Stream Lines
promotion and education of fly fishing

The Official Newsletter of the Hamilton and Area Fly Fishers and Tyers

January 2002

EDITOR'S COMMENTS

Happy New Years to all. I hope you had a great holiday and this finds you and your families well.

To continue the *Beginner's Corner* column we started last year, we have a new series on reading the water as well as a new club writer for this little paper. Welcome Ron Marini to the ranks of authors for your enjoyment. I've also started another new column which I'm hoping some will contribute. It's called *The Follies of Fishing and Trials of Tying*. I hope you enjoy it.

We are in the process of finding a new web host service and a permanent domain for our web site. Due to changes in policy at Netscape, our previous hosting service, we had to move our website. Please note the new address as the old one is liable to go off the air shortly. By next month, I hope I can provide you our permanent address. The new web site is located at http://sites.netscape.net/hamiltonareafft/index.html. Very shortly, you should be able to find it at www.hafft.ca

Just a reminder - memberships are now due. More information is below. And on that money note, for those of you who forgot, your license probably expired at the end of December.

As mentioned at the AGM, we've included a survey at the end you to complete. Please fill it in and either mail it back to the club mail box or drop it off at the next meeting. This will give us an opportunity to see how we are doing in meeting your needs as well as where the club needs to focus its efforts.

Finally, there is never a good time to relay sad news, and this is no exception. One of the giants of contemporary flyfishing has passed on this past month. Everybody in this club who has been influenced by Gary LaFontaine's theories, writing, and patterns will feel the impact hearing of Gary's death.

Gary Lafontaine Obituary

Posted by Ross Purnell to @FF on Friday, January 4, 2002 at 12:15:58PM Gary Lafontaine died today after a 3-year battle with Lou Gehrig's disease, or ALS. He is survived by his daughter Heather LaFontaine-Ellison and her husband Partick Ellison.

Gary Lafontaine published more than 100 articles on fly fishing in more than a dozen different national and regional publications. He authored 5 published books and coauthored many more including the just-released books Fly Fishing the Yellowstone (with Bob Jacklin) and Fly Fishing the Madison (with Craig Mathews). Before he died he was working on a book on Blue-wing Olives. He had a great many friends in the fly fishing world and will be greatly missed.

PRESIDENT'S COMMENTS

Just a quick update about the meeting on Dec. 10 which was reasonably well attended but attendance could have been better.

It was decided for ease of maintenance and access to purchase a specific domain name for our website. Bruce and Dave, our computer and net people, are looking into this.

Ken Glasbergen is pursuing a couple of other projects in addition to our ongoing Spencer Creek project. Assisting Bill Christmas on Bronte Creek is one of those ideas. Working on water that is a viable fishery may increase the involvement of club members.

It was suggested more fishing outings would be nice. Maybe combining fly specific tying night with a moon eye or bass excursion even an outing for all the tubers (not couch potatoes) could be arranged.

It was deciding to attend the various fishing shows if we have enough volunteers. The direct effort to return benefit is not that great but as many of our members help out with other activities at these shows we might as well have a club booth set up. There is no cost for the booth and volunteers get in free.

It was suggested we have a manufacturer's rep or something else of interest at our swap night.

It was also suggested we toot our own horn a bit and list the club's achievements and the groups that have recognized our members and the work we have done. Since this is our may be our tenth anniversary this is a very good suggestion. Now the holidays are over, I will devote some extra time to do this in roughly chronological order.

Dave Bour is still at it working on the newsletter, HELP HIM!

Send him tips, patterns and suggestions. That poor guy Esox needs help too. Any stories, poems, anecdotes or jokes (clean ones please) will help.

John French
President

MEMBERSHIP

Just a reminder to those of you who have not yet paid that memberships are now due. Individual memberships are still $25 and families are $35; one of the cheapest clubs around. For those of you new to the club or without the experience of other clubs, you may be interested to know our club fees started at $25 & $35. Please send your check to the club mailing address listed below or bring to the next meeting. Make checks payable to Hamilton and Area Fly Fishers and Tyers. Use the tear off strip on the last page to update your information. One thing we'd like you to consider is getting email delivery instead of Canada Post delivery. The benefits to the club are financial and time savings for whomever is printing and stuffing the envelopes. One of the largest expenses to the club is the cost of postage and printing. The benefits to you are that you get it earlier and some articles may contain color which are visible in the PDF copy receive. Your black and white printed copy delivered via Canada Post is not so grand.

UPCOMING EVENTS

Grindstone Angling and Outfitters

On Jan 12, Grindstone is having at 2:30 p.m. a social hour and slide shows on fly fishing in B.C. Fly fishing guide **Morgan Mclean** will be the guest speaker. His topic is fly fishing northern Vancouver Island, best techniques and successful fly patterns. Also, **John Valk,**(and owner of Grindstone Angling), will be giving a show on fishing Fernie B.C. and the fabled Elk River.

Winter Hatches 8th Fly Tying Symposium

On Jan 20, the popular Winter Hatches club is hosting their ever popular fly tying symposium and features outstanding anglers and fly tyers. This session is a 'hands-on' experience for beginners to expert fly tyers. Guest tyers as **Ian James,Tom Adamchik, Claude Bernard, Roy DeGuisti, Rene Longval, Ian Martin and Jim Wenger,** makes this a symposium not to be missed. York University, Glendon College Campus,York Hall, 2275 Bayview Ave., Toronto

For info call Lynn Savin 416-789-5696 space is limited. Registrations may be faxed to Lynn Savin 416-360-4099

10th Annual Ontario Out of Doors Spring Fishing Show

February 14th - 17th 2002 International Center, Airport Road Toronto. The club is considering a booth. We need volunteers; please contact John French, 905-544-5056 or at a club meeting for more info

The Canadian Fly Fishing Forum

Apr. 6,7.. Following last years smashing success, will, once more, be at the Automotive Building at the C.N.E. The list of speakers is too good to be true including names as **Jack Gartside, Collin McKeown, Dave Schenk, Don Bastian, John Valk, Bill Spicer. Sheldon Seale, Rick Whorwood, Ken Collins, Gary Dubiel, Mark Madore** and **Kathryn Maroun** etc.

Mooneye Night

June 12. Get your dry fly skills honed up for the season. Join fellow club members for our annual mooneye night at Seneca Park in Caledonia.

CONSERVATION CORNER

This month I thought that I would submit an article that one of my co-workers wrote that I found interesting and thought that club members would also enjoy. Arnie Fausto completed his Masters research on the mayfly Hexagenia at Trent University. He is a member of the KW Fly Tiers and submits regular articles to their newsletter.

How do Mayflies Know When to Hatch?

By Arnie Fausto

How often do we wonder when mayflies know when to hatch from the water's surface. It seems so often that the water is calm one minute, then in a matter of a few minutes or so, the water comes to a boil with all of these fish rising to the surface and going crazy over mayflies. Then, almost as quickly as it began, the action starts to die down and fish stop feeding and water begins to become calm again with nary a mayfly to be seen… Does this sound familiar? The funny thing is, how do these insects know precisely the right time when they should be leaving the water's surface? Why don't they come out sporadically, or one by one, and why do they all seem to hatch at once? This is a mystery that continues to baffle both the angler and the entomologist – and no one really knows for sure what the answer is.

Part of the puzzle lies within the mayfly itself. The scientific term for the mayfly is called "Ephemeroptera" which refers to "ephemeral" or "short–lived" nature of the adult insect. You see, the mayfly spends most of its life underwater in its larval form as a nymph, and only a fraction of its life as an adult. The adult stage is purely for mating- no feeding occurs during the adult stage and all the mayfly is concerned with is finding a suitable mate, reproduce, and then die (In fact, this is why the mayfly is often romanticized by some writers as some sort of a "Romeo and Juliet" tragic love story). This process of finding a mate and reproducing in an adult mayfly can vary from a few hours to a few days. Because of this short lifespan, it is absolutely essential that the mayfly must emerge at approximately the right time and in large numbers in order to increase its chances of finding a suitable mate. Otherwise, this whole effort would be suicidal and a total waste of energy.

To reproduce, not only must the mayfly battle the laws of chance, but also the dangers of emerging from the water's surface. As the mayfly struggles to free itself from its larval skin, there is a good chance it would be eaten by fish and other aquatic creatures. As it changes to a dun and takes flight, the mayfly becomes easy target for bats, amphibians, many different species of birds, and even small mammals such as foxes. Knowing that most of them will get eaten, nature has equipped the mayfly with a strategy- emerge out of the water in large swarms! Just like schooling fish, a large mass of mayflies coming out of the water all at once confuses predators. Of course, a number of mayflies will get eaten during the process,

but the fish and other predators will eventually become satiated, and most of the rest will escape to reproduce. Since the lifespan of adult mayfly is so short, having large numbers of mayflies available for mating also increases their chances of finding a successful mate, without getting eaten. This process works so well that there are almost always a healthy population of mayflies in any given water body that is not polluted.

Now then, back to the question of timing. When we consider the odds of finding a suitable mate over a short adult lifetime and odds of not being eaten in the process, precise timing of the hatch is still critical. If the timing was off and the weather conditions were not great, this could mean suicide for the mayflies. To illustrate, think of what would happen if it was very windy that day. If a large numbers of mayflies came out during windy weather, most would be blown away into the forests or in farm fields away from the water's edge and many would die. The same thing would happen in the rain. In this case, rain would make any form of flying very difficult, most will drown. Nature would never let this happen- obviously the mayfly knows the precise time it should hatch, or else it would have no control over its life!

Now that we think we know a lot about their survival strategy, think again. Stream entomologists have been studying mayflies for many years and the only answer they have been able to come up with that appears to make any sense is that water temperature plays a role in triggering the mayfly hatch. It seems that there is a specific temperature that must be reached in order to for the hatch to occur. For example, there are only few mayflies that are capable of emerging in water less 15 degrees Celcius. We know that during the middle of the day, the water gradually becomes warmer and this is when the hatch usually takes place for some species. However, temperature doesn't explain everything because it doesn't explain the often precise (to the minute) timing that takes place in the beginning and end of the hatch.

Many years ago, a mayfly researcher named Cal Fremling came up with a possible explanation on how mayflies can communicate to each other and tell themselves when to hatch. Cal was hired by the government to try and solve the numerous problems they were having with the giant burrowing mayfly (the *Hexagenia*) which was causing all kinds of problems in the Mississippi River. Every year, when the *Hexagenia* hatch occurs along the Mississippi River, the clouds of mayflies would clog all of the radar signals that were used by ships in the river, and as a result, numerous accidents were happening. Roads and bridges were rendered impassable, when slippery masses of mayfly bodies were covered their surfaces, prompting the National Guard to clear these areas with snow removal equipment. Anyway, what Fremling discovered was purely an accident. He had kept a number of these *Hexagenia* nymphs in an aquarium and had separated some of them in individual chambers. He discovered that mayflies kept in the same water hatched out at approximately the same time, and the timing was different in other mayflies that were kept isolated in a different aquarium. When he accidentally allowed some of the water from another batch of mayflies to mix with water from another tankful of mayflies, he found out that all of the mayflies hatched at the same time- this he called "syncronous emergence" of *Hexagenia*. It was as if there was a chemical being released in the water- something like a "pheromone" that was being used by mayflies to let each other know that it was time for them to hatch and get together.

The idea of this pheromone has never been tested, so no one has proven this. However, in the case of insects, the use of pheromones (chemical hormones) is very widespread and is used all the time for communication. Ants find their trails back and forth from their food and their colony by leaving trails of pheromones. Hordes of bees can even sting you in the same spot because this is the location where pheromones have been deposited. Finally, male moths have been known to find their mates at distances of more than a mile or more by "homing in" the pheromones that are released by the female moths in the wind.

So the next time you think you've tied and presented that fly and fooled that wise old brown, think again. There is more to the mayfly than what meets the hatch!

MOONEYE MAGIC

By Ron Marini (rmarini@nas.net)

On a warm, late spring or summer evening, fast and fun action awaits us on the lower Grand River. This is the time for Mooneye Magic.

A freshwater herring and cousin to the well-known Winnipeg Goldeye, the Mooneye is fun to fish but unless smoked, is poor table fare. I have avidly pursued these fun fish for more than 15 years and have had some remarkable evenings when all was clicking. However, like all fish, there have been times when the best I could raise was only one or two fish over an evening's fishing.

What makes the Mooneye so much fun is that they are within easy reach for our membership in Hamilton and they are attracted to flies.

These fish are predominantly found within the lower Grand River, and in my experience, have been caught from the Caledonia dam all the way to York and beyond. This area of the Grand River gives access to many of our members both geographically and during our leisure hours after work. Because they seem to turn on within an hour of sunset, the avid fly fisher can be on the water after a day's work and still enjoy an evening of fast fly rod action with these co-operative creatures. In searching through my fishing diaries, I am amazed to find that the majority of the times when I managed 18 to 24 fish catches happened from about 45 minutes of sundown to darkness. Many nights I had to leave the water because I simply could not see my fly or because I had my fly chewed beyond recognition and it was too dark to change flies.

In addition to its proximity to our homes, the Mooney is appealing quarry because it so readily takes the fly. Over the years I have caught these herrings on a wide variety of patterns: leaches; streamers; wet flies (Greenwell's Glory, Sylvester's Midge); dry flies (Light Cahills and even a ridiculously large #6 Grizzly Wulf); brassies; bead heads; floating nymphs; midge patterns; and, most importantly, emergers. The Mooneye truly is one of the most co-operative fish to pursue with the fly.

I have caught these little creatures during all hours of the day and evening, but for sustained action, nothing beats the hour before sunset until darkness. Over the years, the pattern that worked best under the right conditions was a Light Cahill

emerger or a pale morning dun floating nymph. These patterns work best of course when there seems to be a lot of subsurface activity. I usually don't see a lot of surface hatching occurring, but the subsurface swirls turn me onto using the emerger patterns, and usually I am right. I'll drop the fly a couple of feet above or below the spotted swirl and watch for a matching swirl where I think my fly is floating. If there is a telltale swirl, I simply lift my rod tip, and usually I am rewarded by a resistance on the line and then the short take off and in some instances, aerial acrobatics. The emerger pattern or floating nymph are key, because it appears the fish are taking just below the surface.

Mooneyes have very small mouths so a size 16 or 18 emerger pattern or floating nymph are in my fly box when I hit the water. Others have advised that a size 22 or 24 black midge with a tuft of white antron does the trick during the dog days of August, but I am very satisfied using the emergers and floating nymphs for most of the fishing season. In the waning daylight of September, I have had many memorable evenings fishing tight to the far bank with the same patterns that served so well in the early months of the year.

There is no magic formula for fishing Mooneyes that I have discovered. Just lots of patience and experimenting to learn what turns them on. And once the action starts, you'll wear your arm out casting to the rises until the darkness drives you off and reluctantly you head for home. The Mooneye Magic has ended until your next trip to the always amazing and ever-changing Grand River.

BEGINNER'S CORNER

By Bryant J. Cochran, Jr., reprinted with permission of the publisher, Killroys.com.

READING WATER - PART 1

The trout fisherman must be able to read a stream or river in far more detail than a canoeist, kayaker or rafter. The boat folks can see the current flow and the humps that show where rocks are, they even see the "seams" where currents of different speed run side by side. They would be hard pressed if you asked them to show you where fish might be lying. Simply because they lack detail in their knowledge. A fisherman needs to fully understand the fishes survival needs and behavior patterns in order to properly read a stream. These are the details a fisherman needs to know, that a boater doesn't need or want to know. The subject this series will cover is easier to learn, understand and put to use than the myriad of knots, lines, casting flaws and entomology. Plus it is more entertaining in conversation than entomology, unless you are at a professors cocktail party.

You will learn where to cast along with where not to cast and why. Where to wade and where not to wade so you don't spook the fish and have it running and spreading the alarm to the rest of the fish in the stream. You will be able to go to new waters and fish with confidence, all year long, knowing where the fish will be in any season and any conditions. Your fish location predictions will impress all but the most expert of fishermen. Given a casting technique of accuracy, your catch rate will increase and the size of your catch will increase. You will know why stealth and casting on a dime are so important. This accuracy will be the difference in the number of fish you catch especially when you face a situation where only a few inches of drag-free drift are available. Trout have very narrow feeding lanes and they will not move one extra inch for any reason.

These new skills are essential for success and one of the main areas of knowledge that separate the beginner/intermediate from the expert. As with everything, there will be times when the trout will be anywhere but where you think they should be. In these times - when conditions are just right, what you learn here may not work. When this happens - please be kind in your thoughts of me and my words. Don't forget that we have a help line under Q & A, if you have a problem in the future or present, let me know, I will get the answer to you.

THE TROUT'S WORLD

The brain of a trout is a simple one. It is small and consist of four lobes - two large and two small, these are called ganglion by biologist, they represent a very simple brain. This brain will fit on a quarter and it is primeval. The fact that many fishermen give the trout high marks for intelligence just shows how much they don't know about biology. Simple minds have simple needs. All species of trout have three basic needs not including water, Food, Shelter, and Oxygen. In order to be a sustaining population they need a proper spawning habitat, which is usually the same as their normal living habitat. They also need deeper pools to survive a winter with anchor ice covering the habitat, unless they are in the southern tail waters of America or other countries.

In nature there are seldom any linear relationships. In order for trout to have food, the oxygen levels, water temperatures and nutrient flow, must be adequate to support the lives of the prey organisms which are; insects and their larvae, minnows and other fish, fry and the crustaceans. The trout who limit their diet to minnows, sculpins, crayfish and other trout are sometimes called sharks. The oxygen level is dependent on the water temperature and the amount of surface area that can exchange gas (O2) with the atmosphere. This equates to how much riffled or white water there is on the stream. The pools below a riffle will have a higher O2 content than the pools above the riffle. Shelter means several things to a trout. Protection from predators and protection from the main current, but close enough to feeding lanes in the current so little energy is expended in the gathering of food. This conservation of energy is extremely important to a trout, the less energy spent on feeding the more energy to spend on growth, all trout want to grow larger. When food is plentiful and gathering energy out put is small, a trout can grow at a fast pace. The larger the trout, the better home he can claim for himself.

We know how important a good food supply is but the food supply is intertwined with the need for shelter. A trout needs two types of shelter. First he (or she) needs a territory close to the main current, the current acts like a conveyor belt moving food organisms down the river. This territory will be sheltered from the current and could be a rock, tree branch, a shallow dish in the stream bed, an opening in a moss bed, or any thing else that breaks the current or slows it down. When a feeding shelter is close to or is itself a place to hide from an airborne or land based predator you have found a "prime lie" and a large trout is probably occupying it.

The life of a trout is a harrowing journey through time. As a fry he is hiding in the mossy or grassy shallows, hoping that he will avoid being eaten by birds, a host of land animals or another fish, which could even be his parents. Once he is around five

inches long his predator instincts grow and the juvenile seeks deeper water and his own territory. If he finds a really good shelter/territory he may stay there for the rest of his life. More likely he will move as he grows longer, from territory to territory, until he finds a "prime lie" territory to call home. Or he might find a nice deep pool and take up a territory where no predator from above might see him, and move to the shallower feeding lies at night. This leaves the trout with other water dwelling predators as danger to himself. The really deep pools are where you will find the really big "kings of the pools". You will only catch one of these guys if you fish at night, when they move up to feed. These are the world record type fish, and only occasionally are weather conditions right to find them cruising for food in the day light hours. On my home waters the world record brown trout was caught - it weighed in at 40 lbs. 4 oz.. I would not be surprised to hear of one significantly larger being taken in the future, especially from a tail water river like my home waters - the LITTLE RED RIVER and the WHITE RIVER both in Arkansas, USA. A trout likes water with a depth of three feet or more, you can check this by seeing how close you can wade to one that is in a depth of three feet as opposed to one in two feet of water. In a depth of three feet the trout feels safe from land or air predators. The day light hours between and including dawn and dusk is the time period most of us are going to fish. The middle fish are the active ones during this time period and they are the ones we will mostly catch. They will be wary of their surroundings, using all of their senses and their above water window of vision, they will bolt for their predator shelter at the slightest hint of danger, unless they are in the safety zone of three foot or more water depth. And once spooked they will not return to active feeding until they feel safe.

A rivers current determines where the feeding lanes will be. It is the conveyor belt bringing the trout his food. He sits in a protected place, close to the conveyor belt and reaches out to grab the food he wants. He doesn't have to expend a lot of energy to do this and given the opportunity he will spend all of his time in his feeding lane, this is home. He will defend this territory from other trout, but if danger causes him to bolt to his protective lie, a log jam or rock pile, he allows any neighbors to crowd in, fins touching, till the danger has past. Then and only then will the trout return home and begin feeding once more. When a trout is home he is always catchable, because he will be feeding all the time he spends there. All the fisherman has to do is figure out what he is eating and where in the depth range of the stream he is feeding, bottom, middle or surface film. When the fisherman gets all of this information right, he will catch every trout he presents his fly to, provided all the rules and information he gathered are followed. Alas, every fisherman will have days when one bit of information is either lacking or not thought of and the fisherman will go home empty handed.

In the articles to come of this series I will fill the gaps in the knowledge of reading a stream or river. When we are finished you will have the information to know where to cast your fly and have the best chance to have a trout at least see your offering in the right place for the trout to want to eat it. Whether or not he will depends on the correct presentation of the fly. The fly will be in his feeding lane and that is the first huge step in the game of fly fishing. Please do make a hard copy of this series so you can go back to it time and again. Repetition does help retention. Until next month, May god guide your cast and give you good fishing.

The Follies of Fishing and Trials of Tying

By David Bour (dcbour@cogeco.ca)

Pets!

Many of you are well aware of the benefits of owning pets, particularly dogs. Pets are known for their calming effect. Medically, they contribute to lower blood pressure. Some you can talk to the likes of budgies and parrots. Then there is the exercise component of pet ownership like walking your dog. I could go on forever. You get the point.

Those of you into fly tying also know the benefits. That budgie or parrot provides you a few feathers, legitimately obtained. You know you can't use the song birds in your back yard, don't you? Your cat and dog are one of the best sources of free dubbing you'll find next to the dust bunnies under your bed. You need to take advantage of these sources.

That said, they can also provide a laugh or two when taken in context. My story began a few months ago when I met someone online and we swapped some materials. He was looking for a little moose hair. He offered me an unusual material: eel skins. We had a deal. Here's the interesting part. He's in the Netherlands. These eel skins were well traveled. They made it about 4000 miles to my house from their source, not including how much time in the seas of the world. He tied a few flies and sent them over to show how the skin can be used, along with a couple of skins. If you ever dealt with any type of skins, you know they are usually dried and stiff as a board. Remember, eel is a salt water species too. Salted dried hairless skins … sound familiar? Ask your dog.

Being the type of person I am, I had them out on my desk to show everyone that came by. I was proud of these, and most people had never seen an eel skin before, so the mystique was justified. Cleaning day came around and I moved them from the desk to the floor along with a few other papers and books off the desk. I never though any more about it.

As this was the Christmas season, we had a party the next evening to attend. Normally, my little princess, a tiny, almost 2 year old Boston Terrier, Georgia is well behaved, and since she was already lying down, we decided to leave her out, rather than contained as usual when we expect to be away a few hours.

On returning home that evening, the damage was evident. The books and papers were from one side of the room to the other. Neatly shredded in the middle was an opened bubble wrap envelope devoid of all contents. The few flies were contained in a plastic bag (fortunately) and still intact. That's great – no trip to the vet. Now, where did she hide the skins?

After searching high and low for them, I came to the conclusion that eel skin is a lot like a rawhide, except softer, just the size and texture for my little princess. And she seemed to think so too. Besides being ill that night, rather full that she was, every time I have an envelope out now, she inspects it for more of those custom imported rawhides, all the way from the Netherlands.

I thought that was the end of the follies for this Christmas. Again, I was wrong. Georgia must have realized my distress over my skins and thought to do something about it.

About a week later, on letting her back in the house from her usual nightly duties outside, I see she is covered in blood. Immediately, both my wife Lucy and I are distressed. We've had a coyote and several hawks in our yard recently. After washing her down, we find no wounds or marks on her. I find some shoes and proceed outside with a flashlight, looking for the worst. I didn't have to travel very far.

Just outside the patio door, I find the present, dragged up as an offering of peace to me. One entire rabbit, twice the length of my princess. Dead! How is this possible? It's twice her size. The teeth are longer than her paws. Yet, besides it's neck and hind legs, there is not a mark on it.

We call the vet to find out if there are any rabies reported and could she have done this. "Of course," she laughs. "She is a terrier, and it's in their blood. Don't worry about any rabies though. It's non-existent locally".

Reassured, I now try to figure out how to take advantage of this bonus. I have one rabbit. Skin intact. Fur in great condition. What to do? How do I keep this from my wife who would go ballistic on finding I kept the skin. I opt to pass on this opportunity.

On the following day, when my wife relates the events of the evening to her coworkers, an entirely male department, they find the story incredibly funny and proceed to carry it even further. By the end of the day, they have found a snowshoe rabbit skin and donated it to her for my collection. I guess it wasn't such a loss after all.

BEGINNER'S TYING TABLE

Stoneflies:Kaufmann Black, bead head, rubber legs
hook:tiemco 300 or 5263, size 8-12 weighted and flattened
Thread:black
Antennae: black turkey biots, V style
Bead: gold, brass or black bead, appropriate size
Tail: same as antennae
Rib: black swannundaze
Abdomen: black rabbit fur or seal fur
Wing-case:three separate sections of turkey, coated with flexament,clipped to shape before tying
Legs: black rubber
Thorax:Same as abdomen
Head: Same as abdomen

Stoneflies:Kaufmann Golden, rubber legs
Hook: tiemco 300 or 5263, size 8-12 weighted and flattened
Thread; brown
Antennae: brown turkey biots
Tail: same as antennae
Rib: Amber swannundaze
Abdomen: blend of 60% angora goat and 40% golden brown rabbit fur
Wing-case:three separate sections of turkey, coated with flexment, clipped to shape before tying
Legs:tan,white,black or brown rubber
thorax: same as abdomen
Head: same as abdomen
ps.(angora 60% should be a mixture of gold, amber rust, blue, orange fur)

CLUB MEETING SCHEDULE

Jan 14 2002	Beginners Night	Come learn what a lot of our more experienced members have to say, where to fish (I hope), what to carry, favorite flies, etc.
Jan 28 2002	Tying Night – Beginners tying	: Rick Crawford will lead the beginner's with Basic Bass Flies.
Feb 11 2002	Couples Night	Ian Martin and Jane Rutherford or Bill and Helen Christmas - Bring your spouse, eats and soft drinks provided, raffle prizes for the ladies.
Feb 25 2002	Tying Night – Denny Toffolo	Patterns TBA – will be beginners and intermediate tables too.
Mar 25 2002	Swap Night	Bring your gear. Unload those things you don't use (or won't use again). Make a little money too (or at least spend some). Retailers will be invited to attend and sell products too. (Note: only one meeting in March due to the school break bookings at the library)
Apr 8 2002	Special guest tier.	Extension from the Forum.
Apr 22 2002	Wayne Martin	Fly fishing the upper Credit and patterns that work (brookies).
May 13 2002	Don Moore	Tying leaders and tippets, strength competition.
May 27 2002	Tying Night - TBA	TBA

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Club Email: hafft_ca@yahoo.ca
Meeting Place: Sherwood Public Library, 467 Upper Ottawa Street, just north of the Fennel Ave intersection. Downstairs in the A/B Meeting Rm.
Mailing Address: P.O. Box 78023, Westcliffe Postal Outlet, 632 Mohawk Rd W. Hamilton, Ontario, L9C 1Y0

CLOSING

Enjoy the cartoon, complements of Gene Trump.
You can tear off the membership tab below here and mail with any information updates with your membership. Until we meet again, take care and tight lines.
Dave Bour

At Least It Put Up A Good Fight!

Name: _____
Address 1 _____
Address 2 _____
City _____
Postal Code _____

Home Phone _____
Office Phone _____
Type: Individual $25 ð Family $35 ð
Email _____
Delivery Preference: Canada Post ð Email ð

HAFFT Survey

All numeric questions are a 5 point scale with 1 being very unsatisfied, 5 being very satisfied..N/A means not applicable. Can you complete the questionnaire below circling the answer most applicable answer.

Overall:

Overall, how satisfied are you with the club ..... 1 2 3 4 5 N/A

How satisfied are you with the club agenda (alternating guest speakers and guest tyers) ..... 1 2 3 4 5 N/A

General Meetings:

Overall, how satisfied are you with the club speakers ..... 1 2 3 4 5 N/A

How satisfied are you with the number of high profile speakers we have ..... 1 2 3 4 5 N/A

How satisfied are you with the number of internal club speakers we have ..... 1 2 3 4 5 N/A

Would you consider being an internal club speaker ..... YES NO

What could the club do better to fulfill your needs on this night:

_____

_____

Fly Tying Night:

How do you rank yourself as a tyer **Beginner**, Intermediate or Expert.....B I E

Overall, how satisfied are you with the guest tyers ..... 1 2 3 4 5 N/A

How satisfied are you with the number of high profile tyers we have ..... 1 2 3 4 5 N/A

How satisfied are you with the number of internal club tyers we have ..... 1 2 3 4 5 N/A

If applicable, how satisfied are you with the beginners table ..... 1 2 3 4 5 N/A

If applicable, how satisfied are you with the intermediate tying activities: ..... 1 2 3 4 5 N/A

What could the club do better to fulfill your needs on this night:

_____

_____

Conservation

How satisfied are you with the conservation activities we do ..... 1 2 3 4 5 N/A

Do you feel we are doing the right activities ..... YES NO

Do you feel we are making a difference in conservation where1 is no difference, a waste of time and 5 is an incredible difference, definitely a worthy task .....1 2 3 4 5 N/A

Do you participate in the conservation activities ..... YES NO

Do you participate in other club/organization conservation activities ..... YES NO

Would you participate in future conservation activities ..... YES NO

Would you participate in future conservation activities if they involved different locations ..... YES NO

What could the club do better to fulfill your needs either in terms of works you would like to see or how things could be done differently at club outings:

_____

_____

Special Events, Club External Activities and Leadership

Have you ever attended a club outing (mooneye, pond fish, casting demo...) ..... YES NO

How satisfied were you with the event ..... 1 2 3 4 5 N/A

Would you attend another one ..... YES NO

Have you ever represented the club at any fishing shows or similar events ..... YES NO

How satisfied were you with our club's participation ..... 1 2 3 4 5 N/A

Would you attend another one ..... YES NO

Have you ever run for club leadership/executive positions ..... YES NO

Will you run for club leadership/executive positions in the future ..... YES NO

What activities would you be willing to lead the club in

_____

_____

Comments

What could the club do to make it better for you

_____

_____

What activities would you like to see the club do

_____

_____

Any other comments or suggestions you would like to make for the club.

_____

_____

_____

_____

_____