hailstones on the way back to the truck. My fishing that first year had dramatically improved, with several excellent outings, including this one. The best, however, was yet to come.

Up until the end of that first year, my largest fish was about 17-18 inches, and I had caught numerous large cutthroats, mostly on dry flies. I was starting to

learn that, in a lot of ways, cutthroat trout behaved not much differently from brown trout, with a couple of notable exceptions (more on that later). I would also re-learn that, as much fun as it is to catch fish on your own, it is equally, if not more rewarding to watch someone else catch his first trout on a fly – especially a dry fly. Many of the techniques I was lucky enough to learn from brown and brook trout anglers in southern Ontario – like Elliot Deighton, Len Yust, Bill and Helen Christmas, Jack Imhof and many others – would constantly come into play and improve my success.

Westslope cutthroat trout are a wonderful fish to introduce new fly fishers to. They are a little less spooky than browns, although a lot of the same techniques will work. They are scrappy little fighters, often come in a size range of 12 to 19 inches, and love to take flies from the surface. During the summer months, BC rivers are very clear (with a slight glacial blue tinge), and the fish are easy to see, watch, and study. For a long time, my girlfriend mentioned that, while she didn't mind fishing, she couldn't understand how I could spend a whole day on the river and not be bored. I had taught her how to fly fish for bass on lakes in Algonquin Park, but we had never fished rivers together until we moved to BC. She was a neophyte caster: we had gone fly fishing together a few times, but never on a river. Our first trip to the river, on a beautiful August day, was memorable. As we arrived at the river, several other anglers were just packing their gear. We had gone to a spot which I knew held some nice cutthroats, and we waded across a shallow riffle and walked slightly upstream to a good casting vantage point. I showed her a few casting tricks, and after a while, she was feeling comfortable with casting and presented the fly. Like many women that I



have fished with over the years, she learned very quickly and was a smooth caster and could make a nice presentation of the fly. I watched and stood beside her, like a guide, but she insisted I fish and not worry about her. I waded downstream and started to fish a few hundred metres below, although I watched her closely out of the corner of my eye.

She had never waded before, so I was a little nervous about going to far. In a matter of minutes, I heard a yell and looked upstream to see her standing knee deep, with the rod bent and a scrappy cutthroat racing around the pool. Shortly after, I netted a nice 15-inch fish, her first trout on a dry fly. Over the next few hours, she landed several fish, up to 17 inches, caddis patterns and Usuals: a very good day for her first outing. There were blue damselflies around, so I tied on an appropriate #10 dry fly pattern to see if we could draw something after it. I pointed her in the direction of a nice run, and then waded downstream again. This time, there was no sound. I glanced upstream, and she was wobbling knee deep in the run, with the rod butt in her stomach and a pronounced bend in the rod. I walked upstream to net the fish, keeping an eye on her so she wouldn't fall in. We hadn't seen the fish yet, but I figured that it would be similar to others we had caught that day. When the fish began to tire, came up to surface and flashed, I gasped. I had caught and lost some very nice fish in the two years out west, but this was the largest cutthroat I had seen to date. I was more nervous than she was, but she did a nice job handling and landing the fish – a 19-inch beauty. A picture ended a successful day.

On the next trip out, we planned to fish the same area, which is about an hour-and-a-half drive to the river. We had two dogs which we didn't want to leave for too long, so planned to fish for two only hours, which would make a five- to six-hour trip. We saw a large bear and calf moose, which were to



become our 'mascots' or good luck charms on subsequent trips. Since it was another beautiful, sunny day in paradise and the fishing good, we fished for three hours, beyond our allotted time. After another hour and several gentle reminders to my girlfriend, I mentioned that we should go. She reluctantly agreed, but as we were gearing down, said, "I don't want to leave. Before, I could never understand how you could spend 12 hours on a river, but now I do!" The rivers of the East Kootenays have that effect. They are something that you can try to describe, but, like the alpenglow over the Rockies, the best way to appreciate it is to feel and experience them first hand.

Many of the patterns I use on the rivers here, for both bull trout and cutthroats, are similar to tried-and-true eastern patterns. My most commonly used flies are described in a separate article in this issue. There are fewer species of mayflies, but the western freestone rivers and mountain streams have abun-

dant stonefly and caddis hatches. The most popular mayfly hatches are the western green drake (*Ephemerella grandis*), pale morning dun (*Ephemerella infrequens*), and blue winged olives (*Baetis* spp.). The western drake and PMD hatch from opening day (June 15) until late July/early August. Some years, the rivers aren't as fishable (at least for dries) until late July/early August, so these hatches are easy to miss. My favorite mayfly hatch is the blue winged olive which can be fished from opening day until ice-up. I have had excellent fishing during the drake and PMD hatches, but the BWO dry fly fishing is the most consistent and exciting. While the drake and dun fishing is best earlier in the day (before noon) for dries.

September and October BWO fishing is fantastic. You can arrive on the river at noon, and fish until dark, with the best hatches one to two hours before dark. A # 14-18 haystack or usual is hard to beat. Late summer and early fall provide opportunities to fish terrestrials (hoppers, ants). Early season, large caddis and stonefly patterns (#6-12) are very effective, particularly stimulators, elk hair caddis, and the Saugeen Special. In August, as temperatures rise and waters clear, smaller flies, particularly caddis, are extremely effective. Nymphs and streamers are always effective for cutthroats. Bull trout fishing is excellent in late summer and fall, and is also good in the early spring (February-March) before the rivers close on April 1. Dryfly fishing for Westslope cutthroat trout is best from February/March to November (and sometimes December), and there are opportunities for bull trout as well. When the rivers are closed from April 1 to June 15, the lakes are starting to come into prime. There are a number of excellent guides and accommodations in the East and West Kootenays, and day/half day floats are easily arranged. Take the time to visit one of the last great fly fishing destinations in the world. Plan a trip to the rivers of the Kootenays; once you do, you'll never forget it!

JOIN THE IZAAK WALTON FLYFISHING CLUB

The Club

The Izaak Walton Flyfishing Club is a public, non-profit group of men, women and youth who enjoy flyfishing. The club was formed by 26 participants in February, 1971, to promote flyfishing and conservation of our aquatic resources. From novice to expert, flyfishers share their experiences and learn from each other. IWFFC is an affiliate of the Federation of Fly Fishers.

The club meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month, September through May, at the Cawthra Community Centre, 1399 Cawthra Road, Mississauga (1/2 kilometre south of the QEW).

Visit us at: www.iwffc.ca

Objectives

Without clean water, there are no fish; without fish, there is no flyfishing. For this reason, IWFFC extends its objectives beyond simply promoting the art and techniques of flyfishing.

- To promote and teach flyfishing as a sport and conservation method
- To encourage young people to take part in our programmes
- To expand club activities in the area of aquatic conservation
- To make representation to all areas of government on fishing and fish habitat concerns
- To provide a public service as an information centre for fishing concerns

Members Receive

Single Haul, the club newsletter, announces club activities, meetings and special events with a variety of articles on techniques, tying, places to fish and conservation. About 8 to 10 issues per year.

Double Haul, an annual magazine produced at the time of the Forum, with the latest information on the arts and crafts of flyfishing and fly tying written by forum speakers and other contributors.

An opportunity to promote clean waters, angling ethics and the preservation of our natural resources.

Annual Membership Fees

- Family Membership - \$55
- Adult Membership - \$45

Please send your cheque or money order, with personal information*, to:

IZAAK WALTON FLYFISHING CLUB
2400 Dundas Street West, Unit 6, Suite 283
Mississauga, Ontario L5K 2R8
905-276-6345

* include name, address (with unit or apartment number and postal code), phone and email

www.iwffc.ca