



Editor's Eddy

A recent note in *The Globe & Mail* about rapidly declining British trout river insect populations – by as much as two-thirds since World War II – prompted me to do a little internet research.

The Environment Agency and the Wiltshire Fishery Association carried out a survey based on the observations and records of 365 experienced anglers, riverkeepers and fishery owners over many years - occasionally going back to before the war. The data come from 32 chalk streams in southern England, including the storied Test and Itchen, long noted for pure, chalk-filtered water, physical beauty and big trout well fed on prolific hatches of flies; but conditions are changing.

In the survey, anglers (who each spent an annual average of 17 days on the river) gauged the abundance of fly life on their rivers over recent years and decades. There were six categories, each with its own score, ranging from "good hatches frequently" to "absent." The anglers' figures showed that general fly abundance has been in free-fall: it had dropped to 34 compared to a maximum score of 100 in the 1930's.

Individual mayfly species showed major declines to scores as low as below 20 to 43 compared to the pre-war figure of 100; the grannom caddis to below 20 and to a complete absence on some trout streams. It could be easy to criticize the study for being more anecdotal and subjective than scientific, and for its reliance on selective or fuzzy memory, but the report noted that "contemporaneous, written recording of hatches has often been extremely detailed." And it was pointed out that anglers spent many thousands of times greater the number of hours on the rivers than scientists could have spent.

One of the report's authors likened the evidence to a miner's canary, and that "the survey results are telling us ... that all is not well with our rivers." In recent decades, intensive agriculture has been responsible for steep declines in bird, flower and insect life on farmland. Despite decreases in industrial and sewage discharges, run-off of fertilizers and pesticides has increased. The greater amounts of chemicals have negatively impacted the river ecosystems, partly because the withdrawal of water for cities, farms and industry concentrates the pollution.

Although one might say that the study in the far-off UK has little to do with us in Canada, I think that its relevance comes from several different

fronts. Firstly, this is a case which demonstrates the effectiveness and value of the keeping of detailed riverside notes; few anglers whom I know in this region actually do so, but I strongly recommend the practice. Secondly, we should be conscious of the possibility of decreasing insect populations in our own waters. Although vertebrate biomass studies are routinely carried out in some areas, I am unaware of any routine monitoring of non-vertebrate populations. Short-term changes, however, may be readily evident to the persistent angler. On the Credit River, for example, there have been extremely poor Green Drake hatches for the last several years. Should the cause or causes be investigated? Are natural cycles the main factor, or are the Green Drakes our own "miner's canary"? (The 2001 Orangeville STP spill comes to mind.) Thirdly, if excessive water taking is compounding problems in some English rivers, is the same true with ours? As manicured golf course fairways continue to emerge like mushrooms, and other human development expands, demands for ground and surface water will inevitably increase.

Bob Kuehnbaum, November 28, 2003

2004 CANADIAN FLY FISHING FORUM

Although planning for the 2004 Forum was later than normal out of the starting gate, the particulars have been recently finalized:

Dates: March 27 and 28

Location: Crowne Plaza Hotel, Toronto.

The hotel is situated at the corner of the Don Valley Parkway and Eglinton Avenue; according to Ken Geddes, the 2004 Forum Chair, there will be ample parking and easy TTC access.

Many previous Forums, up to 1997, were held in intimate hotel venues, and it should be interesting to return to one.

We will keep you posted as information becomes available. In the meantime, mark those dates on your calendar! And tell your colleagues!

The Forum requires a lot of organization, and needs volunteers to help out with all kinds of tasks, both large and small. We are particularly looking for someone to handle the assembly of the *Double Haul*, a person to run the silent auction at the dinner, and another to act as MC at the dinner. If you can assist in any way, please talk to Ken Geddes.

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Quotable / Notable Quotes

Soon after I embraced the sport of angling I became convinced that I should never be able to enjoy it if I had to rely on the cooperation of the fish.

– Sparse Grey Hackle, *Fishless Days, Angling Nights*

The great charm of fly-fishing is that we are always learning; no matter how long we have been at it, we are constantly making some fresh discovery, picking up some new wrinkle. If we become conceited through great success, some day the trout will take us down a peg.

– Theodore Gordon 1907

Conservation Update

October 25th Bio-Engineering Workday

This workday took place on a property downstream from Grange Sideroad on the upper Credit River. Live willow and dogwood cuttings were collected from the Ken Whillans Resource Management Area (a short distance downstream) and planted into the bank. Live staking is a simple yet effective bioengineering technique to stabilize eroding stream banks as new roots grow.

Fifteen people accomplished the task. Among them were six IWFFC members, including: Don Arthurs, Brian Greck, Patrick Kelly, Bob Morris (CVC organizer), Bob Thomson and Pierre Turgeon. A hearty thanks to all.

November 9 Spawning Survey

Fifteen individuals, including CVC organizers Bob Morris and Dave Beaton, took the last opportunity for a walk on the Credit River before the snow flies and helped out in the annual brook trout spawning survey from Cataract upstream towards Orangeville.

Aside from Bob Morris, only two IWFFC members turned up: Pat Kelly and Brian Morrison.

Last year, there were seven IWFFC volunteers, and there have been a dozen to twenty in most previous spawning surveys. For some reason, this year our members felt disinclined to participate in this important work.

Bob Morris reports that the survey confirmed spawning in the Grange and Upper Credit Trout Club properties, and possibly in the Melville Marshes. Brook trout are known to spawn in great numbers near Hwy 10, but spawning could not be confirmed in other reaches. In the spring, there will be a follow-up survey to confirm fry survival. Bob says that the results give hope compared to other years, but brook trout numbers are still down from a decade or more ago.

Credit River Fisheries Management Plan – At Last!

It's been almost six years since the kick-off meeting of the Steering Committee of the Credit River Fisheries Management Plan. About three years ago, the draft plan was presented to the Minister of Natural Resources on the banks of the Credit River in Mississauga. It was only recently, however, that copies of the final documents – dated a year ago! - were mailed out to the various participants.

Some of the recommendations of the plan have already moved into implementation. There has been a serious upswing in rehabilitation efforts by NGO's, including the Upper Credit River Rehabilitation Initiative of which we are a member. We have already seen one recommendation to consider changes in angling regulations result in the soon-to-be-in-place (January 1, 2004) expanded catch-and-release waters in most of the upper Credit.

Anyone wishing to peruse the final document should contact Bob Kuehnbaum (see page 1). It actually makes a very good and informative read!

Upcoming Meeting Schedule

December 2nd Fly tying. *Guest Tyer:* John Mangold from Winter Hatches will tie original Juliana Berners flies by hand (i.e. no vise). *Intermediate tyer:* Gord Lindsay of Pollack's. Pierre Turgeon will lead the beginners

December 16th Beginners Night: Several seasoned anglers will review the basics of fly fishing, including selection of tackle and flies, knots, stream and pond fishing, and casting

January 6th Fly Tying: Guest Tyer Farouk Ekich will be tying flies to demonstrate his automatic bobbin. *Intermediate Tyer:* TBA. Pierre Turgeon will instruct beginners.

January 20th *General Meeting:* Jim Wilson of Wilson's Sporting Tradition will do a presentation on the spring run of salmon on New Brunswick's Miramichi River.

February 3rd: *FlyTying:* TBA

February 17th: *General Meeting:* Greg Herring will do a presentation "Fishing the Farmington" (Connecticut).

Rod Draw

At the December 2nd, December 16th and January 6th club meetings, the club will be selling tickets for a new rod. It is a G Loomis 7-foot, 3-piece, 3-weight "Stream Dance" rod – a real beauty – with a nylon fabric-covered tube.

The draw will take place at the end of the January 6th meeting.

Election Results & Other Club News

At the October 21st club meeting, the nominations and elections for the three elected positions were done. **Ted Armstrong**, formerly Vice-President, was elected as President; **Bob Kuehnbaum** assumes Ted's former job as Vice-President; and **Ken O'Brien** re-fills his own shoes to soldier on as Treasurer.

We'd like to take this opportunity to remind members that there are several non-elected executive positions, currently including: Conservation, *Single Haul* Editor, Membership, Mailing,

Venue, Library, Beginners' Fly Tying, Webmaster and Forum Chair.

Pierre Turgeon has stepped forward as the new instructor for the Beginners' Fly Tying. Thanks to Pierre for taking on the responsibility of teaching novice fly anglers an important aspect of ensuring the future of our membership and our sport.

Several of the other jobs, however, need filling: Membership Chair; Webmaster; and Fund-raising Chair. (These are described in the September issue of the *Single Haul*.)

In addition, Ken Geddes is remaining as Forum Chair for the 2004 Forum this coming spring, but he is looking for someone to apprentice with him and who could assume command for the 2005 show.

If you think that you could meet the modest challenge of any of the above positions, we would be happy to hear from you.

Poetic End to a Little Club History

Bruce Roney

Back in the '80's, Cecil Swannell, then President of IWFFC, initiated the idea of club awards. They were to be presented at the Forum - a practice which, as we all know, continues to this day. At the beginning, the plaque for the Jack Sutton Award for fly tying was in desperate need of some kind of suitable text. The Forum was coming up quickly and something had to be done - *pronto*.

During an evening telephone conversation, Cec and I decided that a verse or poem might be suitable, and I offered to search for one. As it turned out, I couldn't find anything suitable from *anywhere* - home, school or the public library. As a bit of a hack writer, I decided to try to compose a verse for the plaque. I can't imagine that too many people - other than the recipients of the award, that is - have ever read it. Here's what resulted:

On Tying a Fly

The browns, the tans, the grays, the creams,
In disarray to the casual view,
Lay scattered so it hardly seems,
They'll join together in something new.

The hook is locked, the bits tied in,
The fly takes shape with skilful hands,
A likeness close to nature's kin,
Is ready for the day's demands.

Meandering

Bill Fett, Missouri River Flyfishers of Great Falls, Montana

My thoughts are like a stream. I frequently think about one thing for a while, then a few minutes later the flow of thoughts changes direction.

You younger fly fishers have a lot to be thankful for. In the early 1980's, everything on the stream had to be spoken in Latin. We never had a Salmon Fly hatch on the Big Hole river or the Madison; it was the *Pteronarcys* hatch. They weren't caddisflies on the Missouri; we had to call 'em *Hydropsyche*. There were at least four different species of BWO's, all with different Latin names. Some of the fly fishers expected you to tell the males from the females; the males had the red eyes - or was it the other way around? The midges were never called midges; they were *Chironomids*.

Thankfully, we got past that phase of our sport. I prefer to call them "bugs".

Have we become too sophisticated (or maybe to arrogant) that we have to change the names of some of the very popular equipment that we use? It's been called a bobber for over 100 years but we had to change its name to a strike indicator. Now let me think...a bobber sits on the surface and wiggles, bobs or goes under water when a fish hits the hook. While a strike indicator does, ah, er.....the same thing.

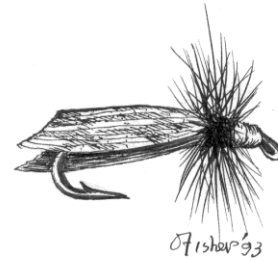
A jig is a hook with a weight (usually lead) attached to the front end of it. We fish with bead heads, cone heads, barbell or dumbbell heads. These are all jigs, so why can't we just call them that? We would never think of using a lowly worm for bait, but many of us have a San Juan Worm in our fly boxes. Use a salmon egg for bait? Never! But we have the Glow Bug, Krystal Ball, Alaskan Omelette, Fat Freddie and other various salmon egg imitations.

Whoever started the misnomer of using the word "Pod" to describe a school of fish? My poor 6th grade English teacher would rise up from her grave and pound you on the head if she heard that. It's like scratching your fingernails on the chalk board. Until we start fly casting for Orcas, let's come down to earth and use the correct term. Fish gather in *schools!*

I prefer to keep it simple. When you see me on the river, you can be guaranteed that I will have an ample supply of bobbers, worms, jigs and eggs. Yes, I will still be using my fly rod to present these

"baits" and I'll be casting to every school of trout that I see.

Courtesy of the FFF ClubWire



Stupid Things I Have Never Done

James Castwell

Being the professional expert I am, I felt it might be interesting for you to read about some of the stupid things I have never done.

For instance, I have never shot a cast right back at a fish after stupidly missing the rise, only to realize that all I would do by so doing is to scare the hell out of anything within a five foot area. To do that would be, indeed, dumb.

I have never, not even once, neglected to bend the little tiny end of my leader back into the loop making it an 'improved clinch' knot, not just a clinch knot. I always have taken the time to make sure my knots are perfect.

It would be really dumb to fish with a small, insignificant overhand knot in my tippet, 'dumb-dee-dumb dumb. Nope, never have, never will. Not even if it is getting dark and hard to see the stuff, even if it would take time away from a great rise going on I would change my tippet.

Dressing my fly line? You bet, pretty silly not to do that each and every time before I go out. If out for a few days, you bet, each morning before I hit the stream, dumb not to.

Fish for even one cast without having checked the point of my hook? You're kidding, right? Be nuts to pull my fly off of a log and not check to see if it is busted or, broke off. And when I am casting long lines from a beach, making sure I have not smacked my fly on a gravel sand bar behind me, nope, I have never failed to keep constant vigil of things like that.

Have I ever just tied my fly onto the end of a brand new leader? That would be not only a dumb

thing to do, it could cost a few bucks. Always I have taken the time and spent the effort to add a section of tippet material to any leader. And I always have spare leaders and the right spools of tippet with me on the stream, a guy can't be too prepared. I always carry everything I need, never have had to go back to the car for anything, not even a net.

When I fish lakes I make sure all of my fly boxes float, and all of my stream boxes sink. That way if I did drop one, it would float on a lake and I could get it; and in a stream, it would sink and I could get it off of the bottom before it sped downstream. Yup, I always have the right fly boxes with me at all times, never make a mistake, really, that would be dumb.

When the fish are really rising good, I always take the time to change a 'raggedy' looking fly, no point in fishing with a fly that is not as perfect as it should be.

Never have I hollered, "Ya, well, using barbless hooks ya know!" when someone sees me lose a fish. That would just be a dumb excuse. And I 'always' use barbless hooks, they do hook much better and to use the old fashioned ones with the 'worm-retainer' barb would be less than intelligent.

Make a mistake and have my drag set so loose that it spins out of control and makes a 'birds-nest?' Just how dumb do you think I could be? And never have it set too tight either and have a fish break off when he runs... and the reel doesn't.

My fly boxes have never started a 'hatch' all by themselves, no matter how hard the breeze was blowing when I opened them. I always position myself so the wind does not remove any extras. I read once of a guy who could not get a rise all day, went up to the small bridge and dropped one at a time, his dry flies over the side until he saw a trout take one. Great idea, except he didn't have any more of that certain fly. I always carry extras of everything I might need, never run out. Now, that would be silly.

Knots. I am great at tying them, have never had one come apart when I pulled it up tight, because I stupidly got some part of it messed up. In fact, I am as careful of how I tie my knots as I am about making sure my hat is stuck down good when traveling in a boat at high speed, dumb guys have had their hats blow off, not me though. Sometimes I even turn it around backwards to make sure it will not blow off, or when I want to take a picture and don't want the hat to pop up because my hand hits the brim. I have seen guys do that, really, but never had it happen to me.

And, never once have I pumped up my float tube, stuffed it into the back of a truck and gone from a low altitude, up and over a high mountain peak, and had the thing go 'BOOM.' It would take a real jerk to pull that.

Don't ever grab a branch when you are on a moving stream while in a rubber raft, the pull of the branch will cause the upstream side of the raft/float-tube to dip, the more it does, the more the water pushes against it and the thing can flip. I read that somewhere; never happened to me.

There are probably a few more things which I have never done, one of which would be casting to the wrong (tail) end of a bonefish when all I could see was a silhouette of the thing. They may not be too smart, but they do not see backward very well, in fact ... at all.

Reprinted with permission from "Patterns", the newsletter of the K-W Flyfishers, September 2003.

Becoming a Beginning Fly Angler:

Five simple steps to being the rankest amateur on the river

Steve Taylor

Silly beginners' mistakes that caused me to unwittingly annoy other anglers and go home fishless marked my first year of fly fishing for trout. I repeated those errors in so many unique ways that I became a fly-fishing oxymoron-an *expert beginner*. No one has ever bumbled downstream, spooked fish and snagged flies in trees more perfectly. That kind of expertise shouldn't go to waste. These five easy steps guarantee you'll look and act like the rawest angler ever recruited into the ranks of fly fishers.

Wade right in. Never concern yourself with other anglers and the water they're fishing. Slosh right through, and in return they'll advise you about places to store fishing gear that you've never thought of before. Because the sounds of a gurgling stream, birds chirping and trout slurping mayflies become monotonous after a while, holler your greetings and wave your arms wildly to make sure everyone knows you're there.

Cast as if trout could fly. Everyone knows that casting is the essence of flyfishing. Make lots and lots of false casts, and don't let your fly linger in the water long before you cast again. The more time your line and fly spend in the air, the more other anglers can admire your skills. Because trout have

excellent eyesight and watch for movements overhead, stand tall and repeatedly false-cast directly over them so they can appreciate your tailing loops, too. When you make long casts because you're too lazy or impatient to wade carefully, they'll signal their approval by swimming at top speed-in the opposite direction.

Conduct the orchestra. When you *do* have a fly in the water, remember all the articles you've read by fishing gurus who flipped line upstream or down for a perfect drift to fool the biggest old trout in the river. My fly-casting mentor calls the way beginners do this the *maestro technique*. Mend line like an orchestra conductor waving a baton while you learn this subtle art. Just because the trout ignore your fly or run like hell doesn't mean all that twitching and spluttering is bad. And always avoid simple techniques, like swinging Woolly Buggers or soft hackle flies downstream on a tight line. While many trout practically hook themselves when you do so, they won't respect you afterward.

Focus on catching, not fishing. Spend every available moment *in* the water, casting and retrieving incessantly, rather than observing the water from shore where you might accidentally notice a caddis hatch and determine exactly which fly to use). Besides, soaring hawks, talking herons or sleek otters and mink slinking along the shoreline might distract you. Here's a little secret: veterans don't wear polarized glasses because they're invaluable for spotting fish. They wear them to prevent the glare of breathtaking sunsets over mountain ranges from causing them to miss a strike.

Finally, here's a bonus hint that guarantees you'll act like a rank beginner who doesn't know any better: fish to utter exhaustion and grumble all the way home about how many trout you missed or how few you caught. Whatever you do, avoid savoring the memories and being thankful for the privilege of spending a day on the water.

From FFF ClubWire newswire service. Printed by permission from Arkansas Wildlife Magazine, March/April 2003

Rod Warranties: Great Expectations

It looks like unconditional warranties on fly rods are on the way out. At the recent Fly Fishing Retailer Show in Denver, a number of top-brand manufacturers were critical of the policy. Very liberal warranties are expensive to dealers, distributors

and manufacturers. Retailers, rather than getting new rod sales, have to act as middlemen, returning faulty rods to the manufacturer and replacing them without question – often without receiving any compensation. Ultimately, only one group of people – consumers – end up paying through higher retail prices, higher shipping, handling and service fees, and built-in (hidden) insurance premiums.

Orvis initiated unconditional warranties eight years ago, but the firm is planning to soon announce a creative solution to the dilemma. Other companies like Sage admit that consumers can assume that something is wrong with a product if it doesn't have a lifetime guarantee. Although they didn't like the concept but felt it necessary to be competitive, St. Croix has changed their unconditional warranty to a "limited lifetime warranty." They cover all defects in materials and workmanship for the life of the original owner; over 90% of their repairs or replacements are free; rods broken by accidents or misuse will be repaired or replaced for considerably less than retail cost.

G Loomis was the only company to never have an unconditional warranty; they offer a "limited warranty" that extends to the lifetime of the original owner. For defects in workmanship and materials, they will either repair or replace the product at no charge. Other damages or normal wear and tear will be repaired or replaced for a fee.

When you think about it, there's a lot of sense in limiting warranties. Theft, fire, loss and a dog chewing a cork handle are circumstances which should never have been covered. With an unconditional warranty, an angler could have several new rods – free! – over a 20-year period: little wonder some are so expensive. Why should the average responsible angler, who uses a rod as it should be used and takes care of it, be subsidizing someone else's foolishness or laxity?

Without unconditional warranties, manufacturers will have to draw consumers back to upgrade their gear by advancements in rod design and technology: a good thing. And, except for the type of angler who leaves a rod lying on the ground to be stepped on, or heaves one into the lake in frustration, fly fishers should be getting better value for their money.

Ed.'s Note: Information was extracted from a much longer article entitled "Warranty Wars" from Tackle Trade World, John Hunter editor, distributed by FFF's ClubWire newswire service.

Phil Kettle's Stream Diaries – Part I

Phil Kettle, a founding member and twice-president of the club, conservationist and educator, produced a considerable volume of flyfishing literature. In the early to mid-1980's, he wrote a series of mostly short fly fishing articles for The Globe & Mail, under the title "stream diary." They were intended to provide updates on fishing conditions and fly hatches on waters in our region, including the Nottawasaga, Credit, Saugeen and Maitland Rivers, as well as ponds and lakes. (At the time, the Grand River was not a trout fishing destination.) Occasionally, longer articles described and gave advice on specific hatches and other things of interest. Fortunately, long-time club member Gary Allen kept many clippings of the articles. It has been our intent (beginning with the July-August, 2002 issue) to reproduce, from time to time, some of Phil's work in his memory – particularly from the aspect of educating some of our newer converts to flyfishing. This is the first of a series of three of his articles from The Globe & Mail. – Ed.

Tiny Mayfly Hatch First of Late Spring (1985)

The blue-winged olives have begun to emerge on the Credit River. A rise in water temperatures to 13°C sparked the belated insect action.

The tiny mayflies (Hook size 18), first on the water in Southern Ontario, are often the last mayfly, the one closing the season in September.

"I was floating an early brown stonefly nymph in a slow water area," said Don Moore of Oakville, "when a sparse hatch of blue-winged olives began. Very few trout rose to take the insects, and none took my fly. Fish have not yet become accustomed to taking insects off the surface this season."

Blue-winged olive is a generic term applied to many similarly colored species of mayflies in the baetis family. The baetis vagans may emerge three times during the season in April, July and September. The main variation in species is size and time of emergence. Hatches can be sparse or concentrated depending on the daily temperature and intensity of sunlight. Anglers need only one fly pattern to match all the species.

The blue-winged olive is a small mayfly which has pale grey wings and a slate grey body with an olive cast. They prefer slower stretches of freestone rivers like the Credit or Saugeen. As the first mayfly they are important to the fly fisher and they can be very numerous.

"Size is a big problem with blue-winged olives," Moore said. "They are very difficult to see on fast ripple water. Many anglers fail to detect their presence even when fish are rising. It is easier to fish them on flat water, but their small size makes presentation a problem."

Fine nine-foot leaders tapered to 6x or 7x are needed to make the delicate cast. A No. 4 floating line will create less disturbance as it lands on the water.

The insects are slow to emerge from their nymphal case in cool spring water. The emerging nymph drifts to the surface and may float 20 meters before emerging. In this stage, a floating nymph or an emerger pattern is most effective. The insects are small, necessitating flies tied sparsely.

The nymph pattern is tied on a size 14 wet-fly hook with an olive tail, abdomen and thorax. A dark brown wing case and light tan hackle for legs will simulate the insect. Fish the nymph upstream and across. A strike indicator on the leader a meter above the fly will assist the angler in seeing the take. A small nymph drifting helplessly is often taken very softly. The angler can miss a sipping take.

A floating nymph or emerger pattern with a bulging wing case is recommended as the most effective fly pattern during this hatch. Even when winged adults are on the surface the emerger will take trout. Fish recognize it as a helpless stage.

A rusty spinner (size 16) can be used during a spinner fall. A dark ginger quill body will give the best impression. A few hairs of poly-propylene wool or light grey hackle tips for wings complete the deceptive fly.

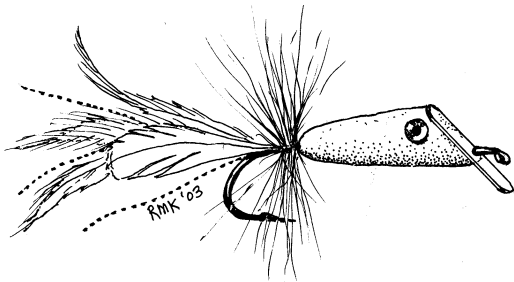
A Few Foam Flies

More than a year ago, this editor had a chance (and first) encounter with Carl O'Connor on the river. Some time afterward, he offered to do an evening of guest fly tying at the club with Jorge Carcao. Assuredly, we never refuse an offer but, amazingly, were unable to find a suitable slot until this fall – November 11th, to be precise.

They are all foam patterns designed for a variety of quarry: trout, salmon and warm water fish. The foam is all shaped by the tyer. Carl tied the Stimulator and the Bomber; Jorge the Diving Popper and Hopper.

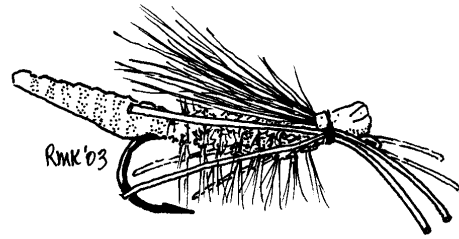
Diving Popper

Hook: Streamer hook (i.e. Mustad #3665A or 9674)
 Thread: Red 3/0 monocord
 Body: Foam cylinder 3/8" diameter
 Lip: Plastic (from a hook box)
 Tail: Yellow & red saddle hackle with pearl Krystal flash
 Tools: Finger nail clipper & razor blade
 Tyer's Notes: The foam is slit on the underside to slide over the hook. Poke a small hole in the plastic lip to feed over the hook eye.



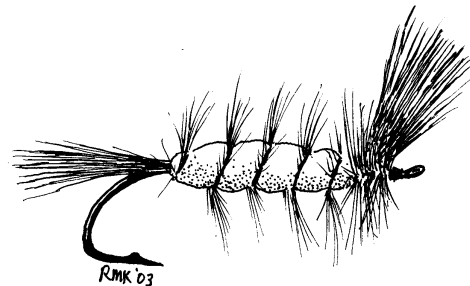
Sponge Hopper

Hook: Size 6-10 Mustad 9671
 Thread: Brown 3/0 monocord
 Body: Yellow foam
 Hackle: Brown
 Overbody: Grey dubbing
 Wing: Elk hair
 Legs: Red/yellow rubber legs
 Tyer's Notes: The body and head are one piece of foam lashed on top of the hook. The head is formed by folding back the excess foam before lashing on the legs.



Bomber

Hook: Partridge-Bartleet salmon size 4
 Thread: Black 6/0
 Tail & Wing: Silver fox guard hairs
 Body: Preformed foam
 Rib: Oval tinsel
 Hackle & Palmer Hackle: Brown cock saddle
 Tyer's Notes: Like the popper, the body is slit and fit over the hook shank. The rib is wound through the foam body before the hackle is palmered forward and overlying the ribbing.



Stimulator

Hook: #8 – 2X or (6 to 16)
 Tail & Wing: Deer hair
 Body: Preformed foam
 Hackle & Palmer hackle: Grizzly cock
 Thorax: Orange dubbing
 Tyer's Note: This looks like the traditional Stimulator, except that the body is a narrow cylinder of foam threaded onto the hook shank

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