

291
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Fly Fishing Dictionary

originally written in Japanese

by Nobuyuki Kawano

All the words with the initial "A" (about 100 words) are translated to English:
DRAFT

by the author
August 16, 2005

the book is written for
not only for native speakers of English, but also for non-native speakers of
English such as German, French, Spanish, Italian, and etc.

abbreviations in the draft (origin of the language):

E. = English, L. = Latin, Sp. = Spanish, Fr. = French,
Russ. = Russian, Norw. = Norwegian, Swed. = Swedish, It. = Italian,
Rom. = Roman, Jap. = Japanese

Hi Mr Nemes

This is a part of my book translated to English.

Our schedule in August will be,

Aug 13, I will visit your place and go some spot
for fishing such as your home river.

Aug. 14 & 15 Missouri River trip.

(Outfitting Co. is Renegade Outfitters chief: Stuart Dominick)
Tel: 406-582-5442 Add. 18939 Bridger Hollow Rd.

Stuart takes care about our trip. Ask him please if you
want to know something. Your room is already booked on Aug. 14.

Dave Hupler may come to see you & me in Bozeman at that time.

Nobie

A Book of Trout Flies E.
《book》

A book on trout flies and referring aquatic insects written by Preston Jennings. Mr. Jennings precisely identified the aquatic insects of Broadheads River and Catskill area with the help of Dr. Herman Spieth and showed corresponding fly patterns, most of which were his original designs and many of them were dry flies. In the book, the insects and the flies were beautifully drawn with watercolor by Alma Froderstrom. The fly patterns included in the book are Red Quill, American March Brown, Grey Fox, Grey Fox Variant, and Cream Variant.

The first edition of 850 numbered copies was published by Derrydale Co. in 1935. The following edition was published by Crown Co. in 1970 and the foreword mentioned by Earnest Schwiebert was added.

The book has given a large influence to the fly fishermen, and it is reasonable to assume that the book gave birth to some important books in the following years such as Charles Wetzel's "Practical Fly-Fishing" (1943), Art Flick's "Streamside Guide to Naturals and Their Imitations" (1947), and Earnest Schwiebert's "Matching the Hatch" (1955).

This book is now highly evaluated in the history of fly fishing, because it was the first book in the new continent of the precise observation and description of the aquatic insects for fly fishermen accompanied by the original fly patterns and beautiful illustrations. It is interesting that about a century before this book was published, Alfred Ronalds published a monumental "The Fly-Fisher's Entomology" (1836) in Britain. Jennings' book is really a great book and is comparable to the one written by Ronalds.

【Reference】 A book of trout flies, 1935, 1970. Nymphs, 1973. Trout (Schwiebert), 1978.
→ Preston Jennings, Broadheads River, Red Quill, American March Brown, Grey Fox, Grey Fox Variant, Cream Variant, Alfred Ronalds, Fly-Fisher's Entomology, Catskill dry fly

A Fly Fisher's Life E.
《book》

A book in which Charles Ritz wrote everything about his fly fishing. Initially, it was written in French with the title "Pris sur le Vif" (A Report from the Field) in 1953, which was followed by the English version "A Fly Fisher's Life" in 1959. Later, the last fourth edition with a new chapter about High Speed/High Line was published by Bodley Head Ltd. in 1972, when the author was 81 years old. The subtitle was "The Art and Mechanics of Fly Fishing" The foreword was written by Earnest Hemingway

and the introduction was written by Arnold Gingrich.

The ending of the book is impressive; When you get to Heaven, as I have no doubt you will, look me up. Given enough time, I shall know where the best trout is lying... In the part IV about grayling, he mentioned his philosophy of fly fishing as it follows. "In my view, the sporting qualities of a fish are dependent neither on its size nor its weight, but on the effort of concentration, the skill and mastery it demands from the fisherman..."

Two points in this book deserve special mention. One is that he described the details of a fly casting technique called High Speed/High Line by the author. The other is the description about rod action logic which deals parabolic action and a Long Flex/Long Lift action. It is no doubt that these have given a strong influence to the modern fly fishing. Considering the amount of influence, this is one of the best books published in the 20th century.

【Reference】 A fly fisher's life, 1996 (1972).
→ Charles Ritz, High Speed/High Line, Long Flex/Long Lift

A River Runs Through It E.
《book》 《movie》

A novel written by Norman Maclean, and "IT" is likely to mean LIFE or UNIVERSE. The first edition was published by University of Chicago Press in 1976.

This is a family story who lived in Missoula, Montana, and the Big Blackfoot River was their home field of fly fishing. Each personage was described vividly as a lyric record of a time and of a life. This is a masterpiece and was actually one of the final candidates of Pulitzer prize.

The book was cinematised by Robert Redford in 1992 with the same title. Craig Sheffer and Brad Pitt acted main player and the movie was successful. Music composer was Mark Isham, who received an Academy Award.

The movie was built faithfully to the original book and it is a must movie to see for all the fly fishermen.

【Reference】 A river runs through it, 1989 (1976).

Aberdeen bend E.

One of the bend designs of a hook, and the bend is considerably square compared with round bend. However, it is not so boxy as a sneck bend.

→ round bend, sneck bend, hook bend

Acanthophlebia L.
《insect》

The generic name of mayfly in New Zealand, and the confirmed species is *Acanthophlebia cruentata*. This is an important mayfly in fly-fishing, and they commonly inhabit in the gravel bottom of the river in New Zealand whole region. The body of a nymph or an adult is orange, dun's length is about 12 mm, and has three tails which are about 16 mm long. As a fly pattern, Red Quill and Ginger Quill are recommended by Keith Draper.

It seems that this mayfly does not inhabit Japan, the United States, and Britain.

【Reference】 Choose the right fly! 1997.

access E.

Approach, a passage. In fly-fishing, the access means the passage from a road to fishing spots in a river and a lake. If the road is running along the riverside and one can go easily from a road to a river, it will be said that access is good. On the contrary, for example, the Bighorn River in Montana is flowing through the Indian reservation and the way which can go from a normal road to the river is extremely limited. In this case, it will be said that access is very bad.

→ approach

accuracy E.

One of the games in the fly casting tournament is, accuracy casting or simply called accuracy, which competes for correctness. It is also called as a target casting. It competes for accuracy with the number of the flies which were able to be put into the disk with a diameter of 76 cm of 8-13m beyond.

→ fly casting tournament, distance

acid rain E.

Rain with high acidity. Rain water of which hydrogen-ion density (pH) is 5.6 or less is called acid rain.

Although less than pH 7.0 is acidity, it is because carbon dioxide in the air melts into rain water and pH has become about 5.6 as to why it does not call the rain of pH 5.7-6.9 acid rain, even if there is no air pollution. It calls acid rain which acidity goes up by air pollution, i.e., from which pH became 5.6 or less.

The SO_x and the nitrogen oxide (NO_x) in the exhaust gas discharged from factories or cars cause a photochemical reaction by a solar light in the atmosphere, and it changes to strong acid, such as sulfuric acid and nitric acid, and when this melts into rain, pH falls and it becomes acid

rain. Acid rain brings about acidification of soil and brings about acidification of a lake and a river. As a result, a bad influence attains to freshwater fish with the influence on a forest. If pH of the water becomes 6.0 or less, preservation of species becomes difficult, and pH falls to 5.0 or less, fishes cannot be survived. It is thought that salmon and trout are especially sensitive to water acidification. In northern Europe such as southern Norway and Sweden, remarkable lake acidity already caused total eradication of Salmonidae.

The problem of acid rain made Sweden the place of dispatch, and it was submitted from Europe, and in order to protect earth environment now, the measure has been taken on an international scale.

→ hydrogen-ion density

action E.

The word "action" is used by various scenes in fly-fishing.

Action of a fly rod: Type of bending curve and a stiffness of a fly rod.

Action of fly: The action (motion) includes shaking or rolling of Bivisible fly on the water surface, and moving soft feathers delicately on the water surface as well as in the water. In addition, an angler gives actions, such as flattering and skating, to fly.

→ rod action, flattering, skating

Adams E.

《fly》

American dry fly. It was what Leonard Halladay of Michigan created. Since Charles F. Adams of Ohio, who was a lawyer and Halladay's fishing friend, carried out large fishing in 1922 using this fly at the Boardman River, his name was given. Grizzly and brown hackle is quite effective, and probably, you may call it omnipotent dry fly, because it is effective also as an imitation of mayfly or chironomid, although it was seemingly a pattern which imitated the caddis initially. It is a fly of a masterpiece.

Adams is still a popular fly pattern at present and many variations have been developed such as a spentwing, a parachute, down wing, female, hair wing, reversed, Swedish, thorax, and the upside down, and so on.

【Tying Material】

hook: Mastad # 94840/#94833, 12-20

thread: black

tail: brown and a grizzly hackle fiber, mixed

body: gray muskrat body fur

wing: grizzly hackle point

hackle: brown and a grizzly hackle, one each

Illustration insertion

【Reference】 Trout and salmon fly index, 1992 (1979). Trout (Schwiebert), 1978. Matching the hatch, 1955. Flies for trout, 1993. Fly patterns and their origins, 1944 (1943).

Adams Midge E.

《fly》

American dry fly. A No. 20-28 hook is used for Adams's Midge. The wing is not attached although fundamental tying is the same as Adams.

【Reference】 Modern trout flies and how to tie them, 1979 (1975).

→ Adams

adipose fin E.

Adipose fin is located between the dorsal fin and the tail fin of a fish, and is devoid of needle like bone which carries out in an ordinary fin. Since there is no bone under the skin it contains merely subcutaneous fat, it is called fat fin and it is soft like an earlobe.

Adipose fin is not seen only in salmon or trout, but also seen in the dorado and payara of South America, and in the tiger fish of Africa. When a fly fisherman says "I wants to adhere to adipose fin," it means he wants to limit the object of fishing to salmon and trout. Although the fish with adipose fin is needed for others ...

→ dorado, payara, tiger fish

advanced wing E.

One of the wing patterns of fly. The wing was made to incline ahead more than the forward wing in dry fly, and the wing inclines ahead about 45 degrees to the shank.

Originally, advanced wing seems to have been used for Mole Fly at the Mole River in Britain. Then, in the Normandy district in France, a pattern called Pont-Audemer was born. Below the body of this fly is depressed into water, a hook shank stands perpendicularly at the water surface, the whole hackle touches the water surface, and the advanced wing is carrying out the duty of the indicator as well as the wing of the insect. It was an amazing innovation of fly pattern!

In the United States, advanced wing has been utilized in recent years. In the 1970s, Bob Quigley of California attached the advanced wing to the emerger pattern using deer hair. It is the pattern which secured the visibility for an angler while being an imitation of the wing

which is growing, and the fly was named Quigley Cripple. Gary LaFontaine also carried out the similar idea by Halo Mayfly Emerger or Occasion.

When the history of this wing pattern was summarized, advanced wing was used in order to improve balance of dry fly at the beginning, and later utilized for an emerger pattern in a half sink fashion, or you may say that it has come to be used as an indicator of vertical fly.

【Reference】 Trout flies (Williams), 1932. French fishing flies, 1984 (1969). Trout flies: proven patterns, 1993.

→ forward wing, Pont-Audemer, emerger, Quigley Cripple, Halo Mayfly Emerger, Occasion

Aelian (Aelianus), Claudius E., Rom.

《person》

Ancient Roman, and a writer of natural history. A.D.170-230. Original name is Aelianus. Aelian is believed to be a man who made an oldest and detailed description of fly fishing. He described an interesting fishing scene in his article "De Animalium Natura" and it is as follows.

As I have heard the way of fishing in Macedonia, I mention it here. There was a spotted fish in the river called Astraeus River, and the fish feed the bugs flying over the water. The bugs were called "hippouros" by the natives. To catch the fish, local fishermen caught the bugs to use them as a bate, but it did not work.

Because when touched, the bugs changed their color and their wings were torn off. Then, they fastened red wool around hook shank and attached two feather of bird to the hook. The feather was taken from under the rooster's wattles, and its color was wax-like. The rod was 6 feet long and the line was a horse hair with the same length to the rod. Using these, they caught the fish successfully. The way fish attack the fly was very exciting.

It is no doubt that Aelian described about fly fishing. On the other hand, a poem made by Martial at A.D. 50 has been known. Martial's poem might be an oldest one, however, the poem is so short and it poses a problem whether the poem mean fly fishing or not.

【Reference】 Trout (Schwiebert), 1978. Favorite flies and their histories, 1988 (1892). The fly fisher's illustrated dictionary, 2000. Fishing from the earliest times, 1921.

→ fly fishing, horse hair, Red Hackle, Martial

aft body Eng.

For the body of fly focusing on the center joint, a front portion is called fore body (front body) and a back portion is called aft body (back body). The style was used for classic wet fly or salmon fly, and it is hardly used in a modern fly pattern.

【Reference】Flies (Leonard), 1973 (1950).
→ center joint

after feather E.

It is a small feather which has grown under each body feather as a pair. It is also called aftershaft or undershaft. Because the feather is small and hidden, it is the feather easily overlooked. On the other hand, because its barb (fiber) is very soft, it is an excellent material for a nymph pattern.

A good after feather can be found in the wild birds, such as ring necked pheasant and partridge. On the contrary, in the artificially bred fowl which is sold as a neck or a saddle hackle, after feathers are not developed. It is thought that after feather in a wild bird exists in order to maintain body temperature to natural severe cold.

After feather has been utilized as a fly tying material for the gill of a nymph fly, and interestingly Jack Gartside's Mouse consists mostly of this feather. The writer is always carrying a classified fly called Doctor's Secret. It is a nymph fly which is made solely of the after feather of partridge.

Notes: Every once in a while, this feather has been erroneously called as philoplume. Philoplume is a thread-like feather which is useless for fly tying.

【Reference】Fly tyer's benchside reference, 1998. The fly fisher's illustrated dictionary, 2000.
→ body feather, ring necked pheasant, partridge, Mouse, Doctor's Secret, philoplume

aftershaft E.

Alias of after feather.
→ after feather

AFTMA E.

Initials of American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association.
→ American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association

Agent Orange E.

«fly»
American salt water fly. This is the pattern which Winston Moore created for bonefishing in

the earlier half the 1960s, first used in Belize, and later a great success was gained at Bahamas.

Deke Meyer also accepts the power of this fly, uses it for a long time, and having fished more than 6000 bonefish until now.

It is said that nobody can answer why orange is effective for a bonefish. It is the upside down style and a strong resemblance to Horror.

【Tying Material】

hook: Mastad #34007/3407, TMC #811S, 2-8, upside down
thread: orange
body: orange chenille
wing: orange fine hair and grizzly hackle tips
head: thread

As an option, you may use lead wire for underbody. You may also apply orange enamel to the head.

【Reference】Saltwater flies, 1995.

→ upside down fly, Horror, Belize, Bahamas

Air Head E.

«fly»

American dry fly. An original tyer is Gary LaFontaine. It is a funny fly which makes one wonder whether that LaFontaine would use such fly. Because the fly is composed of much etha foam (thin and white cushion sheet used to wrap the sweets or valuables), classic fly fisherman may never use this fly. According to LaFontaine, this fly is not useful at all in a daytime, but it changes completely in the evening and becomes a very effective fly.

LaFontaine and his friends made an experiment, and his friend Graham tried to see the fly from the underwater using a scuba diving apparatus. Graham said "That fly is the strongest attractor that I've seen. I've seen it drifting next to insects, usually larger stoneflies, beating their wings frantically, and from underwater the wild array of foam on the Air Head looks surprisingly like the commotion." (Trout Flies, 1993)

This fly seems specially effective, he mentioned, for the trout which is rising to the caddis or the stonefly in the evening. Color variations are cream, yellow, brown, and olive.

【Tying Material】Original

hook: TMC #101, 8-16
body: mink fur
rear wing: elk or deer hair
head and wing: head of closed-cell foam, and six strips of closed cell foam tied like a spider hackle

Authors notes on how to tie fly: Attach a dubbing body in the rear half of a shank, and attach elk hair in the center of a shank to form a down wing. Next, ethafoam is cut long and slender, the center of three small pieces is

attached to a middle of shank, six small pieces are pulled ahead once, and it fixes by thread. Subsequently, a small piece is pulled back, the head of the bullet head style is made, and a small piece is extended in the style of a spider hackle, and is cut.

Illustration insertion

【Reference】 Trout flies: proven patterns, 1993.
→ Gary LaFontaine, foam material, bullet head

AirThru Dun E. 《fly》

Japanese dry fly. Creator of the fly is Kenshiro Shimazaki, Japan, and it is a real imitation of the mayfly dun. It was once called as True Light Fly, and when this pattern was introduced firstly in the magazine late in the 1980s, this fly was received by Japanese fly fishermen with surprise and praise. Thereafter, Mr. Shimazaki continued to improve the design of air through fly wing material, which has become quite real now.

This fly pattern is recorded on "Tying Dry Flies" (1991) written by Randall Kauffmann, and, as for the fly patterns of made in Japan, only this fly appears in the book.

【Tying Material】
hook: TMC #900BL, 14-18
thread: pale yellow
tail: moose mane, split tail

body: dubbing of pale yellow superfine
wing: pale yellow air through fly wing

【Reference】 Tying dry flies, 1995 (1991).
Fly fishing journal (in Japanese) 8: 1985.

Alaska Mary Ann E. 《fly》

An American streamer. The interesting story is known about the origin of fly. A jig called Kobuk Hook which Inuit was using for ice fishing at Kobuk River, which flows in the north of Norm of Alaska, was a basis of this fly pattern. The jig was made of ivory with the figure of fish in which the eyes were made of black whale bone, and the jig had tied up the hair of polar bear. They had fished many trout and grayling using the jig. This is what Frank Dufresne, a well known writer and former member of U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, looked at, and later he made a fly imitating that jig. It was the thing happened around 1930.

As to the naming of the fly, there is another story. When Dufresne was fishing at Wolverine River with his friend, there were many huge rainbows in the river. The fish ignored friend's

yellow fly, and savagely struck the Dufresne's white fly. The friend said "I am wasting affection on the Michigan Yellow Sally, for the fish were being killed with the...Alaska Mary Ann!"

【Tying Material】
original hook: 4x long, 2-12
thread: black
tail: small bunch of red hackle fiber or red hair
body: ivory or pale tan silk
ribbing: medium flat silver tinsel (option)
wing: small amount of white polar bear, to the tip of a tail
cheek: jungle cock, short

Illustration insertion

【Reference】 Streamers & bucktails, 1979 (1950). Steelhead fly fishing and flies, 1981 (1976). Modern trout flies and how to tie them, 1979 (1975).
→ salmon fly, hair wing streamer

albacore E. 《fish》

Saltwater fish of the scombroid family, and its scientific name is *Thunnus alalunga*. Albacore sometimes means a bluefin tuna, and also it is used also as a general term of tunas.

【Reference】 Fly fishing in salt water, 1997.
→ saltwater fishing

albino E. 《fish》

The white variety of animals and plants. It is a mutation species. Because of the congenital deficit of tyrosinase, melanin pigment can not be made, which causes the whole body becomes white or yellow. The skin has neither markings nor spots.

Albino of rainbow trout may be familiar to anglers. The albino rainbow trout was discovered for the first time in the experimental fishery station in Nagano Prefecture, Japan in 1956, it turned out to be prepotent (inherits dominantly) and the posterity has been produced at the fisheries of every place in Japan.

Albino rainbow has been used for recreational fishing because of its scarcity value and of its beautiful bright yellow color. Moreover, as it is easy to recognize from outside of a river, it was used as a tagged fish for the move investigation of discharged fish.

It is very rare that albino occurs in a nature, and it is of recessive heredity in this case. Albino fish found in Salmonidae in the past include brook trout which becomes white or the

grayish white, lake trout becomes yellow or white, king salmon becomes white or buff, hucho becomes white, and amago becomes yellow.

→ rainbow trout, brook trout, lake trout, king salmon, hucho, amago

Albright Knot E. «knot»

The knot which is used to connect two lines from whose thickness is considerably different. It may be the most common knot to connect a fly line and a backing line, and is occasionally called Loop Knot. A designer of this easy to make knot is Jimmy Albright who was a noted fishing guide of Florida and Keys.

To make the knot, firstly, the end of fly line is bent a U character shape. The tip of a backing line is put on the U character, and it turns around all three lines (U shaped doubled fly line + backing line) with the backing line. It is necessary to wind ten turns. The loop made at the end of U shape is made to pass through the tip of a backing line, and it is fastened.

Although the merit of this knot is its easiness, but when a big fish is hooked, this knot may be loosened. The writer experienced twice such disasters. Then Mark Sosin and Lefty Kreh recommend to add a Lock Knot (key knot) to reinforce this knot. After completing Albright Knot, roll the tip of a backing line end several times around the backing line, and then pass the tip of backing through the loop of U shape fly line, and this additive knot is pushed toward the Albright Knot. They are calling this knot Albright Knot with a Lock.

illustration inserted

【Reference】 Practical fishing knots, 1991 (1972). The complete book of fly fishing, 1997 (1993).

→ knot

Alder E. «fly»

British wet fly. This is a classic wet fly, which is an imitation of alderfly (family Sialidae). W.H.Lawrie mentioned that the oldest record of this fly appeared in "The Treatise of Fysshynge wyth an Angle" written by Juliana Berners in 1496, as a Maure Fly. The fly came out also in "Art of Angling" written by Bowlker in 1747. In the 19th century, Charles Kingsley mentioned the fly pattern with the name of Hunch-Back in his book "Chalk Stream Studies" (1859), and became famous. Refer to

a color and XX page.

【Tying Material】 Alfred Ronalds's pattern, #27 thread: black

tail: none

body: dark mulberry floss silk, or peacock's herl

wing: brown hen's or peahen's wing quill

legs: dark umber stained hackle, or in case of need, a black cock's hackle will answer the purpose tolerably well

antenna: two (although there is nothing in the description, it has been drawn on the picture)

【Reference】 Art of angling, 1826 (around 1740). English trout flies, 1969 (1967). The fly-fisher's entomology, 1856 (1836). A dictionary of fly-fishing, 1993 (1992). Origin of angling, 1963 (1957, 1496).

→ alderfly (insect), Juliana Berners, Bowlker

alderfly E. «insect»

The common name of the aquatic insect of Sialidae, Megaloptera. British trout rivers have many alder trees, it was seemingly called alderfly since this insect was seen often around alder. Although it resembles caddis apparently, fine hair has not grown in alderfly, which gives glossy appearance.

Alfred Ronalds has described the insect and a fly pattern using whole one page in his excellent book "The Fly-Fisher's Entomology" (1836), and its fly number 27. His description is introduced as follows. A sketch is referring to the color page (XX page).

"This fly comes from a water nympha. It is earlier on some waters than on others. It lays its eggs upon the leaves of trees which overhang the water, and delights to skim the brook, but it may also be found at some distance from it. It is in season from about the last week in May until the end of June."

【Reference】 Western hatches, 1981. An angler's entomology, 1952. Trout flies of Britain and Europe, 1991. Collins illustrated dictionary of trout flies, 1998 (1995). The fly-fisher's entomology, 1856 (1836).

→ Alder (fly),

Alexandra E. «fly»

Wet fly created by George M.Kelson of Britain in the 19th century. Mr.Kelson initially called the fly "Lady of the Lake" in the connection to the legend of King Arthur. Later, he changed its name to revered queen Alexandra.

Alexandra was a royal princess of Denmark, she married the Edward VIIth in Britain in 1863, lived in Britain and tackled relief of refugees and sick people, it was loved by the British people.

Although this fly is used as the pattern imitating stickleback of the breeding season, this fly without doubt works effectively as an attractor because of its brilliant green color with a red tint. The fly is used mainly in the lake but occasionally used on a river. In Britain, there seems some fishing spots where this fly is prohibited to use, since it can fish too much well. It is a beautiful fly using voluminous peacock sword.

In 1929, Frier Gulline of Montreal made the streamer of the same name.

【Tying Material】

hook: 6 -10

thread: black

tail: originally ibis, generally scarlet floss

body: silver tinsel, or oval tinsel

ribbing hackle: black hen

wing: peacock sword

cheek: originally ibis, generally scarlet feather

Illustration insertion

【Reference】 Trout flies (Williams), 1932. The new encyclopedia of fly fishing, 1999 (1986). Modern trout flies and how to tie them, 1979 (1975). Fly patterns, an international guide, 1999 (1986).

algae E.

《plant》

Plural form of "alga," and the plural form is usually used. It is an a general term to call those which are lower cryptogamic underwater plant, and perform photosynthesis. There are some 25000 sorts are known. Their sizes vary considerably; from a sea kelp or a sea trumpet to a monocellular chlorella which is a slippery green thing attaching to an underwater tree and stone.

As algae produce oxygen by photosynthesis in the daytime which causes the increase of oxygen level of the water, on the other hand, at night, they consume oxygen and the amount of oxygen in the water falls down. When the river becomes eutrophicated, increase of algae follows, which causes decrease of oxygen at night, and finally it may reach to a point that fish can not survive.

We must also realize that algae are the important food of aquatic insects. Then, when we think about the native habitat of fish, the biology of algae is important and cannot be bypassed.

【Reference】 Blue ribbon bow, 1987.

Ally's Shrimp E.

《fly》

Atlantic salmon fly of Scotland. It is an imitation pattern of a shrimp and is now one of the most popular and practical fly patterns for salmon fishing in Scotland, and various variations are made. The name of fly originated from its creator Alastaire Gowans, whose common name was Ally. The writer confirmed its excellence as the fly caught two Atlantic salmon in three days' fishing at the River Spey.

【Tying Material】 Refer to a color and XX page.

hook: double or treble hook, 6-12

thread: red

body: rear half - red floss or a seal's fur, front

half - black silk or seal's fur

tag (option): flat silver tinsel

tail: orange buck tail, long, same or longer than the body

under wing: natural gray squirrel

over wing: golden pheasant tippet

hackle: hen hackle dyed brilliant orange

beard hackle: natural gray squirrel

head: red varnish

【Reference】 Flies of Scotland, 1997. Pretty & practical salmon flies, 1999.

alpine char E.

《fish》

→ arctic char

Alta River E.

《river》

A river in Norway, which is internationally famous for the Atlantic salmon fishing. It is in Lapland in northern Norway and flows into Barents Sea at the town of Alta (at north latitude 70 degrees, i.e., within the Arctic Circle) which locates 100 miles south of North Cape.

The river contains many salmons which are large. A 30-40 pound class is not rare, and one may be able to catch ten or more salmon in a night. In the Alta River, an angler sleeps in the daytime and goes fishing midnight in the semi darkness of a night with a midnight sun. Fishing license is generally expensive and differs according to a beat or a season.

【Reference】 McClane's new standard fishing encyclopedia, 1998 (1965).

amadou Fr.

《plant》

A mushroom of a bracket fungus family, and a scientific name is Fomes fomentarius. It grows on the trees of the waterside, or poplar or an oak well. Amadou contains much space in itself, and when it is dried, the water absorptivity

becomes quite high between the thin soft fibers of the mushroom. So, it is used to suck up moisture from the wet dry fly.

The tool is usually prepared with Amadou of about 5mm thick is stuck inside the leather folded in two. When in use, a fly is pinched in between the two Amadous, and the moisture is sucked up. Frederic Halford and G.E.M. Skues used this in the 19th century. It is sold even now and the writer carries one attached on the vest. It is recommended to use Amadou first before putting floatant onto a wet dryfly, because it gives better floatability and is somewhat economical and ecological. Refer to a color and XX page.

【Reference】 The fly fisher's illustrated dictionary, 2000.

→ Halford, Skues

amago Jap.
《fish》

Scientific name is *Oncorhynchus masou ishikawae*, Salmoninae, Salmonidae. English is redspotted masu trout, or amago trout. It is a small fish of 20-30 cm in full length of adult, but it is a beautiful trout peculiar to Japan and is an important and popular object of fly-fishing in Japan. Their main food is aquatic insects and the terrestrials.

They live in a mountain stream of the water temperature of 20 degrees C or less, which is at the downstream part from Japanese char (Iwana) and at the upstream part from an chub.

The body side has a par mark of blue verditer, and small black dots are scattered at the back and several small red spots are distributed at the side of the body. The upper edge and lower edge of tail fin is faint vermilion. Although the Yamame resembles Amago, a Yamame does not have red spots. In the breeding season, both male and female become blackish along with the lateral line accompanied by the black vertical bar.

They lay eggs in mid- October ~ mid-November, and their spawning beds are commonly made at the pool end.

A natural distribution in Japan is: west of the Sakawa River at Pacific Ocean side of the Honshu, the Shikoku whole region, and north of Ohno River in the Kyushu, and all the rivers draining to Setonaikai sea.

In the life cycle of Amago, well grown young fish become smolt (called Shirame in Japan and 70-80% of them are females), and they descend the river and grow up in a sea and in a lake. Shirame become big as 40-50cm in the sea and they returns to the river at around May. Now they are called Satsukimasu (Satsuki means May in Japanese, so it is May Trout in English). Delicious table fish. Refer

to a color and XX page.

【Reference】 Freshwater fishes of Japan, 1993 (1989).

→ Satsukimasu, Shirame

amber E.
《color》

The color of amber. Slightly brownish yellow with a transparent feeling.

amberjac E.
《fish》

It is a saltwater fish of the genus *Seriola* of the family Carangidae, and good target of salt water fly-fishing. There is an amber color tone in their body.

Amberjac may stay under a coral reef or marine floating matter, but it commonly stay deep in the sea. Then, chumming (wearing, and coming and bringing near) is carried out to enjoy fly fishing. It can be a maximum of 2m, and he is a powerful fighter.

【Reference】 McClane's new standard fishing encyclopedia, 1998 (1965). Ken Schultz's fishing encyclopedia, 2000.

→ jack, salt water fly fishing, yellow tail, chumming

American Angler E.
《book》

An American fishing magazine. It is issued bimonthly, and the circulation is about 58000 copies at every issue. It is a magazine which is read widely, and the fresh water fishing is a main topic. It is a magazine of much concern to environmental preservation.

Contact of a publishing company: P O Box 4100, 160 Benmont Ave, Bennington, VT 05201, USA fax: (802) 447-2471

American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association (AFTMA) E.
《organization》

It is commonly called with the initials, that is AFTMA. In 1961, AFTMA changed the numbering system of the silk fly line. Their new and excellent standard is based on the weight of a fly line, not on the thickness of a line which had been utilized in the past. This AFTMA's system is used even now.

The line number of a fly line is defined from No. 1 to No. 12 with the weight of the line of the portion from a tip to 30 feet. No. 1 is the lightest at 60 grain (one grain is 0.0648g), and No. 12 is the heaviest at 380 grain. In addition, fly lines other than the number mentioned above

are also made in fact, and a No. 0 line is 55 grain from a Sage Co., No.13 -15 from Cortland (for every No., from increase in 50 grain), and Scientific Anglers N.o.13 with 450 grain was by Scientific Anglers put on the market No. 14 with 500 grain, and No. 15 with 550 grain.

Furthermore, the abbreviation of fly line was also defined. Referring to the taper design, "DT" for a double taper line, "WF" for a weight forward line, "L" for a level line, and "ST" for a single taper or shooting line. As for floatability of the line, "F" for a floating line, "S" for a sinking line, and "I" for an intermediate line.

AFTMA was changed to American Sportsfishing Association (ASA) in the recent years (1998?).

【Reference】 The fly fisher's illustrated dictionary, 2000.

→ fly line, American Sportsfishing Association

American grayling E.

《fish》

Arctic grayling is distributed over northern North America and Siberia, and it is called American grayling in North America. Since the area of distribution is restricted, it may be unfamiliar to the north American anglers, but the beauty of the fish is treasured.

【Reference】 McClane's new standard fishing encyclopedia, 1998 (1965).

→ arctic grayling

American march brown E.

《insect》

March brown of America. Mayflies of genus *Stenonema* inhabit popularly in the eastern United States, and *Stenonema vicarium* was called American march brown by Preston Jennings, and it passes along it by the name even now. This species is not recognized in Japan or Britain.

【Reference】 A book of trout flies, 1935.

→ American March Brown (fly pattern), *stenonema*, march brown

American March Brown E.

《fly》

American dry fly. It is simply called March Brown in many cases. It is the fly pattern which was made by Preston Jennings (1935) to imitate *Stenonema vicarium* dun, of which common name is march brown. The following is Jennings's original description. Refer to color page (xx page).

【Tying Material】

hook: Hardy, No. 9 (Mastad #94840, 10-14)
thread: orange

wing: mallard flank feather, rolled divided wing

tail: red gamecock

body: sandy fur of red fox berry and hare's pole (nape)

hackle: mix of brown and grizzly

【Reference】 A book of trout flies, 1935.

→ American march brown (insect), March Brown

American Museum of Fly Fishing E.

《organization》

The museum of fly-fishing, which is located in Manchester, Vermont, U.S.A. It is located close to the Orvis head office. It was established in 1968 and exhibits historical fishing rods, flies, books, and photographs. The man relevant to a showpiece: Daniel Webster, Dwight Eisenhower, Herbert Hoover, Andrew Carnegie, Samuel Morse, Ernest Hemingway, Theodore Gordon, Ray Bergman, George LaBranche, Edward Hewitt, Roy Steenrod, Joe Brooks, Preston Jennings, Mary Marbury, John Atherton, and etc. Moreover, the fly rods made by Leonard, Payne, Thomas, Kosmic, Orvis, Murphy, and Edwards are displayed.

The museum publishes a seasonably magazine "The American Flyfisher"

【Reference】

American Museum of Fly Fishing
P. O. Box 42 - 3657, Main Street,
Manchester, Vermont 05254
phone: (802) 362-3300 Ext.23.
fax: (802) 362-3308

e-mail: amff2@together.net

website: <http://www.amff.com>

American sedge E.

《insect》

A common name of caddis of which scientific name is *Brachycentrus americanus*.

This caddis is known to distribute in North America, China, Siberia, Mongolia, and Japan. It is quite a common caddis in the United States.

A larva makes a square pillar-like tube case, an adult is gray, and the length is about 14 mm.

【Reference】 Caddisflies, 1981. McClane's new standard fishing encyclopedia, 1998 (1965). Aquatic insects of Japan, 2005.

→ *Brachycentrus*

American spider E.

《fly》

American dry fly. For centuries, a wet fly called spider has been used in Britain. The dry fly spider in U.S.A. is completely different from the wet fly spider in Britain. In order to avoid a confusion, the spider made in U.S.A. is called an

American spider in this book.

Edward Hewitt, who was one of the founders of fly-fishing of U.S.A., made this fly pattern.

The fly was tied on a small No.16 hook, and its hackle was a half inch to one and a half inches long. Originally, there was no body or tail in the fly. The way the fly floats at the water surface was vertical, and the hook bend sinks in the water and a whole hackle touched the water surface like a parachute hackle. Hewitt put the white hackle at the front of a hackle for better visibility. Preston Jennings developed his own spider patterns such as Cream Variant or Spider, which had long hackle, tinsel body and barb tail.

Edson Leonard mentioned in his book "Flies" in 1950 as follows. "The Spider is a comparatively new style of dry fly and has established a fine record for taking trout in waters that have become increasingly hard-fished. The acme of sparseness and delicacy, the Spider is ideal in connection with the extremely fine 6X and 7X leader tippets, and offers practically no resistance to the air when cast. The Spider is truly the answer to the problem of catching brown trout in many of our eastern streams." He continued "There are two types of Spiders, one floats in the usual horizontal plane like other dry flies (such as Cream Variant or Spider), and the other comes to rest on the water surface with its hackles spread out radially and the hook dangling vertically in the water (such as Hewitt's Spider).

Of the two types the latter is generally considered more productive...that is the illusion made by sparse hackle is most excellent. For this latter type, he recommend to use striped hackle like badger, and turn the hackle around the shank just two times and never more than three turns.

John Atherton was an adherent of American spider, and he described as follows. "I was thoroughly convinced of one thing - that if I had to be limited to one dry fly it would be a spider, without any doubt. It can be used in so many more ways than the conventional fly; it is effective whether the water is high or low, colored or clear; and best of all, it brings up the large fish." (The Fly and the Fish, 1971)

【Reference】 Telling on the trout, 1926. A trout and salmon fisherman, 1948. Hewitt's handbook of fly fishing, 1933. Tying & fishing terrestrials, 1978. A book of trout flies, 1935. Trout and salmon fly index, 1992. The fly and the fish, 1971. Flies (Leonard), 1950.
→ Edward Hewitt, vertical fly, Cream Variant, John Atherton

American Sportsfishing Association (ASA)
E.

《organization》

The American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association (AFTMA) was changed in 1998? and became American Sportsfishing Association (ASA). When one becomes a member, "American Sportsfishing" which is the magazine issued 4 times a year and the announcement of the fishing show will be sent. The fishing tackle show called ICAT (International Convention of Allied Sportsfishing Trades) performed once a year is held with a very large scale.

Reference: 225 Reinekers Lane, Suite 420, Alexandria, VA 22314, USA
phone: (703) 519-9691
fax: (703) 519-1872
e-mail: info@asafishing.org
【Reference】 <http://www.asafishing.org>
→ American Fishing Tackle Manufacturers Association (AFTMA)

amherst pheasant E.
《bird》
→ lady amherst pheasant

anadromous E.

Technical term. An adjective meaning a behavioral pattern of fish advancing from the sea to a river for laying eggs. It is used such as anadromous fish and anadromous type. In salmon and trout, it is used synonymous with catadromous or see-run.

Antonym: catadromous
→ catadromous, sea-run

anal fin E.

"anal" is an adjective form of anus. This is a single and perpendicular fin which is located immediately behind the anus of a fish. The role of this fin is supposed to maintain body stability together with the dorsal fin at the time of swimming. Moreover, Ida et al mentioned that it is used as a tool which explores whether the sand between stones was fully removed in the case of a female when digging a spawning bed.

【Reference】 Ken Schultz's fishing encyclopedia, 2000.

Anchovy Tube E.
《fly》

American salt water fly. This is a tube fly imitating an anchovy. Tube fly is often used in salmon fishing, and recently, tube fly has been increasingly used for salt water fishing. In salmon fishing, treble hook is used commonly in the Europe, on the other hand, a single hook is

usually used in the tube fly of salt water in the U.S.A. This fly is as long as 15-18 cm.

There is a Jim Green's back tail streamer called Anchovy, and it was often used in the ocean of California. It is unknown whether Jim Green made this fly or not.

【Tying Material】

tube: nylon, 4 - 6 inch

thread: black

tail: none

body: pearl braid tubing

ribbing: none

hackle: none

wing: crystal hair, color combination is blue on black, pearl on black, and black on silver

【Reference】 Fly patterns, an international guide, 1999 (1986).

→ tube fly

Anderson's pheasant E.

《bird》

A kind of pheasant, and its scientific name is *Eupoclamus andersoni*. It is a rare bird and inhabits Burma. It is about 1m in full length and the face is red, other part of the body is blackish, and there is a striped pattern of black and white in the feather of the back and a tail. It is called zebra pheasant by the fly tyer, because white stripes have a pattern in a black background, and this is contrary to a silver pheasant. The body feather of this bird is used for the cheek of Carrie Stevens's Austin's Special.

【Reference】 Rare and unusual fly tying materials, vol. I, 1994. Forgotten flies, 1999.

Androscoggin Green Caddis E.

《fly》

American nymph fly. The Androscoggin River in New Hampshire, U.S.A. is a tail water fishery and many caddis inhabit under the dam.

The caddis larva of the river carries out olive green, and this Andy Caddis is effective.

【Tying Material】

hook: Mastad # 37160, caddis hook, 12-20

thread: olive

body: mixture of Australian opossum and #119 olive Jorgensen caddis with 3:1

head: black ostrich herl

【Reference】 Trout and salmon fly index, 1992 (1979).

angler E.

As a word "angle" means hook, a person who fishes using a hook is called angler. So, the word angler includes a fly fisherman, a spin fisherman, and a bate fisherman. Those who

use net or harpoon are not anglers. When it is called as a fly angler, it is completely the same meaning as fly fisherman or fly rodder.

→ angling

Angler's Club of New York E.

《organization》

A friendship organization of fly fisherman, of which headquarter is located in the city of New York, United States. It was established in 1906, and it is an exclusive club with long and distinguished histories, from which Woman Flyfisher's Club was born in 1932.

If you want to be a member, you have to win admission in a recommendation plus election by the members. It is a pure social club and dislikes being concerned with the business of fishing extremely. In the library, the precious book about fishing is collected, and about 200 of them are written by about fifty-some members. Historical fishing tackle including Theodore Gordon's favorite bamboo rod is exhibited in the headquarters. There is an outing twice a year, which goes out for fishing in spring and autumn together with all of a member. In the headquarters, a member and a guest are provided with lunch.

The former members include Edward Hewitt, George LaBranche, G.E.M. Skues, John Atherton, Lee Wulff, Ray Camp, Eugene V. Connett, John Taintor Foote, Charles K. Fox, George Parker Holden, John Alden Knight, Henry Van Dyke, Charles Wetzel, Sparse Gray Hackle, and etc.

The address of headquarters: 101 Broad Street, New York, N.Y.

website: <http://www.anglersclubny.org/>

【Reference】 The new encyclopedia of fly fishing, 1999 (1986). The joys of trout, 1973 (1971).

→ each word

angler's curse E.

《insect》

This is a nickname of *Caenis* (tiny mayfly) called by the anglers in Britain. It was so called since fishing of *caenis* was difficult as cursed.

By the way, black curse is a gnat.

【Reference】 An angler's entomology, 1952. Trout flies of Britain and Europe, 1991. Collins illustrated dictionary of trout flies, 1998 (1995).

→ *Caenis*, black curse

Angler's Vade Mecum E.

《book》

James Chetham, who was a fly tyer of Britain, wrote this book in 1681. The Latin

"vade mecum" means "go with me" and it is an angler's companion or a guidebook. The original full title is "The Angler's Vade Mecum or a Compendious yet full Discourse of Angling"

The author was able to obtain the 3rd edition issued in 1700, which surprised me that it was a small book. It was 15.2 cm long, 9.2 cm wide, and 2.3 cm in thickness. It is a size you can carry in a pocket and the title "companion" is appropriate. The contents of the book is widely ranged including fishing tackle, how to fish, the weather, bate, and ointments to be applied to bate (man's fat, powder of man's skull, etc.!).

Whatever it may say, important one is related with fly fishing in the page 183 through page 231. He mentioned about the material of fly, how (without using a vise, he tie the fly holding the hook by the left thumb and a left index finger) to tie flies, and a monthly fly pattern. Although it becomes somewhat long, as this book is hard to come to hand, all the fly pattern will be mentioned here. His flies are influenced by Cotton considerably, but March Brown and Blue Dun are considered his original flies.

Flies for February: Little Red Brown, Palmer-fly, or Plain Hackle, Silver Hackle, Great Hackle, Gold Hackle, Great Dun, Great Blew Dun, Dark Brown.

Flies for March: Little Whirling Dun, Early Bright Brown, Whitish Dun, Thorn Tree Fly, Blew Dun, Little Black Gnat, Later Bright Brown.

Flies for April: Small Bright Brown, Little Dark Brown, Great Whirling Dun, Violet Fly, Tellow Dun, Horseflesh Fly.

Flies for May: Dun Cut, Green Drake, Stonefly, Black Mayfly, Little Yellow Mayfly, Grey Drake and Camlet Fly.

Flies for June: Little Black Gnat, Ant Fly, Green Grasshopper.

Flies for July: Badger Fly, Wasp Fly, Shell Fly.

Flies for August: Fern Fly, Harry Long Legs.

Flies for September: Camel Brown Fly, Late Badger Fly.

Flies for October: Same as March.

【Reference】 Angler's vade mecum, 1700 (1681).

→ James Chetham, palmer fly, Whirling Dun, Black Gnat, Harry Long Legs

angling E.

As the word "angle" means hook, angling is the fishing using a hook. Therefore, it is not angling if one uses net or harpoon to catch fish.

Moreover, since sports fishing will be put if it is called angling, the soul of fair play will be respected.

→ angler

Angora E.

《animal》

An Angora goat, or its hair. If it is called the goat hair in fly fishing, the many will be Angora wool.

→ goat hair

Angora goat E.

《animal》

By the select breed of domestic goat, it was produced in Angora (present Ankara) of Turkey. The hair which is thin, pliant long, and glossy is called mohair. Large-scale breeding was started in South Africa about the middle of the 19th century, and it is also called African Angora goat. Terry Hellekson recommend that Angora goat's underfur has very high quality and it is good for a dubbing body.

【Reference】 Fish flies, 1995.

→ goat, mohair

Angora rabbit E.

《animal》

By select breed of rabbit, it was produced in Angora (present Ankara) of Turkey. The thin, long, and pliant hair which is white and is glossy is called mohair, and is used for many flies.

Now, it is easy to receive as yarn of each color.

→ rabbit, mohair

Anisakis L.

《noxious organism》

Belonging to nemathelminth, this is an intestinal worm containing several species. Anisakis is a parasite seen in the stomach of marine mammals such as dolphin, and Anisakis egg excreted from the dolphin moves to the euphausiid (a kind of shrimp). Euphausiid is a good food for fish, then the Anisakis larva moves to the fish.

If a man eats a fish which harbors a larva, a larva will dive into the wall of the stomach or intestines and will cause an intense stomachache and intense vomiting (fulminant type anisakiasis). It usually happens 2 to 10 hours after eating a fish. If it becomes chronic, larva develops a mass at the stomach wall, which is indistinguishable from stomach cancer. (chronic type anisakiasis).

As for the prevention, we should know the kind of fish which is commonly parasitic. Those include squid, codfish, salmon, flounder, and mackerel. But, fish other than these are not necessarily by any means safe. The parasitism parts in a fish are an alimentary canal and

muscles, a larva is long and slender, ash gray in color, and the length is 1.5-3.5 cm. When eating the above-mentioned fish as sliced raw fish like SASHIMI or SUSHI, it is better to have observed and to eat with care. Moreover, since an Anisakis larva will die if it is freeze-dried less than minus 20 degree C for 24 hours or at heating of 60 degrees C or more, you may think that pelagic fish, such as tuna, are safe. The problem is non-freeze-dried shore fish! Refer to a color and XX page.

Treatment is rather easy if the diagnosis is done correctly. Taking the larva out from the stomach wall using a gastric camera, the pain will disappear dramatically. Since a chronic tumor type is just like that of cancer, it will be removed by operation. The danger of a life will come out if intestines are torn and causes peritonitis, but such a thing occurs rarely.

anodized E. «reel»

Anodizing is a method to make a thin film on the surface of metal in order to protect the metal using anode oxidation electrolysis. Since the quality reel and the saltwater reel are anodized, a corrosion does not take place easily.

Although there are some which are called gold anodized finish, gold is not actually used.
→ fly reel

ant E. «insect»

The insect of family Formicidae of order Hymenoptera. At fly-fishing, ant is very important representing the terrestrials. When an ant makes the new nest called colony fission between spring and summer, the wing develops in both sexes and they fly in the air. After the mating flight, countless male fall down to the water surface in the evening, and they are preyed by the fish. In addition, seemingly, a female also fall considerably. The fertilized female, after losing its wings, becomes a queen, and it lays eggs to underground. Many worker ants are produced and a new family structure starts. Hibernation requires from the end of autumn. Moreover, seemingly, termite are also well fed by trout depending on the time and a place.

Although the fly pattern of ant has so far been made in large numbers, the oldest description seems done by Charles Cotton.

【Reference】 Tying & fishing terrestrials, 1978. A dictionary of fly-fishing, 1993 (1992).
→ ant (fly)

Ant E.

«fly»

Dry fly patterns which imitates an ant. The ant which falls after the mating flight have wings, and winged ant is vigorously preyed by the trout. So, many winged ant patterns have been made in the past. Intensive fall of winged ant can not be encountered by fisherman so frequently, but when he has the chance, it would be fishless if he does not carry winged ant pattern with him. Charles Cotton described the ant pattern, and he called it Ant Fly or Flying Ant (1676). Alfred Ronalds has mentioned Red Ant and Black Ant in detail in the 19th century using whole one page in his book. Moreover, Halford has described Red Ant and Black Ant. Thereafter, many ant patterns have been made, because it is an important fly pattern at summer through autumn. In recent years, ready-made ant body which is made of cork or foam material is put on the market, and it is convenient.

【Tying Material】 Flying Ant of Charles Cotton

Brown and red camlet (wool yarn) are mixed and dubbed, and the light gray wing is attached.

【Tying Material】 Red Ant of Frederic Halford
hook: 0, 00

body: orange silk

butt: copper peacock herl

hackle: red game cock

wing: pale starling hackle tip

For Black Ant, black silk, black ostrich for butt, and cock starling for hackle will be used.

【Reference】 English trout flies, 1969 (1967).

The fly-fisher's entomology, 1856 (1836).

Floating flies and how to dress them, 1886.

→ Charles Cotton, Red Ant (Ronalds), Frederic Halford

antelope E. «animal»

At a narrow meaning, it is a general term of the animal which belong to genus Antelope. Although it is a cow family in a large meaning, the form bears a strong resemblance to a deer, and moves per family, and its kick power is strong. It includes pronghorn, gazelle, impala, springbok, gerenuk, and antelope. Generally their horns are short. Their hair is used for fly tying rarely.

Pronghorn is a CITES-listed species, mentioned in the attached document I. Others are also application of attached document II in many cases.

→ impala, CITES (Washington Treaty)

antenna L.

A caddis and a stonefly sometimes have a thick long antenna, and it will become realistic if

an antenna is attached to the fly. As for the materials used to imitate an Antenna, hackle fiber, quill fiber, hackle stalk, and guard hair, have been used. It is quite interesting that Charles Cotton utilized the mustache of black cat for an antenna of stonefly imitation!

Referring to whether there is any meaning in attaching an antenna to fly, it is a matter of debate. That is, as to the matter whether the trout really recognizes the antenna or not, the author is quite doubtful about it. It may well be a self-satisfaction of the person who tie the fly. As the result, such fly fishes an angler well rather than a fish. But, what's wrong? Since how to enjoy fly fishing is up to men.

【Reference】 Rare and unusual fly tying materials, vol. II, 1997.
→ cat, Charles Cotton

anti-reverse system E.

It is a system of reel that the rotation of a spool and a handle have dissociated. When a fish runs and pull out the line, a rapid rotation of the spool occurs but not the handle with this system. Since the handle is directly attached to the spool in many fly reels, if a spool carries out a high-speed reverse rotation by the scamper of big fish, the handle turns rapidly and may damage your finger.

This is the mechanism necessary for salt water fishing which deals fast and heavy fishes exceeding tens or 100 kg in weight to prevent the injury of fisherman. This system is used for reels such as Billy Pate and Fin Nor.

→ fly reel, Fin Nor

Apache trout E. 《fish》

A scientific name is *Oncorhynchus apache*, and it belongs to Salmoninae, Salmonidae. It is also called as Arizona trout, and in this connection, this is an Arizona's state fish. The fish was once supposed same as Gila trout, but it is now considered as an independent species. It is close to cutthroat trout in the taxonomy.

The trout is thickset, the body is high, the head and a jaw are long, ground colors are gold-yellow, and small black dots are scattered on the whole body. Its sizes are 8-15 inches in an average and turns into a maximum of 18 inches. The world record of an all tackle is 5 pounds 3 oz. In the 1960s, its distribution was restricted only to some rivers in the Fort Apache Indian Reservation in the Arizona White Mountains. In 1971, protection / recovery plan was carried out by the Arizona state government, and 20,000 Apache Trout was discharged to the general river.

【Reference】 McClane's new standard fishing encyclopedia, 1988 (1965). Ken Schultz's fishing encyclopedia, 2000.
→ Gila trout

approach E.

Reaching to a fishing spot. The distance and the difficulty from the station or from the parking place to the river. In a narrow meaning, approach means to getting close to a fish in a fishing spot. It is so important that victory or defeat are especially settled in the river fishing how carefully an angler approaches to the place where you stand and cast for a fish (standing position). The approaching a fish quietly is called stalking.

→ standing position, stalking, access

apricot E. 《color》

An apricot or an apricot color. It is basically a yellow color which has redness, similar to the fruit of the ripe apricot.

apricot spinner E. → Cloeon

aquatic E.

Since "aqua" means water in Latin, the word related to water has many compounds using aqua. For example, aquamarine, an aqualung, an aquarium, Aquarius, and etc. Aquatic insect and aquatic entomology are very familiar to fly fishermen.

Contrastive word: terrestrial.

Arbor Knot E. 《knot》

"arbor" is an axis of the reel and this is an knot tying to the reel axis. It is also called Reel Spool Knot as it connects a backing line to a reel axis.

Knotting is easy. Turns the end of a line to the axis of a reel, and connect around the former thread. Builds a knot ball at the end of thread so that it cannot be loosened. The merit of the knot is its ease to make. Demerit is a slight weakness of the knot, and it might come loose. The author has experienced once. Duncan Loop is more reliable although it is a little troublesome knot.

illustration

【Reference】 Practical fishing knots, 1991 (1972).
→ knot, Duncan Loop

archimedian reel E.
《reel》

British fly reel. Frederick Skinner of Sheffield, England, invented this reel and gained a patent in 1848, which was the first patent for fly reel. In the history of reel making, as a prototype of modern fly reels, the reel seems to be called as "archi"

Skinner's reel was a single action reel, a winch without pillars, and was equipped with a drag system. Its drag system is a simple one pressing a steel wire toward the spool rim and an adjusting screw was attached to control the pressing strength. The spool is exposed and the handle knob is attached directly to the spool. The reel was a side-mounter, the reel foot was attached to its side, and the reel was horizontally fixed to the rod. The spool has more than ten perforations to reduce weight and to air ventilation.

It is an outstanding reel with novel ideas in the reel making history. These included an development of drag system and the ideas for reducing its weight such as exposed and perforated spool. These novel ideas without doubt should have brought out a huge influence to the other reel makers. However, the reel was so out-of-the-box at that time, that apparently nobody could imitate it. Then this type of reel is scarce and now becomes a collectors' item.

illustration

【Reference】 Classic & antique fly-fishing tackle, 1997.
→ drag, winch, side-mounter, fly reel

arctic char (r) E.
《fish》

A fish of salmon family (Salmonidae) and the Latin name is *Salvelinus alpinus*. Its landlocked forms are variously called such as blueback char, Sunapee trout, or Quebec red trout.

It is basically a catadromous (sea-run) fish and it distributes in the northern arctic and periarctic area including Alaska, northern

Canada, Baffin Island, Greenland, Iceland, northern Norway, and northern Siberia. Landlocked form are seen in Scandinavia Peninsula, Scotland, England, Ireland, European continent and in Russia.

Arctic char is similar to brook trout, but arctic char is devoid of worm-like markings (vermiculations) on its back, and no spots are present in the dorsal fin. Red spots are not eye-catching, and if present, they have no blue halo around them. Arctic char is also very similar to Dolly Varden. Point of identification from outside is the size of the side spots. In arctic char, the side spots are larger than the iris of the eye. On the other hand, Dolly Varden's side spots are smaller than the iris of the eye. Biologically, the number of gill rakers is a crucial way to differentiate them.

The size of arctic char is variable and the sea-run fish grow large to 11 kilogram. In river, they can be caught by dry flies. Good table fish.

【Reference】 McClane's new standard fishing encyclopedia, 1998 (1965). Ken Schultz's fishing encyclopedia, 2000.
→ char group, blue back char, Sunapee trout, Dolly Varden

arctic fox E.
《animal》

A small fox, which distributes over the Arctic Circle. They are about 75 cm in full length including a long tail. Its scientific name is *Alopex lagopus*. There are two sorts in the color of the body, the one with blue gray all the year round is called blue fox, and the one which becomes pure white in winter and seal brown in summer is called white fox.

Tail hair and guard hair are long, and since it is no less than 8-10 cm long, it is used for the wing of a streamer or hair wing fly. A soft wool yarn-like under fur is used for the body of the trout fly. It is easy to dye the hair of white fox into various colors.

【Reference】 Rare and unusual fly tying materials, vol. II, 1997.

arctic grayling E.
《fish》

A fish of salmon family (Salmonidae) and its Latin name is *Thymallus arcticus*. Arctic grayling distributes in Siberia of Russia, northern part of north America including Alaska, Yukon Territory, Canada, Montana, Wyoming, and Utah. They live both in running water as well as in still water, but they basically prefer rapid running water. Their optimal water temperature is lower than that for brown trout, and they like

clean and clear water. The fish are good target for spin casting and for fly fishing, and they are very good table fish.

The body is slender with small head and small mouth. As the dorsal fin is big as a sail of yacht, it is easy to identify them from the other fish. Body color is silver or pale yellowish green with purple hue, and depending on the direction you see, it shines gold or lilac. They are pretty fish. In the anterior half of the body, black small dots are scattered. It becomes adult in 3 years, and its maximum size is reported 21 inches long.

In Michigan, subspecies called as Michigan grayling (*Thymallus tricolor*) has been recognized. A quite interesting story is that because the fish was so pretty, the residents of Crawford changed the name of the town to Grayling.

【Reference】 McClane's new standard fishing encyclopedia, 1998 (1965).

→ European grayling

Arizona trout E.

《fish》

An alias of Apache trout.

→ Apache trout

arm action grip E.

It is a grip style, and is also called thumb on grip. This is an expression used by Charles Ritz. Since it is a grip suitable for the casting using an arm and wrist in a block (without using a wrist cock), he called in this way. For practicing a High-Speed High-Line (HS/HL) technique, he stressed one needs this grip exclusively. For HS/HL technique, the basic technique is to fix the wrist with the hand down position (down wrist), making a hand and a forearm into one, and carrying out the back cast accompanied by a line hauling.

【Reference】 A fly fisher's life, 1996 (1972).

→ thumb on grip, High-Speed High-Line, Charles Ritz

armchair fishing E.

The word "armchair" in addition to the relaxing chair with the arm holders, has the adjective meaning, that is idle, pleasant, and imaginative. Speaking of armchair fishing, sit on an armchair and dream the things of fishing.

Any anglers becomes such in the off season.

Armstrong ('s) Spring Creek E.

《river》

A famous spring creek for trout fishing in

Montana, U.S.A. It is located 5 miles south of Livingston in the Paradise Valley, and it is a tributary of Yellowstone River. A DePuy's Spring Creek and a Nelson's Spring Creek are located in the neighborhood. A good fishing spot is about 3 km section before joining the Yellowstone River.

Since it is a river of spring water, the transparency of water is high, the water temperature is stable, and the underwater plants and aquatic insects are abundant. Referring to trout species, rainbow trout fairly exceed brown trout. Generally it becomes midge fishing. As it is a charged fishing spot, the number of the anglers per day (the number of rods) has a restriction. When one wants to fish here, reservation is required beforehand.

One of America's 100 Best Trout Streams selected by the Trout Unlimited.

【Reference】 Trout unlimited's guide to America's 100 best trout streams, 1999. The Montana's' fishing guide, 1982.

→ spring creek, Yellowstone River, DePuy's Spring Creek, Nelson's Spring Creek

Arroyo Pescado Sp.

《river》

The outstanding trout river in Argentina. In English, it means fish creek. It is a spring creek located near Esquel, Chubut Prov., and contains high density of 50 cm rainbow trout. In Patagonia, it is an only spring creek, and therefore precious. Since it is a special area, the 30 U.S. dollars are required as an admission fee in addition to a fishing license. The best fishing season is in February and in March. It is an only fault of the river that it is exposed to the wind since it flows through the extensive grassy place and there is no shelter. These information is given by Chihiro Masuda.

【Reference】 Argentine trout fishing, 1991.

Art of Angling E.

《book》

Several books have come out with the same title.

(1) Art of Angling

The book about fly-fishing at large written by Richard Balker and his son Charles of Britain.

Its subtitle was "Greatly Enlarged and Improved, containing Directions for Fly-Fishing, Trolling, Bottom-Fishing, Making Artificial Flies, &c. &c. The author of the first edition (around 1746) and the 2nd edition (1774) was Richard Balker, and Charles wrote after the 3rd edition and it was published to the 16th edition (1854). Among all the 145 pages, the contents

Red river trout that is for sale

BOWLER

about fly-fishing written from page 85 through page 114 are considered as the best description of fly fishing in the 18th century.

The contents include fishing tackle, the casting method, how to fish, the landing method, and the fly tying method, and a description on how to tie 34 fly patterns for relevant aquatic insects. These are no-hackle version of Blue Dun, Yellow Sally, Grannom, Red Spinner, Red Palmer, Black Gnat, Green Drake, Gray Drake, and etc.

The author obtained the book published in 1826, and found it was a book with beautiful binding and the size was so small, which was somewhat smaller than B6 size, and it would be made as a pocket size to read by a fishing spot (refer to color page). Although it is small, it is a book in which precious contents are tightly packed.

The following is the poetry shown at an end of the book, though poetry is inserted in some places.

"The angler envies no man's joys,
But his, who gains the greatest sport;
With peace, he dwells far from the noise
And busting grandeur of a court."

(2) The Art of Angling, 1887.

It is a book written by Wakeman Holberton of America. Although it is a thin small book with a total of 96 pages, it is a precious book which described the fly patterns used in those days of the 19th century in U.S.A. There is an interesting part in which what kind of flies should be prepared in order to fish in various parts of the United States at that time. Moreover, a reversed fly (a fly tied on the hook with the order reversed), called The Fluttering Fly, is described by entering a figure.

(3) The Arte of Angling, 1577.

The book written by William Samuel of Britain that was considered a quarry of Walton's "Compleat Angler"

(4) The Art of Angling, 1970.

It is what Tiny Bennett of Canada wrote, and all the ways of fishing are treated and there is little fly-fishing related description.

【Reference】 Trout (Schwiebert), 1978. Art of angling, 1826 (ca. 1746). The art of angling, 1887. The art of angling, 1970.

→ Richard Bowlker, Charles Bowlker, reversed fly, Compleat Angler, each fly patterns

Asellus L.

《animal》

A generic name of bugs which belong to Isopoda, Crustacea. Although the form and the life history bear a strong resemblance to scud,

they are flatter than scud. Refer to a color XX page.

In the United States, it is referred to as sowbug, cressbug, pillbug, and in Britain, it is called as water slater or water hog louse. It is an important food for trout subsequently to a scud. They are crawling on and turning around the water bed. Since they are simply preyed by the fish if they pass on a river, Dave Whitlock has indicated that the fly of an asellus pattern is more effective on a river than a lake. As well as a scud, carotene is contained in husks, the trout which preys on many asellus becomes large, and meat becomes red.

Asellus hilgendorfi is often seen in Japan and it has seven pairs of legs in the length of around 10 mm. Ogawa, Kuroishi, and Morimura have described as follows as a result of observation of Oshino Katuragawa River for several years. In the Katuragawa, there are large number of asellus, then if the trout is thrusting his head into waterweed at the loose flow, a possibility of having consumed the asellus is quite high.

【Reference】 Guide to aquatic trout foods, 1982. Matching the hatch: Stillwater, river & stream, and 1997. The tactics of sight fishing, 2000. Video version Oshino Note (1) (2), 2000.

→ scud, Dave Whitlock, Cress Bug (fly), Sowbug (fly)

Assam Dragon E.

《fly》

American nymph fly. The impressionist school fly pattern which imitates the nymph of the dragon fly originally made by Charles Brooks of California. It is a very simple pattern and it catches fish well.

Assam is a state in the northeast part of India and it is said at a certain time that the man-eating tiger came out and the woman and the child were attacked. The honor of local hunter was crushed, and it fabricated a legend of "Dragon of Assam" in order to hide it. Brooks was pleased with this story, killed the trout well (meaning that "kill" in fly-fishing means "fish well"), and he named it Assam Dragon since it was an imitation of dragon fly.

【Tying Material】

hook: 3x long, 4-10

thread: brown.

weight: 12 turns of lead wire

body: natural brown seal's fur skin, cut to 1 / 16 - 1/18 inch wide and 3/4 inch long, attached to a hook shank

hackle: grizzly dyed brown, long and soft fiber

【Reference】 The trout and the stream, 1974. Western hatches, 1981. Fish flies, 1995. Fly tyers nymph manual, 1996 (1986).

→ dragon fly

Atherton Dark Nymph E.

«fly»

American nymph fly. The mayfly nymph pattern which John Atherton of Vermont created in the 1950s. There are Light Nymph and other Medium Color Nymph, and his book "The Fly and the Fish" (1951) has a detailed description.

【Tying Material】

hook: Mastad # 38941/3906B, 8-16

thread: red silk or a mono-code (piano wire)

tail: several dark furnace fiber

body: muskrat and reddish brown seal's fur, mix

ribbing: gold oval tinsel

legs: dark furnace

wing case: kingfisher, lacquered

【Reference】 The fly and the fish, 1951. Trout and salmon fly index, and 1992 (1979).

→ John Atherton

Atherton, John E.

«person»

American, artist painter, flyfisherman, fly tyer. 1880-1980. He lived in Arlington, Vermont, and he was a outstanding artist whose pictures received several awards.

What has been referred often about him is his conception on fly pattern. He mentioned in his book "The Fly and the Fish" (1951), the term "imitation" used by fly fishermen is similar to "impressionism" of the painters of Paris in the 19th century. The imitation in fly should not be the one as the a photo of the insect. What fly fisherman should do is to imitate the factors of reality of the insect.

One of his well known fly patterns is Atherton Nymph. In his book, beautiful illustrations are all his hand writings.

【Reference】 The fly and the fish, 1951. Trout (Schwiebert), 1978.

→ Atherton Dark Nymph

Atlantic salmon E.

«fish»

A scientific name is *Salmo salar*, and the fish belongs to Salmoninae, Salmonidae. It is the most notable fish in Europe and in north America, and it is distributed over the northern part of the Atlantic Ocean. Its distribution is from Greenland to Cape Cod (the State of Massachusetts) at the American side, and from Russia to Portugal including Iceland, Britain, and Ireland at the European side. Although it was tried to transplant the fish to the Pacific side of America, it ended in failure. Unlike a Pacific salmon, Atlantic salmon do not die after they lay

eggs once. Land locked salmon inhabits in the rivers of Maine and New Hampshire, and also in the Great Lakes.

Although the color of the body is light brown - olive in a river, it becomes silver and small black dots are scattered in the body side in the sea. The fry bears a strong resemblance to the fry of a brown trout. Laying eggs is performed in an upper part of the river in autumn. The male of the breeding season becomes reddish, and the lower jaw extends and bends. A female becomes a blackish color. After hatching, a fry spends one to four years on a river, gets down to the sea, ripens sexually at the age of 3-5, and ascends to the same river they were born for laying eggs (mother river homing). Refer to color page (XX page).

Many fish perform laying eggs from 2 to 3 times in a lifetime, and are carried out to at most 5 times. The parent salmon which passed the winter in the river after laying eggs become thin and smolted. They are called kelt in Britain. The young fish which spends only one winter in the sea is called grilse, and they are 1-2 kg and about 50 cm long. They grow to 4-5 kg at the age of 4-5 years (what spent 2 winters in the sea), and 3 winter fish of 5-6 years old become 8-14 kg. If they spend 4 winters and 6 or more winter sometimes, they will become huge to 16-20 kg. Not rarely, the fish more than 40 kg (1.2 m long) has been caught.

As a game fish, it has a long history and received the highest rank. And catching the fish just by fly-fishing, it is considered worthy and glorious. The right of fishing of the river in Europe is owned privately by the aristocrat and the landowner, and for every beat, those owner entrusted the management to the contractor and has taken the charge. It is a large sum as a good fishing spot in a good fishing season, and the fishing charge of a river in Iceland can be 1000 dollars per day. Since salmon fishing needs a luck in addition to the technique and knowledge of fishing, one should be pleased if he catches one salmon in ten fishing days. Then, if you really want to catch one, you need to plan for at least two weeks, or one month if it can do.

Development of the technology of fly-fishing or knowledge owes much to salmon fishing, such as salmon fly, greased line fishing, and the Spey cast.

→ land locked salmon, beat, grilse, greased line fishing, Spey cast, bended nose

attractor fly E.

«fly»

The type of fly which fly resembles neither an aquatic insect nor small fish, and attracts a

fish by its color, form, or by motion, etc. The examples may include American Spider (Hewitt's Spider), Bivisible, Stimulator, and marabou streamers. The word "attractor fly" is used as an antonym of real imitation fly. Probably, you may call a fly as attractor fly when it has the same element as the spoons or spinners used in the lures of the spin fishing.
almost synonymous word: fancy fly and lure
antonym: real imitation fly
→ imitation fly, American spider, Bivisible, a marabou streamer

aurora trout E.
«fish»

This is a local variety of a brook trout, and its scientific name is *Salvelinus fontinalis timagamiensis*. It is also called as dawn char, since the color of its abdomen resembles the morning glow.

The trout has been present in the lake of the Timiskaming district of the northeast part of Canada and in Ontario from the ancient times, and a conclusion is not likely to come out whether it is considered as an independent species in taxonomy.

What is characteristic feature of this trout is that the trout is devoid of a worm-eaten pattern (vermiculations) on its back. In addition, abdominal rose color and the green at the side of the body make the color of aurora.

【Reference】 Ken Schultz's fishing encyclopedia, 2000. Trout (Prosek), 2000 (1996).

→ brook trout

Ausable River (New York) Fr. + E.
«river»

This is a famous trout river in the New York State, U.S.A., and "au sable" is a French meaning "much sand"

Located in the Adirondack Region of the northeastern New York State, it flows for about 129 km, and drains into Lake Champlain finally.

The West Branch collects much spring water, and reaches to Wilmington through Lake Placid village. The 3.5 km section from Wilmington to Haselton is an excellent stretch for trout fishing, and it is the one which appears in the book "America's 100 Best Trout Streams selected by the Trout Unlimited" West Branch joins the East Branch at Ausable Forks. Fish stocks are brook trout, brown trout, and rainbow trout.

A well known fly pattern, Ausable Wulff, was born from the vise of Francis Betters who has a fly shop near the trophy stretch of the Wear Branch. When the author visited this river, he kindly tied two of the flies for me.

In addition, it may require special attention that a famous river of the same name is also present in Michigan.

【Reference】 Fishing the Adirondacks, 1982. Trout unlimited's guide to America's 100 best trout streams, 1999.

<http://adirondackflyfishing.com/>

→ Ausable Wulff

Au Sable River (Michigan) Fr. + E.
«river»

This is a famous trout river in Michigan, U.S.A., and "au sable" is a French meaning "much sand" The river is located in the northeast part of Michigan, and it originates from the central part of the Lower Peninsula of the Great Lakes, and flows east, passes along the town of Grayling and Mio, and drains into Lake Huron by Oscoda.

Owing to good water quality and abundant aquatic insect, the river contains many trouts. Brooke trout inhabits in the upper part, and after brown trout has been implanted at the beginning of 1900, many brown trout inhabits in the lower section of the river. In addition, a steelhead can also be fished in the 20 km section from the Hoote Dam to the mouth of a river. The best fishing time is June because of the excellent hatches of insects.

It is an important river in the history of American fly fishing. The river has been fished for 100 years or more, and the name of this river has appeared in many fishing stories and reports.

Within them, a huge mayfly called Michigan caddis often appears. In addition, it is known as a river in which catch and release (C&R) movement started at an early stage, and is also the birthplace of the Trout Unlimited. Now it has become a "saint river" for American fly fishermen. One of America's 100 Best Trout Streams selected by the Trout Unlimited. It may be somewhat regrettable for fishermen that many canoe clubs are made now.

In addition, it may require special attention that a famous river of the same name is also present in New York State.

【Reference】 McClane's new standard fishing encyclopedia, 1998 (1965). Trout unlimited's guide to America's 100 best trout streams, 1999.

→ catch and release, Trout Unlimited, Michigan caddis

Ausable Wulff Fr. + E.
«fly»

American dry fly. This is the pattern originated by Francis Betters who lives immediately near the Ausable River in the Adirondack, New York. The birth year of the

fly was 1964.

The wing of a white calf tail gives good visibility, and it is a fly pattern used even now. Asking an excuse for a digression, the author visited Betters' shop in the 1980s and got him to tie Ausable Wulff. The shop was near the Trophy Stretch which was the best spot of Ausable River, and although he was the touch which seems to be somewhat fastidious, he tied two flies freely. The author remembers that the name of the motel I stayed was "Hungry Trout"!

Refer to a color and XX page.

【Tying Material】

hook: 2x long, 8-18

thread: fluorescent orange

tail: woodchuck tail or moose

body: Australian opossum dyed rusty orange

ribbing: none

wing: white calf tail, rolled and split

hackle: mixture of brown and a grizzly

【Reference】 Flies for trout, 1993. Fishing the Adirondacks, 1982.

→ Wulff pattern, Ausable River (New York)

Australian opossum E.

《animal》

Australian opossum is what a fly tyer calls. Its biological English name is possum and, exactly saying, it is brush-tailed possum and its scientific name is *Trichosurus* sp. It is a native animal of Australia and Tasmania, and three species are known.

Body length is 33-50 cm, and the color of the body varies from cream, yellowish brown, and reddish brown. It was transplanted to New Zealand in 1840 and increased. In fly tying, it has been used from the 18th century, because the under fur of the flank is yellowish tan, and its color and suppleness had a top rank quality as a body material of fly. The flies in which this material is used include Little Marryat, Ausable Wulff, Androscoggin Green Caddis, Fledermaus, and Hair Wing Adams.

【Reference】 Rare and unusual fly tying materials, vol. II, 1997.

→ Little Marryat, Ausable Wulff, Androscoggin Green Caddis, Fledermaus, Hair Wing Adams

automatic reel E.

《reel》

A self-winding reel. The reel which Philip H. Yawman of U.S.A. developed in 1888 and obtained the patent, and Herman W. Martin of U.S.A. gained another patent using an innovated mechanism, subsequently put on the market in 1892.

With this reel, when a fly line is pulled out, a swirl spring in a reel will be rolled through a

ratchet. The trigger lever is attached to the swirl spring and on-off is changed. If big fish is hooked using this reel, when a fish runs, the swirling spring works as a brake, and when a fish gets tired, a fly line will be automatically rolled up by the spring. That is, the angler is supposed to leave all the fighting with the fish to the reel, and do not have to worry about the slack of a line, either. On the other hand, a swirling spring was heavy as it was made of steel and the line capacity was quite limited. It was unable to wind the backing line. This reel was used till around 1960, it is not used at all now.

Now the reel is a collector's item, and the makers were Yawman, Martin, Heddon, Pflueger, Shakespeare, Frost, Horrocks-Ibbotson, Higgins, and Garcia.

【Reference】 Trout (Schwiebert), 1978.

Antique fly reels, 1999. Antique & collectible fishing reels, 1999.

→ fly reel

autopsy E.

The word autopsy, of which alias is necropsy, means opening the body to examine an inside after death. When anglers call autopsy, it means a stomach autopsy by which anglers open the stomach to know which insect the fish has fed as a food.

→ stomach autopsy

autumn dun E.

《insect》

This is a common name of a mayfly in Britain and its scientific name is *Ecdyonurus dispar*. It used to be called as August dun in the past. They inhabit a stony bottom of river and lake. They hatch from July through October and the form and the color bear a strong resemblance to late march brown. The female spinner has a reddish brown body and is called great red spinner.

Imitation patterns include March Brown for dun, and Red Spinner or Great Red Spinner for spinner.

【Reference】 An angler's entomology, 1952. Trout flies of Britain and Europe, 1991. Collins illustrated dictionary of trout flies, 1998 (1995).
→ late March brown, March Brown, Red Spinner, *Ecdyonurus*

autumn mottled sedge E.

《insect》

This is a common name of the caddis of genus *Neophylax* of *Limnephilidae* in U.S.A. where 15 species are recognized. In the western

part of north America, it is an important caddis in fly-fishing. A size is 18 mm and its wing is brown with spots. Three species are recognized in Japan.

【Reference】 Caddisflies, 1981.
→ caddis, Limnephilidae

autumn phantom E.
《insect》

Dicosmoecus atripes (giant orange sedge) of the family Limnephilidae is called an autumn phantom in the western United States. This caddis carries out an explosive hatch in autumn in the west coast, and a river and an expressway are frequently crowded with it. It is a big caddis, an adult is 30 mm long (including the wing), a body is orange, and it has a deep gray blackish wing.

【Reference】 Caddisflies, 1981. McClane's new standard fishing encyclopedia, 1998 (1965).
→ giant orange sedge, Limnephilidae, caddis

Avon (River) E.
《river》

There are five Avon Rivers in England and two Avon Rivers in Scotland. Probably, an Avon River which flows through Netheravon of southern England will be most famous because of Frank Sawyer, the river keeper. The river flows into the English Channel at Christchurch, by way of Salisbury and Ringwood. This is a beautiful chalk stream, which has rich aquatic insects and contains many trouts, grayling, and salmon also.

【Reference】 The new encyclopedia of fly fishing, 1999 (1986).
→ Frank Sawyer

Aztec Sp.
《fly》

An American streamer. This is an attractor type streamer, and the original tyer is Dick Nelson of Los Gatos, California. There are many variations and a series is called Aztec series. This is a fly of which the wing and a tail are made of one bundle of acrylic yarn, and the wing is a Matuka style. For details, readers refer to Aztec Anglers, 14748 Golf Links Drive, Los Gatos, California 95030.

【Tying Material】
hook: Mastad #7957 BX, 6-10
thread: same to the body color
body: oval silver tinsel or the acrylic yarn for knitting (olive, black, brown)
tail: acrylic yarn same as the above, the twice length of the shank

【Reference】 The book of fly patterns, 1993.
(1987) Fly patterns, an international guide, and 1999 (1986).
→ attractor, Matuka

azure E.
《color》

It is also called azure blue and is ultramarine. Clear blue, indigo blue.