

gorinsky-peter-2017-12-27.mp4

[00:00:10] I'm Peter. Born in Guyana in 1941 6th of December.

[00:00:24] New Guinea where I lived. Which is about 400 miles from the coast of Guyana. To the interior of the far interior of the Brazilian border. Now this area is very remote and. Where I grew up of course. Fishing was part of the. Normal activity we do every day because we had lots of rivers and lakes and ponds around. And as a kid I grew up with very great inquisitiveness about nature. So I spent a lot of my time near the water along the banks of the rivers and stuff and lakes and ponds. With the little net catching little baby fish and so forth and studying the. Environment that we lived in. Of course there's lots of things there that could bite and. Steam. And cause problems. So I grew up with a certain natural defense to these dangers. Now the fishing part comes in of course because everybody fish there. My mother and father were very keen fishermen and I always went walked around in my back pocket with a little roll of money filament line with a hook. With the expectation that somewhere I'd come across a body of water pond or a pool they could test out to see what I could catch and it was always good when I came home and a nice fish food. For them to. Have lunch and dinner. That. Interest in fishing carried on through. My. Early. Life. And we of course did a lot of fishing bows and arrows and harpoons and in some cases. So it was a really old sport fishing at all sport fishing came in later. As we started to get. I got my first casting rod and caught the peacock bass and various things like that. And by some sort of circumstance I got into fly fishing but knew nothing much about it. And in time various people came to visit our ranch and our home. And I was fortunate to have some fly fisherman to come and they introduced me really to the disciplines of fly fishing and.

[00:02:44] Were very keen on teaching me the different techniques that are involved in my first fly rod I think was a Guyanese green heart salmon rod that someone had given a guy in Scotland and they ended up in my hands and I enjoyed that so much. Later I got to South Bend fiberglass Rod and that was my basic starter for fly fishing that flew the real. In time again various people came and Kay Brody. Introduced me really into the the fly fishing formality casting and presentation and time flies so that that whole combination of us was born with one big package that of course two up came and further than Hank Bruns was also a key person in the formation of my fly fishing interests and their basic my fishing interests for fishing and the country. I traveled a fair amount of times through the Amazon and various areas and myself and Kay broadening got into sort of a team where we traveled to very remote areas and fly fish for species that were not very common at the time. One of them of course was the arrow runners and their payments that by hours of the vampire fish and bigger Peacock bars and we went off course to Venezuela Amazon Amazon area of her arena and Amazonia. And Guyana. That is the area we operated in and that really is up to date. Some of the best fishing that can be had.

[00:04:38] In South America. We. Did have of course lots of difficult times finding some of these areas because there is just no way you could get there by by by your road or anything. So he hasn't take long expeditions by boats into very remote areas. And we discovered many. Terrific areas for fishing.

[00:05:04] The fly at the time there are very few fly fishermen that ever enter this area. We were probably the pioneers in that field in the Amazon. AJ McClain was fishing in the Amazon area of Venezuela. He and he met up with us at one time and we together fish the Cassie quarry which is in the upper reaches of the or no call where the Ori Newport joins the Rio Negro and the Amazon base.

[00:05:38] It's a sort of connecting river between the two and it's just absolutely wonderful fishing. But over the time we had our challenges and care had always. This great desire to catch. And our time on the fly. And so we arranged to have two up join us and one of our trips. And he of course is a master top and fly fisherman in the Florida Keys. So he was invited to come and join us on an expedition to one of our lakes where we knew we had lots of other famous.

[00:06:13] He came on down and he introduced me to large fish fishing with a fly and I had never ever thought of catching a maritime or any bigger than 10 pounds on a fly rod.

[00:06:28] So you know he had to reintroduce me into a news dimension where we had to learn not only just the heavier rods how to cast them but heavier reels how to deal with those the lines. The whole technique of leaders and tying the leaders and knots and so forth. He was very careful sort of picky sort of guy. He had to have the nuts in there. Definitely tell you the right way. And he he taught me that one sees as the only thing that catches fish are good knots. And that's true. And and so you know I spent a lot of time taking Monroe filament knots and dyeing it in the right way according to his techniques anyway. And they have worked over the years and I thank Stuart for that great assistance. Definitely. KAYE And Hank were both basically. People looking for new areas new frontiers and Kay of course was head of the science Life section of the Library of Congress in Washington D.C. So she took a lot of time.

[00:07:39] Looking at possibilities in the Amazon in various areas where we could go to and on fish fly fish. Unfortunately we were not able to cover all the areas we wanted to go to because some of the areas are pretty wild and the Indians were indigenous peoples. There were conflicts with the government and military so we were not allowed to go up. Some of the rivers. But we did manage to sneak into some of them and really make made good contact with some of the Indians and and had two great times at them. And there again I found out that although we thought we were pioneers in fly fishing we soon discovered that the Indians had been fly fishing probably for a thousand years before and they use a different technique of course more like the Democratic Meek that the Japanese use. They use very long rods.

[00:08:39] Was called Gary Gary rods with fly with lines made out of cobwebs from spiders and whatever other fibers they could find which could resist and then to make a hook out of bone and strap on a tie on McCall feathers red feathers and yellow feathers and this is splash around in the leaf fir trees and in the swamp edges and encourage peacock bass to attack and pick Bassett. They go for it makes a lot of noise of water disturbance. So there was not a problem at all but rather than raising the rod as we would conventionally they would tap the rod in their arms and pull the rod backwards because there is usually a heavy forested area and then get to the line and pull that in and catch the fish and go back out and do the same thing just let the rod out and underline and sort of tank car that sort of dropped the chop the fly over there and encourage the fish again. In my estimation that life is in its true sense but are fascinating seniors would come and they have some old pictures they can find a number of Elk. The chief of the way ways with the fly rod and he was just admiring the flowers because they are made of feathers.

[00:09:59] One of the. Characteristics that they really admired the butterfly fisherman was only only kept what we needed and that was for our daily super dinner or lunch or whatever. I mean released all the other fish and tend to release the bigger fish. This they found very contrary to normal practices in the Amazon and the Indians were very

respectful to the fact that we respected the animals and we expected the fish and were very conservative about what we would harvest from from from from that area. Well fishing as such to me initially was food. And we've got to catch fish for the pot basically. But my. Very early age. My grandmother who's a. Hundred percent up to rub Indian from. The south. Guyana. Area. They no longer exist. The after reds are now extinct as a tribe. And now they're Rocky Shahnaz in that area. But my grandmother was accurate. And one of the great joys of having a relationship of her was that at midday she'd get. Her Ja Ja Iraq ready. And our little. Pot of soft border but a hard hard boiled half boiled corn and she'd go down to the river and the piranha and cast this corn into the river.

[00:11:46] And wait. And then she'd put it one carefully on her hook and go out there and shoot cast and she'd catch a pickle and then just one live fish. That's all she kept. And she'd come back clean it herself. She would never anyone do it for her. She did herself. She put in a little path and she made her fish stew and every day she hadn't heard Dharma read which is what that is called which is the fish stew with hot peppers and a few other little green trees. But basically that was it just a fish stew and she ate that every day. Most important of course was that it had to have its head in with the pot. And I learnt at an early age that one of the joys of eating a fish head was to suck out the ice another because that was there was a delicacy fish. But anyway my grandmother you know we had waited big day for her to go down to do this and we'd sort of happily trade along a little great great grandchildren go down with her and catch this park. But what that taught us was that fishing was something you had to do not only as a sport but also as a responsibility that you have people who depended upon these fish and and that they the fishing is part of their dietary requirements in many areas of the world. We tend to forget that and commercial fishermen go in there and drop a net and take everything out and sell it within a day or two and then there'll be no fish for anybody else. And then that is a process that has happened in the Amazon and that's happened in many of the areas I've been fishing in since. So my fishing then changed from necessity to a sport and then later to a responsibility where I was conscious of the fact of the dangers that threaten the fishery. The dangers were for many many animals. What is a natural danger from world calamities be it storms or so forth but they recover from that. But when we go and put agro chemicals in heavy dosages into these new plantations of pineapples or or citrus or rice or whatever grain or whatever and these things eventually end up in our rivers and totally destroy the conditions the rivers have had for many hundreds and thousands of years so that the fish themselves had to change. There is no food there is no insect life. There are very few coarse crustaceans left in the water. So they had to move out and other types of fish would come in piranhas and so forth. So that what what I realized was that we had to really look at not just catch and release which is very nice is a nice turn with the visual thing we see. So on catching fisheries that's good. But there is also there are other factors that have to be dealt with. And as I got into more and more sport fishing with fly rod I was more exposed to the responsibility of the fly fisherman to the river and its occupants BDA whatever. Not only just the fish but the insects the conditions of the river. River management looking after the logs watching where people would have the effluent water from their farms or factories end up in the rivers and so forth. And even something as sort of you can ignore it that says with something like suntan lotion or something as simple as that should not or should be carefully used some of these more delicate water systems. In the Amazon area in Guyana we have a few areas that have been protected and it's being done not necessarily for the fishery but for some. Alternate creature be it a freshwater giant Terrapin turtle or a certain fish that's only found in that particular river. Or a certain type of.

[00:16:07] Animal life that depends on the river under certain conditions. And so we had parks created because these areas have to be protected. And here in Costa Rica. This gradually grew out of the necessity of the nature to conserve itself. Against invasion of developers and farming practices that were being expanded in a very rapid way. A lot of our fishing has been affected by these advances and. It has been now the necessity of the government to protect us and they have caused the national parks and so forth to be enforced. My experience in going to various countries and visiting the National Parks. To see how the. Conservation is there to protect. The fish be a child to be at Salmon No I'll be at paddle fish in some areas or top and in other areas or are time as a narrow island as in the South American context or here in Costa Rica. The top one is stuck in my jack and other the bubble which is a freshwater mullet. These are all affected by the farming and agricultural practices that are heavily burdening these water waterways. So the National Parks comes in and they create these reserves. Unfortunately. Our finances are a problem to financially manage these parks so they depend heavily upon aid and government subsidies and so forth. With the increase of tourism here also we have had an influx of revenue from tourists for fly fishing or for fishing generally. Again they don't quite understand the necessity of allowing fishing as part of their income and so they ban fishing from national parks in Costa Rica.

[00:18:16] And end result is of course they've lost a terrific resource for their own revenue to be able to protect other areas. So I see that generally speaking we are still in the. Adjustment stage of national parks under resulting protection that we expect that they would have on the rivers and on the fishery and on fishing in general. So I would say yes I can see it's a very positive thing that we are facing in the world today. We are very concerned about global warming and the agricultural demands being placed upon natural environments and the water systems and watersheds throughout the US the tropical countries and also the temperate countries. That is of course a matter of preference as I go along fishing. I say any body of water that has a good exciting fishes is my favorite spot. Like you know the best fish you ever had on is one at the end of the airline on the hook. But at that moment regardless and I'm done that every fish caught should be respected in that way. So you and also every fishing spot that you fished in should be all so respected and not be polluted or disturbed many any tragically. So as far as the best part goes I would say in my travels it will probably be there one or two little rivers I fished in and Montana and the United States one lake I fish in and in Guyana. Which is a saloon in Lake. And here in Costa Rica one of my favorite areas to fish of course one of the favorites fish is trout. And the favorite river would be the Rio of vaguely in the center of the delta area in the upper set of the land. Those are the areas I prefer. Now of all the fish I would stay I would probably choose trout as my favorite fish. And for many reasons. And so therefore I would say that my favorite fishing river for trout would be the savagery in the center of the delta in Costa Rica. But that doesn't really depreciate the value of the other spots they'll have their great value. And once I'm near there I won't take the opportunity to go and fish them again and enjoy them. They fish should be. Now as far the sport goes I would say Kay Rodney who is the top fly fisher woman I say of the United States it's time she and Joe and Wolf were very close friends and both of them were champion cast like casters and K of course being single. She left and go went on these various expeditions all through the world and and we met up and we shared this love for the fishing. These remote areas and she introduced me primarily to the sports sport fishing world see a daughter in the sport fishing world as such but also the ethics that it demanded that we practice and catch and release and and Barbara's hooks and and so forth and get the fish to the boat faster than. And you know don't don't don't be cowardly about it don't be too delicate with some of the tackle. The main thing is to catch the fish enjoy him and let him go as soon as you can.

[00:22:12] That was the basic tenet of or things so she introduced me to that. Then of course as Frank Bruns who was who wrote a terrific amount on runs on sport fishing. And he also introduced me to some of the practices that they employed for warm water fishing in the Georgia area and north Florida. So. So that those two people really and two acts who really introduced me to big fish fly fishing which was of course top and sailfish and went all the up the line to Marlin. And then of course there was Bill Billy Barnes who was the owner and head of customer in Costa Rica. And he was a very close friend and fly fishing fanatic. And he and I fished mainly saltwater for Rooster fish on the Pacific. And we pioneered a lot of these areas in waters that were then quite abandoned at the time or unknown to fly fishermen or sports fishermen. So we really began that to 30 35 40 years ago. And so you know these people all had a it was a. As individuals step up a long ladder. So there's no particular point that you couldn't say was more important than the other. They all have their integral importance. And each one of them added to my love of fly fishing and sport fishing generally. Because the only reason I really to go for fly fishing because it's simpler. I only have one book one barbarous hook. I haven't got to deal with travel hooks. And as a guide I just dread those multi racks of travel hooks that you have to deal with when releasing a fish or handling of fish especially if it's a big fish. I've seen too many accidents. With that sort of a potential problem. I really like the fly fishing concept which is such a much more easier and kinder way to enjoy the sport. But you know as we go on the next generations are coming on and we have our duty is to teach them.

[00:24:34] To show them also. These these these rocks. Well. Chopped my main introduction to Trout was first in in the United States. I went to Washington D.C. and then was invited by some members of Charlton limited to go fishing in I think his Pennsylvania area. And we went to yellow breaches in falling springs and a few other rivers lead taught and so forth. And.

[00:25:12] I you know of course as as I learned about charter over the years I always thought of the tribes as being a much bigger fish. But then I realized that.

[00:25:23] The size of the trees efficient very important was not the ultimate goal because many of the fish we caught were under six inches. And and most of them were put placed in this actually. By the Fisheries Department two or three days before so that they didn't take very kindly to natural baits or flies. They took two pellets from the from this truck farms and so your flies had to look like a pellet rather than a fly. Anyway. What my introduction to trout fishing at that point was that the ethical side of it. The care we took in and releasing fish the Arctic fly casting the ethics with other anglers on the river. We we respect each other's space and we respect the fact that most fly fish and really liked fish on their own or with just a part and they don't want to be a crowd of them and certainly not a papal of howling yahoos all over down and up and down the river. They like to have the silence and tranquil feeling of that and the therapeutic concept of fly fishing which is something that one learned in the United States and been known to be I did the same in Guyana and now in the Amazon. But I didn't really see the importance of this until I got to the United States and faced the fact that we had all these fly fishermen in very limited areas as they got in this fishing in the western United States. It opened up a little bit more. And and again my concern has always been one of respect and ethics among fly fishermen are efficient and generally in a sport fishing world. This I had had some experience in the United States and Europe of violations in a great way of people disrespecting others on on the river. And spoiling the day technically. But that's because a lot of the people that are coming into the sport fishing boats fishing fly fishing are not really traditionally from Fly Fishing backgrounds. Many of them are coming out of cities where

they fight to survive much more a daily thing. And they know the idiot syntactical situation of me being more important than anybody else. I really don't care what you want to do. It's what I want to do. And so that that sort of concept tends to spill over into the fishing world and it's something we have to teach the youngsters today and try to show by example this particular side of fishing because it's it's not it's not really very competitive fly fishing is not a competitive sport it's a sport that's individual and you enjoy.

[00:28:29] We all talk about the size of one that got away. That's always a huge monster. But that's fine. We all know that as fly fishermen we know that to be the perfect lie but it is acceptable. It's the fact that we live with what I've learned over the years in the United States and in Europe is of course the art of tying flies of creating your own material of wrapping your own rods and how to distinguish between a good fly rod and a bad play rather of match the line to the fly rod and make it make your own leaders and be individual about all that factor and also really one of the beauties I find the United States but I don't find in many other places especially in Europe was the willingness of the other anglers fly fishing and other anglers generally to show you and introduce you into their sport. They spent a lot of time helping and assisting you and to teach you how to make the best flies. I mean I learned most of my flights from Paul Jorgensen and from various people in California primarily. Dan Blanton and these people really spent a lot of time with me teaching me how to tie flies and how to use various materials and so forth. After that time. I had no idea. And so that and that again is another ethical thing that's a matter of of of techniques how to how to basically be innovative and be creative and and study the fish and the his requirements and his acquire his required situations because they vary according to the time of the season and so forth. So you have to know a lot about nature you have to study things and study the water study the fish study the feeding habits. The moon has a lot to do with it. And basically be a stalker you stalk when you fishes talk with you do the eagle thing you walk slowly and you don't move too fast and you know that you're there waiting for the fish to pick that little mistake. He has to take your flight. The danger of. Our demands. Social and political demands on our soil remaining solid. We have. Created certain extensive farming practices. For instance in the Amazon huge tracts of land are being deforested every day for grazing cattle for growing sorghum for growing grain generally. The United States a lot of beautiful countries put on their asphalt. The whole environment changes because the ask for. Then it becomes a great polluter. Also the river that runs along it. People don't realize it but asphalt does get very hot to the day and reinforce it at the water. Hot water gets oily and flows into the river and there is a lot of pollution going on there also. So that and basically the agriculture thing. Extensive monocultures that are going on it's huge huge cruise ship pineapples in the tropics or oranges and do whatever other product they have in the States or in the South America and Asia even these are influencing seriously influencing our environment and. And again the global warming factor from just using you know gasoline and coal and whatever we should go to the soda and possibly wind generated power sources. That's the onset. But the food side is the other factor. And we are using for our agriculture are draining the rivers of the water. So we have less and less water. Places are drying out a lot faster. There's a whole chain reaction that takes place as as these points of defective connections happen. And as we see now the huge fires in California just destroying huge areas and tracts of land. Now that is not going to be cured in a year or two will take many years for that to finally revive and be reestablished again. That has had a great effect or game on there. On the other rivers that flow through those areas. So I can I can assure you those those areas probably wiped out for fish for quite a while for trout anyway.

[00:33:23] As far as the day the danger of fishermen to the shark overfishing is is a broad term I think it has very little effect on the actual fish population. Sport fishing. Fly fishing

even a single hook plug casting and stuff like this. That's all possible. But it never has the effect that a negative effect of netting would have or that pollution would have or that agricultural undertakings where land is stripped bare of trees and it left open to monocultures of stuff. The water temperature goes up because there's a big solar cells. They're heating things up and this is what has destroyed a lot of the fishing along the real Colorado and Costa Rica. It was just fantastic. When I came here 40 years ago and now you go there and there's there are less fish there is a must decrease in the population of fish. And the reason is because the river has got shallower because they've cleared a lot of the land above and a lot of that topsoil is washed off into the river. Then they've chopped a lot of the trees along the river so there's a lot of erosion taking place. The water level level the water depth has decreased. The river has widened just become a big huge solar panel. It's heated up the water to the bait fish don't go up there as they used to cause hot water. Does that good oxygen and these fish need all of that and the bait fish don't work. The big fish don't go after the bait fish. So there's a whole chain reaction to it getting less and less fish moving up the rivers. That doesn't say they all stay out. Some enterprising fish will still go there then they're still coming up the Rio someone and going all the way to read real free on Kenya negro but not in the numbers that did before. And it's not sport fishing. It's not not the the basic environmental change that has taken place has become negative to their normal living conditions. So they're feeding practices change and. And so they just stay in the ocean and try to survive down there but then they also have problems because there's a lot of vetting taking place in the river mouths. And that has depleted a lot of the smaller fish a little stock and so forth and has really harassed the big fish. So they try to avoid those areas also. So what effects this would have. I think as we developed the world we destroy other things. And what we are trying to do is become more responsible so to identify where we are having these destructive influences and try to correct them before they get to you know points where there is no recovery. Plan. And there again new scientific knowledge and of sort of concern about individual situations have connected. You know we tried to save the turtle and Nidal tried to save the goldfish fish and we going to do this and we got to do that. And finally everything connects again and we become more conscious of the fact that we ourselves are one of the culprits of the demise of our natural surroundings.

[00:36:53] For a new angler coming into the field first of all understand why you want to fish. Try to look at it as light therapy at a sense and enjoy the sport as such. It's not only fishing. Fishing is only catching. Fishing is just be able to go fishing. That in itself is a great accomplishment. To be able to get out and enjoy nature nice rivers with nice fish usually flow through beautiful country. Learn to appreciate that you learn to appreciate your comrade with who you're efficient with. Learn from older fishermen. Be prepared to take advice. See their accomplishments or see their techniques and try to better your own. Be respectful of the fish. The fish is your friend not your enemy. He is not someone you have to look at as a conflicted partner in a relationship. He is your joy. Of the sport. He is a challenge you have. He is a master of his environment and you're a master of years together. You're trying to get a point of contact and and then again that short moment of enjoying the meeting of the two and and he wins many times sometimes you win but let them go and have another day and have another shot. You can have another moment of joy or someone else can have another moment of joy catching him under those circumstances. Youngsters have got to look at it this is not a really another competitive sport. It's a sport of of enjoying and good. Camaraderie of being respectful of nature getting out of the city getting out of your normal fixed routine and doing something that you really enjoy that you can look at as an individual thing. When you pick a fly out of that box and you put him on that. Take your time don't rush anything. Everything is time and do the best you can. Casting and presenting that fly to the fish take time to look around your

environment enjoy what what you're fishing in and fishing into and so. You. Really have got to look at. Fishing as a challenge. A challenge for you in this new world that we live in where everything is very functional. Everything is much an immediate satisfaction. Fishing isn't you. Many times you have to go fishing for many many trips before you actually get a good fish or you get a good experience. And so it's not like you go fish you going to catch fish no you go fishing you are good to enjoy fishing. Catching is a byproduct. One of the qualities is really his willingness or her willingness to go fishing with you that you enjoy their company. Not that it's very close but that you are within. Earshot. Let's say. And and basically just to be together are enjoying something that you both find challenging. A fishing part of that stuff too competitive. But yet with a certain amount of competition subliminally manifested. You you enjoy seeing the person catch a big fish and you're caught. You should be happy that he caught the biggest fish in his life. Basically if big is this thing I look at that just catching a fish is enough. Rather than going for the big one though the big one is a qualifying factor. Like most things in our lives but it really is the ultimate importance that the fishing part and you have is willing to learn or also teach you his techniques or her techniques that have been beneficial to her. And you can then analyze the situation and accept it or reject depending on what you find useful for your own fishing experience. Sharing is very important. So you share not only the experience but you share. They borrow my rod. You know he breaks his rod. Here's another winner take might be happy sometimes to let them fish and you just walk along and enjoy the moment with them.

[00:42:01] I haven't yet. That that's that's also a joy factor. That they are quite willing to give you their Rod if if you've broken years or help you in some way so it's stumped you haven't lost everything. This is very important. And at the end of the day you could sit down and go with your memories and go over your experiences and enjoy every second of it because you know every fish you catch has got to be remembered in some way. And and has to be sort of put on a pedestal and said This is my best fish for that moment. It was. And and they have got to share that with you that joy and it is a joy. It is a pleasure to do fish with people who who really make the day more than the fish making the day. My coming to Costa Rica was really quite accidental. It was a choice I had to make because I had been kicked out of my country by the government at the time. And there was some political disturbance in Guyana and I had to find a new country. I could not survive there under those political circumstances. So a decision was made that I had to go somewhere and I ended up in more or less technically in exile in Europe. But I couldn't live in Europe. It was just too advanced to too picky.

[00:43:49] You know I'm not used to 90 degrees angles 90 degree angle to actually being 90 degrees. I motor out know flexibility being Latin American or whatever so. But the Germans are so exactly it had to be 90 degrees. Exactly. And that exactness is something I finally found very difficult to live with. I was there working in science and I was a psycho pharmacologist and so forth and I didn't have the liberty to do really what I wanted to. But anyway regardless of all that eh I enjoyed fishing. So I resolved to take off and go fishing somewhere. In both in Germany and England. I was at the Royal College of Surgeons in England for some years doing research there and my great joy was in the weekend to get off and do some fishing and one of those English rivers which is a practice of ultimate tolerance because the English are so ingrained with their tradition that they have to only fish and tweed jackets and ties and and then you know beer stalker hats or whatever would fly stuck all over it and they had a tradition that you only fish to fish raising to a fly or flies upriver. They'd never cast down the cast up and basically drive flies.

[00:45:11] Left later were frowned upon tolerated but frowned upon and the English traditions that that's where I got into the concept of tradition as being very much part of the love of fly fishing or their respective fly fishing. In Germany it was different. There's a lot more freedom there especially in Eastern Europe and Czechoslovakia and Austria where I fished also and had terrific experiences there. But they're there they're. Basically their ethics are a little bit different to the more competitive the Italians. They have thrown all the casting style to the winds and they just have a completely different casting rhythm very quick seems like a cast with various fast rods and short lines and it works but it's not a pretty sight. I prefer to see a classical casting technique where the line literally is a ballet flow through the air. Now.

[00:46:16] As far as the effects are. I would see that. Basically. We we. We just do the best we can. What we enjoy doing and be prepared to adapt accordingly to other circumstances and not be dogmatic about your preferences. I do. So from there. At what point did you make the move. Into Costa Rica. Yeah once saying all that that I had to get somewhere back to the tropics. And. I found that. Costa Rica having two oceans Pacific on one side of the Caribbean Atlantic and the other an intermediate area with lots of rivers and lakes. And altitudes. So when I came here the first time I fell into the. Relationships of fishing fly fishing. Here nobody fly fish except for Bill bonds basically and a few others mostly foreigners. And so I then really enjoy the fishing in undead land and on the Atlantic Caribbean coast for tarpon snook and then later on we went over the Pacific and fish the Pacific side the bill and the stormy and boat that was brought in here with Don McGinnis his senior. He was the captain of that boat and we fished out of golf fetal. Fished all the way up the coast right up to the flamingos and they left they very few people had any boats. There were just a few very rich people. In flamingo with boats and but nothing commercially available. Proceed to go fishing. Let's see off off the coast. So we encourage you that we got that going in a lot of various people invested in boats and came into golf to keep us mainly. Some in golf fetal and on others up and tumbled into a flamingo area there. They started programs of. Fishing boats and fishing trip to the inner coastal event off of Blue Water stuff. For the bigger fish. In those days of course it is just wild to just see this unbelievable.

[00:48:51] So I stayed on in Costa Rica and got involved with tourism and the development of various fly fishing fishing sport fishing areas and helped in training guides training or getting camp owners to to introduce fly fishing as one of their preferred methods for food. For reasons of conservation and ecological balance and so forth I introduced a play called Eco angling which is really fishing with a responsibility to the ecology. So that had to be taught how to. Release fish and how to catch them debarred hooks and so forth. And I told them of the guides act and proper dots. So I wish I had forced to learn from Stuart.

[00:49:42] Apt over the years. So I picked Costa Rica as being the safest place at the time because the wars in Nicaragua were very. Were very vicious and and Central America was in turmoil with Salvador and Honduras and Guatemala. Panama and Costa Rica was the only safe little country that was. And it often doesn't end in safety which is something I desired. Having come from gay anywhere I know it is becoming very politically. Disturbed. Costa Rica was not very friendly. And very welcoming in that sense and so I fell right into the fishing idea and the nature of the countries up to the beautiful that I found out there were trout in the mountains and that really convinced me that this was happening. This is the paradise and when I where I can combine from where I lived a few hours drive I could be fishing topper trout or Snook or sailfish or rooster fish. I said Well there is just no question at all about a choice of a new country. I have no military. I had a fairly stable economy no other political strife no racial strife or anything of that sort. So there was my

decision to remain here and I have lived here now for forty three years forty four years and have enjoyed every moment of it. There are of course there's no paradise on this earth. You have to be very forgiving for some things and in some way very tolerant. But overall overall the experience I've had here has been nothing but positive especially when it comes to my sport fishing. Expectations. Well the process. Basically the trials were introduced to Central America by the American Air Force. The offices of the Air Force and the American forces in Panama. You should have they are an hour and they go up to a place called Borghetti which is a high altitude type forest area. And this came across these wonderful rivers down there where cold water and but no fish. So they brought fish up from Washington State and Oregon from I think it was some of the rivers that were. They had fish available for putting in tanks there will be little. Fingerlings and they introduced them into these rivers and from there they started and that allowed the river caught they cooked on in Panama flows into Costa Rica.

[00:52:38] And that cooked on river was the first river that I know of that they stopped the chopped chopped and wandered down over the border into Costa Rica and Costa Rica's and came across this fish which lived in the cold waters and mountain rivers and did very well. So they introduced them into Costa Rica and Herbert Nani at the time when I was here he was the head of the fish and wildlife of me midnight in that time and got him interested in stocking the rivers and so forth. And the Jack Johnson the real surveyor grew there that they cooked all there in the Sun Herald that their daughter and son copied their daughter that there are a few people there that also got encouraged to stop the rivers of trust and then the airforce literally took a little Piper Cub and few buckets of water and tanks or whatever and they threw the fish out of the plains into the rivers of the floor over these mountains rivers and the fish survived there. And that's really basically the way they're trucked were introduced at various times. We have storms that come through and in some of the rivers there's just so much mud and slush and stuff goes down like a fish out in other rivers they've survived. And over the years they've adapted to this condition and efficient become merely they've evolved somewhat. These chart that were originally brought here are really they've evolved to become what is called out. I consider now the teacup chart and it's a child that's more like a brook trout. He's very tough. He doesn't get very big very colorful and a great fighter very smart man a lot of fun a fly rod. And they also have been able to survive some of these flash flood situations and some of these high amount of force rivers. And to this day they have proven to survive very very well.

[00:54:47] The other fish came in later as the industry of child farms grew in some areas they dug up these ponds and started growing child and they're bringing these hybrid child from the United States also and they've bred the bear also. In addition the Agriculture Department and they brought these fish in which were the most Shuster hybrid type trout.

[00:55:14] SHUSTER I think Kamloops combination a very big child grows very fast. It's very fast easily to market but no good really not good sport fish. But they do get away from the ponds and end up in the rivers and populate the rivers somewhat. But in the first flash flood it comes they get wiped out right away. So there's a there's a. Complete depletion of their population in a very quick. Manner. But the TICO trout survive.

[00:55:48] And so they have been growing and getting bigger and bigger populations of them and many of the rivers. Basically that's it. And then we've introduced them now we've actually breeding and teak or chop for distribution into various rivers. And we've done some introduction of child into the rivers of Heredia in the central valley Valley and some of the other rivers around which can hold trout at these elevations. Unfortunately the local populations become a threat to this resource and they have learned not to go fishing for

them but for poisoning the water. And netting them out on child do not like Clorox or some of these other things they use. And so they've been some of the rivers have been depleted to zero. Technically but we are teaching to education of the youth. Really this is really one of the ambitions that we have to make a. Fly Fishing Association of Costa Rica fly fishing craft in Costa Rica to educate and only through education will be able to change this whole tendency of disrespect for the for the fish in our rivers. So the kids really are becoming very protective of this and now they're very much more into releasing the fish and how to release the fish. And the other thing you don't through a truck back into the river you release the fish. The child carefully into the river.

[00:57:28] There's a little bit of difference. And and we don't use. We try to keep to Barbless hooks and I'd see hooks on the flies or on our laws. This is something that that is to be taught and they and they've got to see the reason for it.

[00:57:46] There's no use teaching them that this is wrong. It's why is it wrong.

[00:57:50] Why is this a problem. Do you want to have your children catch fish in your time and your future and enjoy it as you do today. And so now we are getting a lot of useful Costa Ricans getting involved in conservation of the rivers conservation of the fish catch and release and being responsible. No plastics no throwing your money filament to where we just unload your real you keep it in you take it home and dispose of it properly. And also getting to the point now where we go fishing along the river we collect what plastic we find and take them home and dispose of them that way and keep the river as clean as possible. There's still a lot to be done. Stream management is not really. A concept here at the moment but it will become in the next year.

[00:58:49] Well yes and no. I think you know when you watch the big puller here for four for sports fishing is tarpon smoke on the Caribbean and sailfish Marlin and tuna and. Dorado. Rooster fish on the Pacific. And this has been where we've extended our promotion as far as purchasing goes. The big ships big boats big yachts and high price a lot of them. But that's been difficult lately. Over the years this has also been depleted because of lead. Over commercialization of the fishing fleets off our coasts by the Chinese and the Koreans. The Venezuelans to some extent and even our own local fishermen. So there there is this problem and we are having to face it politically to convince the government to to have some restrictive element on netting for instance to preserve the turtle to protect the dolphins to stop shark finning and stuff like this. There's a there's a whole line of things we have to enforce. Why.

[01:00:09] Because it's visually so disruptive to our thoughts when we see people chopping fins off sharks and releasing the bodies is keeping the fins and the bodies of the fish just dies. Or that a poor turtle wrapped up in a in a net or a dolphin wrapped up in a net in the ocean. Stuff like this or a fish hook in his mouth full of acid you know how long and you drag in. 100. Feet of land. We see that visually. And it is it's a part. We are shocked. And so we have to use that as the as basically the lure to get public interest in and government and political involvement to control this. Ultimately. Subliminally. We're looking to protect fishing generally. And and and to have that argument dealt with by protecting the above. You know then that's the crust of the cake. But the other part of it is still there. That's the volume. And we get the benefit. Bye bye. Bye bye. There are legal enforcements protect these other factors and we get our own benefits also. So. As far as encouraging people to come to Costa Rica for shark fishing. Yes the charter fishing here is so different. The rivers are very very gentle very beautiful cloud forest rivers the child the beautiful they're very active selective and you can just walk off with catch and that easily

you can if you know. But it's a bit of a trick. The surroundings are so beautiful the tropical surrounds of the trees and the Burmese and the orchids and Phyllida engines and the palms and various things. It's a lot different from your state sort of straightforward. You know Cypress or pine tree lined rivers which are also beautiful but nobody are our tropical rivers have a more of a diversity to them and in many ways more challenging. They're very safe. We don't have any serious snakes or. Problems to deal with. So.

[01:02:23] As far as shark fishing goes as another element of enjoying shark fishing. Costa Rica's shot in its cork force does hold its own and in many cases preferred by many anglers because of its challenge and what we call pocket water fly fishing. I like to use that done system for that but that's just my choice. I for a friend it's ideally suited for this sort of water so I would encourage people to come trout fishing here. Now it doesn't have to be Chuck. We have other rivers which are very sharp river like but they're tropical.

[01:03:04] They're further down the mountains more in the tropical areas and they're efficient much like as a tepid machine and bobble are very much like he would catching tar. But it is as chopped or salmon. With fly rods very much more challenging in some cases especially to catch a bubble which is a. Hog nose mullet. On a fly is is quite a challenge and great joy. I put that to Gates. Any Atlantic salmon any day as those as a fun fish to catch.

[01:03:39] So I would say encourage it sold fish share with fly rods just great on the coast intermediate waters and the high cloud forest rivers all are beneficial to the fly fishing or the sport fishermen in general.

[01:04:02] Fishing destination. As I get older. I would say you know some would laugh but I would say I would love to go and fishing Montana again. I had the greatest challenges and to some extent my greatest fun with a fly rod fly fishing in Montana. Not only Montana and Wyoming and Idaho that area Woods would be my choice to go fishing once again and those rivers they are classic Rivers They're absolutely beautiful for foot for the fly fisherman and and the trout down there just were in my days Excellent. The next spot would be I would love to go fish in Chile and some of the areas further south in the Patagonia area and also to probably fish in New Zealand because I do like eating lamb. If you told them you don't go to New Zealand but it's a love. Those are the three destinations I would go to.

[01:05:05] And you notice the fact that they're all trout oriented. Technically I prefer the chop than anything else. As my ultimate sport fish challenge and enjoyment. As we developed in our present situation politically and economically in the world today as technologies advance us and confront us with various challenges. I would say that. We have to study more the effects of our environment on the fishery. And I would advise you to be conscious of their surroundings. How we individually affect the natural conditions. Of our fishing potential of our rivers. We may not think so but we all have an effect. The minute you go there put your foot down on something you're up there and you're affecting some and or bog the crater that you may not see. But he is an integral part an important part of the chain of nature's concept along or or situation. So if we can become aware of this and see where we can help and assist and teach others. Also make them aware. Of all of that consciousness. I would say yeah we have a good future. If we look after it today but we haven't got the liberty to ignore the fact that our global warming has affected our weather. That we expect and I really surely expect this to have more disasters in the world as far as natural conditions like hurricanes and floods. Our oceans will rise. And that's going to affect a whole series of things. We are we are having to see that we have to

adapt. We do have to adapt to these things. We cannot change them overnight but we can start to affect a influence on this on by protecting our little world or our little environment that we have control over by not sort of plastics and certain chemicals or lifestyle situations which would be a detriment to environment and our nature. Our future is threatened. There is no doubt about it. And those that say there is no threat are blind. I mean I see this all the time. I'm very close to nature and my gardens my plants my things I grow. I can see the effect weather has had on this. And so there's no ostriches his head in the sand in this situation. We have to be aware of this and we have to be brave enough to take command of our own environment and help. Where we can.