



# *The Scottish Flyfisher* *Quarterly Magazine*

*January 2022*

Fly Fishing for Beginners

Black Loch Fishery

£6406.00 Raised for MacMillan Cancer Trust

The Trout Angling Club



Robin Lambert editor  
[www.scottishflyfisher.co.uk](http://www.scottishflyfisher.co.uk)

Welcome to the Scottish Flyfisher Magazine's quarterly January 2022 issue.

If you would like to let other people know about your flyfishing day out, or want to say something or ask a question about the fly-fishing in Scotland then email in to me at [editor.scottishflyfisher@gmail.com](mailto:editor.scottishflyfisher@gmail.com) and I will add them to the magazine or to the "Have Your Say" page.

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If you would like to advertise your fly-fishing business or holiday accommodation within either the magazine or the parent website, please contact me directly at [editor.scottishflyfisher@gmail.com](mailto:editor.scottishflyfisher@gmail.com) for an advertisement rates card.



## Have Your Say Here

If you have any questions or issues regarding fly-fishing within Scotland, then why not have your say here and see what advice you can get from the great Scottish fly-fishing community.

Or if you have a great fishing story to tell, then why not share it with everyone else.



## The Editors Bit

### The Fly Fisherman



Fly-fishing for salmon and trout is an undemocratic sport. The uninitiated say it takes intelligence and skill to learn, a large income to afford and plenty of free time to practice. This is not so; everyone from any walk of life can enjoy the sport of fly fishing no matter their income or social background. Unlike football supporters, there are no sides to support and anyone who has ever joined a fishing club will tell you that even in competition events everyone is friendly and helpful, giving their advice and a helping hand when asked.

If you are looking for a relaxing pastime, unlike bait fishing and sitting at the edge of the water relaxing on a chair waiting for the fish to take your offerings, fly fishing is more than just a pastime or hobby. It is at the same time a sport, a science and an art requiring mental and physical effort and concentration.

Fly fishing today sometimes demands a scientific or a mathematician's approach due to the various factors and permutations involved in the art of fly fishing from what fly line to use, what fly to use, weather conditions and the depth and water conditions.

Today's fly fishermen/women approach the sport with a religious reverence. Perhaps it's because learning to catch the salmon and trout is a complex process bordering on religion. Yet it is one of the fastest growing sports in the world from fresh water to salt water.

To the uninitiated, the sport may seem ridiculous someone standing on a river bank or at the side of a Stillwater whipping a pole back and forward so that the line can fly through the air and land on the water with a fake fly attached to the end of a bit of nylon.

The disciplines involved in this seemingly simple act may take years to master, or comes as second nature after a short period. Beginners to fly fishing often quit in disgust or spend hours on the edge of the river bank or fishery bank, pleading to their guardian angels for the strike of just one fish.

Eventually, with patience and practice, the casts begin to land right, without a splash, and then one day a fish rises to examine the offering and strikes, once this happens it's not just the fish that is hooked but the fly fisherman/woman also.

With split-second timing, the rod tip is lifted and the battle begins. Since the fly is attached to the line with a thin tippet, a fisherman/woman must use the long, sensitive rod to tire the fish as it surges and runs leaps and sometimes literally tail walks across the water. There is no mistaking the magic and adrenaline rush that the fly fisherman/woman feels when they eventually see that forever elusive fish attached to their fly line.

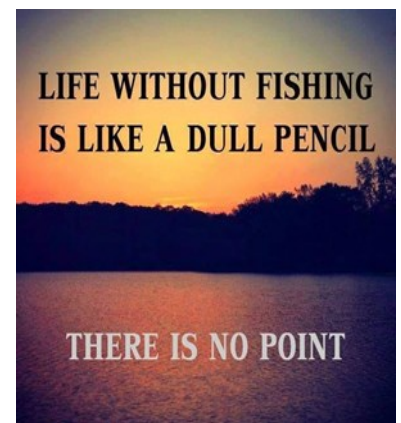
As the fish tires, you draw it close to you, remove the fly and hold the fish for a moment admiring its beauty, estimating its length and weight before gently giving it back to the water gods. That too is part of the sport. Years gone by the killing and eating the fish were a more common reward for the catch. But today's generation raised on conservation ethics is releasing fish to reproduce and perhaps be caught again. We always relish the hunt, but we understand the need to protect what we cherish. Fly-fishing lets us do both.

After that first catch comes the tough part; waiting for the next fish to take you're offering. It can take months of painstakingly covering the waters before it happens again.

The beginner consoles himself by turning to books and magazines on the art of fly fishing to hopefully glean some useful information that will help them to reach that euphoria once more. Few other sports have been written about so thoroughly and knowledgably by so many people about the secrets of the water and hints on how to read the water and to catch the elusive offerings it holds.

Catching your fish comes quicker now; on a good day perhaps six or more gets landed. You have your eccentricities; preferring certain flies that bring you luck; favourite locations or you're best or should I say favourite old beaten up and abused fly rod that you have caught many a fish on and has done you proud over the years.

As time goes on and the years are kind to you fly fishing starts to be like an addiction; it starts to invade your mind day and night, the pretty boys/girls you have admired when you were younger takes a back seat instead of admiring them you start admiring the new tackle that is now available and dreaming of the day you can caress one in your hand.



## Fly Fishing for Beginners – Part 1



Some anglers say fly-fishing is more than a past time and hobby, it is a sport and an art, requiring a lot of concentration and patients from the angler. Its different to other fishing in that the angler uses fly's which he can make or buy ready made from their local tackle shops.

To watch an experienced fly fisherman/woman is like watching an artist in motion. It has taken the experienced fly fisherman/woman years to perfect their skills and to land his cast and fly delicately on the water no matter their surroundings.

Of course it takes years to become a highly experienced fly fisher, but learning the basics can happen very quickly. The good part is that you don't even need a nearby river or fishery to practice on. You can practice in your own garden or nearest playing field.

To learn to be a good fly caster, find an expert that will show you their talents and offer you advice on your technique. This could come by way of paying someone at your local tackle shop, taking a class at a local fishery.

Usually I think you'll find that people who like to fly fish like to share their knowledge and expertise. If you are not fortunate enough to find someone to teach you first hand, the second option would be to buy a video and watch and study it and then go out and practice the techniques you've learned. But remember that you will pick up bad habits that can only be rectified by an experienced fly fishing instructor.

You must become familiar with your fly rod and reel and the fly line itself.

Make the fly rod an extension of your arm. If you keep your wrist rigid and your elbow relaxed at your side, imagine the rod as a finger now bring it up to the side of your face and with a quick flick of the rod stopping at the 10 o'clock position

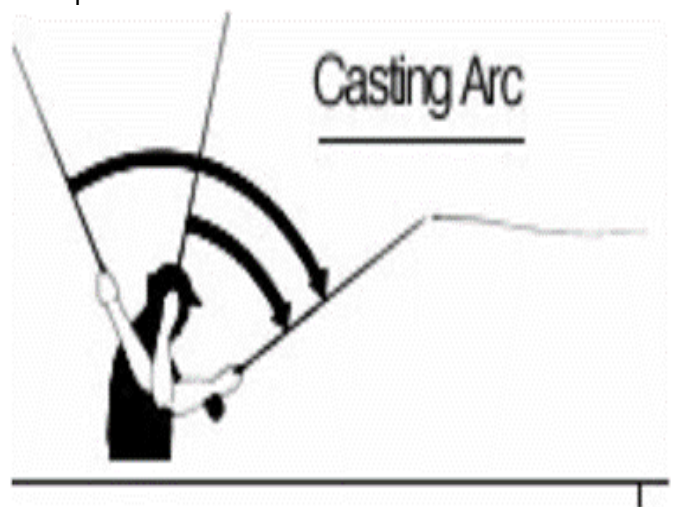
The fly casting stroke requires only two short bursts of speed, one accelerating straight backward with a quick stop and one accelerating straight forward with a quick stop. The key is to know at what point to change directions and at what point to stop. Unlike a golfer a fly fisherman/woman has no follow through when casting.

When I first started I used to use the football pitch around the corner from my home. The best method I found was to place a largish plastic ring (like a hoopla ring at the fair) and with about 20' of line extending out from the rod, plus a 9' leader with a bit of cotton wool tied to the leader as a fly (you have to be careful in open areas where the public and dogs go).

I would stand square to the ring with one foot slightly behind the other for balance. Grabbing the rod firmly just above the reel with my fingers wrapped around the cork handle and the thumb on top facing up. With my other hand, I would grab the line, and hold it next to my belt buckle. Keeping the rod tip low.

Now remember, there are only four parts to a cast, the pickup, back cast, forward cast and presentation of the fly. With my wrist locked and elbow relaxed at my side, I would slowly move my forearm back in a smooth motion. The pickup lifts the line out of the ground. I would then slowly and smoothly accelerate the forearm into the back position being careful not to go past the two o'clock position. The line would fly over my shoulder and behind.

I would then accelerate my forearm into the forward position being careful not to go past the ten o'clock position. As soon as the line straightened out in front of me, I would slowly lower the rod to the ground thereby presenting the line and the fly. The leader and the fly should flutter down slowly and rest gently on the ground and hopefully the fly in the middle of the ring.



The most important thing to remember when fly fishing, is to relax. The more you relax, the smoother your casting will be, there is nothing worse than being all taught when fly fishing as it can affect your casting technique and also your muscles ache at the end of the day. As they say "Practice Makes Perfect".

Let's break down the fly casting technique as follows:

1. When you begin the cast, the rod is roughly parallel to the water as you start the pickup.
2. The back cast must be learned by feel, this will take time as you get used to the actions of the rod during the false cast. Bring the rod backward with the elbow relaxed down by your side and the wrist rigid to about the two o'clock position where you stop and wait for the line to straighten out behind you. This is when the rod begins to "load". If you don't get this just right it can result in two totally different but equally frustrating results. If you wait just a bit too long, it will result in your fly either; landing behind you or lodging in a tree or other object. If you start the forward cast too soon it will result in a loud snapping or cracking sound which will ultimately result in your fly being dislodge, never to be found again or even worse the fly hitting the tip of the rod and breaking it..
3. As soon as the line straightens behind you the rod is brought forward in a smooth accelerating motion to a stop at about the ten o'clock position. Wait for the loop to unfold in front of you.
4. Once the line straightens out ahead of you, slowly lower the rod to the water guiding the fly gently down and presenting the fly. When taking up fly fishing for the first time it can be a daunting experience not knowing what to purchase, hopefully the following information will be helpful in some way.

When you do take up the art of fly fishing, try to get some lessons from a reputable fly fishing coach, that way you won't pick up bad habits that will cause you to cast badly thereby catch less fish. The fishing coach will have a good idea of the type of rod, reel and line that will be suited to your casting technique, not everyone casts the exact same way due to many varying factors like:- body build; (male or female); left or right handed; the way that you cast etc. Some casting coaching is good as it helps to iron out any small faults that you may have picked up in the short time that you have started fly fishing.

However below is a basic idea of the fly rods, fly reels and fly lines that might give you an idea of what to expect when purchasing your first fly fishing outfit.



### **Your First Fly Fishing Outfit**

- 9'6" Fly Rod
- 3 x Fly Reels
- 1 x Floating Fly Line
- 1 x Intermediate Fly Line
- 1 x Sinking Fly Line (there are various speeds of decent from a D13 - D17)
- Good Sized Landing Net (you don't want that fish of a lifetime to escape)
- Leader Material (from 6lb - 10lb breaking strain)
- Good Selection of flies/lures in varying sizes for the type of fishing you are intending to do
- Priest/Marrow Spoon
- Snips/Scissors
- Fly Fishing Waistcoat
- Good sized fishing bag for both your equipment and food/drinks
- Waders (thigh, waist, or chest depending on what your requirements are and locations etc Warm and Waterproof Clothing)

This is not a complete and intensive list, you will build up all the items you will eventually require over a period of time as you get more experienced and are seeking better equipment and maybe some day you'll want to tie your own flies/lures.

## Fly Fishing Knots

In fly fishing, as in all fishing, the knot the fisherman uses is crucial to success, as many of us have learned to our cost. It is important to get our fishing knots right, in securing our backing line to the reel; in connecting our backing line to the fly line; in joining our fly line to our leader; and in tying on our fly.

A number of the most reliable fly-fishing knots are illustrated below. These are the fishing knots used in salmon, trout and sea trout fly fishing. These knots are simple, strong and reliable and include some of the most popular fly fishing knots in use today, such as the Perfection Loop and the Water Knot. For those who like to attach their leader to the fly line by a loop-to-loop connection,

It is important not only to select the right knot for a particular job but to tie it properly. Poorly tied knots will mean a lost fish or two and can cause some frustration which could also spoil a goods day's fishing.

Here are a few basic steps to follow when tying all knots for fly fishing.

Before you tighten a knot, lubricate it with saliva or by dipping it in the water.

This will help the knot slide and seat properly. Lubrication also decreases excessive heat which dramatically weakens monofilament. Heat is generated by the friction created when knots are drawn up tight.

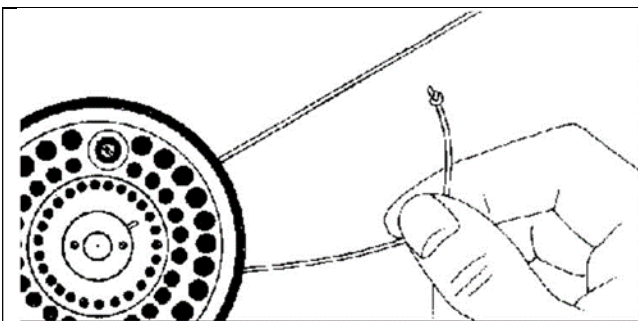
Tighten knots with a steady, continuous pull. Make sure the knot is tight and secure. After it is tied, pull on the line and leader to make sure it holds. It is better to test it now than to lose a fish.

Use nippers to trim the material as close as possible without nicking or damaging the knot.

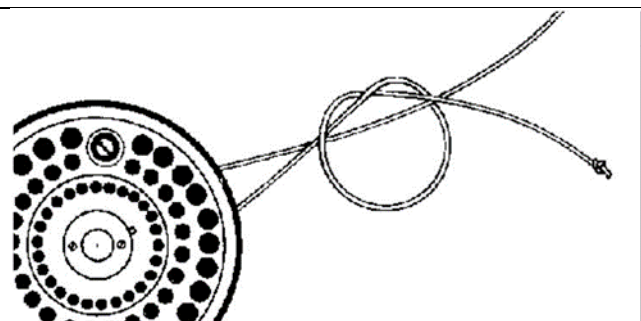
On the next couple of pages, you will find some of the major knots you will require during your fly fishing.

## Backing to Fly Reel

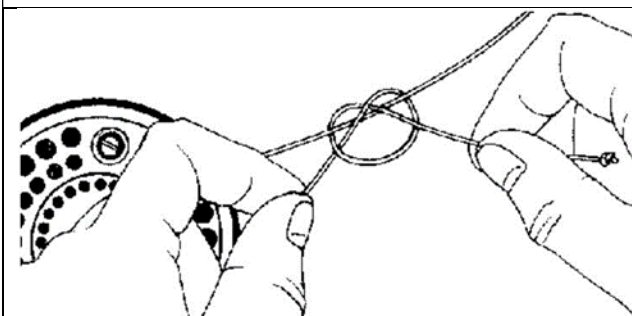
Used to attach the backing to your fly reel.



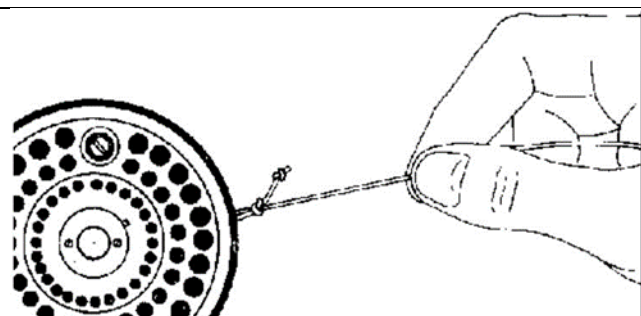
**Step 1:**  
Pass tag end of backing around spool hub two times and bring it out again between the same set of reel pillars. Tie an overhand knot in end of line and tighten.



**Step 2**  
Tie a second overhand knot around the standing part of line.



**Step 3**  
Draw second overhand knot tight



**Step 4**  
Pull on standing line until the overhand knots tightens against reel hub



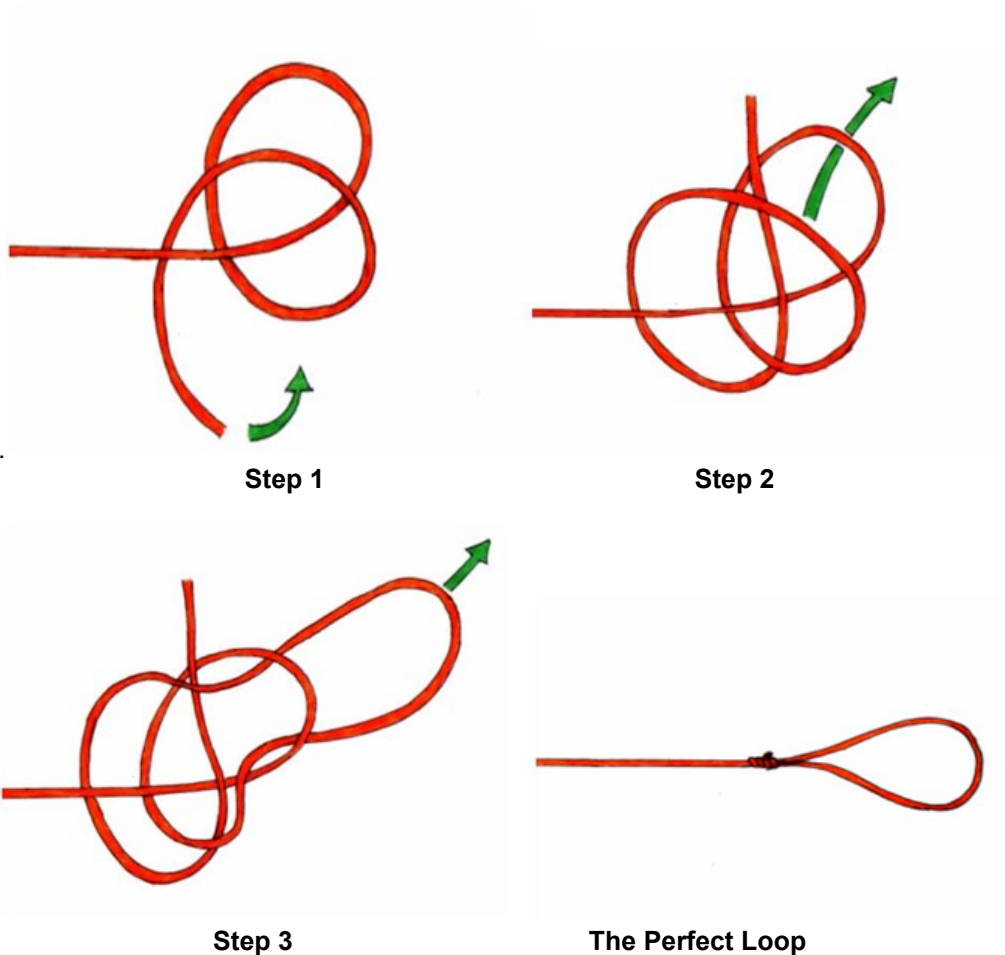
### . Loop - Loop

.The loop-to-loop connection is for connecting your leader material to the fly line.

### PERFECTION LOOP

A reliable leader loop which lies in line with the leader. The loose end can be trimmed very close to the knot. Not as difficult as it seems at first sight.

Use the thumb and forefinger of the left hand to grip the knot while manipulating the loop with the right hand. To tie the perfection knot, follow the instructions below:



## THE WATER KNOT

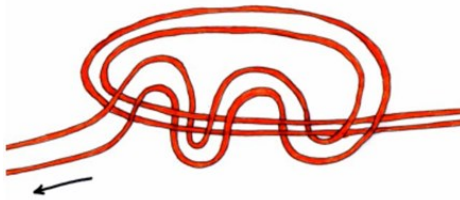
The water knot is stronger and more reliable and easier to tie than the blood knot. Although the typical advice is for three turns, you can use only two turns and the resulting knot seems quite reliable. Note that the length used for the dropper should be the one pointing away from the reel. Usually, the length of the dropper is on average 10", however some people prefer one between 6" and 8" due to the possibility of tangles.



1 With the "reel end" to your right, cut the leader at the point where the dropper is required and overlap the ends by about 10 inches, depending on the length of dropper.



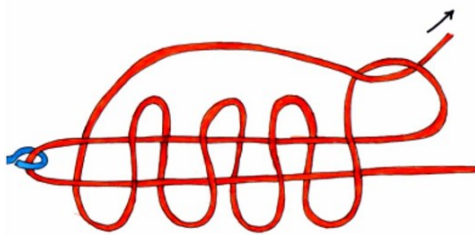
2 Form an overhand loop with the doubled nylon and grip firmly at point "A" with the right thumb and forefinger.



3 With the left hand, pull the dropper length along with the whole lower section of the leader through the loop at least twice.



4 Moisten, draw tight and trim the end which points towards the reel.



### THE SLIP KNOT

I have used this knot for many years to attach my leader and droppers to my flies and it is an alternative to the half - blood knot.

Moisten and tighten the knot well and don't trim too close to the hook.

There was a priest that loved to stream fish. One year there was a problem every time he had a chance to go fishing the weather was bad or it was on Sunday, when he had to work.

All year he was unable to go. Finally, it was the last week before the streams closed.

The weather was bad all week until Sunday, when the weather was great. The priest could not resist, he called a fellow priest claiming to be very sick and asked if he could take over his sermon. The fly-fishing priest drove over 200 miles, not wishing to see anyone he knew.

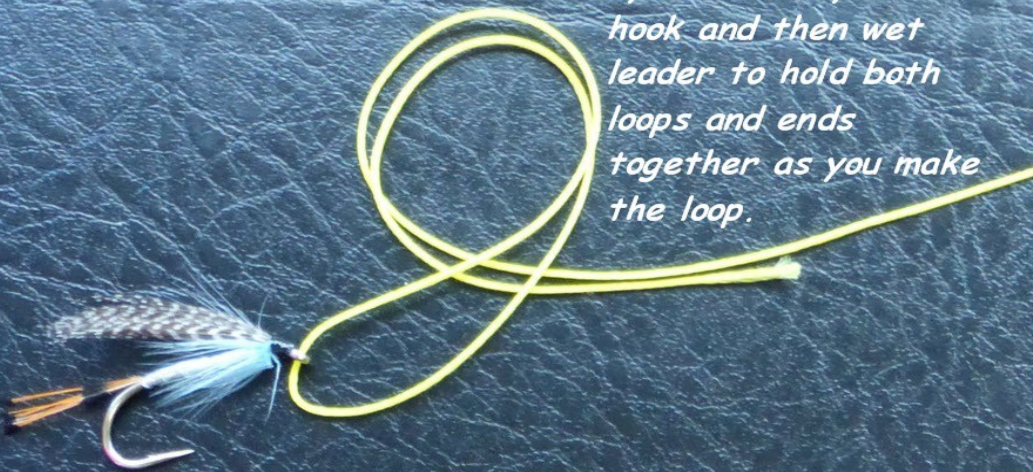
An angel seeing the priest playing hooky went to God and said "You're not going to let him get away with this are you?". God agreed he should do something.

The first cast the priest made was perfect. The fly floated past a log and a huge mouth gulped the fly down. For 45 minutes the priest ran up and down the stream fighting the mighty fish. At the end he held a 50" world record rainbow trout.


Confused the angel asked God, "What are you doing?" God replied "Think about it, who is he going to tell?"



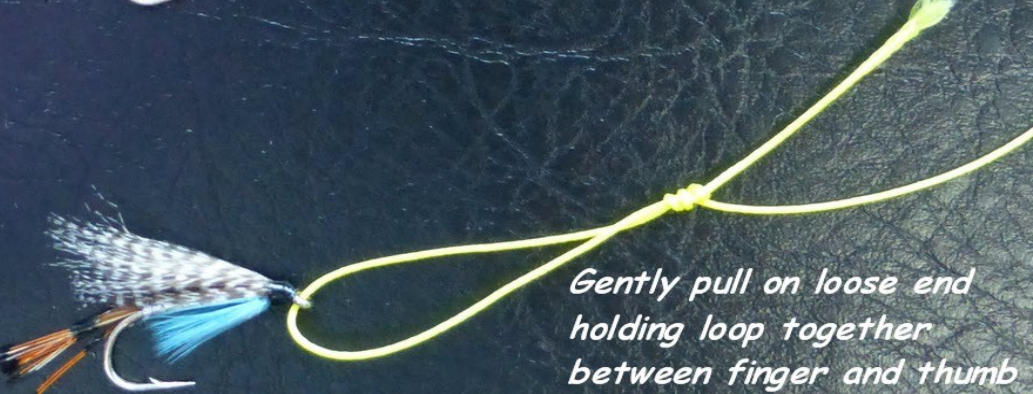
## Another Great Knot – The JB or Uni Knot



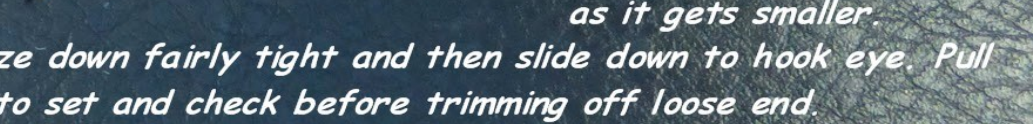
*Pass leader through eye of the fly hook and then wet leader to hold both loops and ends together as you make the loop.*




*Thread short end through loop three times.*



*Gently pull on loose end holding loop together between finger and thumb as it gets smaller.*



*Squeeze down fairly tight and then slide down to hook eye. Pull tight to set and check before trimming off loose end.*



*No memory, no pig tailing and a very small knot, ideal for dry fly fishing and stronger than any blood knot I have ever tied.*

( Above courtesy of Snowbee)

# Fishing Permits

## Rod Licences:

Unlike in England, Wales or Ireland in Scotland you do not need to have a fishing licence from the Government.

The only exception to this is the Border Esk which flows into England and is therefore considered to be an English river for legal purposes, hence you need a current rod licence for it. The opposite is true on the Tweed, where the English part is considered to be Scottish for legal purposes, so even there you do not need a licence.

However, when fly fishing in Scotland it can be a bit of a daunting experience but the main points to be aware of are as follows:

## Permission to fish:

Please be sure to get the correct permissions before you go fishing, as otherwise you may be committing an offence.

For salmon & sea trout, it is a criminal offence (the state can prosecute you) to fish without written permission from the owner of the fishing rights, or his agent.

For trout, it is a criminal offence to fish without permission where there is a Protection order in place, or where a loch is in single ownership. In all other cases, it is still a civil offence (the owner can prosecute you).

For other types of freshwater fishing, it is a criminal offence to fish without permission on a single ownership loch and a civil offence in all other cases.

For more details see the Salmon and Freshwater Fisheries (Consolidation) (Scotland) Act 2003.

For fishing in the sea, by boat or from the shore, no permission is required.

## Closed seasons:

Salmon and trout fishing on rivers are subject to a close season during which it is illegal to fish. These vary from river to river.

The earliest Salmon River to open is the Helmsdale on January 11th and the latest to close is the Tweed on 30th November. However most salmon rivers open on 1st February and close sometime in October.

River trout fishing dates are 15th March to 6th October but many fisheries do not let outside the period from 1st April to 30th September.

There is no legal close season for rainbow trout, grayling, coarse or sea fishing, although some fisheries do not operate in the winter.

## Sundays

For salmon or sea trout fishing in Scotland, Sunday is a closed time and it is illegal to fish then. For other fishing, it is not illegal and most commercial Stillwater fisheries operate on Sundays, although many river fisheries do not.

## Keeping fish:

In Scotland it has recently been made a criminal offence to sell a salmon or sea trout, so always put your fish back unless you intend to eat it yourself and then only do so if the conservation rules of the river allow it; which some don't! There are no legal restrictions on keeping other fish types although many fisheries will impose limits.

## Tackle:

The requirements vary according to species being fished for and the area of Scotland in which you are fishing. Fishing is legally restricted to rod and line only, but many rivers have extra legal restrictions, such as the Tweed where you can only fish by fly for much of the season. Other rivers have conservation codes which mean that fishery owners will ban the use of spinners, prawns, worms etc for all or part of the season.



## £6406.00 Raised for MacMillan Cancer Trust

(Maisy)May Anderson the manager of Burnhouse Lochan Fishery and Scot Mitchell of Woodhall Flies, got together and ran a fantastic fly-fishing competition on behalf of the MacMillan Cancer Trust.

The trophy was dedicated to the memory of Mark Caffrey, a dear friend to many, to Burnhouse and especially to May herself.

A lot of you will also know him from fishing Facebook pages.



He was one of May's biggest supporters from the second he heard she started at Burnhouse, he sent her encouraging messages almost every day, loved sharing all of his fishing stories, wanted to make sure everyone else was ok, even though he was fighting his own battle with cancer!

Due to the massive interest and entries to the event, it was decided to run it in 2 heats of 22 competitors in each heat: -

SEPTEMBER 25th - 1st qualifier, £40 entry fee, prizes, buffet lunch. Top 11 anglers qualify.

OCTOBER 9th - 2nd qualifier, £40 entry fee, prizes, buffet lunch. Top 11 anglers qualify.

NOVEMBER 13th – FINAL Again £40

There was a fantastic lunch laid on during the heats and an absolutely fantastic BBQ Lunch for the competitors to enjoy on the final competition day.

Despite it being a serious competition, everyone really enjoyed the heats and the final, and there was some great banter and wind ups going on as well.

They could not have asked for a better start to their collaboration with Woodhall flies to raise money for Macmillan Cancer Support.

On September the 25th May and Scot held their first qualifying round for the 2021 Caffrey cup and to say that they are happy with how it went would be an understatement! The conditions could not have been more perfect, and the fish turned up on the day!

The competition was so tight that it kept everyone on their toes and the adrenaline flowing!

It was a day to remember, brilliant company, good laughs, a tasty lunch and amazing fishing!

They would like to thank everyone who participated, their helpers and everyone who had contributed so far!

They had already raised an impressive amount of money at this stage

Heat 1 Results	Heat 2 Results
1st – JOHN DONALDSON 22 fish	1st - ROBERT PATON 14 fish.
2nd – JOCK MCDOUGAL 14 fish	2nd - KEVIN JENKINSON 14 fish.
3rd – GREG HOGGAN 15	3rd - ROSS COCHRANE 11 fish.
4th – DAVID MCROBERT 14 fish	4th - STEVEN MCGOWAN 10 fish.
5th – JONNO MCDONALD 10 fish	5th - HENRY MACKIE - 9 fish.
6th – DOUGIE HUGHES 8 fish	6th - GRAEMME KEIIR - 9 fish.
7th – ALAN MELVILLE 6 fish	7th - DECLAN WINTERS - 9 fish.
8th – LAWRENCE MCDONALD 7 fish	8th - DAVID EADIE - 8 fish.
9th – BOAB MC 7 fish	9th - ALAN SMITH - 7 fish.
10th – KYLE BURNS 6 fish.	10th - MICHAEL MCKENNA - 3 fish.
11th – MARTYN SHEARER 5 fish	11th - ROBERT GRANGER - 3 fish.
12th – JOHNNY PORTEOUS 4 fish	12th - ROBERT BOYLE - 3 fish.
13th – CHRIS MELVILLE 3 fish	13th - STEVIE VANCE - 3 fish.
14th – KIERAN LATTO 3 fish	14th - GEORGE BROWNLEE - 3 fish.
15th – MARK GRAY 3 fish	15th - ALLY MCMAHON - 3 fish.
16th – DAVID FISHER 3 fish	16th - BRIAN MCGREGGOR - 2 fish.
17th – JIM TWADDLE 3 fish	17th - BRIAN DEMPSEY - 2 fish.
18th – WULLIE CARR 2 fish	18th - ROBIN LAMBERT - 2 fish.
19th – ANDY MELVILLE 1 fish	19th - JIMMY MARSHALL - 2 fish.
20th ROBERT MELVILLE 0 fish, fell asleep lol.	20th - GRAEME HEATLIE - 1 fish.
	21st - ALASTAIR CROMBIE The fish just wouldn't stay on. Get your revenge!

**Heat 1:** - In total there was 136 fish caught between 20 anglers which is absolutely brilliant with a few big trout making the nets!!

**Heat 1 Winners: -**



1<sup>st</sup> John Donaldson



2<sup>nd</sup> Jock McDougall



3<sup>rd</sup> Greg Hoggan



I fished in the second heat of the event and the weather could not have been more miserable, the rain and the variable wind directions made the day challenging, but the anglers were there to support a good cause and they did not let it beat them! I managed to land two, lost 4 to the net and my 10lb fluorocarbon leader was snapped twice, once by a good size trout I would say was in double figures, and it wasn't just the rain that was making my face wet it was the tears in losing it.

We were all soaked to the skin but we didn't lose our humour or our spirits, the day was full of belly aching laughs and wind ups from start to finish, we were there to have a good day and a good day was had by all!

Despite the challenging conditions a total of 118 fish were caught. The competition was so tight that the winner won by the time of first fish caught and only 9 minutes separated them! The last 2 qualifying positions shared by 6 anglers also came down to the time of first fish caught!



And of course, there was a fantastic lunch laid on for the competitors on each of the competition days by May and her fantastic helpers.

**Heat 2 Winners: -**



1<sup>st</sup> Robert Paton



2<sup>nd</sup> Kevin Jenkinson



3<sup>rd</sup> Ross Cochrane

## Final Results:

1st fish landed - in less than a minute Alan Smith

Biggest fish - ALLAN MELVILLE 15.8lb

1st - Kyle Burns 17 fish including a 5.5lb brown & a 8.5lb bow.

2nd - John Donaldson 15 fish including a 10lb bow.

3rd - Boab Mc 13 fish.

4th - David Eadie 13 fish including his new p.b weighing 13lb.

5th - Allan Melville 13 fish including a 15.8lb bow.

6th - Robert Paton 13 fish

7th - Declan Winters 12 fish including a 13lb bow, 10.5lb bow, 7lb tiger & a 4lb blue.

8th - Alan Smith 11 fish including a 15lb bow and 2x 8lb bows.

9th - Kevin Jenkinson 10 fish including 2 weighing 9lb

10th - Graemme Keir 9 fish including 1 weighing 8.5lb.

11th - Martyn Shearer 9 fish.

12th - Ross Cochrane 8 fish including a 10.5lb bow.

13th - Chris Melville 8 fish.

14th - Johnny Porteous 7 fish.

15th - Jonno McDonald 6 fish including a 7lb bow.

16th - Lawrence Macdonald 6 fish including bows at 7.5lb 10.5lb @ 11lb.

17th - David McRobert 6 fish including 1 weighing 13.8lb.

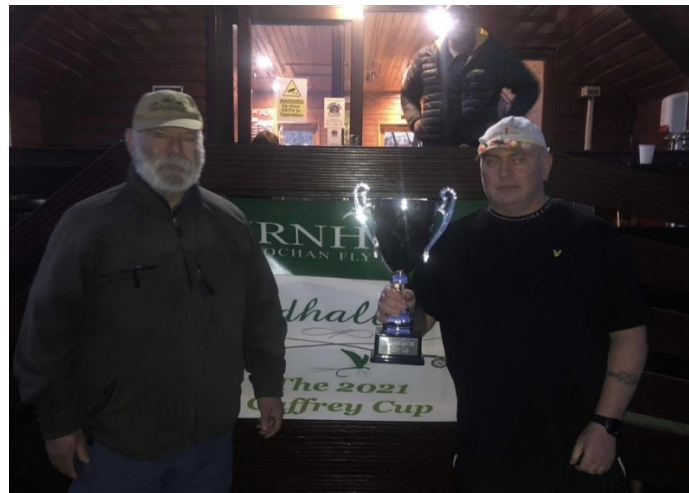
18th - Michael Mckenna 5 fish including his new p.b weighing 6.5lb.

19th - Mark Gray 5 fish including his new p.b weighing 14.10lb.

20th - Kieran Latto 5 fish including his new p.b weighing 13.5lb.

21st - George Brownlee 3 fish.

22nd & winner of the wooden spoon Jock McDougall 3 fish.



1st Place: Kyle Burns



2nd Place: John Donaldson



3rd Place: Boab Mc

**Below written by May (Maisy May) Anderson**



After 5 long months of planning and organising competitions, raffles and auctions, our collaboration with Scot Mitchell at Woodhall flies to raise funds for Macmillan cancer support has come to an end. Before I announce the total raised, I have a “few words” to say, those “few words” may take quite some time to read.

Firstly, I would like to thank Scot, who is far too modest to take acknowledgement for his brainwave that created this fundraising event. Though his patter can be questionable he does occasionally come up with great ideas! Thank you for asking us to be a part of this, I think we made a great team!

We would like to thank George Brownlee and his family who raised money and raffle items in the memory of his brother Ally who they sadly lost earlier this year. We would also like to thank June Hogg who whilst fighting her own battle spoiled anglers with her home baking, you earned a few fans there June! We really appreciate the support from both of you.

We would also like to thank Johnny Porteous, who did not want any recognition, but it does not sit well with me, you deserve this! Your help with the signs and score cards is greatly appreciated, you put a lot of work into them and done it out of the goodness of your heart, thank you Velcro trousers!

We would like to thank all of the anglers who participated in the competitions, everyone who helped out, everyone who donated items and to everyone who participated in raffles, auctions and who bought items. Scot and I were overwhelmed with the generous donations and support raised, and we are

immensely proud to be part of an angling community that has pulled together for this cause! This wasn't our achievement, we merely put everything into place, this achievement was one for the angling community.

It is through this community that we can meet people that can have a massive impact on your life, strangers can become great friends and Burnhouse has that little bit of magic that seems to draw people together.

When Scot asked me if there was anyone, I would like to dedicate our first trophy to, one person immediately jumped to mind. A stranger who through our shared love for Burnhouse became a friend, and someone who was a friend to so many people in the angling community.

When I started working at Burnhouse, I started posting updates on fishing Facebook groups. I received a message from Mark Caffrey, a name I did not know at that time, but a name I soon looked forward to popping up in my inbox.

Mark was a police officer who used to take his breaks at the fishery, loved fishing there and in general just loved being there, but he moved from the area. He was delighted to see Burnhouse pop up in his news feeds. He soon messaged daily for photos and updates, always thanking me for letting him see the fishery he had grown to love.

He encouraged me to keep pushing through the hard graft, to “take the fishery to the level it deserved”. He loved to tell me all of his stories and memories of Burnhouse and of Antermony loch. We laughed a lot but he often had me in tears, his support and encouragement kept me going through exhaustion and many MANY injuries, which also made him laugh! Especially when I had my right wrist in a splint and my left elbow in a sling! And all of this was while he was fighting a battle with cancer! He was fighting for his life but still wanted to ask how the fishery was doing and how I was! I hope he knew how much I appreciated this.

He often talked about making it back to Burnhouse with his friends from the Caurmie club, sadly he didn't make it back, his life taken too soon! So, we brought him back in spirit for the competitions, I know he would have loved all of the fun and banter and would have been as proud as we are of how everyone united for this cause!

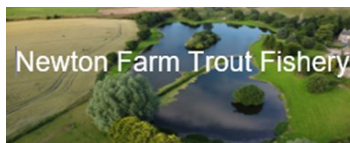
This one was for you Mark, an inspiration, and a true gent!

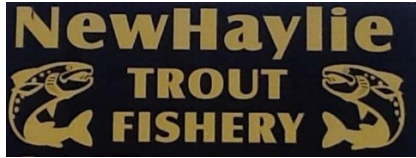
Thank you to the Caffrey family for allowing us to dedicate the trophy to Mark and to Jim Twaddle for presenting the winner's trophy on their behalf. Also, to the Caurmie club for their donation and support.

When we first started planning, our target was to raise £3000...we showed the power and passion of the angling community when we unite, together we raised an incredible £6406 for Macmillan cancer support! You should all be very proud of yourselves!

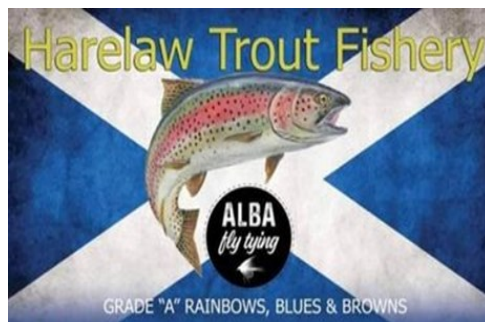
May and Scot would like to thank the many people who had helped during the events especially Alan Hogg (the fly guy) for all his hard work and his mum June who made some stunning home baking for all competitions. May's partner Jonno McDonald and especially Virginia the fishery owner who allowed May and Scot to hold the events.

Support and donations to the events raffle and auction prizes were given by



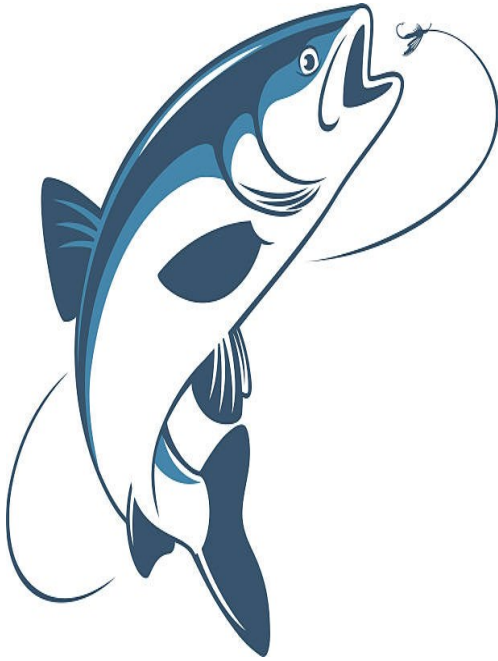


The Scottish Fly Lady  
Product/Service





## Winter Trout Fishing



At this time of year, it's going to be a wee hard to drag yourself out of your warm cosy house to stand in a freezing river fishing for grayling or on the bank of your favourite trout fishery in the middle of winter. It's made even harder knowing the fishing may be slow.

But, for those of you who are willing to brave the bitter Scottish winter weather, the rewards can be worth it. Despite the fact that the fishing may slow down a bit in the colder months, trout can still be caught.

Fishing aside, there are other benefits to hitting the river in the winter. Lots of anglers may take a few months off to take advantage of other activities or try their hand at fly tying. Others just flatly refuse to go out and don't want to deal with the cold.

You'll also get a chance to practice a much more technical version of fly fishing. Anyone can throw on a mayfly and get a strike in the summer, but if you can turn up lots of trout in the winter, you've proven your skills. Take advantage of trying some techniques you don't get to do much in the summer.

If you're ready to give winter fly fishing a try, keep these seven tips in mind.

### 1. Slow down

In the winter, everything slows down, and your presentation needs to do the same. Trout aren't nearly as active in the winter as they are in the summer, and therefore won't be eager to chase down food. Instead, they'll lay low, feeding opportunistically when food comes past. And by that, I mean when it nearly hits them in the face.

This means nymphs are the name of the game through most of the winter, since a dead drift is the most effective way to hit a trout in the face with a fly. Even if you have the correct nymph tied on, making sure the presentation is right.

### 2. Look for deep, slow water

Since the fish will be taking their time in the winter months, they'll naturally want to hold in water that makes it easy on them.

Instead, fish your flies deep and slow, calmer water. If you can find deep, slow pockets that sit alongside faster water, these can be good options.

### 3. Size down

The majority of insects aren't hatching during the cold winter months, but subsurface flies like buzzers and nymphs work well. It's best to imitate these bugs, but even if you're fishing something other than a buzzer/nymph, then keeping your flies/lures small to stay within the trout's area will likely produce the best results.

Apart from flies, keeping tippet and indicators light is a good idea, too. A lot of winter fishing will be in crisp, clear water, and thick line or an obnoxiously large indicator can keep fish at a distance, especially when they're already hesitant to chase food. When in doubt, size things down in the winter.

### 4. Fish tailwaters

One of the best ways to find success in the winter is to fish tailwaters. Since tailwaters are released from dams, they stay pretty consistent year-round in terms of temperature. These are the closest conditions you'll find to summer fishing, even if they're not quite up to speed.

If you learn your local tailwater in the summer, you'll already have a head start on fishing it in the winter. You may need to alter your fly selection to be a little smaller than normal, but in general you can probably fish similar buzzers/nymphs to what you're used to.





## 5. Know your winter dry flies

Despite the fact that nymphs will make up the majority of the winter menu, dry fly fishing can work if the time is right.

Most insects don't hatch in the winter, but two that do are midges and BWOs. Now, that's not to say they're always hatching in the winter. There will still be days that you won't touch a dry fly. But, if you get to the river and notice rises here and there, it's a safe bet that the fish are taking one of these two bugs.

## 6. Sleep in

One of the best things about fishing in the winter is that there's no rush to get out the door first thing in the morning. Sleep in, enjoy a cup of coffee, and roll out in the late morning or early afternoon.

Trout are sluggish all winter, but they're extra sluggish in the chilly temperatures of the morning. Giving them, and their food, a chance to warm up and become more active will give you the best chance at success.

## 7. Target warmer days

Similar to the idea of hitting the afternoon warmth is trying to target days with nicer weather. Since trout are more sluggish when it's cold, picking your days wisely to match up with warmer weather means you'll be targeting fish that are trying to feed while the conditions are good. If you have a nice day after a cold snap, you may find fish that are eager to eat after resting through the bad times.

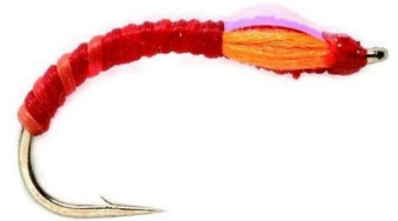
Even visiting your local trout fishery during the winter period can be bit daunting, however during this period the water can be rewarding as the fish stock are still active and looking for their food.

Also, the water can and will be a lot clearer and higher oxygen levels, free from the weeds normally present throughout the year, thus helping the fish to see your offerings.

Fly fishing with buzzers during the winter period can be hugely successful and under-estimated by many. Buzzer fishing flies imitate the emerging form of a midge fly. Most typically they imitate the midge emerged.

A bloodworm is blood red at the bottom of a loch, it moves slowly to the surface changing colour, often black but it can be brown, olive or other colours. In its journey to the surface of the water the buzzer fly pupa throws out breathers and often moves up and down, not directly upwards to the surface.

There are lots of different midges affecting Stillwater's, Black Midge, Large and Small Green Midges, Orange-Silver Midge, Small Brown Midge and Large Red midge, each has different hatches and changes in fly coloration to match the adult can help!



If you're wondering if the size of the buzzer matters, then yes it does they often work really well, a natural emerging buzzer can often be around size 14 to as small as size 22. To mimic this, start with small flies size 16 on the leader.



Buzzers move very slowly when emerging, moving slowly up and down in the water column until conditions are right to hatch. A team often consists of 3 buzzers for trout on a droppered leader, with the heaviest buzzer on the point.

Never strip a team of buzzers, allow them to drift naturally, suspend them with a buoyant fly like a stimulator on your cast, allow the team to drop below the feeding zone. Lift the rod tip slowly taking about 3 to 5 seconds to reach 60 degrees then lower the rod tip rapidly, take up the slack line and allow to drop again. The lift and drop slowly imitates the natural we are trying to imitate.

What are the best buzzer fishing techniques? firstly the biggest mistake made by fly fishermen/women is because they are used to stripping lures, they try the same techniques with trout buzzer flies.

Buzzer fly fishing is a slow technique, use buzzers on a drift with a floating fly line and allow the line to drift with the current or wind or use a Bobber or other strike indicator to suspend your buzzers.



## Black Loch Fishery

Caldercruix Road, Limerigg

Falkirk FK1 3BT

07527 254811

<http://www.blacklochfishery.co.uk/home.html>

The Black Loch Fishery is situated in Limerigg, south of Falkirk at the heart of Central Scotland. The Black Loch itself is a Site of Importance for Nature Conservation (SINC).

All 124 acres of the Black Loch have been transformed into one of Central Scotland's newest and largest boat and bank fly fishing facilities.

The Black Loch Fishery is stocked on a weekly basis with several different types of trout including Brown, Rainbow and of course... Hard Fighting Blues.

The loch offers easy access for the less abled angler or those with young families who wish to fish for the loch's Brown Trout.

The fishery is open all year round so weather permitting you can enjoy some fantastic fishing drifting over the main basin.

I found the best two places when fishing the loch with my brothers was the South & North reedy bays to the right of the jetty, or drifting down the left-hand embankment (forest bend) to school bay into the road shore.

Another hotspot at times can be Dam Bay where the fish can be shoaled up if the wind is blowing in the right direction for a few days.

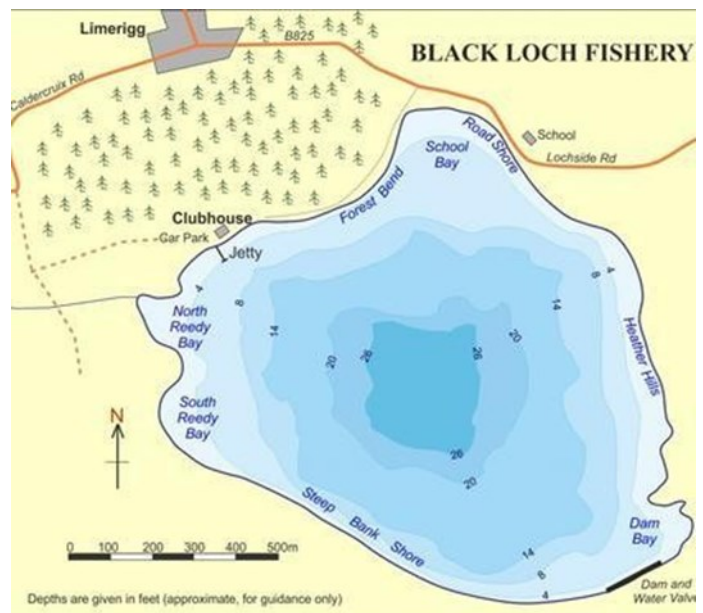
So, with the kind of weather at the time some anglers had some great sport at the Loch.

Lures was the order of the day with Damsels, white zonkers, booby and cats working well.

Again, some stunning fish are showing with many anglers hooking but not landing the fish.

The word from anglers this week was, " the trout in this loch are on steroids, you just can't get them in. The tails are like shovels.

The fishery manager stated he was delighted that the anglers get a great fight from the trout. Some anglers found pods of fish, and had many double hook ups, only to lose them, or get snapped. But came in, as happy as Larry! With no fish to show for their hard work, but had a great day fishing, hooking but loosing at the net or before.



## The Trout Angling Club



Bosses of The Trout Anglers Club, Edinburgh, have brought the organisation back from the brink and their building re-opened its doors after an extensive facelift.

The 100-year-plus organisation saw numbers dwindling prior to the world-wide pandemic so they decided on a major renovation looking to mount a recruitment drive once Scottish Government restrictions had been lifted.

Now, that revamp is complete and the club re-opened on December 3.

Jim Gargaro, the club's president, said they would initially open on a Tuesday and Friday to gauge interest.

Linlithgow-based Jim Gargaro, a former Scottish international angler, said that the club at 29 Dundas Street would also be available for functions and meetings and a programme of events is also planned by the committee. Details will be announced soon.

The club has a bar, fully-equipped kitchen, comfortable lounge with leather seating, a quiet room, full-sized snooker table and function area for around 60.



Jim Gargaro, who runs a popular fishery in West Lothian at Bowden Springs, said that in 2019 the membership slumped and it was then that officials decided on the make-over which has been masterminded by a design consultant.



The club's high ceilings and cornices have been featured in the design and photographs from the past will adorn the walls.



The organisation initially started life in Rutland Square and moved to Dundas Street in the 1960s and Gargaro said: We welcome interest from fishermen and clubs in the area and would encourage them to join and use the club and talk about fishing matters. The fishing clubs are able hold their annual club meetings within the club which is an ideal location and a relaxing atmosphere.

It is a beautiful building with much to offer and membership is open to anybody.

If you are interested in joining the club then the membership cost is £60 a year and application forms are available by writing to the secretary Gordon Bell at the club. The address is: -

The Trout Angling Club  
29 Dundas Street,  
Edinburgh EH3 6QQ.

Telephone 0131 556 6656.



## Dunlichity Trout Fishery



Dunlichity Trout Fishery is set within the grounds of Dunlichity House, just 8 miles south of Inverness. The fishery is open all year, from 9.00am to 10.00pm or when it gets dark, whichever is the earlier.

The fishery consists of 2 lochans, the larger of which is approximately 3 acres, the other approximately one acre. Both lochans are well stocked with quality brown, blue, and rainbow trout varying in size from 2lb to 10lb.

Fly fishing only is available on the Lochans (Barbless hooks), and experienced fly fishermen/women and beginners are both welcome (Subject to the beginners receiving qualified tuition).

Kill and Catch & Release tickets are available on a daily basis.

Rod Hire is also available and tuition can be arranged with prior notice. Additional charges apply for tuition.

In keeping with their desire to encourage beginners, discounted rates apply to children aged 15 or under when accompanied by an adult angler.

All fishing is from the bank, and both lochans are easily accessible from the main car park and bothy.

The fishery can cater for business events and inter-Club competitions and is a Troutmaster water.

A private car park is provided for use of the fishery patrons only. This is located adjacent to the fishing lochans, allowing ease of access to the lochans.

A fully equipped bothy is provided to make your day's fishing comfortable and enjoyable. The bothy has a log burning stove, microwave, fridge, television, and toilet facilities. Tea, coffee, and juice are provided for guests' use. Outside seating is provided for those wonderful summer days!

Two large outside sinks are provided to allow you to clean your catch before you take it home.

Good quality fishing tackle is available for hire; and fishing lessons for beginners may be available using one of our external fly-fishing instructors. Costs would be negotiated directly with them and would be subject to their availability.

- See more at: <http://www.dunlichityhouse.com/fishery-facilities>

## The Gs parasite, what you need to know

Just come back from Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain or Sweden?

Ensure your equipment is not carrying the highly contagious Gs parasite which has the ability to wipe out freshwater fish stocks.



### What is the Gs parasite?

The Gs (*Gyrodactylus salaris*) parasite is a highly contagious bug that has devastated freshwater fish stocks in a number of countries. In Norway for example, salmon stocks in 20 rivers have been virtually wiped out.

Less than half a millimetre long, the Gs parasite multiplies very rapidly, and it only takes one to start an epidemic.

The Gs parasite is not currently in the UK. Please help to protect our fly fishing in Scotland by drying out any wet water sports or fishing gear.

What countries are affected? Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Norway, Portugal, Russia, Spain and Sweden. Other European countries have an unknown status. Only the UK remains officially Gs parasite free – let's keep it that way.

### Where did the parasite come from?

Gs occurs naturally in the Baltic rivers of Sweden, Finland and Russia. The fish there are tolerant of the parasite, but fish in Norway and the UK are unused to the parasite and have little or no tolerance to it.

The parasite was transferred with farmed fish from Sweden to Norway where it spread to wild salmon stocks.

We now have to ensure that it doesn't reach the UK and harm our £60 million freshwater salmon industry in Scotland, or decimate our local trout fishery or local river that we enjoy so much to fish. It only takes one to get into the local water supply and multiply quite quickly and have a detrimental effect of the great Scottish fishing scene.

### How could it get here?

The Gs parasite is capable of surviving for several days in damp and/or wet conditions (such as on waders, fishing equipment, bags, canoes and windsurf gear).

Therefore, it could be accidentally introduced by anyone (fishermen or water sports enthusiasts) who visit rivers in the affected countries – for work or pleasure – and then uses the same equipment in Scotland without taking the necessary precautionary measures.

The Gs parasite can also survive on other fish species including the eel.

### Here's what you need to do

The Gs parasite needs a wet environment to survive. If you are travelling to or from the affected countries make sure any water sports equipment (such as waders, fishing equipment, bags, canoes and windsurf gear) is completely dry before use in Scotland.

To ensure your equipment is not contaminated, please take one of the following precautionary measures:

Dry equipment at a minimum of 20°C for at least 2 days;  
Heat for at least 1 hour at above 60°C;  
Deep freeze for at least 1 day; or  
Immerse in a Gs killing solution for minimum 10 minutes.

Fly Girl Leather Creations by Annie Margarita  
[www.anniemargarita.com](http://www.anniemargarita.com)



Annie Margarita creates wonderful original artwork in Leather. Fly fishing is her main interest in leisure and it is reflected in her enthusiasm for creating beautiful utilitarian cases. She researches aquatic life and fish, artificial flies, and three-dimensional techniques to bring each case to life in its own unique way. Each case is designed individually and never repeated. Her cases are always named and have an antique finish to them to convey history and patina.

So, if you're looking for that perfect gift for your partner or something special for your tackle room look no further, Annie Margarita can hand craft any design you may want on your fly-fishing gear.





## Filleting a Fish



Learning how to fillet trout is an easy pursuit if you employ the proper technique.

There are a handful of procedures that are effective and we will talk about a couple that are the most popular.

The first method is a technique to simply get the trout ready for baking. Some call it "gutting the fish". The other means is the Butterfly Filleting Method. We will visit that one in a moment.

The first step learning how to fillet trout is evisceration (or again what many call "gutting the fish"). This can be done in a handful of ways, but the following is the easiest and most effective. No matter which technique you use, make sure you have a sharp knife!

Hold the fish in one hand with its head pointed toward the ceiling (or simply lay the fish on its side). Take your knife at the anus and gently cut the fish along the belly.

Continue the cut all the way to the throat. Insert your knife into the soft tissue between the gills and the collarbone. Cutting perpendicular to the belly, cut outward (or up toward the head). Continue this cut until you can remove the head.

Next, grasp the entrails and pull them so they come out. Take the fish and wash it in cold water. This is the best time to remove the blood line running down the backbone. You can use a spoon to "rub" or "scratch" away the blood line with the fish in the water. Many anglers simply use their finger or thumb as an effective means to do the same task.

Now wash the fish, inside and out in a mixture of lightly salted water. This will allow you to remove any of the residues that may have been present during the cleaning of the fish.

Make sure you check out the delicious trout recipes on the trout recipes page. You can now bake or grill your fish in a variety of different ways once you have mastered this step.

We also talked about learning how to fillet trout butterfly style. This is the best way hands down, to fillet trout. One of the key advantages of this method is it allows you to salvage anywhere from 60 to 75% of the weight of the fish, and end up with some beautiful fillets.

If you have never done the butterfly method, take your time.

Learning how to fillet trout with this method is an extension of the above example (on how to gut and clean trout).

The only step you need to skip during the butterfly method is the removal of the blood line along the spine.

Make sure you use a knife that is relative to the size of the fish. It will make your job a lot easier.

Place the gutted trout on its back. Take your knife and insert it behind the ribs along the base of the backbone.

Gently work the knife toward the other end of the ribs (toward the outside). Make sure you cut as close to the ribs as possible so you salvage as much meat as you can. You should be able to see the blade of your knife at all times as you go through this process. Work your way all the way down as far as the ribs go.

Upon reaching the anal fin, make sure you keep your knife as close to it as possible. Continue this careful nature as you cut all the way back to the tail.

Repeat the removal of the ribs on the other side of the trout. Again, when you get to the tail at the bottom, keep your knife as tight to it as you can.

Take your knife and cut down and in toward the backbone. You need to do this the entire length of both sides of the fish. You will know you are doing it right if you hear the sound of the small pin bones being cut can be heard. If you hear this, you are on the right track!

Next, you must remove that "whole centre piece" or the frame of the trout. Right now, you should have 2 fillets lying on the table on either side of the middle column. If you have cutters available to remove the centre from the rest of the fish, that works great. Often you can just break the centre piece off with your hands.

You will notice there are still some small pin bones which connected the muscle to the frame of the fish. Gently run the tip of your knife along the fillet to locate them.

You can get rid of these bones by cutting out the part of the fillet where they are present. Another trick is to use some pliers to grab and pull them out



## Recipe of the Month



### **GOURMENT RAINBOW TROUT Serves 4**

#### **Ingredients:**

4 large rainbow trout fillets  
1 tbsp ground coriander  
1 garlic clove, crushed  
2 tbsp finely chopped fresh mint  
1 tsp paprika  
3/4 cup natural yogurt  
To serve with salad and pitta bread.

#### **Method:**

With a sharp knife, slash the flesh of the fish fillets through the skin fairly deeply at intervals.

Mix together the coriander, garlic, mint, paprika and yogurt. Spread this mixture evenly over the fish and leave to marinade for about an hour.

Cook the fish under a moderately hot grill or on a barbecue, turning occasionally, until crisp and golden.

Serve hot with a crisp salad and some warmed pitta bread.

### **PECAN TROUT Serves 2**

#### **Ingredients:**

Preparation - 15 minutes

1 trout fillet (7 ounces)  
1 tbsp whole wheat or all-purpose flour  
1 tsp each vegetable oil and margarine  
1/2 ounce chopped pecans  
1/4 cup dry white table wine  
1 tbsp lemon juice  
1 tsp chopped fresh parsley  
1/2 tsp Worcestershire sauce

#### **Method:**

On sheet of wax paper dredge trout in flour, coating both sides.

In non-stick frying pan heat oil and margarine until margarine is melted; add trout and cook over medium heat until trout flakes easily when tested with a fork, 2-3 minutes on each side.

Using a spatula, transfer trout to serving platter; keep warm.

To same frying pan add pecans and cook over low heat, stirring, until toasted, 1-2 minutes.

Stir in remaining ingredients and cook until thoroughly heated, 1-2 minutes. Pour over trout. Enjoy!

## Teaching Kids the Fine Art of Fly Tying

Quite a few of us who tie our own flies and have kids would love to see them take up the hobby.

Or maybe you have some young relatives or know some youngsters who have shown an interest in fly tying.

Time spent tying with the kids can be fun, productive, and higher quality than most people think.

Before you go down that road, here are a handful of things to keep in mind.

### 1. Keep it simple.

By keeping the patterns simple, children can stay focused longer and have a greater appreciation for the fine art of fly tying.

Many youngsters enjoy the process of learning tying techniques that can broadly apply to many patterns. Just wrapping thread on the hook can be a good time for little ones at the vice.

As for the materials and colour selections, that can go on for some time and be quite amusing with the choices they make for their flies/lures, especially their colour schemes for the fly.

### 2. Start with a larger pattern.



In the interest of being able to properly gauge what the kids are actually tying to the hook; I advise that the kids start by tying larger flies.

“Larger pattern” is a relative term. For example, tying up a rabbit pattern or a yellow dancer for the first time is a good pattern for them to follow and big enough for them to see their progress on.

This is for the benefit of the kids. It's much easier for them to view the progress of a fly under construction when all ingredients are readily seen during the process, as well as being seen after the fly is complete and seen in all its glory (or should I say gory details).

As an added feature, use brightly coloured thread that need not match the pattern being tied so that the kid can see the path of their construction.

Who cares if the colours don't match? Your kid won't, and neither will the fish.

### 3. Hands-on time matters.

Even basic concepts such as thread wraps can be entertaining for the kids.

Notice the exposed hook point. Thread wraps should be made far away from the point.



Everything is theory until put into practice. Fly tying is no different.

Yes, showing technique is beneficial, but until the kids start using the vice and tools themselves, they really won't grow. Only watching and not actively participating can be discouraging to students regardless of age.

When teaching fly tying to the kids, there are a few safety measures, particularly when dealing with scissors and hook points. Good tying scissors are razor sharp and their use with kids should be supervised. Hook points are an always present hazard for any fly dresser, but the kids can be especially unaware. Try to encourage them to only tie the fly further away from the hook point, or cover the point with something that will ensure they don't get hurt from it.

With some common sense, kids can have fun tying up flies at the vice without too much risk to themselves.

# Fly Tying Time

## Black and Gold Head Buzzer



**Hook:** - Kamasan B110 Shrimp / Buzzer Size 10 – 18

**Thread:** - Black

**Body:** - Black Thread

**Primary Rib:** - Veniard Gold Holographic Tinsel

**Secondary Rib:** - Gold Wire

**Thorax:** - Black Thread

**Thorax Cover:** - Veniard Pearl Tinsel

**Wing Buds:** - Orange Paint to give 3D effect followed by gold paint on top of the orange wing bud

**Varnish:** - Veniard No1 Clear Celire

I find this to be a great buzzer either fished on a slow sinker or floating line as a middle or top dropper on a 15ft leader.

When using a floating line and if there is a bit of a ripple on the water, I like to let it drift naturally in the current with a very slow figure of eight retrieve, or a slight twitch to the line as this helps the buzzer to look as if it is moving up and down the water levels like a natural one would do before coming to the surface to hatch.

## Tying Method

**Step 1:** - Catch the thread onto the hook shank.

**Step 2:** - Take a length of gold wire and secure to the underside of the hook shank stopping part way round the bend. Return the thread to near the eye.

**Step 3:** - Take a length of gold tinsel or gold holographic tinsel and secure to the underside of the hook shank stopping part way round the bend. Return the thread to near the eye.

**Step 4:** - Make sure that the body is uniform and all gold wire and tinsel has been covered with thread.

**Step 5:** - Wind the tinsel up the hook shank to create a rib, just stopping short of the eye. Secure with thread and trim waste tinsel.

**Step 6:** - Wind the wire up the hook shank to create a second rib. Try to keep the wire so that it touches the edge of the tinsel rib. Just stopping short of the eye, secure with thread and remove waste wire by rocking it side to side.

**Step 7:** - Catch in a length of mylar tinsel or pearl film and build a thorax by running the thread back and forth. The mylar tinsel should be at the rear of the thorax. Return the thread to the eye once the thorax is built and pull the mylar tinsel forward. Secure with thread and trim waste mylar. Cover the mylar end with thread, whip finish and trim waste thread.

**Step 8:** - Coat the thorax with varnish and allow to dry.

**Step 9:** - Add a "blob" of orange paint to each side of the thorax using a cocktail stick.

**Step 10:** - Once the paint is dry, apply a coat of varnish and leave to dry.

**Step 11:** - Add some gold craft metallic marker to the orange paint wing bud and allow too partly dry.

**Step 12:** - Before the gold paint is fully dry, add a coat of varnish to the thorax, this will add gold sparkle to anywhere the varnish is stroked.

Leave to dry. Add three coats of varnish to the body section and thorax, then a further 3 coats to the thorax.

## Yellow Dancer



**Hook:** - Kamasan B800 sizes 8 – 12

**Thread:** - Black

**Body:** - Uni-Mylar Peacock/Orange (I sometimes mix it up and use the Uni-Mylar rainbow tinsel for the body)

**Head:** - 3mm Gold Bead

**Rib:** - Wine Coloured Wire

**Tail:** - White Marabou

**Palmered Hackle:** - Yellow Cock Hackle

**Head Hackle:** - Yellow Cock Hackle

I sometimes use this lure as my go too one if the fish are a wee bit pernicky and not taking the usual offerings.

I normally have it on a slow intermediate line and using either a fast figure of eight or sharp fast pulls which attracts the fish to the pulsating tail.

You can also mix it up a bit by changing colours for the tail, body and hackle: -

Red Dancer

Orange Dancer

Green Dancer

I have a few of the above variants in my fly box and they have all worked great catching quite a few fish over the years.

## Tying Method

**Step 1:** - Place gold bead onto the hook

**Step 2:** - Start the tying thread on the hook behind the bead and wind up to hook bend.

**Step 3:** - Take a bunch of white marabou and pinch away any excess fluff using your thumb nail and fourth finger from the end that will be attached to the hook shank. Now tie in the marabou with the thread. Try and keep the body as uniform and thin as possible.

**Step 4:** - Secure the marabou with the thread

**Step 5:** - Take a length of Peacock/Orange tinsel and catch in along with the wire, making sure that the peacock colour is facing outward.

**Step 6:** - Wind the peacock tinsel along the body in tight turns and secure at the eye. Trim any waste.

**Step 7:** - Catch in a yellow cock hackle at the eye.

**Step 8:** - Wind the hackle down in open turns (Palmered). Now for the tricky bit. Once at the end of the hook shank, hold the hackle end with your left-hand using finger and thumb or hackle pliers and start winding the wire back up the hook shank to secure the hackle. Make sure that you rock the wire back and forth as you wind, this will hopefully prevent too many hackle fibres from being trapped. Once at the eye, secure the wire with thread. Don't cut the waste wire, bend it back and forth until it breaks, this will save the edges of your scissors.

**Step 9:** - Now catch in another yellow cock hackle, this time with slightly longer hackle fibres to that used for the Palmered body.

**Step 10:** - Wind the yellow cock hackle 4 or 5 times, secure with thread and trim waste hackle.

Tie off thread as normal, using a cocktail stick add a slight dab of Veniard No1 Clear Celire to behind the bead to secure the thread, but also be careful to not get it onto the hackle.



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## Tackle Reviews

All tackle reviews are impartial and honest reviews undertaken by the editor.

If you want an honest and frank review of your fly-fishing tackle please email me at [editor.scottishflyfisher@gmail.com](mailto:editor.scottishflyfisher@gmail.com)



### Uni Products 6ply Axxel Threads

I received a pack of 20 Uni Products threads through the post from Uni to try out.

The texture and thickness of the threads are idea for making up bodies on buzzers, or a hot spot thorax on the buzzers. Cormorant and lure bodies.

Or even mix and matching the threads when making up a buzzer/midge body



I used the Fuc Blue thread with silver through it to make up the Silver-Ghost Spider on the right and tried it out at Bowden Springs Fishery on Thursday 16 December 2021.

I used a size 10 on the point and a size 14 on the dropper and the fish absolutely loved it, they either took the point fly or the dropper. In total for the 6 hours, I landed 10 to the net including 2 x 8lb 8oz and a cracking 9lb 8oz rainbow. So needless to say, I'll be tying up a lot more of them from size 10 to 16 for the future.



Got myself a great wee gadget of Amazon for curing the UV resin on my buzzers etc. It's the Led UV Nail Lamp.

Instead of sitting curing each and individual fly with the small hand torch. Once I have them all made up, I just place them in a foam fly tray from an old knackered fly box, cut to size and place them under the lamp to cure so that I can get on with tying up other flies.

You can get the one I use from Amazon for only £11.99 well worth the money and saves you time when curing.

## FLYCAST Fly Tying Vice Rotary and Full Set of Tools



Received this as a Christmas present as I was needing a new vice, but got the full set up instead.

It's a great vice and toolkit as it has everything you need and would be ideal for anyone starting up fly tying for the first time



The kit has every tool you would need for tying up your flies and comes in a great wooden case for storage if you want to take it away with you to tie up any forgotten flies or lures.



A lovely little pedestal vice and tool set and great value for money. Only £45.75 through Amazon





## Daiwa S4 Fly Rod

Got the Daiwa S4 10ft 7wt 4-piece fly rod as I was needing one for putting away in the caravan for when I'm away on my trips around Scotland.

I tried it out for 4 hours at Bowden Springs Fishery. It's a cracking rod and handles really well, I got a good line out with it and it handles the big fish no problem at all, so all in all despite it not being top end or expensive it was well worth the money spent on it.

So, looking forward to giving it a really good try out at other fisheries and lochs around Scotland.

Medium fast action blanks

Four-piece construction

Low glare matt tape finish for improved weight and crisper action

Aluminium oxide stripper guides

Cork handle

Matt black aluminium reel seat

Hook keeper

Available from any good angling store

## Kyoto Box Seat

Another handy little thing is the Kyoto box seat.

It is a simple two-level tackle box that is ideal for both the boat and shore angler.

The top half of the box opens independently from the bottom half and features separate compartments for organising tackle.

The top half is perfect for storing often used items such as leaders, flies, disgorgers and other useful items you would take on your fishing trips.

The lower compartment is a large storage area that is good for additional tackle. I have got a reel case with a reel and 4 spare spools along with A5 sized fly boxes. There's even room on top of the tackle for my flask and sandwiches.

It's an ideal and compact box for the fly angler who wants to travel light.

Available from the Glasgow Angling Centre for only £27.99





## Fish of The Week Competition



At Fishing Megastore, we are passionate about fishing and we are always interested in what our customers are getting up to. We want to know what you are catching, and we'd love to see a picture of you and your catch.



For your chance to win £150 worth of [Daiwa Fishing Gear](#), simply send us a photograph of you and your catch with a little description. You can also enter in store - just ask a member of staff for assistance. The winner will be chosen by a panel of judges in our Glasgow store and will feature in the Scottish Daily Record newspaper on the Friday of each week. The winner will be announced on our [Facebook](#) and [Instagram](#) social media pages.

To enter online click [HERE](#)

Good luck and we look forward to seeing the entries

## Trout Fishing Around the World



Of the game fish regularly sought after around the world on a fly is the beloved trout.

The trout is the most numerous, the most accessible and the easiest to rear artificially. Due to this the trout has become one of the most popular fish worldwide.

The trout in its various forms; populates rivers and lakes throughout most of the world. This is due to the influence of man who has introduced them to locations where there has never been trout before?

Today you can fish for trout not just from the rivers and lochs within Scotland; but from the rapid rivers and limestone streams of North America, the slow wide rivers of South America and the mountain lakes and creeks of Australia and the fast rivers of New Zealand.

The various regions have a varied and diverse contrast in fishing; you could be fishing for trout of massive proportions who will take your fly with gusto. Or you could be fishing for the small elusive shy trout that you will have to approach with stealth and cunning along with a perfectly placed fly imitation.

Today most fly anglers go all out to find the perfect place to fish; it could be the wild and long unspoiled rivers of South America or New Zealand where the brown and rainbow trout grow to exceptional proportions. With their great bulk and speed through the water, they will provide a real test of the fly angler's skill.

Trout does not have to be large to be challenging, some of the most enjoyable fly fishing can be for the pan sized wild brown trout in any stream, lake or brook throughout the world. The wild brown trout is admired and revered throughout the world by the avid fly angler who travels the world trying to pit their skills and knowledge against the various varieties available to them, sometimes leaving behind some exceptional local trout rivers.

Trout is the name for a number of species of freshwater fish belonging to the genera *Oncorhynchus*, *Salmo* and *Salvelinus*, all of the subfamily Salmoninae of the family Salmonidae. The word trout is also used as part of the name of some non-salmonid fish such as *Cynoscion nebulosus*, the spotted seatrout or speckled trout.

Trout are closely related to salmon and char species termed salmon and char occur in the same genera as do trout (*Oncorhynchus* - Pacific salmon and trout, *Salmo* - Atlantic salmon and various trout, *Salvelinus* - char and trout).

Most trout such as Lake trout live in freshwater lakes and/or rivers exclusively, while there are others such as the Rainbow trout which may either live out their lives in fresh water, or spend two or three years at sea before returning to fresh water to spawn, a habit more typical of salmon. A rainbow trout that spends time in the ocean is called a steelhead.

Trout are an important food source for humans and wildlife including brown bears, birds of prey such as eagles, and other animals. They are classified as oily fish.

The name trout is commonly used for some species in three of the seven genera in the subfamily Salmoninae: *Salmo*, Atlantic species; *Oncorhynchus*, Pacific species; and *Salvelinus*, which includes fish also sometimes called char or charr.

## Fish referred to as trout include:

**Salmo obtusirostris**, also known as the Adriatic Trout, Adriatic Salmon, and Softmouth Trout, is a species of salmonid fish endemic to the rivers of Western Balkans in southeastern Europe. The scientific name has changed several times through history; synonyms include *Thymallus microlepis*, *Salmothymus obtusirostris* and *Salar obtusirostris*.

This species spawns in the early spring and is an obligatory freshwater fish. They are an important game fish.

*Salmo obtusirostris* is found naturally in five drainages of the Adriatic Sea, in Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina and Montenegro: the Neretva, Vrljika, Jadro, Zeta and Krka River drainages. In addition, it has been introduced from the Jadro to the Zrnovnica drainage in about 1960. The different populations are sometimes classified into subspecies:



**The Brown Trout** (*Salmo trutta*) is an originally European species of salmonid fish. It includes both purely freshwater populations, referred to *Salmo trutta morpha fario* and *S. trutta morpha lacustris*, and anadromous forms known as the sea trout, *S. trutta morpha trutta*. The latter migrates to the oceans for much of its life and returns to freshwater only to spawn.

The lacustrine morph of brown trout is most usually potamodromous, migrating from lakes into rivers or streams to spawn, although evidence indicates stocks spawn on wind-swept shorelines of lakes. *S. trutta morpha fario* forms stream-resident populations, typically in alpine streams, but sometimes in larger rivers. Anadromous and nonanadromous morphs coexisting in the same river appear genetically identical. What determines whether or not they migrate remains unknown.

Brown trout have been widely introduced into suitable environments around the world including North and South America, Australasia, Asia, South and East Africa. Introduced brown trout have established self-sustaining, wild populations in many introduced countries.

The first introductions were in Australia in 1864 when 300 of 1500 brown trout eggs from the River Itchen survived a four-month voyage from Falmouth, Cornwall to Melbourne on the sailing ship *Norfolk*. By 1866, 171 young brown trout were surviving in a Plenty River hatchery in Tasmania. Thirty-eight young trout were released in the river, a tributary of the River Derwent in 1866. By 1868, the Plenty River hosted a self-sustaining population of brown trout which became a brood source for continued introduction of brown trout into Australian and New Zealand rivers.

Successful introductions into the Natal and Cape Provinces of South Africa took place in 1890 and 1892 respectively. By 1909, brown trout were established in the mountains of Kenya. The first introductions into the Himalayas in northern India took place in 1868 and by 1900, brown trout were established in Kashmir and Madras.

**Salmo platycephalus**, known as the flathead trout, Ala balik or the Turkish trout, is a type of trout, a fish in the Salmonidae family. It is endemic to south-eastern Turkey. It is known only from one population, which occupies three streams, tributaries of the Zamantı River in the Seyhan River basin. The population itself is abundant, but subject to threat by habitat loss, since the range is small. Also, predation of juveniles by introduced rainbow trout may cause population decline. The species is classified as critically endangered.

Genetic evidence suggests that the flathead trout may indeed be derived from introduced brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) and thus not be a distinct species of its own. Nevertheless, it is a unique form which requires protection.

**Ohrid Trout** or the Lake Ohrid Brown Trout (*Salmo letnica*) is an endemic species of trout in Lake Ohrid and in its tributaries and outlet, the Black Drin river, in the Republic of Macedonia and Albania in the Balkans. Locally the fish is known as охридска пастрмка (*ohridska pastrmka*) in Macedonian and koran/korani in Albanian.

The Ohrid trout is a specialty in Macedonian and Albanian gastronomy; it is used for soups and other dishes. It tastes like a brown trout crossed with an atlantic salmon.

**The Sevan trout** (*Salmo ischchan*) is an endemic fish species of Lake Sevan in Armenia (Armenian: իշխան *išchan*). It is a salmonid fish related to the brown trout.



**The Biwa Trout** (above) (*Oncorhynchus rhodurus*) is an anadromous salmonid fish of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, endemic to Lake Biwa in Shiga Prefecture, Japan, but also introduced to Lake Ashi and Lake Chūzenji. While called trout, the fish is most closely related to the masu salmon *Oncorhynchus masou* of the western Pacific, and is most often considered a subspecies of it.

Adult Biwa trout usually range from 40 to 50 cm in length and 1.5 to 2.5 kg in weight although large specimens can be up to 70 cm long and 5.0 kg in weight. This fish feeds on plankton, aquatic insects, freshwater prawns, worms, ayu and other small fishes and, sometimes, small mammals. It is found only in the waters of northern Lake Biwa.

Biwa trout represents a unique food fish for the Shiga prefecture. Biwa trout and its caviar are considered a delicacy. Usual ways to prepare the trout is as sashimi, by grilling with salt, in meuniere, or by smoking, deep-frying or simmering, etc. The fish has a reputation as being very difficult to catch by angling.

**The Cutthroat Trout** (*Oncorhynchus clarki*) is a fish species of the salmonidae family native to cold-water tributaries of the Pacific Ocean, Rocky Mountains and Great Basin in North America. As a member of the genus *Oncorhynchus*, it is one of the Pacific trout, a group that includes the widely distributed rainbow trout. Cutthroat trout are popular gamefish, especially among anglers who enjoy fly fishing. The common name "cutthroat" refers to the distinctive red coloration on the underside of the lower jaw.

Cutthroat trout usually inhabit and spawn in small to moderately large, clear, well-oxygenated, shallow rivers with gravel bottoms and clear, cold, moderately deep lakes. They are native to the alluvial or freestone streams that are typical tributaries of the Pacific basin, Great Basin and Rocky Mountains. Cutthroat trout spawn in the spring and may inadvertently but naturally hybridize with rainbow trout, producing fertile cutbows. Some populations of the coastal cutthroat trout (*O. c. clarki*) are semi-anadromous.

**The Gila Trout** (*Oncorhynchus gilae*) is a species of salmonid, related to the rainbow and cutthroat trout native to the Southwest United States.



The Gila trout has been considered endangered with extinction. That changed in July 2006.

Finally, after much work by the Game and Fish departments in New Mexico and Arizona, the US Forest Service and the US Fish and Wildlife Service, the Gila trout was down-listed to "Threatened", with a special provision called a "4d rule" that will allow limited sport fishing – for the first time in nearly half a century. This possibility is distinct: there may be no one alive today that has legally angled a pure Gila trout from its native waters.

By the time the Gila trout was closed to fishing in the 1950s, its numbers and range were so depleted and so reduced this copper-colored trout simply wasn't all that accessible to anglers. As of 2011 there is now fishing in both states for this beautiful fish.



**The Apache Trout**, *Oncorhynchus apache*, is a species of freshwater fish in the salmon family (family Salmonidae) of order Salmoniformes. It is one of the Pacific trouts. The Apache trout measures in length from 6 to 24 inches (61 cm), and weighs between 6 ounces and 6 pounds (2.7 kg).

It rarely exceeds 25 cm, but can reach up to 40 cm in its native, headwater streams. Apache trout are a yellowish-gold colour with a golden belly and have medium-sized dark spots that are evenly spaced and that may extend below the lateral line and onto the dorsal and tail fins. The top of its head and back are dark olive in color, and it has the appearance of having a black stripe/mask through each of its eyes, due to two small black dots on either side of the pupil. There can be a throat mark below the lower jaw, ranging in color from yellow to gold.

The Apache trout is the state fish of Arizona, and is one of only two species of trout native to that state, with the other being the gila trout (*O. g. gilae*). It natively lives in clear, cool streams in the White Mountains that flow through coniferous forests and marshes, but has been introduced into several lakes in the area. The Apache trout is native to the upper Salt River watershed (Black and White rivers) and the upper Little Colorado River watershed.



**The Rainbow Trout** (*Oncorhynchus mykiss*) is a species of salmonid native to cold-water tributaries of the Pacific Ocean in Asia and North America. The steelhead (sometimes "steelhead trout") is an anadromous (sea-run) form of the coastal rainbow trout (*O. m. irideus*) or redband trout (*O. m. gairdneri*) that usually returns to fresh water to spawn after living two to three years in the ocean. Freshwater forms that have been introduced into the Great Lakes and migrate into tributaries to spawn are also called steelhead.

Adult freshwater stream rainbow trout average between 1 and 5 lb (0.5 and 2.3 kg), while lake-dwelling and anadromous forms may reach 20 lb (9.1 kg). Coloration varies widely based on subspecies, forms and habitat. Adult fish are distinguished by a broad reddish stripe along the lateral line, from gills to the tail, which is most vivid in breeding males.

Wild-caught and hatchery-reared forms of this species have been transplanted and introduced for food or sport in at least 45 countries and every continent except Antarctica. Introductions to locations outside their native range in the United States (U.S.), Southern Europe, Australia and South America have damaged native fish species. Introduced populations may impact native species by preying on them, out-competing them, transmitting contagious diseases (such as whirling disease), or hybridizing with closely related species and subspecies, thus reducing genetic purity. Other introductions into waters previously devoid of any fish species or with severely depleted stocks of native fish have created world-class sport fisheries such as the Great Lakes and Wyoming's Firehole River

Some local populations of specific subspecies, or in the case of steelhead, distinct population segments, are listed as either threatened or endangered under the Endangered Species Act. The steelhead is the official state fish of Washington.

**The Golden Trout** or California golden trout (*Oncorhynchus mykiss aguabonita*) is a sub-species of the rainbow trout native to California. It closely resembles the juvenile rainbow trout. The golden trout is native to Golden Trout Creek (tributary to the Kern River, Volcano Creek (tributary to Golden Trout Creek), and the South Fork Kern River. A sibling subspecies, Little Kern golden trout (*O. m. whitei*), was historically found only in the Little Kern River but is now found in other nearby creeks, as well. Another sibling subspecies, Kern golden trout or Kern River rainbow trout (*O. m. gilberti*), was once widely distributed in the Kern River system, but was reduced to a limited section until transplantation to other creeks.



**The Brook Trout** (*Salvelinus fontinalis*), sometimes called the eastern brook trout, is a species of fish in the salmon family of order Salmoniformes. In many parts of its range, it is known as the speckled trout or squaretail. A potamodromous population in Lake Superior is known as coaster trout or, simply, as coasters. Though commonly called a trout, the brook trout is actually a char (*Salvelinus*) which in North America, includes the lake trout, bull trout, Dolly Varden and the arctic char.

**The Dolly Varden Trout** (*Salvelinus malma*), is a species of salmonid native to cold-water tributaries of the Pacific Ocean in Asia and North America. It is in the genus *Salvelinus* of true chars, which includes 51 recognized species, the most prominent being the brook, lake and bull trout, as well as arctic char. Although many populations are semi-anadromous, fluvial and lacustrine populations occur throughout its range. It is considered by taxonomists as part of the *Salvelinus alpinus* or arctic char complex, as many populations of bull trout, Dolly Varden trout and arctic char overlap.



**Lake trout** (*Salvelinus namaycush*) is a freshwater char living mainly in lakes in northern North America. Other names for it include mackinaw, lake char (or charr), touladi, togue, and grey trout. In Lake Superior, it can also be variously known as siscowet, paperbelly and lean. The lake trout is prized both as a game fish and as a food fish.



**The Tiger Trout** (*Salmo trutta* X *Salvelinus fontinalis*) is a sterile, intergeneric hybrid of the brown trout (*Salmo trutta*) and the brook trout (*Salvelinus fontinalis*). The name derives from the pronounced vermiculations, evoking the stripes of a tiger. It is a rare phenomenon in the wild, with the brook trout having 84 chromosomes and the brown trout 80. Records show instances as far back as 1944. The cross itself is unusual in that the parents are members of different genera.

Most fly fishers will agree, the foremost reason for fly fishing for trout is the fantastic hard fight they give you. If you manage to hook a trout in tip top condition, they will give you a tremendous fight from the moment you hook them until the moment you have managed to land them in your net.

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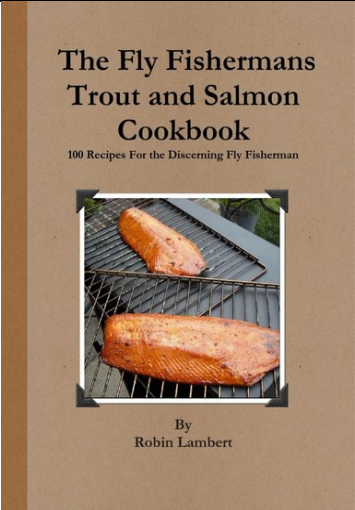
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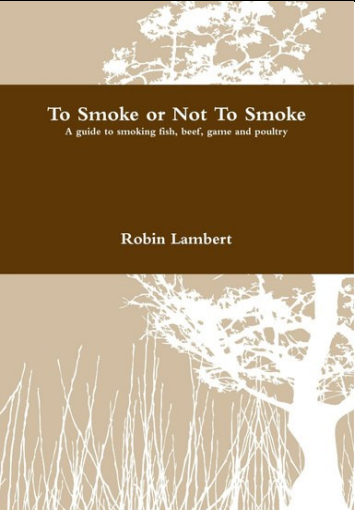



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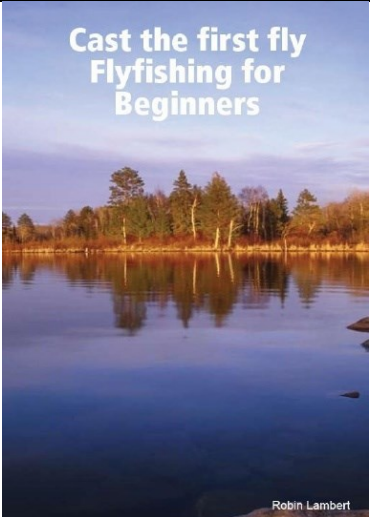


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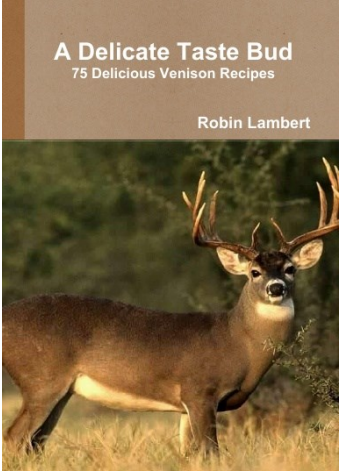


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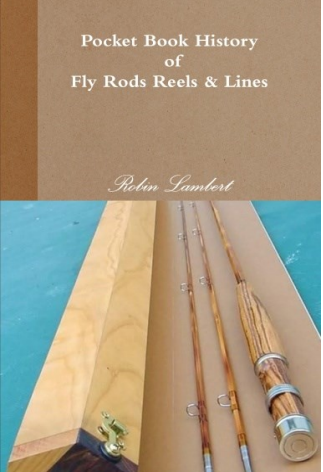


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## Fishing Reports

Courtesy of Jim Boyd

**SWANSWATER - (Stirling)** The annual "Day After" charity competition in aid of Strathcarron Hospice, was held on Monday 27th December. The weather was overcast, calm and relatively mild and, with the fishery having been closed for two days over Christmas, the conditions were excellent for the 19 participants. Things started well with many anglers hooking in to fish within a few minutes of the starting whistle and many more also catching on their first peg. As it was a catch and release competition, the time of the first fish caught was recorded in case of a tie in points. Two points were awarded for the first fish caught on each peg, with one point for any subsequent fish on that peg up to a total of five fish per peg.

The fishing continued to go well with bent rods all around the pond. Although there was a bit of a hot spot in the bridge area, fish were caught from each of the 24 platforms in use. With the fish around 3 to 4 feet down, the favourite patterns were blobs, eggs, buzzers, damsels, and dancers. A total of 113 fish were recorded as caught and, with barbless hooks being used, there were a sizable number reported as lost as well.

At the end of the day, the competition was very close, and with the fish being well spread out, the final result came down to the fact that the winner caught at least one fish on seven out of his eight pegs and caught his first one within 5 minutes of the competition starting. Daniel Shelton finished first with 11 fish for 18 points, with Malcolm Miller second with 14 fish for 18 points, although he didn't catch his first one until slightly later. Stevie Plank, with 12 fish for 17 points, was third, and there was a tie for fourth place between Charles Devine (10 fish), Logan Gibson (11 fish) and Robert McColl (10 fish), all on 15 points. The prize for first fish went to Aaron Kirkwood.

We would like to thank all those who took part and to those who donated prizes for the competition and the raffle, including Glasgow Angling Centre. A good day was had by all, and everything took place safely out of doors. A total of £600 was raised for Strathcarron Hospice.

**WOODBURN - (Milton of Campsie)** The fish have been moving all over the place in the flat calm and the bung is certainly proving productive with all sorts underneath it. Dean Sutherland noticed fish going for other angler's indicators and decided to change to a Worbingtons (imitating a loaf of bread!!) - a great decision as it got him fish after fish with the largest tipping the scales at 17lbs.

Plenty of other good catches included Blair Campbell with 8 c/r - biggest 14lb, Wullie McCallum from Moodiesburn had 14c/r - largest 18lbs, Don Stewart (Lenzie) 11 c/r, Johnny Cairns 9 c/r - best 8lbs, Dave Kerr 42 cr 6 doubles over 2 visits, Neil Young (Armadale) 6 c/r and Blair Campbell from Glasgow had 8 c/r - biggest 8/9lb. Willie McCallum from Moodiesburn had 9 c/r, Don Stewart (Lenzie) 8 c/r - best 2 at 8lbs, Wullie McCallum 9 c/r, Mr O'Brien (Lennoxton) 4 c/r, Mark Anthony 8 c/r and John Shaw took 4 c/r - largest a 5lb blue. Peter Tanner from Kirkintilloch had 6 c/r, George Stuart 10 c/r, Willie McCallum Moodiesburn 12 c/r - biggest 8lbs, Davie Robertson (Glasgow) 5 c/r, J Bain 5 c/r - biggest 11lb, A Kirkwood 5 - best 11lb and

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<p><a href="#">Inverawe Fishery</a> Inverawe Fisheries &amp; Country Park, Taynuilt, Ar- gyll <a href="#">PA35 1HU</a> Tel: 01866 822 808 (Easter – December) or 01866 822 777 (January – Easter) <a href="mailto:shop@iverawe.co.uk">shop@iverawe.co.uk</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Kinross Trout Fishery</a> Hetheryford Kinross KY13 0NQ Tel: 01577 864212 Mobile: 07376762057 Email: <a href="mailto:huntersofkinrossfishery@hotmail.com">huntersofkinrossfishery@hotmail.com</a></p>	<p><a href="#">Lake of Menteith</a> Lake of Menteith Fisheries, Port of Menteith, FK8 3RA. Bookings Tel: 01877 385664 <a href="mailto:booking@menteith-fisheries.co.uk">book- ing@menteith-fisheries.co.uk</a></p>
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