
L I N E S A N D L E A D E R S

Published By

CONNECTICUT FLY FISHERMEN'S ASSOCIATION, INC.

Box 42
Windsor Locks, Conn.

July 1973

Vol. VXXIII No. 7

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"Lines and Leaders" is a Connecticut Fly Fishermen's Association, Inc., periodic publication, distributed to its membership and allies of Conservation. Mailing address: CFFA, P.O. Box 42, Windsor Locks, Conn. 06096. Forward all manuscripts and material for publication to this address, attention of editor. CFFA Regular membership meetings are held on the second Wednesday of each month, September through May. Meetings are held at either the Federal Savings and Loan Auditorium - Windsor, or Raymond Public Library - East Hartford. Notification of meeting place is announced in the monthly 'Newsletter'. Directors and Officers meet on the first Wednesday of each month through-out the year. CFFA's purpose-- "Organized to Preserve and Promote the Pleasure and Traditions of Fly Fishing and to Conserve Game Fish Waters".

Please notify us of any change in address. We send the publication by bulk rate and therefore it cannot be forwarded.

President's Message

The last message from the President's Desk not only summarized our accomplishments and disappointments of 1972, but previewed our ambitions for 1973. In his typical optimistic fashion, past president Vin Ringrose stated, "1973 promises to be a banner year". He couldn't have been more correct. After reviewing our efforts of the first six months of this year, I am excited at the results.

Through the tedious efforts of our legislative committee, Substitute House Bill #9157, more commonly, the Reservoir Bill, was pushed and passed into law. This will provide more water and recreational facilities so desperately needed in this crowded state of Connecticut. Another feather in our cap to match the unprecedented Minimum Flow Bill we instigated the previous year.

For the first time this year C.F.F.A. sponsored one of our Junior members for one week at a National Wildlife Federation Conservation Camp. Because of such short notice, the name of the lucky lad was chosen "out of a hat", from among all our Junior members. As we intend to sponsor a boy annually, next year's candidates will compete for the award.

Another venture new to C.F.F.A. this spring was a tuition charged fly fishing school. The tremendous benefits in the form of treasury enhancement, potential members, and more fly fishermen in our ranks, make the school a valuable asset to C.F.F.A. Its immediate success is elaborated upon elsewhere in the newsletter.

Our membership growth is increasing steadily, with a 20% increase over last year's figures at this time. Have you all seen our new brochures? A beautiful job well done, thanks to the efforts of our membership committee. Be sure to pick up a bundle at the September meeting.

Our Conservation Committee is doing their usual yeoman's task, producing very gratifying results. I have just returned from a warm July's late afternoon fishing at the Jeremy's. Seven trout all taken on terrestrials, one a nice foot-long Brookie, provided all the fun. But I didn't see another member, or anyone. Let's get down there guys and take advantage of some quality fishing. Soon our Conservation Committee will begin its water-watching program, monitoring some of our favorite streams to insure their continued purity. Details of this effort and other matters are discussed in the Conservation Committee report.

The rearing pool in Southington is in good shape. By the time you read this message it will have received a load of fingerlings. And the never-ending search for private waters continues, with many leads being followed up by the Outdoors Facilities Committee. One of this president's greatest hopes is that some day we will have a permanent clubhouse of our own.

A joint venture of Publicity and Membership Committees brought in many new members through our participation in the Hartford Times Clinic and The First Annual Connecticut Sportmen's Show. The latter provided C.F.F.A. additional, highly beneficial, exposure this year.

The highlights of the remaining months will be a new approach to our monthly program of entertainment at our general membership meetings, a large scale membership drive that will pay dividends to a member bringing in the most "new blood", and an improvement in the quality and quantity of this newsletter, "Lines and Leaders".

See you at the September Meeting,

Joe D'Addario





(Note: The following excerpt from a letter which I received last November, is reprinted here by permission of the author. Gary, former C.F.F.A. Newsletter Editor, knowledgeable and enthusiastic angler, gifted writer and contributor to Fly Fisherman Magazine, wrote me of his fishing experiences during his return to Montana in August of 1972.....Ken Parkany)

"The one thing that I missed by coming to Montana in midsummer was the chance to catch a bluefish on a fly rod. Someday I will spend some time at salt-water, and fulfill that ambition.

Other than that, it was good to be back here; for the angling, the open space, the freshness, etc...

Let me give you a complete run-down on the fishing. As you probably remember, we were talking about some of the difficulties I had with Eastern waters, because of different stream formation and thick vegetation. I was getting a handle on these problems, and becoming fair in the accustomed approach to small eastern streams, when I left on the cross country trip.

I really admire the experts who can move from area to area, who can fish varying trout streams, and consistently catch fish, because I cannot. The differences come too fast, with a day here or a day there. If I fish a stream for three days consecutive, by the third day I can start to feel a stream.

On this point, it is always easier to make at least a decent showing on a strange stream with a dry fly, because the surface currents can be read without too much trial and error. Fishing with a nymph or a wet fly is much more difficult, because unseen currents act on the fly.

There is a stream within a few hundred yards of where I am staying, Lolo Creek (about the size of the Jeremy's), that I fish often. Down one particular riffle, there is an underwater ridge of gravel. If I drift a wet fly exactly beyond the ridge, releasing a few inches of line at the beginning of the drag, I get strikes. Usually I catch two or three trout from this single spot, but only if I fish down and across with a sunken fly at the exact spot.

Now, I know about this underwater ridge from wading the stream. After fishing

the riffle ten or so times, I stumbled upon a consistent method of approach. A dry fly, or upstream nymph, or across stream retrieve of a sunken fly, is generally not effective.

Anyway, it is familiarity with a stream that leads to any consistency I acquire. So, while I had moments on the cross country trip, and learning experiences also, I had sporadic bits of frustration, too.

Zig-zagging up and down, I spent five full days fishing. In the order that I fished the streams, they are:

Neversink - Tough day. Two browns and two rainbows, all small near ten inches, on a No. 14 Blue Dun. A hot day, with nothing moving.

A frustrating day, because I knew that if I was familiar with the water, I could have caught fish.

I would love to spend a week getting to know a small section of this stream. I would try nymphs fished deep.

Letort - A real satisfying day here. I've fished the stream twice before, and I had an appropriate selection of flies tied. Joe D. (D'Addario) was telling me that three fish in an evening's fishing was decent showing, so I put that as a goal.

One spring creek is alike in many ways to all others, and we have many such beautiful streams in Montana. If there is a type of fishing that I love and concentrate on more than I do other types, this is it.

In the afternoon, fishing a short while, I caught two browns, 11 and 13½ in., on a No. 20 Cinnamon Fur Ant.

I came back in the evening, arriving at the start of a sporadic emergence of *Brachycentrus* caddis, and with a roughly matching pupal imitation I caught my three good trout. Many fish were moving, and I landed Browns of 14, 14½, and 18 (3 lb.) in., and I lost two fish; one of about 16 in. and one of gigantic proportions. All small trout were in hiding, because I didn't see any under 13 in. working.

White - Rough. I really would rather forget this day. I started a few miles below the dam, where the river is big.

My Fenwick is a 7½ foot rod, taking a No. 5 line, and just too small for this stream. A number 8 or 9 system with a shooting head would have been more appropriate.

Anyway, that's an excuse. For the first time in two years of summer fishing...I did not catch a trout on an angling day for the fish.

Au Sable of Michigan - This is another of my favorite streams, one which I manage to fish on each cross-country trek.

I hit it on a beautiful day, with a nice breeze to shed me a shielding riffle. I enjoyed pleasant, if not spectacular fishing.

I usually fish down below the town of Grayling, with water that pans into deep slicks; bending, twisting, sliding into tumbles. I caught a number of trout, nothing large, but a steady parade of sly browns that hung at current edges.

There was not a steady hatch on the stream, and I've been playing with variants and spiders, so I fished a Brown Skating Spider. With this fly I missed nearly half the striking trout, but I wasn't feeling greedy.

Upper Manistique - This is Brook Trout water, and a No. 16 Royal Trude popped on the quick riffles just knocked these natives silly.

The water was clear and the fish were visible as they darted for the fly. They twisted and dove as they fought the line.

That was my trip to Montana. I can gladly write all day about fishing, and in my next installment I'll tell you about Montana fishing. Let me know how things were in the East."

CFFA BLERP

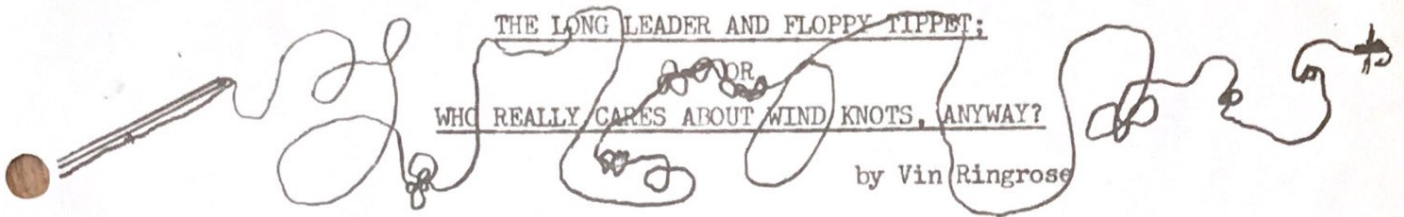
I would like to pass on to our members the following bit of factual information that was sent to me by a fellow fly fisherman, a native of northwestern Pennsylvania who also doubles as my uncle. The article, entitled "World Almanac Facts", was clipped from one of his local newspapers.

" The Housatonic River, which rises in Washington, Mass., flows down through Connecticut and empties into Long Island Sound is noted by the World Almanac to be 148 miles in length. Its course is famous for its rich foliage and rustic beauty, so much so that Oliver Wendell Holmes was once prompted to pun: 'The best of all tonics is the Housatonic' ".

Now I'm sure that everyone who has travelled Route #7 in western Connecticut, especially in the fall, will agree with the almanac's statement about "rich foliage and rustic beauty", but I'm not sure that everyone who has fished the Housatonic will agree with Mr. Holmes. Unfortunately, the almanac does not give any hint as to whether Oliver was even a fisherman, let alone whether he fished the Housatonic. But if he ever tempted a fickle Housy Trout with a fly, and his "luck" equaled mine, then he definitely had to resort to a more effective, but also wet, tonic.

Nephew of The Professional Fisherman,

K.J. Parkany



Several CFFA members have asked me about my preferences for leaders, so I thought I'd share my feelings with you, especially as they relate to dry fly fishing. I pay little attention to leaders for wet fly fishing (except the up-stream nymph, which is fished almost like a dry fly), because almost any kind of leader from six to ten feet works fine when you are fishing larger flies down and across, or even dead drift. Drag seems almost to be a help rather than a hindrance, and almost any tippet sturdy enough to turn over the fly or flies will do.

When going to a dry fly leader, however, you want several things to happen or not to happen, in order to improve your chances of getting a rise and take. You want there to be no commotion on the surface when the line comes down on the water, you want the fly to alight as nearly like the natural insect as possible, and you want the fly to float as though it was unattached to anything (though we all like to twitch flies once in a while, especially the Henryville Caddis).

I use a leader that is anywhere from thirteen to twenty feet long. The line to leader needle knot, which always makes a small splash when it hits the water, is thus a long way from the target area and much less likely to spook the fish. My tippet is usually 12 to 20 inches of 6X or 7X platyl, attached to a foot of the next largest monofilament, 5X or 6X, etc. I tend to cast it very softly, and stop my cast a foot or so above the surface. The fly and tippet come down in a heap, but all the loose coils make for a nice drag-free float, and a better chance of a take, especially on smooth clear waters, such as we have in our larger Jeremys pools. Such a leader does not always cast to the exact spot at which you aim it, especially if there is any breeze at all, but the fish is almost never put down, and you have another chance the next cast. Also, unfortunately, this kind of long leader is very susceptible to wind knots and tends to catch the fly back on the line or red tip, especially if you are casting very much sidearm. Nevertheless, this aggravation is worth the price you pay to my way of thinking. These long leaders and tippets are very difficult to break, even with good sized fish since there is so much stretch in the monofilament. They are somewhat tricky to learn to cast with, especially when you are making short casts that are virtually all leader, but this, too, requires only a slightly different casting motion.

I use two leaders to put my long leaders together. I splice the butt of a heavy salmon leader to my fly line with a needle knot or nail knot. I cut off three feet of the salmon leader, leaving a six foot butt section. To this I attach a nine foot trout leader cut off a foot below the butt loop, and tapered down to 4X or 5X. This gives me a 14 foot leader to begin with and I can add finer tippets as I desire. Only with really large dry flies, #10 or #12, do I ever use a tippet as heavy as 5X.

Possibly this sort of fussing and bothering over a leader seems too specialized for many of you reading this, but I believe that it pays off in more fish and more fishing pleasure as a result. So I'll put up with the wind tangles anytime!

*TECHNIQUES PICKED UP HERE AND THERE

by Walter Burr

Dry fly fishermen often come away from a trout stream very much frustrated. Trout are rising avidly for something on the water other than caddis or May flies, and will have nothing to do with the conventional dry flies, no matter how well presented. Close observation would show "bugs" on the water, but unless the fisherman has artificial "bugs" to present he usually goes home fishless.

Flying ant, crickett, leaf hopper, inchworm, grasshopper, beetle, and many other "bug" imitations all have their place in the fly box of the successful angler. Methods for imitating some of these "creatures" are shown in the following instructions:

LEAF HOPPER: 16, 18, 20, #94833 Mustad hook

Palmer a green, brown, or gray hackle from the bend of the hook toward the eye leaving about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the shank for tying in the wing. The wing consists of a jungle cock eye** (or a proper substitute), of a size to project slightly beyond the bend of the hook. Before tying in the JC eye the palmered hackle is trimmed top and bottom leaving only fibers extending horizontally from the hook shank.



FLYING ANT: 16, 18, 20, #94833 Mustad hook

Using an acetate floss build up a double humped body of black or reddish brown color (see sketch). Dip the completed body quickly in and out of a bottle of acetone and allow to dry and harden. When dry, tie in a black or reddish brown hackle of a size to suit the hook, tying in between the humps, and take three or four turns of hackle and tie off.



*Reprinted from United Fly Tyers Magazine
with permission of the author.

**Since Jungle cock is so difficult to obtain use either imitation or proper substitutes (partially stripped breast feathers can work very well. Lacquer holds them together quite nicely).



THE CADDIS AND THE 'KILL'



by Ron Zawoysky

On June 1, we embarked on our second annual pilgrimage to the Battenkill. When I say we, I mean Howard Weldon and his wife, Marie, Jay Conant and his wife, Diane, and myself with wife, Barb.

I had spend the past few months tying "Flick's" assortment of mayflies. Also, from experience gained by fishing the 'Kill' last year, I was armed with a variety of caddis patterns. The caddis proved to be ever-present last year. And finally, for insurance, I brought along my trusty fly-tying gear in case the finicky Battenkill trout happened to have an appetite for something other than what I had already tied.

The first day of action turned out to be quite satisfying. I had the pleasure of showing fellow CFFA member, Ken Parkary, one of my favorite stretches of the river. In the brief one and one-half hours that I fished, I managed to land thirteen native brookies between seven and eleven inches. They certainly weren't monsters, but all were full of fight. I had been fishing the riffles with a fully-dressed caddis imitation. I'm sorry to say that Ken didn't do as well, however, I would like to add that this is the only time I have come-out with more fish than he when fishing together.

That same evening, I got what was to be my largest catch of the trip: a thirteen inch brown which fell to a size eighteen adams. I saw my first mayflies of the trip, Hendrickson's size sixteen, but they were quite sporadic. The fish, however, seemed to prefer the mottled-ginger colored caddis, about size eighteen, that were everywhere on the water. Unfortunately, that evening I was without any caddis of that color, so I had to try to fool them with an adams.

The next day, the first thing I did was tie-up some mottled-ginger colored caddis. I might add here that the basic caddis pattern I used was obtained from Leonard Wright's book, "Fishing the Dry Fly As a Living Insect". Simply, the pattern calls for a dubbed fur or polypropylene body, down wings made of spade hackle fibers, and two hackles tied fairly full. Colors are used to match the caddis in the area being fished. In the past, this pattern has been very successful for me, and during the remainder of the week, they were to catch a large percentage of my fish.

The next few days were about average. I landed maybe ten fish a day, mostly brookies, but none that were exceptional. There were a few light cahills and pale evening duns on the water in the evening, but the caddis were still prevalent.

Wednesday was to be the next most exciting day. It was the only day of the trip that we had rain during the daylight hours. It was quite overcast. Howard, Jay, and I were fishing a long pool together. There were a few large March Browns on the water, maybe size eight or ten, but the caddis out-numbered them about one hundred to one. As it turned-out, a good sized brown was sitting out in the current, about twenty feet from Howard, feeding on the big March Browns. Howard had on a size eighteen ginger caddis. Insead of changing to a larger March Brown pattern, he cast the tiny fly into the big brown's feeding lane. He took it the first time, and I thought all Hell had broken loose when Howard set the hook, as

the fish broke water several times, like a big rainbow. Regretfully, Howard never landed the fish, through no fault of his own, however. I suppose that the size eighteen just didn't quite bite deep enough into the jaw of the eighteen inch brown (my personal estimate).

Howard did make-up for it later in the week when he hooked and landed the brother of the one he lost. It measured eighteen inches, weighed between two and a quarter and two and a half pounds and fell to size eighteen adams.

Thursday night proved to be quite interesting. We ran into a caddis hatch that was as thick as snow during a blizzard. For about half an hour to forty-five minutes it was like fishing in a hatchery. We caught quite a few fish in the ten inch to twelve inch category, but nothing any bigger.

Friday didn't bring anything spectacular, and we went into Saturday looking for our first good mayfly hatch. Well, it never came. As a matter of fact, as the week progressed, the fishing gradually grew to be very similiar to summer conditions. The fish seemed to be feeding almost exclusively in the film on Saturday. There were some caddis on the water, but the fish refused all my caddis offerings. As a last resort, I tried floating a size eighteen jassid in the film. This proved to be a goldmine as I picked up a combination of nineteen brookies and browns in a three hour period. I must have missed at least as many, simply because I couldn't find that little white spec on the evening-lit water.

The week on the 'Kill' proved to be very satisfying, both with the fishing and having the opportunity to spend some days camping. I have to admit that I was somewhat disappointed with mayflies, but last year's rains may have had something to do with that. The caddis did make things interesting, however. One thing is for sure: there were plenty of fish to be had, and you could always find a lot of them looking to the surface.

If any of you are up for some good, though not always easy, dry fly fishing, I highly recommend the Battenkill River. I have fished it from April through September and never failed to find fish rising.



"CADDIS ON THE KILL"

ESPECIALLY FOR BATTENKILL FISHERMEN

In the summer of 1972 a new series of investigations of trout populations in the Battenkill was begun. The last 21¹/₄ miles of the 'Kill' from the Vermont boundary upstream to the covered bridge in West Arlington received concentrated study by the F&G Department's District 1 Fisheries Biologist. The following is an outline of information gathered which provides the base for fisheries management on this section of the river.

1. Harvest:

- A. 4109 trout harvested (2403 Brown trout, 1706 Brook trout)
- B. 9% of the year's harvest was taken opening weekend and 56.6% taken by the end of May.
- C. Worm fishermen creeled the largest percent of the harvest--63.4%, dry flies accounted for 12.1% of the total, wet flies 11.1%, lures took 8.4%, shiners 3.4%, and streamer flies 8%.

2. Fishing pressure:

- A. 13,335 fishermen hours or an average of 86 fishermen hours per day were expended during the 155 day trout season.
- B. Fishing pressure like the harvest was heaviest at the beginning of the season, 14.3% of the total fishing pressure was exerted opening weekend, 47.9% of the pressure had occurred by the end of May.
- C. Worm fishermen represented most of the pressure--54.4%. Dry fly and wet fly fishermen ran close, 17.0% and 12.0% of the total pressure, respectively.

3. Catch per hour:

- A. Trout were creeled at an average rate of 0.31 per hour (0.18 per hour for brown trout and 0.13 per hour for brook trout) or one legal trout creeled every 3.2 hours.
- B. The catch rate for all legal trout including released legals was 0.56 per hour. The rate of catch for all trout, legals, sublegals and creeled trout was 0.65 per hour.
- C. Brown trout were caught fastest by lure fishermen at 0.47 per hour with wet fly fishermen second (0.37 per hour).
- D. Brook trout were caught fastest by wet fly fishermen (0.65 per hour) with dry fly fishermen second at 0.52 legal brookies per hour.
- E. In May of 1972, the creel rate of trout was 0.43 legals per hour. In 1956 and 1957 during May the catch rates were 0.27 legals per hour and 0.33 legals per hour respectively.

4. Size of trout caught:

- A. Brown trout mostly 10.0-10.9 inch fish--22.6% of the total catch.

- B. In 1972, 31.6% of browns creeled were over 12 inches. In 1941 and 1943, 26.1% and 38.2% of the brown creeled were over 12 inches, respectively.
 - C. In 1972, 23.3% of browns creeled were over 13 inches while in 1964, 17.8% of creeled browns were over 13 inches.
 - D. Brook trout catch was dominated by 8.0-8.9 inch fish--24.4% of total brookies caught.
 - E. In 1972, 70.5% of brookies creeled were more than eight inches. In 1941 and 1943, 53.4% and 70.0% respectively were over eight inches.
 - F. No browns over 12 inches were observed in creels of wet fly fishermen and 12 inch-plus browns made up only 5% of dry fly fishermen's take. However, 12 inch-plus browns made up 55% of lure fishermen's creel take, 40% of shiner fishermen's and 36% of the worm fishermen's.
5. Released legal trout:
- A. Dry fly fishermen released more of the legal fish they caught--63.7%, wet fly fishermen 52.5%. Worm fishermen kept most of the legal fish they caught. They released 15.4%.
6. Resident/Nonresident:
- A. 36.7% of fishermen were Vermonters mostly from Bennington county.
 - B. 63.3% of the fishermen were nonresidents mainly from Conn., Mass., and N.Y.
 - C. 76.0% of the Vermonters used worms, as compared to 40.5% of the non-Residents.
 - D. Flies were used by 11.9% of the Vermonters compared to 40.3% of the nonresidents.

All data collected thus far indicates that the Battenkill has sustained its high quality trout fishery over the years. The catch rate has remained stable and compares favorably with earlier studies. The size composition of the trout catch has not changed much in the past 30 years. Since these facts reflect its present condition, present management of the river will continue with no stocking or artificially reared trout and general regulations will continue to set legal means for taking trout.

Vermont Fish & Game Department
 District 1 (South) Fisheries Biologist
 Richard C. Biggins

CONSERVATION COMMITTEE REPORT

by Myron Schulman

This spring, the Conservation Committee of C.F.F.A. agreed upon a new voluntary regulation that we suggest C.F.F.A. members honor whenever fishing the Jeremy River during the 1973 season. This rule states that an angler may take two trout, if he so desires, providing that each of these fish is less than eleven inches in length and is neither a native nor a hold-over. It is felt that trout falling into these categories should be returned to the stream since they would have the best chances of taking hold and establishing a resident population.

On April 1st, Walt Whitworth, Associate Professor of Fisheries Management at the University of Connecticut, again aided us in electro-shocking a portion of our experimental stretch of the Jeremy. We covered much of the water we shocked in the fall and in spite of inclement weather and mechanical difficulties, turned over 28 healthy trout. From our previous findings, we estimate a better than 50% survival rate over the winter, which is excellent.

The Conservation Committee stocked approximately 1100 Browns from our Southington Rearing Pool in the Jeremy River on April 8. These fish were scattered all through our experimental stretch. Another 1000 trout from the State Hatchery were introduced into the Jeremy on April 13. Half of this batch was stocked below the old railroad trestle (the southern boundary of our experimental stretch) to the old Route 2, a lovely piece of water that is now open to public fishing.

On May 20, the remaining fish in our Southington Rearing Pool, some 800 Browns, were put in the Jeremy. Half of these fish were put into the upper half of our experimental section, while the other half were stocked from the trestle to old Route 2. On this day, some members of our work crew engaged in repairing the Log Pool, Henryville Pool, and Apple Tree Pool Dams. A large tree that had fallen into Hemlock Pool was moved to the edge of the stream.

A work outing was scheduled for the Jeremy River on July 8. The Hemlock Pool and Stonewall Pool Dams were built up to insure that they do their jobs over the low water months. Conservation Committee members also securely anchored the fallen tree in Hemlock Pool to the bank where it could provide excellent cover without impairing an angler's casting. The July 8th work crew made an effort to pick up some of the trash that has begun to appear along the Jeremy. This is an unfortunate result of the greatly increased fishing pressure the Jeremy has received this year. C.F.F.A. has placed trash receptacles at both access areas in an attempt to get sportsmen to cooperate in keeping the area clean.

We are currently investigating and plan to begin operation of a Water Watching Team in the near future. This group will at regular intervals examine water samples from the Jeremy River. The kinds of quality checks that can be made include water temperature measurement, coliform analysis (fecal count), dissolved oxygen analysis, and acidity-alkalinity analysis. The samples from which the tests are taken come from determined stations along the stream. This program promises to be an important aspect of our work on the Jeremy and perhaps only the beginning of our efforts in this area. Hopefully in time, we will have Water Watching Teams operating on many of Connecticut's trout streams.

The Conservation Committee has not limited itself to affairs dealing with the Jeremy. We have offered our assistance to the Department of Environmental

Protection, should some work be needed on a public stream or at one of the State Hatcheries. We have helped members of the Blast and Cast Club in their attempt to discourage poachers from raiding the Club's trout pond. Also, members of the Conservation Committee have supplied the man-power to aid other C.F.F.A. committee efforts. Presently we are working with the Program Committee to organize a Fall Outing.

The Conservation Committee of C.F.F.A. meets on the last Monday of every month. Meetings are held at my home, 55 Burnside Ave., Apt B-7, East Hartford, Conn., at 8:00 p.m. We are an active group and welcome your suggestions and participation in our efforts.

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REMINDER:

"The Jeremy's River is Open Public water governed by state regulations. C.F.F.A. self-imposed restrictions are strictly voluntary and are not intended to be forced upon anyone, member, or non-member."



CONGRATULATIONS!

Congratulations to fellow C.F.F.A. member Don Phillips on having his Scientific treatise on fly rods published in the Fly Fisherman Magazine.



Quinebaug Valley Hatchery, Plainfield, Ct.
(Central Valley)

Evidently not many people realize that there is good fly fishing available at our new state hatchery. Two, 2 acre ponds, were created on the hatchery grounds and trout populations in each are maintained at about 1,000 fish. One pond is fly fishing only with barbless hooks. (Pinch off the regular barb.) The other pond is for other artificial lures with a single barbless hook. Cost of a permit to fish is 50¢ for a 3-hour period. Any number of fish may be caught and released. There are fish of up to 2 1/2 pounds in the ponds - no guarantees made. One fish may be kept.

The Fish and Water Life unit of the State D.F.P. has been disappointed that so few people have been out to use the facilities so far. Capacity is 30 fishermen on each pond, but up to now the highest number during any one period has been 8 total. Certainly use will increase as the ponds become known, but it is a shame that more advantage has not been taken of a facility set up for use by licensed Connecticut fishermen. We have been wanting some fly-fishing-only water and here is one, even if it is not what most of us had in mind. However, a lot of fine practice can be gotten in casting, retrieve techniques and, hopefully, in playing fish. It is an ideal spot to bring a youngster for instruction with a good chance for some satisfying action to keep up on his interest.

One problem is that you cannot just stop by and fish. Applications for Permits must be received at Fish and Water Life Unit, Room 255, State Office Building, Hartford, Ct. at least 6 days prior to the requested permit date so that the application can be processed and permit issued. No money need be sent and if a permit holder doesn't show up, he doesn't pay.

Applications can be secured from Fish and Water Life at the above address, from your local Conservation Officer listed in the front of your regulations booklet or from many sporting goods stores throughout the state.

There are a lot of good streams and ponds in the eastern part of this state. Why not plan a trip and make a stop at the hatchery a part of it.



SCHOOL'S OUT!

by Ken Parkary, Director
CFFA Fly Fishing School

Fundamentals of Fly Fishing is an introductory course of instruction designed to teach the beginner/neophyte the basic essential techniques of fly fishing.

As part of expanding educational efforts, C.F.F.A. opened its "classroom doors" to 27 interested students this past spring. For maximum instructional benefit the class size was limited, and, unfortunately, over 30 more applicants had to be refused admission to our first school. However, all applicants not admitted were notified that their applications would be kept on file for enrollment in future sessions. The next session is scheduled this fall.

Fundamentals of Fly Fishing was a twofold gratifying success. The school staff (having essentially no prior experience in such an endeavor) was the object of praise and thanks of the students many many times. On the other side of the coin, the pinnacle of gratification for us came with the climax of seeing the student catch a trout on an artificial fly. In addition to the students benefiting from our endeavor, the enhancement of club treasury and potential for additional memberships were tangible benefits for C.F.F.A.

Graduating ceremonies were held on May 16, 1973, at our regular membership meeting. The 27 graduates received a diploma suitable for framing and a gold plated "good luck" hook. The exquisite diplomas were the result of the artistic talents of Robert Shellard.

The school consists of five classes. Three classroom sessions basically included instruction on the equipment and its application to the quarry (trout) and his environment. Class lectures were accompanied by slides and movies, and were climaxed by the showing of "The Way of a Trout" film, through the courtesy of fellow member Dr. William Ellis. Two separate outdoor sessions were devoted to personal instruction in 1) casting at a pond, and 2) fishing a stream.

Enrollment is open to members and nonmembers (no age limit) for a \$10 fee per student. Those interested can write or contact: Registrar, John Cannata, 19 Grande Rd., East Hartford, Ct. 06118, for application.

All equipment and literature was furnished at no additional cost to the student. To the following, C.F.F.A. owes a debt of gratitude for contributing material: Cortland, Fenwick, Garcia, Orvis, Scientific Anglers, and Wright McGill.

With this opportunity, I wish to reiterate my personal thanks to those responsible for making the school a success. Especial thanks to instructors (classroom) Gary Bogli, Jack Guite, Bob Rosen, and Myron Schulman; also to Asst. Directors Jim Randall (visual aides) and Joe D'Addario (equipment), Registrar John Cannata, Advisors--Ted Barbieri, Vin Ringrose, and Joe Garman; In addition to the above, I am extremely grateful to the following for devoting their time instructing at the casting and fishing sessions: Walt Burr, Rich Colo, Pete Kemp, and Lou Patria.

And none of the efforts would have been recorded on film without the watchful lens of Mark Levy and Jim Randall. Jim also prepared all the slides for the classes.

As for me, I truly enjoyed my association with all of the above who helped make the "idea" a reality. Without their inspiration and cooperation as a team, this adventure would never have gotten beyond the idea stage. My only hope is that with their continued enthusiasm we can continue to expand the ranks of the fly fishing fraternity through Fundamentals of Fly Fishing!



" THE GRADUATE "

EPILOGUE

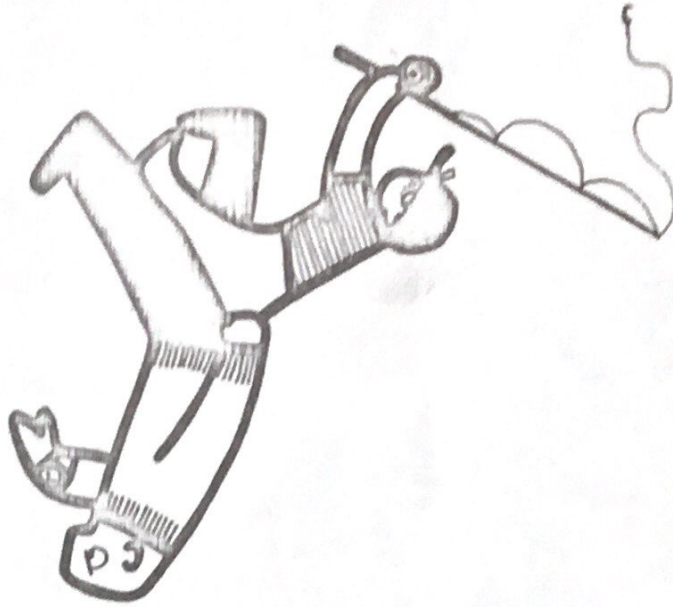
I hope you have enjoyed the present publication of "Lines and Leaders". It is difficult to improve on a newsletter which has always contained such interesting and informative articles. What we have tried to do, is coordinate the magazine a bit more and spruce it up as far as layout is concerned. We would like to make it a quarterly publication if possible. If we want to improve on the present situation, more help is needed. First of all, we need more people in the club sending in material. We can't publish anything if we don't have it. We would appreciate anything from a feature article to a letter to the editor. Also, we hope in the next issue to publish a "Sell and Swap" section. If you have any materials related to fishing that you would like to sell or swap, please contact us. Do you have any questions about fishing in general? Write us a letter. We also need help with the mechanical aspects. We are in desperate need of someone who can draw. The present drawings are plagiarized tracings by yours truly. We need someone who has access to an IBM typewriter to type out a neater final copy.

There is a great potential that can be realized in this publication. The realization will be dependent on how much effort is involved. If enough people in the club are interested in helping, this can be a very satisfying labor of love, rather than the rushed burden of a few.

Waiting for your letters,

Rich Colo

Rich Colo




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