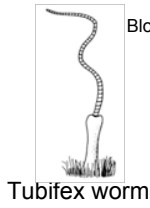
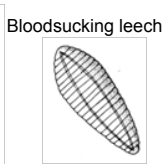


Macroinvertebrates... Crayfish



Tubifex worm



Bloodsucking leech



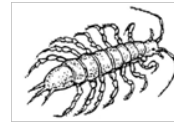
Planaria (free-living flatworm)



Crayfish



Scud (sideswimmer)



Aquatic sowbug



Water flea



Fisher spider

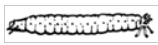
Water mite



Mosquito larva



Midge fly larvae



Crane fly larva



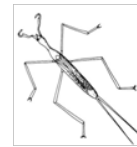
Backswimmer



Black fly larva



Water boatman



Water scorpion



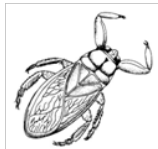
Water strider



Predaceous diving beetle and larva



Dragonfly nymph



Giant water bug



Whirligig beetle



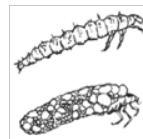
Damsel fly nymph



Mayfly nymph



Stonefly nymph



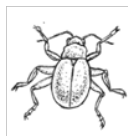
Caddisfly larvae (out and in case)



Hellgrammite (dobsonfly larva)



Water penny (bottom)



Riffle larva and beetle



Gilled snail



Mussel Clam



Pouch snail

HRAA Benthic Macroinvertebrate (BMI) Identification Key



For Additional Information

Please Contact

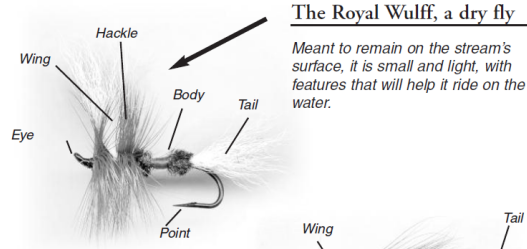
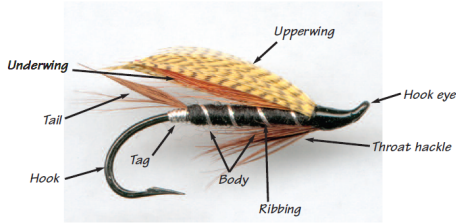
Hammond River Angling Association

832-1230

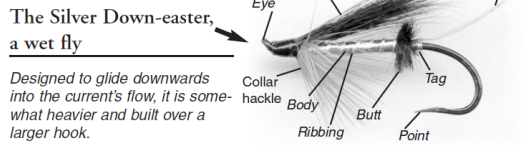
www.hraa.ca



A First Glance at Flies
 This guide later looks at flies in detail. But below are two examples, Royal Wulff (upper left) and a Silver Down-easter (lower right) that might serve as an introduction. Flies vary in their features, the particular way in which they interact with the water, and the materials they are made of.



The Royal Wulff, a dry fly
 Meant to remain on the stream's surface, it is small and light, with features that will help it ride on the water.



The Silver Down-easter, a wet fly
 Designed to glide downwards into the current's flow, it is somewhat heavier and built over a larger hook.

FLY TYPES - A Primer

Fly Type	What they are	Materials	Water Conditions	What they are imitating
DRY FLY	Flies that float on the surface Tied on thin wire hooks with buoyant materials	Classics made with hackle or hair wing. Also "hair bodies" (deer hair)	Low Water	Can be aquatic terrestrial or attractor
WET FLY	Used under the surface Tied on heavier hooks	Made with soft hackle or hair wing. Classics are bucktails streamers, and nymphs	High Water	Can be aquatic, terrestrial or attractor

Aquatics

These flies imitate insects, baitfish, nymphs, crayfish, or other life forms that live in the water.



Mayfly Nymph - an "aquatic"

Terrestrials

These flies imitate creatures that live on land and end up as fish food in the water, such as mice, beetles, or ants.



Mayfly Adult - a "terrestrial"

Attractors

These flies imitate nothing in the natural world but still catch fish. Salmon flies are good examples.

Fly-tying – Getting to Know an Art Form

Tying on your own fly and then casting it into the water and presenting it to a fish is a powerful experience that creates a memory that lasts a lifetime. The first time you drift one of your own flies in the proper fashion and have a fish choose to take it is a true turning point for the beginning fly-fisher.

Many long-time anglers can probably retell the story (in vivid detail) of the first time they cast their fly and caught a fish on it.

In Roman Empire times, techniques were already being developed, describing various materials to place on the hook, “The hook is wrapped with a piece of purple colored wool, to which is attached two plumes from the beard of a rooster which looks like wax in colour.”

There has been a shift in types of materials used to tie flies. For example, African Jungle Cock was commonly used to tie colorful flies, but has since become an endangered species. Tiers are

now moving towards using readily accessible feathers, such as rooster, deer hair, and other mammal hair.

Fly-tying can be an absorbing art form on its own; many people tie flies for the sheer enjoyment of it.

Flies are also a vehicle to gaining an understanding of water levels, flows, time of day etc.

In the beginning, the fly imitated insects, crustaceans and freshwater creatures, now, however, this is not necessarily so. Some flies can be very ornate (some flies contain as many as 32 different “ingredients”) and may not imitate



Bomber – fly tied by Dan Traer

Why do Atlantic Salmon Take a Fly?

When adult Atlantic salmon return from the sea, they stop eating food. Yet salmon anglers are very aware that they will lunge at a passing fly on the end of a line.

Why? No one really knows.

It is speculated that the behaviour reflects irritability on the part of the Atlantic salmon.

Alternatively, some say it is behaviour left-over from the salmon's earlier life in both freshwater and the ocean.

Trout do feed in freshwater, naturally, so it is much less surprising that they streak towards an object resembling a small insect or other creature.

Attachments

HRAA Classroom BMI Key.ppt