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MEMBERS' HANDBOOK

IONTAUGHAS IASCAIGH INTIRE IONCORPORTHA
THE INLAND FISHERIES TRUST INCORPORATED

Bahngowen Horgan Mohin Boreen,
Glavinan Dublin 9

PRICE 25p

IONTAOBHAS IASCAIGH INTIRE INCORPORTHA
THE INLAND FISHERIES TRUST INCORPORATED

Balnagowan House,
Mobhi Boreen,
Glasnevin,
Dublin 9

MEMBERS' HANDBOOK

Throughout this Handbook every care has been taken to ensure the utmost accuracy, but the Trust cannot accept any responsibility for errors or omissions.

1972.

IONTAOBHAS IASCAIGH INTIRE IONCORRORTHA
THE INLAND FISHERIES TRUST INCORPORATED

Mobhil Boreen, Glasnevin, Dublin 9
(Phone 379206)

**Amendments to the Members' Handbook and to the
Angling Regulations for the 1975 Season**

R. LITTLE BROSNA (Midlands)

Size Limit (Trout)—9 inches

SHEPPERTON LAKES (Leap, Co. Cork)

Fishing Methods—All legitimate fishing methods permitted.

LOUGH SHEELIN (Counties Cavan, Longford, Meath, Westmeath)

Daily Bag Limit—6 Trout

Fishing Methods—

1st March to 30th April, Artificial fly only.
(See definition page 10, Members' Handbook.)

1st May to 30th September, Artificial fly, blowline dapping.
Spinning is permitted from the shore or from a drifting boat.

No other fishing methods permitted.

Coarse Fishing is not permitted on the lake.

Note: Due to the numbers of anglers now fishing L. Sheelin there is need for greater courtesy and consideration. Anglers should not operate outboard engines within 100 yards of the shore or islands except under stress of weather and then only at slow speeds so as not to interfere with other anglers.

LOUGH KINALE (Finis, Co. Longford)

This fishery is closed to all forms of fishing until further notice in an effort to prevent the spread of Roach and Pike to Loughs Sheelin and Derravaragh and throughout the R. Inny system.

LOUGH O'FLYNN (Ballinlough, Co. Roscommon)

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 Trout.

Fishing Methods—All legitimate fishing methods subject to the following restrictions:—Trolling is permitted under oars only.

Boats—Four Trust boats will be provided for use by members. *Private members' boats will be limited to a maximum of 15 and places will be allocated by means of an annual "free draw."* Each private boat must bear a Trust boat number obtainable from the local Trust Superintendent. *No other boats will be permitted to fish.*

Trust boats are available for two periods daily, i.e., from 10.00 hours to 16.30 hours and 17.00 hours onwards. A charge of 50p will be made for each half-day period or part thereof. Anglers fishing during the morning period (10.00 hours onwards) must return the boats to base by 16.30 hours each day. If a boat is not required for the second period by other members, it may be re-booked. Boats booked for the evening period must be returned not later than 23.00 hours. Boats should be booked in advance through: Mr. P. Campbell, Lough O'Flynn Bar, Ballinlough, Co. Roscommon.

LOUGHS CORRIB, MASK, CARRA

Size Limit (Trout)—12 inches.

LAVEY STRAND (Stradone, Co. Cavan)

This lake is no longer a Trust Fishery. It is under the care of the Lavey and Laragh Angling Club.

Important Note

It is illegal for any angler to use more than one rod at a time when fishing. Some anglers when trolling tend to use more than one rod, and this practice is not permitted on any fishery.

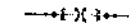
Eutrophication

Loughs Sheelin, Derravaragh, Emy and Ennell are affected by eutrophication. So far, trout stocks have not been affected but water clarity is reduced at times by dense phytoplankton growth. The restricted visibility in the water at such times may adversely affect fly fishing. The Trust will be able to give members up-to-date information on the situation.

IRISH TROUT WATERS BEING DEVELOPED
BY THE INLAND FISHERIES TRUST INC.



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WHAT IS THE TRUST?

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FOREWORD

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THE purpose of this Handbook is firstly to indicate to members the objects of the Trust and the nature and scope of its activities; and secondly, to provide them with a guide to fishing in the trout waters being developed by the Trust. Some of these waters (see Chapter 4) are under the control of the Trust and are open to all anglers who are members or permit-holders of the Trust. Other waters (see Chapter 5) are commonly known as "free" waters, where anglers may fish without payment of any charge for fishing.

The regulations governing fishing in each water are set out together with other information and maps which it is hoped will help members.

An annual supplementary leaflet will be issued to incorporate up-to-date information, including additional waters, amendment of regulations and notes on changes affecting any fishery in the Handbook from year to year.

While this Handbook is primarily a guide to trout waters being developed by the Trust, the Trust will be glad to advise anglers on trout fishing in other Irish waters as well as on coarse fishing and sea angling.

If you should lose your Handbook, a replacement can be obtained from Trust Headquarters, price 30p. (including postage).

THE Trust is a Limited Company set up by the Government in 1951 at the request of Irish anglers. Under its Memorandum and Articles of Association, the Trust is given responsibility by the Government for the promotion and development of sport fishing in Ireland as a national amenity and a tourist attraction. The Trust is governed by a Council of seven members, four of whom, including the Chairman, are nominated by the Minister in charge of Fisheries. The remaining members of the Council are elected every three years by postal ballot of the members. Members of the Council receive no fees or remuneration for their services.

Membership of the Trust is open to all anglers. The annual subscription is £2, Life Membership costs £20. Membership carries the right to fish in waters controlled by the Trust, free of charge.

In pursuance of its objects, the Trust acquires waters by voluntary agreement and holds them in trust for anglers; engages in development work on trout and coarse fish waters throughout the Republic; carries out surveys of sea angling resources and engages in research on the biological and technological problems involved in the management and development of sport fisheries. In all this it maintains close liaison with the Fishery Authority, the Tourist Authorities, the angling federations and the local angling associations, and with the various organisations and individuals having a common interest in the development of Irish angling.

WATERS BEING DEVELOPED

The Trust, with the consent of the Minister, is empowered to acquire waters by gift, donation, fee farm grant or other voluntary means and to hold and develop such waters as National Trustee in the interests of its members. It can also undertake development in the National interest of any waters in which fishing is free.

The work of the Trust on game, coarse and sea fishing, now extends to all Counties in the Republic of Ireland.

DEVELOPMENT OF BROWN TROUT FISHING

The Trust is at present engaged in developing over 150,000 acres of lakes and 1,000 miles of rivers and streams to improve brown trout fishing. Development programmes include measures to reduce predators and increase spawning and nursery facilities

in order to increase the natural reproduction and survival of trout. Young trout are produced at Trust fish farms for stocking waters where natural spawning is upset for a time and also for stocking rivers and small lakes where spawning grounds are inadequate. Trout for stocking are also supplied to angling associations.

COARSE FISHING

The number of waters suitable for development as trout fisheries is limited in relation to the vast amount of water throughout the country. Many waters are essentially coarse fisheries and contain large stocks of good sized fish which can provide excellent sport for thousands of visiting anglers who are mainly interested in such species as bream, rudd, tench, roach, pike and perch. Over the past fifteen years the Trust has given considerable help in promoting and developing the sport of coarse fishing, primarily for tourist anglers. This development has involved improvement of access to waters and making it possible to fish waters where particularly dense weed growth or other obstructions make angling difficult or impossible. It has also involved the introduction of desirable species into some waters where they did not occur. The Trust's coarse fish development programme has been greatly intensified, and improvement works and projected management measures are being backed up by a major programme of applied biological research and a survey of the ecological conditions and stock position in waters at some sixty different centres throughout the country. The Trust is now working on upwards of 150,000 acres of coarse fishing water.

SEA ANGLING

Since 1958 the Trust has pioneered the investigation of the sea angling potential of our 2,000 miles of coast. It has surveyed and mapped the angling grounds in many areas, with the collaboration of the local angling interests and the Irish Federation of Sea Anglers, and assists in the organisation of sea angling centres. It advises on and participates in the promotion of sea angling and provides the basic information on the quality and variety of fishing available and how best to avail of it.

TECHNICAL RESEARCH AND INVESTIGATIONS

Effective development of our lakes and rivers requires a clear picture of the range of ecological conditions in waters of various types, and the flora and fauna characteristic of them. Effective development also demands precise information about the life histories of all Irish freshwater fishes—their spawning, food, growth, age and size at maturity, and relationship with one another as members of a community sharing the same living space, and

sometimes competing for the same food. Study of the ecology of lakes and rivers involves in most cases depth contour surveys, chemical analyses, flora and fauna collections, and sampling of fish stocks to determine age, growth, food and parasites. In general, the policy has been to select a number of lakes and rivers of diverse types for special study continuing over a number of seasons. The detailed information obtained about these waters—coarse fish waters as well as trout waters—is then supplemented by data from as wide as possible a range of other Irish waters. Ultimately, the research will cover most of the country, and it will be possible to classify lakes and rivers according to their biological characteristics and to designate the pattern of development best suited to each. To date, data has been collected on over 700 lakes and rivers.

The object of research is to establish what conditions are best suited to each species of fish, what combinations of species do best together, what stocks of fish a water can carry without becoming overpopulated, and other questions of vital importance in the management of fisheries, and in particular to ensure that the Trust's funds are expended to the best advantage.

While the Trust's research is concerned mainly with fresh water, research is also in progress on salt water sport fishes the biology of which has not hitherto been studied in the same detail as that of the major commercial species.

The Trust is actively and continuously engaged in all aspects of practical fishery management. This involves continuous evaluation of techniques and equipment used in the control of fish populations, the production and transport of fish and in habitat improvement.

FINANCE

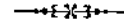
The Trust's income is derived mainly from an annual State Grant from the Fisheries Vote. This is supplemented by membership subscriptions and donations and also from sales of fish to angling clubs and others. The Trust is a non-profit making organisation *all of whose income is devoted to fishery development work.*

ANNUAL REPORT AND GENERAL MEETING

The Trust issues an Annual Report to its members outlining the work done each year. The report includes an audited statement of income and expenditure and Balance Sheet. These are discussed at the Annual General Meeting where members have an opportunity to voice their opinions on the Trust's work and also to put forward suggestions for the promotion of the objects of the Trust, as set out in its Memorandum and Articles of Association.

CHAPTER 2

GENERAL REGULATIONS AND INFORMATION



TRUST MEMBERSHIP AND FEES FOR FISHING

Membership of the Trust carries the right to fish in waters controlled by the Trust, subject to the regulations set out in this Handbook and such regulations as may from time to time be made by the Council.

ORDINARY MEMBERS

Persons may become Ordinary Members of the Trust by completing a personally signed application in a prescribed form of words (see specimen application form at the end of Handbook) and payment of a prescribed fee, being the annual subscription. *The Annual Subscription is £2.00. There is no entrance fee. The application may be made direct to the Offices of the Trust at Balnagowan House, Mobhi Boreen, Glasnevin, Dublin, 9, or application for membership may be made through any Local Preservation Committee (see further on), or through any Trust Officer, or through any hotel, guest house or tackle shop, etc., which provides this service.*

On payment of the prescribed fee and completion of the necessary application, an applicant for membership will be issued a temporary permit entitling him to fish in Trust waters pending his formal admission by the Council to membership and issue of membership card (which may take some weeks). *Subscriptions are renewable annually as from January 1st and must be renewed before April 1st. Persons renewing their membership subscription within the time prescribed should not sign a new application form but should complete and return the printed "reminder" card which will be issued to them each year.*

A Banker's Order form is attached for use by members who wish to pay their annual subscription through their bank.

LIFE MEMBERSHIP

Persons may become Life Members of the Trust on completion of a prescribed form of application and payment of a single fee which at present (1972) is £20. Payment will also be accepted in three annual instalments if desired. Life Membership entitles a member to fish in all waters controlled by the Trust at present and in the future.

DONOR MEMBERSHIP

Donor Membership may be conferred on any person who shall give to the Trust such property or service as shall appear to the Council to entitle such person to be distinguished as a Donor Member and to the same benefits as all other members, without payment of any subscription.

LOCAL ASSOCIATIONS

As the Trust is a Registered Company, there is no provision for "affiliation" to it, as such, of angling associations—membership is individual. In nearly all areas where there is a Trust water, however, there is a Local Preservation Committee, appointed by and representing the local angling association. New members in, or visiting areas where there is a local Angling Association co-operating with the Trust ought whenever practicable also join the local Angling Association, which has a nominal subscription in the case of Trust members and permit holders.

DAY PERMITS

Any angler who is not a member of the Trust may obtain a day permit for £1 to fish in Trust waters with the following exceptions where a 30p day permit will be available:—

Co. CORK—Loughs Aderry, Gullane, Reeneydonegan, Lough More (Glasslough), Loughs Avaul.

Co. KERRY—Kilbrean Lake.

Co. SLIGO—Loughs Bo, Castledargan, Feenagh, na Leibe.

Old age pensioners and juveniles under 14 years may obtain a season ticket for 25p.

ROD LICENCES

No rod licence is at present (1972) required in the Republic of Ireland for brown or rainbow trout fishing or for coarse fishing or sea fishing. A rod licence is, however, required for salmon and sea trout fishing (sea trout are classified as "salmon" for the purposes of the Fisheries Acts). The country is divided into a number of Fishery Districts, based on the catchments of the principal rivers. Salmon rod licences may be obtained from the Clerks to the Board of Conservators for the various districts, and also from certain tackle shops, which act as agents for them.

Provided they have a rod licence Trust members have the right to fish for salmon and/or sea trout in any Trust water holding these fishes, except where the salmon fishing rights are reserved to the Electricity Supply Board (Brosna, Little Brosna and Suck Fisheries, and Lee Reservoirs) from whom permits are available.

ANGLING COMPETITIONS

The following regulations govern all angling competitions to be fished on waters controlled by the Trust:

1. Prior approval of the Council must be obtained through the Secretary of the Trust;
2. All competitors must be current members or permit-holders of the Trust;
3. Such competitions must be fished in accordance with Trust regulations for the water concerned and also with the rules of the relevant body governing competitions for the sport.

GARGAN-RING CUP

The Gargan-Ring Cup is a perpetual challenge cup presented to the Trust by Mr. David Kent-Ring and the late Mr. William Gargan and awarded annually for the heaviest trout caught on artificial fly in Lough Sheelin during the season. Fish in respect of which an entry for this cup is being made should be produced for inspection, weighing and measuring to an Officer of the Trust at the area H.Q. at Maughera, Lough Sheelin.

FISHING METHODS

Anglers today are many, and they are greatly increasing in numbers. The supply of fish is not inexhaustible. Therefore, in the interests of everybody, there have to be restrictions, particularly in small lakes which have to be restocked annually. Such restrictions should be accepted in the spirit in which they are made.

An angler may not fish with more than one rod at any time.

Where "all legitimate fishing methods" are permitted, this means that all legal methods of fair and sportsmanlike angling with single rod and line are allowed. The practice of "setting" a rod when bait fishing for trout is not permitted, nor is the practice of muddying the water when worm fishing for trout.

Where "fly-fishing only" is permitted, "fly fishing" means orthodox heavy-line casting of an artificial wet or dry fly with conventional fly tackle. It does not include bubble fishing or the use of a controller of any kind, nor does it include dapping, blow-line dapping, or the use of natural insects or their larvae, or the use of any metal, rubber, wooden or plastic fly rod lures.

SIZE LIMITS

The object of size limits is to give fish a chance to grow to a worthwhile size in hard-fished waters, and, if possible, to breed. Size limits are fixed by the Trust by reference to a number of

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factors, and in most cases bear a relationship to the size of trout at first spawning, or to the average sizes of trout of different age groups which have been stocked in a newly-developed water. An undersized fish, if possible, is best not removed from the water—if the angler holds the fly firmly, a small trout, if lightly hooked, will often kick free and swim away. If the fish must be taken from the water, the fish should be handled with cool, wet hands, and the hook removed as gently as possible, avoiding damage to the gills, or undue pressure on the fish's body, likely to rupture the swim-bladder or other organs. It should be put back into the water gently.

"TAGGED FISH"

Marking experiments in which "tags" of metal, plastic, nylon or other materials are attached to fish to trace movements, growth or population size, are being carried out by the Trust in a number of lakes and rivers and in some coastal waters. Anglers who catch a tagged fish are asked to send in the tag to the offices of the Trust, together with about 50 scales scraped from each shoulder of the fish; and details of size of fish; when caught, and where caught (exact location). A reward will be paid for each tag sent in with proper details.

CREEL CENSUS

A Creel Census is a return made by anglers of their catches giving the waters and dates fished, the species, number and size of fish taken (including undersized fish returned), the methods used, blank days, and any other information which may be significant. *This information is of considerable importance in the development and management of fisheries.*

Creel Census cards may be obtained from the offices of the Trust or from its local officers, and should be returned regularly. Sample Creel Census cards are included at the end of this booklet to help anglers provide the information requested. Alternatively, anglers are asked to keep a record of their catches and to furnish a summary of it to the Trust at the end of the year. We would like to have information even about waters not being developed by the Trust as all such information is of great help to us. *Creel Census information is a vital aid to development work and it is the duty of Members to furnish complete returns.*

CONDUCT OF TRUST MEMBERS

Trust members and permit holders are expected to behave in a sportsmanlike way and with due regard for the rights of other anglers. They are expected to respect the rights of riparian owners and avoid damage to their crops or property. Fires should be lit

only where there can be no possible objection to them, and must be completely extinguished afterwards. Empty bottles, tin cans and old papers are no asset to the countryside and should not be left strewn along river banks or lake shores. *Members are reminded that conduct likely to bring discredit on the Trust or to nullify its efforts may mean expulsion from the Trust and the Trust can revoke or refuse to issue permits in the case of non-members.*

Anglers should regard Trust officers, Waterkeepers or Local Preservation Committee members as their friends. If they seek to examine your membership cards, permits, tackle or catches, this does not imply that you are suspected of some irregularity. Please extend the courtesy of your co-operation to such officers.

CO-OPERATION

The Trust is, essentially, a co-operative organisation. Its resources are comparatively limited, and without the co-operation of anglers, both through their clubs and as individuals, it would be seriously handicapped. Such co-operation is usually readily forthcoming in the more active forms of development work, but is not so observable in the protection of Trust fisheries. The successful conservation of a fishery is in a large measure dependent on the assistance of anglers in detecting, preventing and reporting poaching, pollution and other harmful practices. Vague complaints especially long after the event are not much help. *Trust members should always act in the knowledge that Trust waters are their waters and that it is in their interest to conserve and develop them.* They should also remember that they are getting trout fishing at what, by standards elsewhere, is a minimal charge. If anglers want to continue to enjoy the privilege of inexpensive trout fishing—a rarity in the world today—they must appreciate the realities of the situation and understand that they cannot leave everything to the paid employees of the Trust who are, as it happens, comparatively few and widely scattered.

FISH FARM

The Trust's central fish farm at Fanure (near Roscrea, Co. Tipperary) is open to members of the Trust, Angling Associations, schools or scientific bodies wishing to visit the farm should make arrangements direct with the officer in charge beforehand, so that any matters in which they have a special interest may be dealt with.

The farm includes hatcheries with conventional hatching troughs, cold store and food preparation rooms; offices and laboratory; small rectangular concrete ponds for early feeding of trout fry; circular concrete ponds for fingerlings; large earth ponds for rearing fingerlings and older trout and brood ponds for rainbow

and bown trout. The Trust also operates trout rearing stations at Mullingar and Clooneriu (Ballinlough).

BROWN TROUT OVA, FRY AND FINGERLINGS

The brown trout ova distribution scheme formerly operated by the Fisheries Division of the Department of Agriculture & Fisheries is now being operated by the Trust in conjunction with its fish rearing operations. Angling clubs wishing to buy ova, unfed fry, 3-months fry or fingerlings, should apply to the Trust (Dublin Office) *not later than October 1st* in order to ensure supplies during the following season. Prices available on request.

Note—Unfed fry can be delivered only within a fifty-mile radius of a rearing station, as it is inadvisable to transport them long distances. Angling associations in areas a long distance from Mullingar and Roscrea, and intending to stock unfed fry should therefore purchase eyed ova, and make arrangements with some local hatchery to hatch them out.

As deliveries of 3-months fry (summerlings) have often to be made in hot weather, it is in general desirable to limit deliveries to areas not too far distant from a Trust rearing station.

CORRESPONDENCE

All correspondence and enquiries should be addressed to:

THE SECRETARY,

THE INLAND FISHERIES TRUST INCORPORATED,

BALNAGOWAN HOUSE,

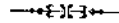
MOBHI BOREEN,

GLASNEVIN,

DUBLIN, 9.

Telephone Nos.: 379206/9.

NOTES ON TROUT FISHING



Anglers not accustomed to fishing in the large lakes are advised for their own safety to employ a skilled boatman and not to venture out alone.

LAKES

In the big limestone lakes, trout in the early part of the season often feed to a large extent on shrimps and water lice close to the shore or over the shallows; and large wet fly patterns, especially those suggestive of shrimps, are usually effective.

During April hatches of the Lake Olive (*Cloeon* simile) and of the large dark chironomid, known as the Duckfly, occur and may bring on a good rise of trout. Dry fly and Nymph fishing techniques may prove most successful during a selective rise under calm conditions, but rather small patterns of wet fly suggestive of natural insects are also effective, especially if there is a ripple. Various other chironomids, collectively known as Buzzers, emerge in large numbers on calm evenings and often bring on a strong rise of fish. This rise may be selective to the ascending pupa, the hatching pupa or the adult fly. Small wet fly patterns are best where fish are feeding on pupae, and rather larger grey duster dry flies if they are feeding on the fly. The April fishing to the Duckfly is best around mid-day. The best of the Buzzer fishing is just before the Mayfly but can continue through the Mayfly period and into June. It is evening fishing and is best at dusk and just after dark. Buzzer fishing can occur during suitable conditions right to the end of the season.

The Mayfly (*Ephemera danica*) hatches between mid-May and early June. When there is a breeze, blow-line dapping with the natural greendrake is a favourite method, but the dry artificial greendrake is also used. Dry fly fishing with the artificial spent gnat on calm evenings when the Mayfly has been up for some days is probably the highlight of the year for many anglers. Imitations of the Mayfly nymph are sometimes successful.

After the Mayfly, there is, on some lakes and in some years, a period of a few weeks during which the trout feed mainly on small perch fry, and are difficult to catch by any method. However, at this time there are hatches of big sedges and of big dark green chironomids in the evenings, which may at times provide good dry fly and nymph fishing.

During July and August there are hatches of "Peters" (*Phryganea varia* and/or *P. obsoleta*) and other sedges in the evenings, and also hatches of various chironomids, and there is excellent dry fly and nymph fishing under favourable weather conditions. During the day, there is often dapping with the natural daddy-long-legs or grasshopper while falls of winged ants may provide opportunities for dry fly fishing.

In September, there is wet fly fishing by day, and often dry fly fishing also during hatches of lake olives, and there is still some sedge fishing in the evenings.

Fly patterns are given in the case of most of the lakes described elsewhere in the text, and the dressings are given in the Trust's booklet *Trout Flies for Irish Waters*. The following is a suggested short list of patterns for the big lakes:

DRY FLIES—

Lake Olive; Moseley May (greendrake imitation); spent gnat (female); do. (male); large brown sedge; Alder; small dark sedge; Green Peter; red ant; Duckfly; Grey Duster.

NYMPHS—

Imitations of Lake Olive, Mayfly and sedge pupae, and of duckfly and large dark green chironomid pupae.

WET FLIES—

Iven's Black and Peacock spider, Black Pennell, Connemara Black, Invicta, Dark Claret and Mallard, and Fiery Brown on large hooks size 10-7 (old scale); and Black and Blue, Green Olive and Woodcock and Yellow on small hooks size 13-10 (old scale).

Spinning with small (14") blue-silver or brown-gold devons is effective for trout on most lakes under suitable conditions. The very large "ferox" trout, which may weigh 10 lb. or more, and which are more likely to be encountered in the Western lakes than in the midland lakes, are taken mainly by trolling with large spoons (pike size).

RIVERS

In the more streamy sections of some of the rivers dealt with in this Handbook, there is wet fly fishing in the spring. Rather sparsely-dressed wet flies are usually most effective, and recommended sizes are 14-13 (old scale). Useful patterns include Greenwell's Glory, Hare's Ear, Olive Dun and Orange Grouse (all winged); and spider patterns such as the various Partridge dressings and William's Favourite.

The limestone streams in this Handbook are essentially dry fly waters, and the dry fly begins about mid-April, and continues

through to September; though there may be weed problems in places in summer; in April the best fishing is usually from noon to early afternoon; May, early June and September provide fishing on and off for much of the day, from morning to late evening; while in late June, and during July and August, the best fishing is in the evening.

The timetable of the fish is largely influenced by the times of emergence of the more important aquatic insects. Many different species of insects occur on the limestone streams, but the more important species are as follows:

Large Dark Olive	<i>Baetis Rhodani</i>	} mid-April to late May.
Medium Olive	<i>B. tenax</i>	
Iron Blue	<i>B. pumilus</i>	
Mayfly	<i>Ephemera danica</i>	—mid-May to early June.
Blue Winged Olive	<i>Ephemerella ignita</i>	—from May onwards on some rivers (e.g., Fergus), but mainly from late June onwards on others; continues to emerge until end of season.
Murrough or Great Red Sedge	<i>Phryganea grandis</i> and <i>P. striata</i>	—May-June and erratically later in season.
Dark Caperer	<i>Sericostoma personatum</i>	—May-June, and erratically later in season.
Grey Flag Sedge	<i>Hydropsyche</i> spp.	—May-July.
Cinnamon Sedge	<i>Limnephilus</i> spp., <i>Halesus</i> spp., etc.	—June-August.

In addition, reed smut (*Simulium* spp.), as well as a variety of land insects such as Black Gnat, Hawthorn Fly, ants, beetles, etc., may at times produce substantial rises of trout.

A suggested short list of dry flies for limestone streams would comprise Ginger Quill, Iron Blue, Orange Quill, Moseley May, Spent Gnat, Pheasant Tail (spent-winged), Black Gnat, Alder, and two sedge patterns—one grey-brown, on a size 5 (new scale) hook; and one very dark or black, on a size 4 (new scale) hook.

CHAPTER 4

FISHERIES CONTROLLED BY THE TRUST

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Full information on approved hotel, guest house and farmhouse accommodation can be obtained from the offices of Bord Fáilte Éireann (Irish Tourist Board). Bouts and boatmen can usually be arranged by those providing accommodation.

LOUGH SHEELIN FISHERY

Counties Cavan, Longford, Meath, Westmeath. (See map page 53.)

Waters—Loughs Sheelin and tributaries and associated waters.

Open Season (Trout)—1st March to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—14 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—10 trout.

Fishing Methods—

1st March to 30th April:—Artificial fly only (see definition page 10).

1st May to 15th June:—Artificial fly, blowline dapping. Spinning and trolling are permitted but under oars only.

16th June to 30th September:—All legitimate methods.

Nursery Streams—The Mountainugent R. and Upper Inny (or Ross River) are nursery streams and are closed to fishing.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

Outboard Motors—On Sheelin anglers are requested, except under stress of weather, not to operate engines within 100 yards of the shore or islands and if used only at a very slow speed.

Principal Water—L. Sheelin. A large (4,654 acres) high pH limestone lake, holding a fair stock of large trout averaging 2½ lb. approx., with fish up to 10 lbs.; there are fair numbers of 3 lbs to 5 lbs trout. With suitable weather conditions there is wet fly fishing throughout the season. Large patterns of wet fly, size 7 (old scale) are usually most successful. Recommended are:—Invicta; Dark Clarer and Mallard; Green Olive; Golden Olive;

Sooty Olive; Black Pennell; Fiery Brown; Orange and Grouse; Peacock and Black; Connemara Black; March Brown. There is a Duck Fly hatch and a huge hatch of Mayfly.

In the early part of the season (March/April) the fish are right in on the shore feeding on shrimp and boats should fish very close in. As the season progresses the fish move out a little and this wet fly fishing lasts until about a week before the Mayfly and is good again in July, August and September. The Mayfly is up (depending on the season) around May 18/25th (seldom later than May 18/22nd) and lasts until June 7/12th. During the Mayfly fish can be taken on the artificial dry fly as well as by dapping the natural and in suitable weather there can be excellent dry fly fishing with the Spent Gnat during the evenings.

The Mayfly is up in the shallow bays on the *South Shore*, i.e., Gaffney's Bay, Inchicup and Goreport Bay (also at Kilnashard on the north shore) at least 3/4 days before the general hatch takes place on the lake. In warm weather the Spent Gnat is often going out on the water before the main hatch has started on the north shore. The Mayfly hatch is never very prolific from Goreport Point on to Bog Bay, Sally Islands, Sailor's Garden, round the *West Shore* to Watty's Rock and Orangefield, but when the fly is on the water, trout usually rise to it.

There are good drifts from Plunkett's Point past Summerville to Kilnashard; and on the *North Shore* the most popular drifts are Kilnashard, Holywell shore, Merry Point, Arley Point and Crover shore. The *East Shore* from Crover Point on to Gaffney's Bay has a big hatch of fly and is all shallows and rocks running a good way into the lake. It has some sheltered bays and islands for dry fly anglers.

To fish the south shore, south-east, south or south-west winds are best; the west shore from Goreport to Orangefield fishes best when winds are southerly, westerly or from the north-west; while the east shore from Crover Bay round to Gaffney's Bay fishes best in southerly or easterly winds, the south-east wind being the best.

After the Mayfly there is again good wetfly fishing and there is dryfly fishing in the evenings when the Murrrough is on the water. Mid July to Mid August give fine evening fishing (wet and dry fly) to sedges—the "Peter" fishing often continuing into late August. There is also dapping during late July and August with the Daddy-long-legs, Grasshopper and Murrrough.

Lough Sheelin also holds coarse fish which are being reduced in numbers as part of a scheme for the development of trout fishing. Pike, while still present, are not as numerous as before and the average size is small.

In recent years fishing on Lough Sheelin has been affected by a drainage scheme carried out on the River Inny system. This work has now been completed and the level of the lake has been

stabilised. Little long-term damage to the fishing or insect life appears to have been caused.

Eutrophication—The rapid increase of intensive animal farming in the catchment area has caused a serious eutrophication problem in Sheelin. The enrichment of the lake has encouraged the growth of plankton and at times algal blooms have occurred. So far this has not affected trout stocks but it reduces the clarity of the water during periods of dense phytoplankton growth. The restricted visibility in the water at such times may adversely affect fly fishing. Steps have been taken to rectify the situation and to prevent further pollution occurring.

Nearest Towns:—*Ballyjamesduff* (7m.), *Granard* (4m.), *Oldcastle* (10m.), *Castlepollard* (11m.), *Cavan* (14m.).
Nearest villages:—*Finea* on R. Inny where it leaves L. Sheelin; *Mountnugent* (1½m.). There is hotel and guest-house accommodation on the lake shore and numerous boats for hire (with and without boatmen). There is public access to the lake, car parks and boat piers at Crover and Kilnashard. The usual points of departure of boats are: Ross (S.E. where Upper Inny or Ross R. enters lake); Crover (N.); Kilnashard (N.W.); Finea (W.) on outflowing R. Inny.

LAVEY STRAND LAKE, Stradone, Co. Cavan.

Open Season (Trout)—1st May to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—10 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout.

Fishing Methods—Bank fishing with artificial fly only will be permitted (see definition page 10).

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

A 37 acre lake bordering the main Cavan to Dublin Road about 5 miles S.E. of Cavan. It was rotenoned experimentally during 1967 and stocked with brown trout.

MOYDUFF LAKE, Cootehill, Co. Cavan.

Open Season (Trout)—1st May to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—10 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout.

Fishing Methods—Bank fishing with artificial fly only permitted (see definition page 10).

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

A 26 acre lake approximately 3 miles N.W. of Shercock. It was rotenoned experimentally during 1967 and stocked with brown trout.

ANNAGH LAKE, Butlersbridge, Co. Cavan.

Open Season (Trout)—1st May to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—10 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout.

Fishing Methods—Boat fishing with artificial fly only.

No bank or shore fishing is permitted.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout only may be taken whether one or two periods are fished in any full day.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

Six Trust boats are provided for use by members on this water. These boats are available for two periods daily, i.e., from morning to 4.30 p.m. and from 5 p.m. onwards. A charge of 50p for each boat for each half day period or part thereof is in force. Anglers fishing during the morning period must return the boats to base at 4.30 p.m. each day. If a boat is not required for the second period by other members it may be rebooked. Boats should be booked in advance through Mr. Vincent Bartley, Butlersbridge, Co. Cavan (Phone Butlersbridge 609).

A 100 acre lake situated 4½ miles N.N.W. of Cavan town, near Butlersbridge. Rotenoned in 1968 and stocked with brown trout. Opened in 1970. This lake fished well in 1971; rods averaged two fish per fishing period, the fish averaging about 1½ lbs. and fish up to 3 lb. 15 oz. were caught.

LOUGH GLORE, Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath.

Waters—L. Glore (90 acres approx.).

Open Season (Trout)—1st March to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—10 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout.

Fishing Methods—All legitimate fishing methods.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

L. Glore is situated beside the Castlepollard/Oldcastle road, 2½ miles from Castlepollard. Limited number of boats available for hire. Usual point of departure of boats is at Sallymount where river enters lake. No Mayfly hatch; wet fly fishing on lake throughout season, but best in early part of season and in September. Dry fly also good under suitable conditions. Trout average 1 lb. but have been taken to over 9 lbs. Rather small patterns of wet fly, size 13 to 10 (old scale) are often successful and good patterns include February Red, Green Olive, Golden Olive, Orange Grouse, Red Spinner, Fiery Brown, March Brown and Teal and Silver. Imitations of the Lake Olive nymph are good in late May and imitations of a dark chironomid pupa in April. L. Glore also holds coarse fish, but they have been reduced in numbers. The level of the lake has been lowered by drainage. There is no shore fishing available—the banks being very soft and muddy due to the lowering of the water level.

The Glore R. entering the lake is a nursery stream and is closed to fishing. The outflowing river from the lake to its junction with the R. Inny is also essentially a nursery stream and young fish are regularly transferred from it to the lake.

WHITE LAKE, Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath.

Open Season (Trout)—1st May to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—10 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout.

Fishing Methods—All legitimate fishing methods.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

By kind permission of the riparian owners members of the Trust may fish White Lake which is approximately 5 miles from Castlepollard. It has been stocked experimentally with trout. There is a moderate hatch of Greendrake in June and a big hatch of Green Peters in July and August. The lake lies beyond L. Glore, is hidden from the road and the approach is between Sallymount House and Bailary Cross Roads on the Castlepollard to Oldcastle road. There are boats for hire locally.

LOUGH DERRAVARAGH FISHERY, Co. Westmeath (see map page 54).

Waters—L. Derravaragh and tributaries (other than R. Inny, see pages 23 and 54).

Open Season (Trout)—1st March to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—14 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—10 trout.

Methods—All legitimate fishing methods.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

Derravaragh is a large (2,768 acres) high pH limestone lake holding a good stock of trout of average size about 1½ lbs., with plenty of fish of 2 lbs. and over, and up to 6 lbs. It is about 5 miles long. The northern portion is broad and shallow while the long neck running S.E. to Crookedwood is narrow and deep. The level of the lake was lowered considerably by a recent drainage scheme on the River Inny System, and has only recently become stabilised. The best boat stations now are at Donore, Clinton's Bay, Coolure Bay and Crookedwood.

The Clonave corner, where the River Inny flows out, is now very shallow and may be discoloured in strong winds, and this discolouration may be spread if the wind is blowing down the lake. The deep neck holds a good stock of heavy fish, but fly life in this area is scarce, and the best fly fishing may be had when fly is being blown down the lake from the northern end. During March and April, however, there are huge hatches of Duck Fly at the Crookedwood end of the lake which may provide some of the best fishing of the season. The best drifts are: the Raa (Derrya) shore; Nally's shore; Donore shore from the Clonave side of Donore House to opposite Faughalstown; the Kiltoom shore and the vicinity of Coolure Bay.

The lake also holds pike and perch but these are being reduced as part of a scheme to develop trout fishing.

There is wet fly fishing early and late in the season and useful patterns are Claret, Sooty Olive, Green Olive, size 7 (new scale) or 8/9 (old scale). The Mayfly hatch is good and a few days earlier than on Sheelin—usually around May 15th, and the Red, Cinnamon and Silver Sedges begin to appear during this period. There is good fishing with "Peters" and bigger Red Sedges from mid-July to the end of August. While there are some difficulties at present on Derravaragh due to the effects of the drainage works, the lake holds a good stock of big fish.

The various chironomids, known collectively as Buzzers, can give good wet fly fishing in April, May and some late Summer

evenings. This lake is little fished except during the Mayfly period. *It deserves more attention from anglers at other times of the year.*

Eutrophication

The problem on Lough Sheelin appears on Derravaragh occasionally, but to a lesser degree. While there is some intensive farming taking place in the catchment area, steps are being taken to prevent their effluent enriching the lake. Most of the excess nutrients in Derravaragh are reaching the lake from Lough Sheelin, through the River Inny. As the problem clears up on Sheelin, the effects on Derravaragh will disappear.

Nearest Towns—Castlepollard, Co. Westmeath (5 m. approx.), and Mullingar, Co. Westmeath (13 m.). Nearest village: Multyfarnham, Co. Westmeath (3 m. approx.).

Boats for hire at Multyfarnham, Donore, Crookedwood, Clinton's Bay and Coolure. Few boatmen available except at weekends.

Tributaries of L. Derravaragh. These are primarily nursery streams containing mainly fingerling fish and are closed to fishing.

THE INNY FISHERY

Cos. Westmeath and Cavan (see map page 55).

Waters—The R. Inny from L. Sheelin to entrance to L. Ree; tributaries thereof and L. Iron (but not tributaries of L. Iron).

Open Season (Trout)—1st March to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—12 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout.

Methods—All legitimate fishing methods.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

Principal Waters—R. Inny. The entire Inny system has been subject to a major arterial drainage scheme which seriously affected the fishing on the river. Considerable restocking with young trout has been made possible by a grant from the Drainage authority and the river is showing signs of recovery in several stretches. There is now a small stock of fair-sized trout between Lough Derravaragh and Lough Iron and a moderate stock between Abbeyshrule and Shrule Bridge below Ballymahon. Elsewhere the river is mainly coarse fish water, but trout may be found anywhere there are shallows and a good flow. L. Kinale, a fair-

sized (504 acres) lake on the R. Inny approximately 1 mile downstream of L. Sheelin, is mainly a coarse fish lake holding good stocks of pike, perch, rudd and some tench. It also holds some good trout, but it is difficult to fish from the shore. There is a hatch of Mayfly. Boats can be hired at Ballywillan and at Finea ($\frac{1}{2}$ mile upstream). Since the river was drained, access by water from Finea is good. *Bracklough L.*, a small lake beside the road $\frac{1}{4}$ mile north of Finea, is a coarse fish water holding good pike. The level has been reduced considerably, and there are no boats available. *Lough Iron* has almost been completely drained and is very shallow.

Nearest Towns—Multyfarnham, Ballynacargy, Abbeyshrule and Ballymahon.

THE CAMLIN RIVER FISHERY

Co. Longford (see map page 56).

Waters—R. Camlin and its tributaries.

Open Season (Trout)—1st March to 30th September.

Size Limit (Interim)—9 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout.

Methods—All legitimate fishing methods.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

The Camlin R. is a trout stream and suitable for dry fly fishing in several stretches. The best fishing is above and below Longford (short stretch of approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile downstream) and above Clondra (Cloondara). Stocks, however, are generally poor at present and the river, which also holds coarse fish, is being developed for trout fishing.

LOUGH OWEL FISHERY

Co. Westmeath (see map page 57).

Waters—L. Owl.

Open Season (Trout)—1st March to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—14 inches.

Methods—All legitimate fishing methods.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

A large (2,547 acres) high pH limestone lake about 4 miles long and 2 miles wide situated $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.W. of Mullingar. It is a deep lake with less shallows than the other midland lakes and holds a fair stock of good trout averaging approximately 2 lbs. The fishing has improved greatly since the Trust started predator reduction and trout are now found in all parts, even in the boggy areas which were once mainly pike waters. The big central part of the lake is little fished, but if flies are drifting out from the shore it pays to carry the drift well beyond the shallows.

The *Duck Fly* hatches in most parts of the lake, commencing about 6th - 15th April and lasts for about two weeks. Big Lake Olives begin to appear about the end of April and continue up to and through the Mayfly time. The *Mayfly* hatch is sparse but is slowly coming back after its virtual disappearance about 15 years ago. There is not yet enough for Spent Gnat fishing but in late May trout rise in the evenings to the "Buzzer" (a large chironomid). The Mayfly comes up about one week later than on Sheelin and Derravaragh. While the *Murrough* follows the Mayfly, fishing is generally slow until about mid-July when there are good hatches of *Green Peters* and a variety of other sedges which continue until the end of September. Almost any part of the lake is good for sedge fishing that is near any shore, boggy areas included. The sedge fishing on Lough Owl can be very good. It would well merit more attention from anglers.

The natural flies on L. Owl are all very large for their species, much larger than on the other midland lakes. Suggested sizes are:—Dry Mayflies and large Sedges should be size 6 and smaller Sedges size 8 or 10 (Allen Martin's outpoint hook scale); for Duck Fly fishing very small leaded flies such as Peter Ross, Grouse and Claret, tied as nymphs (size 10 Martin's Scale) are recommended and for autumn fishing useful flies are Grouse and Claret; Mallard and Claret; Woodcock and Green; Woodcock and Yellow (size 4 to 6). L. Owl also holds coarse fish, but these are being reduced in numbers.

Nearest Towns—Mullingar ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles). Nearest village—Multyfarnham (4 miles). There is public access to the lake at Cullionmore on the southern end of the lake just off the main Mullingar-Longford road. This comprises a car park and green park area (1 acre in extent) and it is safe for a limited number of boats. The shore is exposed to W. and S.W. winds. A boat anchorage is at present being developed at Tullaghan by the L. Owl Preservation Association, but access is at present limited to members of the Association. Boats are available for hire at Cullionmore and in Mullingar but few boatmen are available.

LOUGH ENNELL FISHERY

Co. Westmeath (see map page 58).

Waters—L. Ennell.

Open Season (Trout)—1st March to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—14 inches.

Methods—All legitimate fishing methods.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

L. Ennell is a large (3,450 acres), high pH limestone lake approximately 5 miles long by 2½ miles wide situated four miles south of Mullingar. It holds a very good stock of trout averaging 2 lbs. and has extensive areas of shallows—much more than any of the other midland lakes. The lake is heavily cropped and under severe pressure from anglers. The best fishing is on the shallows and the edges of deep water, but trout can be taken on most parts of the lake including the deep water.

The *Duck Fly* hatch commences about the beginning of April and occurs all over the lake but mainly in the deeper water. The Lake Olive follows in early May and continues to and through the Mayfly period. The best Lake Olive fishing is in the Robinstown shore to Carrick Bay and the Keeltown Reeds to Geoghegan's Bay areas and in the upper and lower ends of the lake. There are also good hatches of "Buzzers" (large chironomid species) in these areas. The Mayfly hatches all over the lake and is up about ¾ days later than on Sheelin. The hatch is much sparser than on the other lakes, but in recent years due to the work of the L. Ennell Preservation Association it is re-establishing itself after having virtually disappeared. Trout are taken on both the dap and the dry fly, and there is some spent gnat fishing in the evenings.

The *Murroughs*, which had almost completely disappeared, have also been reintroduced by the Local Association in the Burrow Hill, Shaunoge, Hope's Point, Northwall and Whitebridge Bay areas, and are becoming established in places. From mid-July through August and to September when the Lake Olives again become more important, there are good hatches of "Peters" and other large sedges. The best sedge fishing is in the shallow Lilliput area across to Bog Island, but there are also fair hatches along the western shore to Geoghegan's Bay and from Goose Island to Whitebridge Bay.

A useful selection of wet flies is:—Claret and Mallard, Golden Olive, Sooty Olive, Black Pennell, Coch-y-Bonddhu, Orange Rail, Greenwell's Glory, Connemara Black; and for dry fly:—Mayfly patterns, Alder, Peter and Buzzer imitations.

Nearest Towns—Mullingar (4 miles); Kilbeggan (5½ miles).
Nearest villages—Tyrrellspass (5 miles); Castletowngeoghegan (3 miles). There is a developed public access to the lake shore at Whitebridge Bay off the Mullingar/Kilbeggan road. There is a tarmacadam road for one mile approximately around the bay, room for parking cars and caravans, and safe anchorage for boats. The L. Ennell P.A. has a harbour and breakwater in Whitebridge Bay. At the northern end of the lake there is public access by tarmacadam road along the Brosna River at Butlersbridge and safe anchorage for boats. There is also a developed public access and green park area at Ladestown on the western side of the lake. There is a limited number of boatmen available. There are boats for hire at Butlersbridge, Hope's Point (Lake View), Tudenham and through hotels and guesthouses in Mullingar.

BROSNA FISHERY

Midlands (see map page 59).

Waters—R. Brosna and its tributaries (excluding L. Ennell).

Open Season (Trout)—1st March to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—9 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout.

Methods—The following regulations apply: The trout and coarse fishing are controlled by the Trust; for Salmon fishing a permit is required from the Electricity Supply Board. This permit will cost £1.00 for season to members of the Trust and £1.50 to non-members. A salmon rod licence will also be required by anglers salmon fishing.

Fly fishing only is permitted for trout, but by special concession members of the Trust resident in the River Brosna catchment area may use a hook not bigger than size 5 (old Redditch scale); a line of breaking strain not exceeding 6 lbs. and a stipulated small red worm bait; in fishing for trout without being subject to the licensing and permit restrictions. These concessions do not apply to Trust members from outside the area.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

The R. Brosna flows through L. Ennell from which it issues as a fair-sized stream flowing in a general south-westerly direction and as it receives numerous tributaries it soon becomes a fair-sized river which enters the R. Shannon at Shannon Harbour. A major arterial drainage scheme was carried out on the Brosna system some years ago, and parts of it are subject to periodic

drainage maintenance work. The lower portion of the R. Brosna, below the junction of the Frankford Silver River, is subject to discolouration by bog drainage. The R. Brosna and its tributaries afford wet and dry fly fishing for trout running up to 2-3 lbs. with occasional specimens up to 8 lbs., but stocks over a great part of the main river are poor. There are coarse fish in the system, but these are being reduced and the system is being developed for trout fishing.

The stretch between Mullingar and L. Ennell is, at present, affected by pollution. Below L. Ennell, as far as Kilbeggan, the river holds a poor stock of fairly small trout, except for $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile stretch below Ballynagore, where there is fair wet fly fishing for trout averaging $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. Below Kilbeggan there is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile of fair wet and dry fly fishing. Below Lismoncy Bridge the river widens out and becomes deep and sluggish, and very weedy in summer, with a poor stock of trout downstream as far as Clara. Immediately below Clara, for approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ mile, there is a fair stock of trout averaging $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. to 1 lb. with bigger fish. Downstream, to Bolart Bridge and on to Ballycumber, is good wet and dry fly water. The Gageboro R., a brook flowing in from the north below Clara, holds a big stock of trout averaging $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. but with trout up to 2 lbs. Fishing is difficult due to high banks.

From Ballycumber down past the confluence of the Clodiagh River and to Ferbane, the river is mostly deep and slow-flowing, but there are a few good shallows which provide quite good trout fishing, though they tend to get very weedy in the summer. The best of these are just above the confluence of the Clodiagh, and in the vicinity of Coole Castle. From Belmont Bridge downstream is an attractive stretch of faster water which provides fair trout fishing. There is a run of "Croneen" (big trout from the R. Shannon) from July onwards on this stretch.

Banks, generally, on the Brosna are good except in the Derries area where they are very high, and access is easy from the many road bridges along its length. There is a Mayfly hatch on the river which is important from Kilbeggan downstream.

The R. Clodiagh, the largest Brosna tributary, rises on the northern slopes of the Slieve Bloom mountains and flows into the Brosna below Ballycumber. It is shallow and streamy in its upper portions and runs shallow in summer. Upstream of Charleville Bridge it is of little interest, but downstream of the bridge to the junction of the Tullamore River provides fair fishing. Between the junction with the Tullamore River and the junction with the Little Silver River, i.e., in the Rahan area, the river is deeper and faster and holds a good stock of trout ranging from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to 2 lbs. Access can be had at Rahan, and the banks in places are high, but fishable. Downstream of the junction of the Little Silver River as far as the Brosna there is a good stock of trout. The Clodiagh is very

weedy in places in summer below the confluence of the Tullamore River.

The Tullamore River, from the junction with the Clodiagh River upstream as far as Ballycowan Bridge, holds a good stock of fish. However, the river from Tullamore downstream is subject to periodic discolouration and pollution in summer due to urban sewage, which can also affect the Clodiagh below the confluence.

The Little Silver River, from its junction with the R. Clodiagh upstream to Rahan Bridge and Aharny Bridge, is a small, deep brook which holds a good stock of fish up to 2lbs. with a fair share of 1 lb. trout. It is nice dry fly water, access is good from both bridges and the stream is heavily fished. From Aharny Bridge upstream, past the Clara Road Bridge to the Kilbeggan Road Bridge, there is a good stock of takeable fish averaging $\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

The Western or Frankford Silver River, which enters the Brosna above Ferbane, is of little interest upstream of Kilcormac. It is not good immediately below Kilcormac, but from there on down to Broughal Bridge there is a fine stock of trout running from $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. to $1\frac{1}{2}$ lb., with larger fish up to 2 lbs. Downstream of the bridge the fish are small unless one goes well into the bog. The river may run low in summer, weed growth may be heavy in places and fishing may be affected in the lower reaches by bog drainage. It is suitable for both wet and dry fly fishing.

Nearest towns and villages—R. Brosna downstream from L. Ennell—Kilbeggan, Clara, Ballycumber, Ferbane. Rivers Clodiagh, Tullamore and Little Silver—Tullamore, Clara. Western or Frankford Silver River—Ferbane, Kilcormac.

PALLAS LAKE, near Tullamore, Co. Offaly (see map page 59).

Open Season (Trout)—1st May to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—11 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout.

Methods—Bank fishing with artificial fly only is permitted.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

Pallas Lake is situated at Bluehall on the Birr-Tullamore road, some eight miles from Tullamore. It is a small, rich lime-stone lake. The shallow, weedy upper portion is difficult to fish. The more open lower portion of about 25 acres is the main fishing area. There is virtually no natural spawning and stocks are maintained by periodic planting of brown and rainbow trout. Efforts are being maintained to control pike and perch in the lake. The lake is heavily fished and methods have to be restricted to

ensure a fair standard of fishing for all anglers. The most successful flies are Black Pennell, Greenwell's Glory, Claret and Mallard, Murrough, Wickham's Fancy, Olive Nymphs.

Nearest Town—*Tullamore* (8 miles).

LITTLE BROSNA FISHERY

Midlands (see map page 60).

Waters—Little Brosna R. and its tributaries (chief of which is the Cam-Cor), excluding the stretches of the Cam-Cor and Little Brosna in Birr Castle Demesne.

Open Season (Trout)—1st March to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—10 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout on any day.

Methods—The following regulations apply: The trout and coarse fishing are controlled by the Trust; for salmon fishing a permit is required from the Electricity Supply Board. This permit will cost £1.00 for season to members of the Trust and £1.50 to non-members. A salmon rod licence will also be required by anglers salmon fishing.

(1) Artificial Fly only (see definition, page 10 of Members' Handbook) will be permitted on the following stretches:—(a) from Fanure Bridge (besides the Trust's Fish Farm) upstream to the Monastery Bridge (in the grounds of Mt. St. Joseph's Monastery); (b) from Perry's Mill Bridge (below the Fish Farm) downstream to Sharavogue Bridge; (c) from Purcell's Drain downstream to the junction with the Camcor River.

(2) All legitimate methods are permitted on the following stretches: (a) Fanure Bridge to Perry's Mills Bridge; (b) Sharavogue Bridge to Purcell's Drain.

(3) **Nursery Areas**—The river upstream from the monastery Bridge (in the grounds of Mt. St. Joseph's Monastery) to its source has been designated a nursery area and is closed to all forms of fishing.

NOTE—By special concession members of the Trust resident in the Little Brosna catchment area, when trout fishing on the Camcor River and from the junction of the Little Brosna River and the Camcor downstream to the R. Shannon, may use the following without being subject to the licensing and permit restrictions which apply to salmon fishing: (a) a hook not bigger than size 5

(old Redditch scale); (b) a line of breaking strain not exceeding 6 lb; (c) a stipulated small red worm bait.

These concessions do not apply to Trust members from outside the area who may fish with artificial fly only.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

The *Little Brosna* is a small stream to Birr, where it becomes of moderate size. It has some deep sluggish sections between Sharavogue Bridge and Purcell's Drain, and between Newbridge and the Shannon. It is mostly dry fly water, but there are some nice stretches of broken water suitable for wet fly fishing between Fanure Fish Farm and Perry's Mills, also in the vicinity of Birr, and at Derrinsallow Bridge. The river may run very low and weedy in summer, but gives good fishing in April and May. It has a Mayfly hatch in mid-May, and Grey Flag Sedges and B.W.O. are important. There may be good evening rises to a variety of small flies and sedges in the summer. The river is heavily fished. Trout average about 6 ounces at present, and there are a lot of small fish. However, there are some large fish, and trout of up to 7½ lbs. have been taken on the dry fly.

From the River Shannon to Newbridge (The Anglers' Rest) fishing may be good early in the season and from July onwards, when there is a run of "Croneen." There is a poor stock of fish in this section during the rest of the season, but a big fish may be met here at any time. From Newbridge to Derrinsallow Bridge and up to Birr fishing is fair, and there may be Croneen in the vicinity of Derrinsallow Bridge from July. Upstream of the junction of the Camcor to Riverstown and Purcell's Drain there is a heavy stock of small fish and a good few better ones. From Purcell's Drain to Sharavogue the stock is poor, but there are some big fish in this sluggish section, which may rise during the mayfly or to sedges on a summer evening. From Sharavogue Bridge to Brosna Bridge, there is a heavy stock of small fish and a few better ones. From Brosna Bridge to Fanure there is a heavy stock of fish of good average size; this stretch provides the best fishing in the river at present, but it is heavily fished. From Fanure to the Monastery Bridge the river is very small in summer, but there is quite a good stock of fish, and good fishing at times.

Access to L. Brosna is good from the many bridges and the banks are clean.

TRIBUTARIES: The Little Brosna receives many small tributaries most of which are spawning streams. *The Golden Grove Stream is scheduled as a nursery area and is closed to fishing.* The Cam-Cor holds only small trout until July (depending on water conditions), when the "Croneen" or big trout from the Shannon and Lough Derg run up. These fish, averaging about 2

lbs. and reaching to 6 lbs. or more, are taken chiefly on big wet flies (especially in the late evening and after dark). Good flies: Blue and Silver, Silver Doctor and Teal and Silver.

The Bannow River, which joins the Little Brosna above Fanure Bridge, is polluted by urban sewage from Roscrea, and this may interfere with the fishing immediately below the junction of the rivers at times.

Nearest town: Birr (on Little Brosna), Roscrea (2½ miles).

SUCK FISHERY

Cos. Roscommon and Galway (see maps pages 61, 62).

Waters—The R. Suck, its tributaries and associated lakes, including L. O'Flynn.

Open Season (Trout)—1st March to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—10 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout.

Methods—All legitimate fishing methods subject to following restrictions.

Restrictions—Sanctuary areas, that is short stretches of river in which fishing is temporarily prohibited, may be established from time to time in the upper reaches of the river. *Binnamen R.* Artificial fly only upstream (to source) from Abaseragh Bridge. *R. Suck* (Ballinasloe). Fishing, other than by licensed salmon anglers, is prohibited in certain salmon pools on the Suck near Ballinasloe, except for bona fide brown trout fishing with artificial wet fly or dry fly. These pools are marked.

The trout and coarse fishing are controlled by the Trust. For Salmon fishing, in addition to a rod licence a permit is required from the Electricity Supply Board. This permit will cost £1.00 for season to Trust members and £1.50 to others.

The Suck is an extensive tributary system draining a large area of Co. Roscommon and Co. Galway. Above Ballymoe, there are a few sections holding trout, but downstream to its confluence with the Shannon it is deep and sluggish, holding good stocks of coarse fish with a few trout. These may be found at the short streamy sections. Some of the tributaries provide good trout fishing early in the year or when there is fresh water in them, but they tend to get low and weedy in summer. The Suck holds good brown trout averaging ½ lb., but fish of 2 lbs. and 3 lbs. are not in-

frequent, and there are some much bigger fish. The Suck has moderate Mayfly hatches in May, and the hatch continues erratically all Summer.

The Upper Suck

From the source to near Ballymoe this is a small river with long deep pools and occasional shallows holding rather poor stocks of trout from ½ lb. to 2 or 3 lbs. It is mostly dry fly water. The best trout fishing is from Clonalis Bridge downstream through the Clonalis Estate (this stretch is overgrown in places), in the vicinity of Castlereagh town, and from just above Willsbrook Bridge to below Frenchlawn Bridge. This latter stretch is quite good, and is heavily fished. There are short stretches at Castlestrange, Athleague and Ballymoe, and a nice stretch of fast stony water, about ¼ mile, at Castlecoote. The *Frances* or *Clonard River* which joins the Suck at Castlereagh is a small, stony stream with a good stock of smallish trout. The *Island River*, which flows in from the West at Ballymoe, has a small stock of ½ lb. to 1½ lb. trout. It gets low and weedy in Summer.

The *Smagharran River*, which flows in from the East just below the *Derryhippo River* (mainly coarse fish) above Castlecoote, is a small, stony brook holding small trout and an occasional big fish early in the season. *L. Creevin*, on the *Smagharran River*, holds trout, but there are no boats and it is difficult to fish from the shore.

Lough O'Flynn (see map page 62) is a limestone lake (600 acres) near Ballinlough, and holds a good stock of trout averaging 1 lb. It has abundant hatches of fly, including Mayfly. With the exception of the northern end, which is very shallow, all areas of the lake are fishable. There are no boats for hire at present, but there is a boat pier and car park at the southern end of the lake. A short stretch of the Suck, where it leaves the lake holds trout. *L. O'Flynn* is little fished and deserves more attention from anglers.

The Lower Suck

A few trout may be caught at the fords at Mount Talbot, Ballyforan, Derrycabill, Ballygill Bridge and a stretch of about 1 mile above Ballinasloe town, below Ballinasloe weir and at Poclboy (1½ miles below Ballinasloe). Otherwise the Lower Suck is all coarse fish water, and it must be emphasised that even in the above areas trout are not common, and are most likely to be caught early in the season.

The *River Shiven* flows into the Suck from the West upstream of Ballyforan. It is shallow and streamy in parts, but has some long, deep sluggish sections. It gets low and weedy in Summer. There is trout fishing in some sections which may be good early

in the season. The best sections are from Mountbellew down to the "Joinings" (though it is a very small river here), and from above Ballinamore Bridge to Islandcausk Bridge. The Killian River, which flows into the Shiven from the north west, is a small brook holding a few good trout and a lot of small ones.

The Killeglan River flows into the Suck from the East between Ballyforan and Ballinasloe. It is a small, deep, narrow limestone brook holding a good stock of trout, mostly smallish, but with some big ones up to 3 lbs. It is rather weedy and has very boggy banks, but can be fished throughout the season. The section nearest to the Suck is best.

The Bunowen River joins the Suck from the north west above Ballinasloe. It is a small river with a heavy stock of trout in some areas, and some deep, barren stretches. The best trout fishing is from Ahascragh upstream, especially in the Clonbrock Estate, and in the immediate vicinity of the Suck. It gets rather low and weedy in the Summer in places, and it is heavily fished. There is a Mayfly hatch.

Coarse Fish. The Suck is an excellent coarse fish river holding pike, big perch and good bream.

Most convenient centres—Castlerea, Ballymoe, Roscommon, Ballinasloe and Ballyhaunis (for L. O'Flynn).

CALLOW LAKE (L. Acalla) (Rainbow Trout)

Co. Galway (see map page 61).

Open Season (Trout)—1st June to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—11 inches.

Bag Limit—4 trout per day.

Methods—Artificial fly only (see definition page 10).

Bank Fishing Only.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

A small, shallow lake (28 acres), about 2 miles north of Kilconnell and 8 miles from Ballinasloe. Cleared by Rotenone and stocked with rainbow trout. It is restocked annually, and holds fish of up to 7 lbs and over. It provides good wet fly fishing in June. There are large hatches of big chironomids and Dark Peters on summer evenings. More than half the perimeter of the lake has clean banks and is easily waded. There is a developed car park beside the lake.

Nearest centre—Ballinasloe.

COLLOONEY AND DISTRICT FISHERY

Co. Sligo.

Waters—L. Bo and Castledargan Lake.

Open Season (Trout)—1st April to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—9 inches, both lakes.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout each lake.

Methods—L. Bo: Artificial fly only (see definition page 10).
Castledargan L.: all legitimate methods.

L. Bo is a 54 acre lake approximately two miles north east of L. Arrow. It was cleared with rotenone in 1959 and stocked with trout. The banks are good and the lake holds trout, many up to 1½ lb. Castledargan L. is a 29 acre lake 4 miles east of Collooney. The banks are good, save for quarter of shoreline. The growth rate of the trout is slower than in L. Bo. It was cleared with rotenone in 1957 and stocked with trout.

LOUGH na LEIBE FISHERY (Rainbow Trout), Ballymote, Co. Sligo.

Open Season (Trout)—1st April to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—10 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—4 trout.

Methods: Shorefishing—All legitimate methods. **Boatfishing**—Artificial fly only (see definition p.10). See also below.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

Limitation of Rods—This fishery was stocked primarily to obtain data on rainbow trout in Irish waters. Fishing is limited to six bank anglers per day and permits must be obtained beforehand. These permits will be issued free, and bookings for any particular day will be dealt with in order of application. Application for permits should be made to Mr. Edward McGettrick, O'Connell Street, Ballymote, Co. Sligo.

A boat is provided, from which two anglers at a time may fish, in addition to the bank anglers. This boat may be hired for 15p per "half-day" period, the periods being morning to 4 p.m., and 4 p.m. to sunset. The charge covers one or two anglers. Bookings should be made through Mr. McGettrick; will be dealt with in order of receipt, and will be limited to one period only on any day, unless

there are no other applications for the day. The special boat permit, issued when a booking is accepted, must be presented to the Water Keeper at the lake before the boat is taken out.

Lough na Léibe is a 10 acre limestone lake in a valley between Keishcorran and Bricklieve Mountain. The entire lake can be fished from the shore. The smaller rainbows (age 1 -) will rise freely to wet and dry flies when there is any natural fly on the water, but are unlikely to exceed the size limit before August in most years. The larger rainbows (age 2 + and upwards) will rise readily only where there is a fair amount of big fly on the water; or during big hatches of a large dark Chironomid of the Duck Fly type which takes place in August and September, especially during calms. The bigger rainbows will often take the pupa just as it reaches the surface film; and they can be caught on an imitation of the pupa fished as a nymph an inch or two below the surface, when dry flies or conventional wet flies would be ignored. The bigger rainbows can sometimes be caught on very large wet flies fished almost on the bottom.

LOUGH FEENAGH FISHERY, Ballymote, Co. Sligo.

Open Season—1st April to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—10 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout.

Methods—All legitimate fishing methods.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

L. Feenagh is a 20 acre lake situated 2 miles from Ballymote, on the road to Boyle. It was rotenoned during 1962 and stocked with trout. It holds a fair stock of fish and has produced trout up to 6 lbs. in weight. One boat is provided on the lake on the same terms as at L. na Léibe, through Mr. E. McGettrick, Ballymote.

EMY LAKE FISHERY, Emyvale, Co. Monaghan.

Open Season (Trout)—1st March to 30th September.

Size Limit—11 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout.

Methods—Artificial fly only (see definition p.10). Restricted boat fishing allowed.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

A lake of 136 acres at Emyvale. It was rotenoned in 1964 and stocked with brown trout. While stocks are being built up, fishing methods have to be restricted, and only two boats are permitted on the lake. These are available through Water Keeper, Mr. P. McMahon. Almost the entire lake can be fished from the shore.

KILBREAN LAKE FISHERY, Killarney, Co. Kerry.

Open Season—1st April to 30th September.

Size Limit (either species of Trout)—10 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—9 trout.

Methods—Artificial fly (see definition p.10). Bank fishing only. (The whole shoreline is fishable.)

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

Limitation of Rods—Fishing limited to 9 rods per day. Fishing by permit only. Permits must be obtained beforehand, and will be issued free on application to Mr. Robin Hilliard, Main Street, Killarney. Bookings will be dealt with in rotation.

Kilbrean L. is an 11½ acre lake about 4 miles north of Killarney, off the Killarney to Cork road. It now contains a good stock of brown trout.

LOUGH AVAUL LAKE FISHERY, Glengoriff, Co. Cork.

Waters—Lough Avalu and Lough Avalu Little, Lough More.

Open Season (Trout)—1st April to 10th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—8 inches. L. Avalu and L. Avalu Little; L. More, 7 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout each, L. Avalu and L. Avalu Little; and L. More.

Methods—All legitimate methods.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

A boat is provided on L. Avalu (Upper), which may be hired for 15p per "half-day" period, the periods being morning to 4 p.m. and 4 p.m. to sunset. The charge covers one or two anglers. Boat may be hired at lake from Water Keeper, Mr. D. O'Sullivan. Otherwise, bank fishing only permitted.

Loughs Avaul (11½ acres) and *Avaul Little* (7½ acres) are situated beside the road to Adrigole about 3 miles from Glengariff and a few hundred yards apart. They are not connected. *Lough Avaul Little* is nearer to Glengariff. Both lakes are being stocked annually with brown trout. The trout will take a fly fairly freely when the "rise" is on; chiefly in the morning (up to about 11 a.m.) and again (in the summer) towards evening when the sedges are on the water. At other times, the fish may be hard to move. *Lough More* is a small bog lake beside the Adrigole road, some three miles beyond *Lough Avaul* and six miles from Glengariff. It holds only small trout and may be difficult to fish from the shore in high water, owing to reed beds. Most successful wet flies for all these lakes are Zulu, Woodcock and Yellow. Orange Grouse and Invicta, dressed on size 12 or 13 hooks (old scale), Butcher, Greenwell's Glory, also Olives and small sedges. Dry imitations of sedges are often successful on summer evenings.

CARRIGDROHID AND INNISCARRA RESERVOIRS. Macroom, Co. Cork (see map page 63).

Open Season (Trout)—15th February to 12th October.

Size Limit (Trout)—9 inches.

The Electricity Supply Board controls fishing on the Reservoirs and is anxious to facilitate anglers in fishing there in so far as this is compatible with the safety of anglers and protection of the Board's installations. By arrangement with the Board, members of the Trust may fish for trout free of charge on both hydro-electric Reservoirs on the River Lee. Those wishing to have boats on the reservoirs for fishing must obtain a permit or permits from the Electricity Supply Board. No fishing from either boat or bank will be permitted within a quarter-mile of the upstream face of either dam or within a quarter-mile of the mouth of the Sullane or the Sullane and Laney Rivers at whatever lake level may obtain at any particular time.

Fishing is prohibited from any of the bridges on the reservoirs, the approach banks to these bridges and any other roadway embankments protected on the water face by concrete walls.

Access may be obtained by way of public roads, which originally crossed the site of the reservoir and are now disused, or through the E.S.B.'s property where it adjoins a public road on one side and the reservoir on the other.

Recently the Electricity Supply Board has agreed to grant a lease of the fishing rights for trout and coarse fish to the Trust in both reservoirs. When the lease has been finalised the Trust

will control fishing for the above species and members will then be advised of the position and conditions applying under the lease.

The Lee Reservoirs are two recently constructed big hydro-electric reservoirs, one immediately below the other. The upper or Carrigadrohid Reservoir extends from the Gearagh west of Macroom to Carrigadrohid; the lower from Carrigadrohid to Inniscarra, 6 miles from Cork City. The upper reservoir is the shallower but both are subject to considerable fluctuations in water level. The areas where it is possible to shore fish are marked on the map but a drop in the normal water level would make it possible to fish from the shore over a greater area. There are good stocks of trout in part of the reservoirs and the average size (over 1 lb.) is big for that part of the country. Boats are available for hire on both the upper and lower reservoirs and their location is marked on the map. The reservoirs are little fished and are well worth the attention of anglers.

Carrigadrohid Reservoir. This reservoir is being developed as a Coarse Fishery. At present it holds stocks of pike, perch and rudd, and also fair stocks of brown trout.

Inniscarra Reservoir. This is much deeper than the upper reservoir and there is a very good stock of trout below Carrigadrohid Bridge, the southern shore probably being best. There is quite good trolling in the Rooves Bridge area, and the best trout fishing is reported to be in the Fargus area. Good catches are taken at Inniscleena, and also along the southern shore (Castle Inch).

Tributaries—There is free fishing in the tributaries of the upper Reservoir in the Macroom area, where the Trust has carried out bank improvement and restocking.

The *R. Sullane* holds a good stock of brown trout (average ½ lb. to ¾ lb.) with larger fish in the lower reaches from June onwards. The last few hundred yards, where the river enters the reservoir, is closed to fishing by the E.S.B. and fly fishing only is permitted on the section below the New Bridge. From Macroom Bridge downstream there is a good stock of trout with some large fish up to 2 lbs. and over from June onwards. There is quite good fishing from Raleigh Bridge upstream (left bank) to Sullane Bridge (Halfway House) and again from Sullane Bridge to Poll na Bro Bridge.

R. Laney is smaller than the Sullane, but the trout are on average bigger, ¾ lb. trout being common. There are two good pools below Laney Bridge (at the meeting of the Laney and Sullane) and also upstream of the bridge as far as the Metal Bridge (fish right bank) there are odd pools. There are good pools up as far as Morrison's Bridge and from this bridge upstream (left bank) is one of the best sections of the river. There is also good fishing upstream of Bawnmore Bridge (left bank), but above Capalleen-bawn Bridge the river becomes narrow.

The *Middle Lee* joins the Carrigadrohid Reservoir below Drumcarra Bridge. The resident stock of trout is small, but from June onwards there are large reservoir trout present in the pools between Toon Village and Drumcarra Bridge.

The *Feorish River* is a tributary of the Sullane and holds plentiful stocks of small trout.

Nearest centre—Macroom.

CLONAKILTY LAKES FISHERY, Co. Cork.

Waters—Gullane L.

Open Season (Trout)—1st April to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—9 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—4 trout.

Methods—All legitimate fishing methods.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

This small lake (8 acres) $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Clonakilty is stocked with brown trout. The lake is shallow, and during June and July weeds can make fishing difficult. The lake holds fish up to 2 lb. and over and in some years water bloom may, at certain times, affect fishing.

NOTE—*Bateman's L. (Madame L.)*, a small 4 acre lake, $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Clonakilty, is now being developed as a coarse fishery and has been stocked with tench.

REENEYDONEGAN LAKE FISHERY, Bantry, Co. Cork.

Open Season—1st April to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—10 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout.

Methods—All legitimate fishing methods.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

A tidal lake of about 62 acres, 2 miles north of Bantry. A sea wall has been built to exclude the sea, and a sluice fitted.

It has been stocked with brown trout which have shown an excellent rate of growth, and fish of up to 4 lbs. in weight have been taken. There is a limited amount of bank fishing, and 2 boats are available, which may be hired from Water Keeper, Mr. Eugene O'Sullivan (on lake shore). Advance booking is desirable. There is a lush growth of weed on this lake, which may prove

troublesome at times, but as the effects of salt water are gradually leached out the weed situation may become easier.

LOUGH MORE (GLASSLOUGH), Bantry, Co. Cork.

Open Season—1st April to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—9 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—4 trout.

Methods—Artificial fly only (see definition p.10).

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

This is a small lake ($5\frac{1}{2}$ acres) near Bantry, which was treated with rotenone in 1961 and stocked with brown trout. It holds quite a good stock of fish to $\frac{3}{4}$ lb. and over. About three-quarters of the shore line is fishable, but the approach road to the lake is in poor condition at present.

GLENBOWER FISHERY, Killeagh, Co. Cork.

Waters—Glenbower Lake and inflowing stream.

Open Season (Trout)—15th February to 30th September (lake); 17th March to 30th September (river).

Size Limit (Trout)—8 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—None.

Methods—Artificial fly (see definition p.10) and worm only. Spinning or the use of a fixed spool reel for fly or worm fishing is prohibited.

Glenbower Lake is a small artificial lake ($6\frac{1}{2}$ acres) in Glenbower Woods at Killeagh, Co. Cork. It holds numerous small brown trout. A fish pass has been put in to enable sea trout to enter the lake. Anglers fishing the lake—and other waters, as at Ennis, on State Forest lands—are requested (a) to keep to the defined paths to and along the lake shores; (b) to avoid damage to trees; (c) not to light fires. They must comply with any direction given by the Forester-in-Charge or his employees regarding access, parking of vehicles and other matters.

Fishing is prohibited (a) from two hours after sunset to two hours after sunrise on either river or lake; (b) at all times between the waterfall and the fish-pass and thence downstream to the junction with the sluice outlets on the downstream face of the dam.

Because of the small size of the lake, private boats cannot be permitted.

LOUGH ADERRY, Castlemartyr, Co. Cork.

Open Season—1st June to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—9 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

Methods—Artificial fly only (see definition p.10). Restricted boat fishing only permitted.

This small lake (29 acres) near Castlemartyr, beside the main Cork road, was rotenoned in 1968 and stocked with trout. There is limited shore fishing. A boat has been provided. Contact Mr. Maurice Higgins, L. Aderry, Castlemartyr.

CHAPTER 5

FREE WATERS BEING DEVELOPED BY THE TRUST

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LOUGH ARROW

Co. Sligo (see map page 64).

Open Season (Trout)—1st March to 30th September.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

Special Note—To protect the increasing stock of young trout and to ensure a continued high standard of fishing in the future, anglers are strongly urged to observe a 12-inch size limit.

L. Arrow is a rich limestone lake (3,123 acres) about 5 miles long and varying in width from 1 mile to 2 miles. It holds very good trout, and early in the season the wet fly fishing to the Duck Fly is usually very good. The Duck Fly fades out by the first week of May and is followed by the Large Lake Olive which hatches through and after the Mayfly season. The Mayfly is up usually about 25th May, but may be as early as the 15th May. During the Mayfly, trout can be taken on the dry fly and in the evenings on the Spent Gnat as well as by dapping. The Murrough begins to appear towards the end of the Mayfly, and in the middle of June there is evening sedge fishing, and in July and August sedge fishing in the daytime as well as dapping with the Daddy-long-legs. The Alder is a good fly in August and September.

The most killing patterns of flies are:—

March to mid-April: March Brown, Claret and Brown, Greenwell's Glory.

Mid-April to mid-May: Golden Olive, Iron Dun, March Brown.

Mid-May to mid-June: Golden Olive, Mayfly nymph, Green-drake, Spent Gnat, Claret, Yellow Hawk.

Mid-June to end of July: Murrough (in the evenings), large Olive, Brown Sedges, Cowdung Flies, Claret.

August to September: Alder, large Brown Sedges, Daddy-long-legs, Grey Olives, Red Brown Olives, Claret, Dark Sedges.

Hook sizes: 6 to 8 (old scale).

The main fishing areas and boat piers are marked on the map. There are boats available for hire with or without boatmen, and

the main locations for boats are: Arrow Cottage; Ballinafad Shore, Annacur Bay; Annaghcloy Shore; Derrylea River; Brickeen; Castlebaldwin River; Arrow River and Cloonagh Shore.

The nearest town is *Boyle* (4 miles). Nearest villages, *Ballinafad* (at lake), and *Ballymote* (7 miles). Guesthouse, farmhouse and caravan accommodation at lake.

LOUGH CONN

Co. Mayo (see map page 65).

Open Season (Trout)—15th February to 10th October.

Size Limit (Trout)—10 inches.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

Lough Conn is a limestone lake (12,876 acres) about 9 miles long from north to south and varying in width from 2 to 4 miles. There is an excellent stock of trout averaging just under 1 lb. with fish running up to 5 lbs. and over. There is often very good wet fly fishing early in the season, March, April, May, and again in September with a fair chance of hooking salmon on wet flies as well as by trolling. Boat sites are marked on the map and the best trout areas are shaded in. A major arterial drainage scheme has been completed recently on the R. Moy system which has lowered the levels of both L. Conn and L. Cullen considerably.

The Duck Fly hatches in the deeper water and the best hatch occurs in the southern end of the lake. The Mayfly hatch occurs over most of the lake, but the hatch is much less than on the other western lakes, is sparse in places and the Mayfly is not particularly good. The best areas for the Mayfly are—from Cloonaghmore south to Errew, and again east of Chain Island and in the bay opposite Castlehill; in Phuillawokouse and Gilbroo Bays; in the south east portion of the lake east of Pontoon; at Lisdavogue; Cloghans; inside Annagh Island and up as far as Inishlee Island. Murroughs are scarce, but some other sedges are plentiful. While trout can be caught on sedges on other drifts, the best areas are Castle Island and Roe Island south to Errew Peninsula and the south-west and south shores at Rinnmore. Dapping the Daddy-long-legs and the Grasshopper can be good during August and September. Victoria Bay fishes well during September.

The best patterns of wet flies are:—

March to mid-May: Connemara Black, Black Pennell, March Brown, Fiery Brown, Claret and Mallard, Claret Pennell, Watson's Fancy, Greenwell's Glory, Golden Olive, Green Olive, Partridge and Yellow, March Brown Spider.

Mid-May to July: Black Pennell, Bog Fly, Golden Olive, Green Olive, Sooty Olive, Invicta, Double Winged Mayfly, Hackle Mayfly, Grace Kelly, Black Spider, Blue Bottle, Hare's Ear, Teal and Yellow.

August to end of Season: Hackle Mayfly, Daddy-long-legs, Sedges, the Murrough, Green Peter (small), Invicta, Golden Olive, Black Pennell, Connemara Black, Sooty Olive, Watson's Fancy, Claret and Mallard.

The Mayfly starts to rise about May 20th and continues to the end of June, and occasional Mayflies can be seen up to the end of August. Trout can be caught on other flies during the Mayfly season. In the early part of the season hook sizes 8 and 9 (old scale) fish best and also in high water and in rough conditions and again at the end of the season. During the summer and in low water or calm weather smaller flies on size 10 hooks fish best.

There is a number of boats and boatmen available on L. Conn, and some hotels have boats for their guests. There are boats for hire, without boatmen, at Crossmolina. The main boat stations are:—

- (1) Gortnorabbey, Crossmolina, Crossmolina A.C., Boat, Carpark and caravan site open to the public. More development work still to be done on this site.
- (2) Cloghans. Boat Pier and public access from the road.
- (3) Gilbroo Bay. Access from road. Used mostly by Castlebar boat owners.
- (4) Phuillawokouse Bay. Open access from road.

Nearest towns: *Ballina* (8 miles); *Crossmolina* (1 mile); *Foxford* (4 miles). There is hotel accommodation beside the lake at *Pontoon*.

L. Cullen, which drains into the R. Moy, is connected to L. Conn by a short narrow cut at Pontoon. It is a sizeable lake, approximately 3 miles by 3 miles, and holds some good trout, though the fishing is not as good as on L. Conn. Boats available.

CASTLEBAR LAKES

Co. Mayo.

Open Season (Trout)—15th February to 10th October.

Size Limit (Trout)—10 inches.

Daily Bag Limit (Trout)—6 trout.

Methods—Artificial fly fishing only (see definition p.10).

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

Two Trust boats are provided for use by members on this

water. These boats are available for two periods daily, i.e., from morning to 4.30 p.m. and from 5 p.m. onwards. A charge of 50p for each boat for each half day period or part thereof is in force. Anglers fishing during the morning period must return boats to base at 4.30 p.m. each day. If a boat is not required for the second period by other members it may be rebooked. Boats should be booked through Austin Gibbons, Clodghnarah, Islandeady, Castlebar, Co. Mayo. (A few hundred yards from the lake. Reached by road off the main Castlebar/Westport road).

Just S.W. of Castlebar is an extensive system of lakes joined to each other or connected by streams, and varying in size from 50 acres to several hundred acres. An arterial drainage scheme has lowered levels over the entire system. Now that levels are stabilised, the fishery has, in effect, been reduced to one main water, i.e., *Islandeady/Bilberry Lake*. This water holds brown trout averaging over 1 lb and fish up to 3 lbs are taken. It is difficult to fish from the shore due to soft and, in places, dangerous margins, and few boats are available. This lake is very little fished and merits more attention from anglers.

LOUGH MASK

Co. Mayo (see map page 66).

Open Season (Trout)—15th February to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—10 inches.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

Lough Mask is a limestone lake of 20,496 acres. It is some 10 miles from north to south with an average width of 4 miles, and towards the southern end two long narrow bays thrust deep into the Mayo mountains to the west. It holds an excellent stock of trout, and has been providing first-class fishing in recent years. The trout average 1 lb. 2 ozs., approximately, with good numbers of 3 lb. fish. Some very large trout, between 10 lbs. and 18 lbs., are taken by trolling each year. These large fish are taken mostly in depths of 10-25 ft. off the wet fly shallows along the islands on the eastern side of the lake. It is a very good wet fly lake, with a Mayfly hatch and excellent dapping. Shore fishing is possible at most places around the lake, and may be very good when conditions of wind and weather are suitable. The west shore is the best for ordinary wet-fly fishing, and the long bays of the North and East shores are good for summer evening fishing.

From early April to mid-May there are hatches of Duck Fly and large Olives in the forenoon and at mid-day with Olive spinners in the evenings. The Mayfly dominates the fishing from

mid-May to mid-June, and is usually up about 16th May. From mid-June to late July trout feed on perch fry, but not to the same extent as heretofore. The Murrough, Green Peter and Silverhorn appear during this period, and best results are to be had fishing large dry sedges late in the evening. From late July to late August the Murrough, Green Peter, Cinnamon Sedge and various medium sized and small sedges and the large Olive are the most common flies.

Black and Red Ants give good results during swarming time when they are on the water. The Lake Olive is the most important fly from late August to late September, and some small Murrough sedges often give good results.

The best wet fly areas are marked on the map. The east shore of Mask is the best Mayfly area, and all of the east shore is good Mayfly ground. The Sedge and Murrough areas in order of priority are: Mouth of Cong Canal; Cushlough Bay; Ballinacahalla Bay; Srah Bay; Lively Bay; Staunton's Bay and Caher Bay. The best Duck Fly areas are: large areas around the mouth of the Robe River; Annagh; Caher Bay. Castle Bay, at the mouth of the Cong Canal, yields big fish early in the season, but access from the lake is very difficult. It can be reached from the Cong Canal, but also with difficulty.

The best killing patterns of wet fly are:—

Early April to mid-May: Green Olive, Black Pennell, Golden Olive, Connemara Black, Watson's Fancy, Greenwell's Glory, Dark Claret, Fiery Brown and Cock Olive.

Mid-May to mid-June: The Greendrake is the dominating fly but large Olives sometimes give good results at dusk.

Mid-June to late July: Murrough, Green Peter, Golden Invicta, Golden Olive, Daddy-long-legs, Fenian, Claret and Green Olive.

Late July to late August: Murrough, Green Peter, Daddy-long-legs, Grasshopper, Golden and Silver Invictas, Golden Olive, Cock Olive, Green Olive, Woodcock and Yellow and Watson's Fancy.

Late August to late September: Murrough, Green Peter, Golden Olive, Dark Olive, Green Olive, Black Pennell, Thunder and Lightning, Peter Ross.

Wet fly sizes all through the season, sizes 6 and 7 (new scale).

There is a good number of boats and boatmen available for hire on L. Mask. Piers and boat stations are marked on the map.

The following are the main departure points for boats:—

Cushlough Park; Farragher's Pier; Ballygarris Pier; Bay

of Islands Park; Tourmakeady Pier; Maamtrasna Boat Station; Ferry Bridge Boat Station; Rosshill Park; Mays Pier; Caher Pier; Lively Bay; Derrymore and Tra-na-Greine.

Boats and engines without boatmen for hire at Cushlough Pier; Bay of Islands Park; Rosshill Park; Caher Pier.

Accommodation in the immediate vicinity of L. Mask is limited and the nearest town is *Ballinrobe* (2 miles from Cushlough). The nearest villages are *Cong* (2 miles); *Clonbur* (1 mile) and *Tourmakeady* (west shore).

There is free fishing on the Robe River in the area Clooncormack to Kiltrone Bridge. There is a fair stock of sizeable fish and there is a Mayfly hatch.

LOUGH CARRA

Co. Mayo (see map page 67).

Open Season (Trout)—1st March to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—10 inches.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

Lough Carra is a limestone lake (4,003 acres) approximately 6 miles long and varying in width from $\frac{1}{4}$ mile to 1 mile. The highly alkaline water is crystal clear over a white marl bottom, and the lake holds a fair stock of trout of large average size, much larger than the other western lakes. There is good dry fly fishing, dappling the Daddy-long-legs and Grasshopper and wet fly fishing. All the boat stations and means of access to same are marked on the map.

All the shaded areas on the map are good wet fly fishing areas varying but little in quality. They are also good for sedge fishing, but the wind direction usually dictates the sedge fishing areas. The Duck Fly hatches mostly in the unmarked deeper portions of the lake, but this fly is not fished much on Carra.

From early April to early May there are hatches of Duck Fly and Stonefly with large Lake Olives from the end of April, but not many anglers fish the lake during this period. From early to late May there is the large lake Olive, and then the Mayfly, with most anglers concentrating on the Mayfly, which appears earlier than on L. Mask (usually starts about May 10th). From late May to late July the principal flies are Lake Olives, Murroughs, Silver Horn Sedge and various other small species of sedge. There are very few perch fry in Carra, so July is not a slack fishing period. From late July to the end of August there are Lake Olives, Murrough, Cin-

namon Sedges and various other small species of sedge, but there seems to be little in the way of Green Peters. From late August to the end of September the Lake Olive is the most important fly with some small sedges.

The best patterns of wet flies are:—

Early April to early May: Green Olive, Black Pennell, Watson's Fancy, Dark Claret, Fiery Brown, Connemara Black, Golden Olive and Greenwell's.

Early to late May: Green Drake and Moseley Pattern of Mayfly fished wet.

Late May to late July: Murrough, Golden Olive, Invicta, Daddy-long-legs, Claret, Thunder and Lightning, Green Olive, Grasshopper and Silver Doctor.

Late July to end of August: Murrough, Daddy-long-legs, Grasshopper, Golden Olive, Invicta, Claret and Mallard, Green Olive.

End of August to end of September: Murrough, Golden Olive, Green Olive, Dark Olive, Peter Ross, Connemara Black, and Watson's.

Best wet fly sizes are sizes 6 and 7 (new scale).

There is a limited number of boatmen available, and also some boats for hire at Flannery's Pier and Henneghan's Pier.

The nearest towns are *Ballinrobe* (3 m. approx.) and *Castlebar* (8m. approx.). Nearest village—*Partry* (1m. approx.).

LOUGH CORRIB

Co. Galway (see map page 68).

Open Season (Trout)—15th February to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—10 inches.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

L. Corrib is the largest of the western lakes, totalling 41,617 acres in extent and stretching some 30 miles from near Galway City to the Co. Mayo border. It has many islands, numerous bays and a great deal of shallow water though there are also some deep gullies. It holds a good stock of trout averaging $1\frac{1}{4}$ lbs., but 3 lb. fish are common on the fly, and very large fish are taken by trolling. There is good wet fly fishing in spring and autumn, and a good Mayfly hatch; also dappling during August and September with the Daddy-long-legs (known locally as the "Harry").

The Duck Fly fishing is very localised and the best areas are Kitten's Bay; Ballycurran; Baurisheen; Salthouse Bay; Inchiquin Bay and Curra. The last mentioned is far the best. Other good wet

fly fishing areas, early in the season, are Cassidy's Bay and Inish-doorus (Cornamona); Carrick Shore (near Cornamona); Castle-town Shore (near Inishmacatreer) and north of Inchiquin Island (near Greenfields). The Mayfly is usually up about the 18th to 24th May. The Mayfly hatches first at Doorus and subsequently at Snaulauns, Cannover, Kitten's Bay, McNamara's Bay, Baurisheen, Inchiquin, Bog Bay, Portnacarron, Ard, Faddas, Rabbit Island. By the time the Mayfly hatches below Rabbit Island the hatch is practically over at Snaulauns. All these areas fish well during the Mayfly. From Collinamuck to Blake's Point or near Annaghdown there is a very poor hatch of Mayfly, but, nevertheless, trout can be caught on the dap on all the usual wet fly drifts.

There is no recognised sedge fishing on Lough Corrib, but there is some good dry fly fishing with cinnamon and black sedges on summer evenings. At this time, fishing from the shore can be good in places. From mid-July to September there is good dapping with the "Harry" (Daddy-long-legs) and the grasshopper.

A good selection of flies over the season would be:—early season during the Duck Fly hatch: Duck Fly, Black Pennell, Zulu or Connemara Black (size 13) and for general wet fly fishing: Greenwell's Glory, Hare's Ear, Black Pennell, Zulu, Connemara Black, Sooty Olive, Golden Olive, Fiery Brown, Invicta, Claret and Mallard (size 10); then—Mayflies—Green hackled Mayflies and, occasionally, Spent Gnat (size 8), and later Brown Sedge, Green Peter, Silver Sedge (size 9), "Harry" or Daddy-long-legs (size 8). All hook sizes old scale.

Due to the great size of the lake and the small scale of the map it is impossible to shade in the main fishing areas. Most of the fishing is around the many islands and over the shallows, and there are numerous boat departure points though some may hold mostly private boats, and there may be a few or no boats and boatmen for hire at them. There is a good number of boatmen available on L. Corrib, but advance booking is advisable. The departure points are marked on the map.

Boats and boatmen available at Portacarron, Oughterard, Baurisheen, Derrymoyle, Glan Shore, Cong, Greenfields, Doorus, Carrick, Salthouse, Carey's, Inishmacatreer.

Nearest City—*Galway* (4 miles). Nearest towns—*Oughterard* (1 mile), *Moycullen*, *Headford* (5 miles). Nearest villages—*Cong* (1½ miles), *Cornamona*, *Clonbur* (between L. Mask and L. Corrib). Greenfields is on the lake shore (east).

BLACK RIVER FISHERY

Cos. Galway and Mayo.

Waters—The Trust has leased from the Land Commission the

fishing rights over much of the Black River from Tawnagh East (junction with tributary at plantations) to L. Corrib and the remainder of the fishing is mostly free.

Open Season (Trout)—1st March to 30th September.

Size Limit (Trout)—10 inches.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

The Black River is a moderate sized limestone stream which may become very low and weedy in summer. It used to be a very good trout stream, but has recently been the subject of a major drainage scheme, and it will take some time to recover. It still contains trout, but they are mostly rather small.

Nearest town—*Headford* (1 mile); nearest village—*Shrule* (on river).

THE FERGUS SYSTEM

Co. Clare (see maps pages 69, 70).

Open Season (Trout)—15th February to 30th September

Size Limit (Trout)—8 inches.

Creel Census Scheme in operation.

The Fergus is a limestone system with numerous lakes and some swallow holes along its course which causes parts of the river to go dry in summer. The water is gin clear and it holds some very nice trout. The upper reaches of the river (Corofin) fish best when the water is high and the lower reaches (Ennis) when it is low. The Fergus has good hatches of Olives, Iron Blue, B.W.O. and Sedges. The tidal influence is felt on the river as far as Knox's Bridge just below Ennis. In the middle reaches of the river some of the banks are high and difficult to fish from due to drainage work in the past. It is an excellent dry fly river.

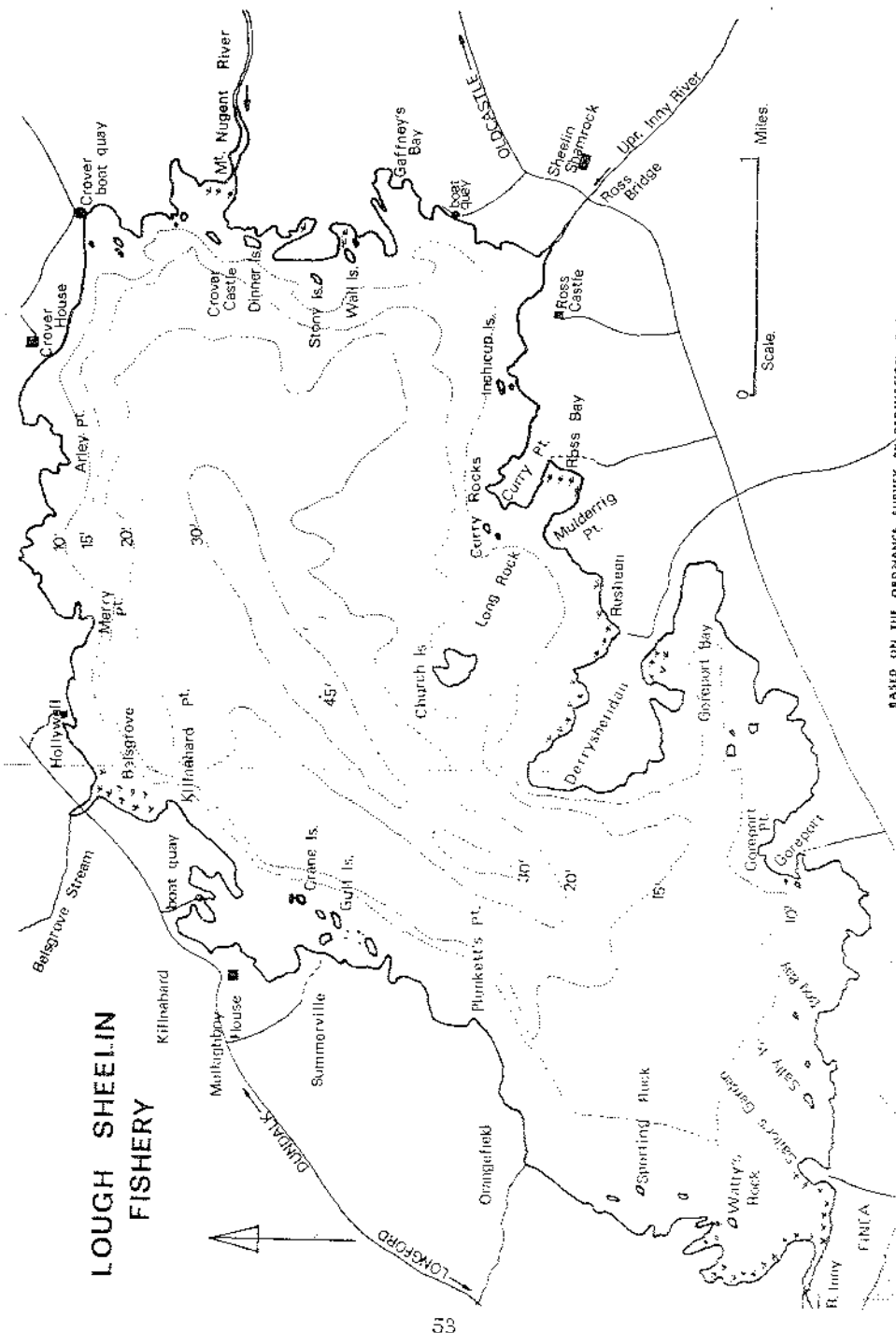
The best fishing on the R. Fergus is at: Knox's Bridge, below Ennis (left bank; average 1½ lb.); The Cut, 1½ miles from Ennis (left bank—average ½ lb.); Upper Cut below Templemaley Bridge (right bank—average ¾ lb.); Addroon Bridge, upstream to Ballyteige L. (left bank—average 1 lb.); Ballyogan Bridge downstream to Ballyteige L. (right bank—average ¾ lb.); Inchiquin L. to Atedaun L. (Corofin area—both banks, average 1 lb.); Kilnaboy Bridge downstream to L. Inchiquin (left bank—average 1 lb.); Kilnaboy Bridge upstream to Elmvale (right bank—average 1 lb.).

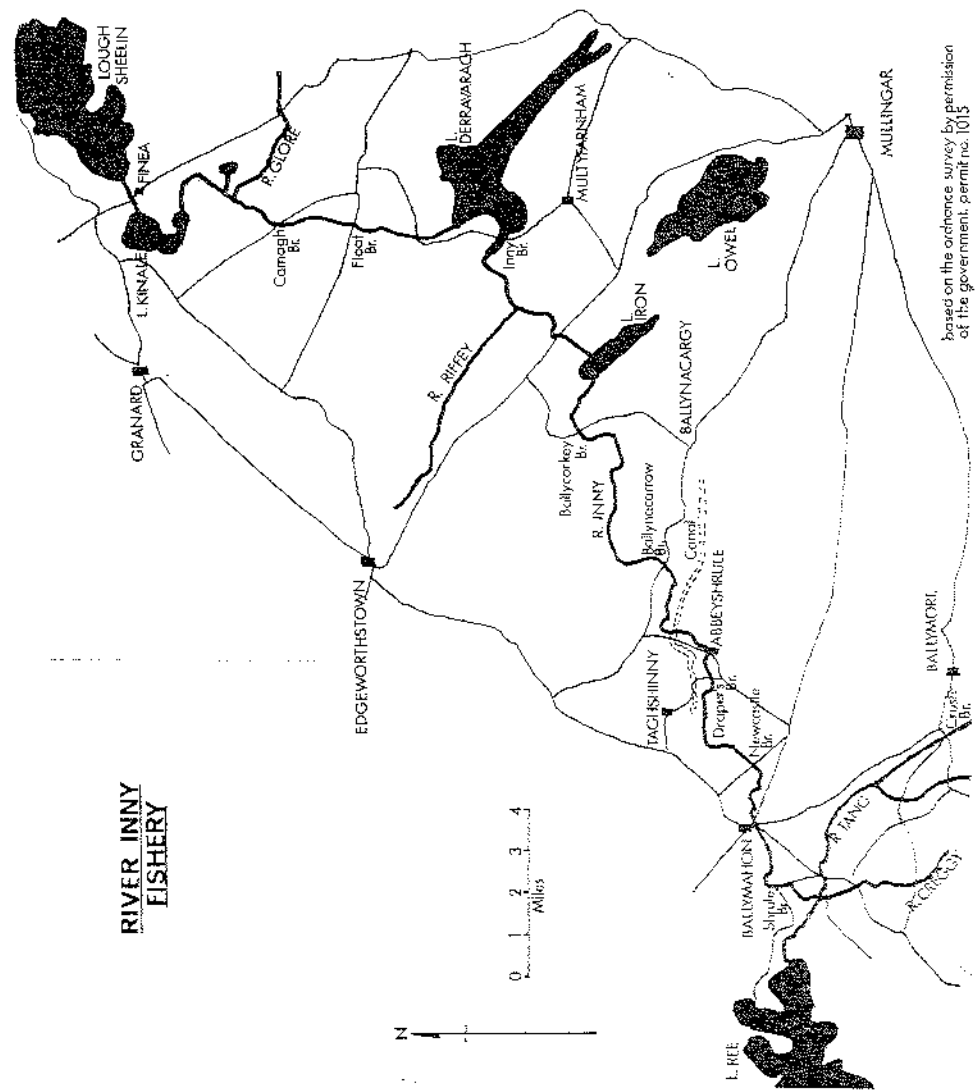
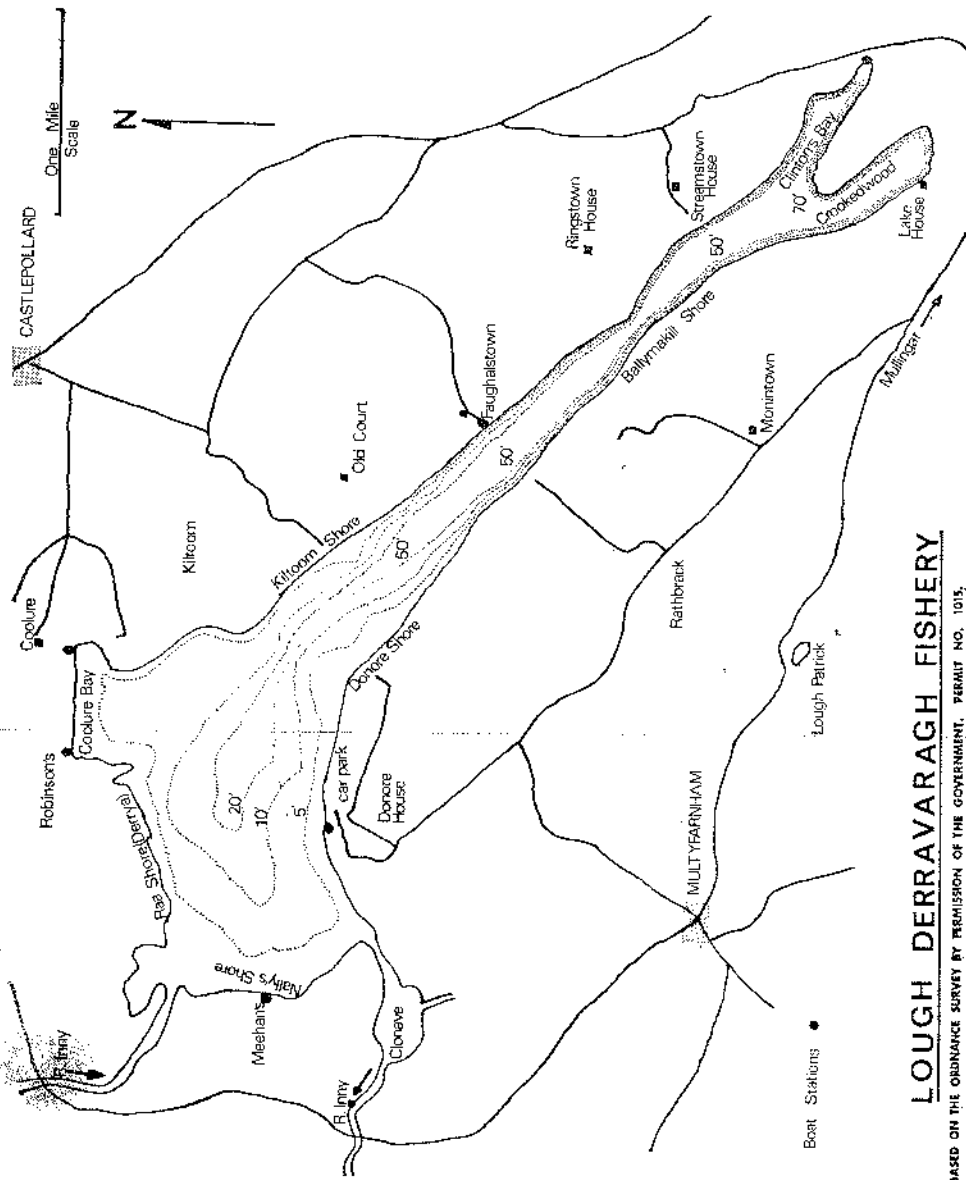
Inchiquin Lake is a limestone lake (280 acres) holding an excellent stock of trout averaging a little over 1 lb. with plenty of

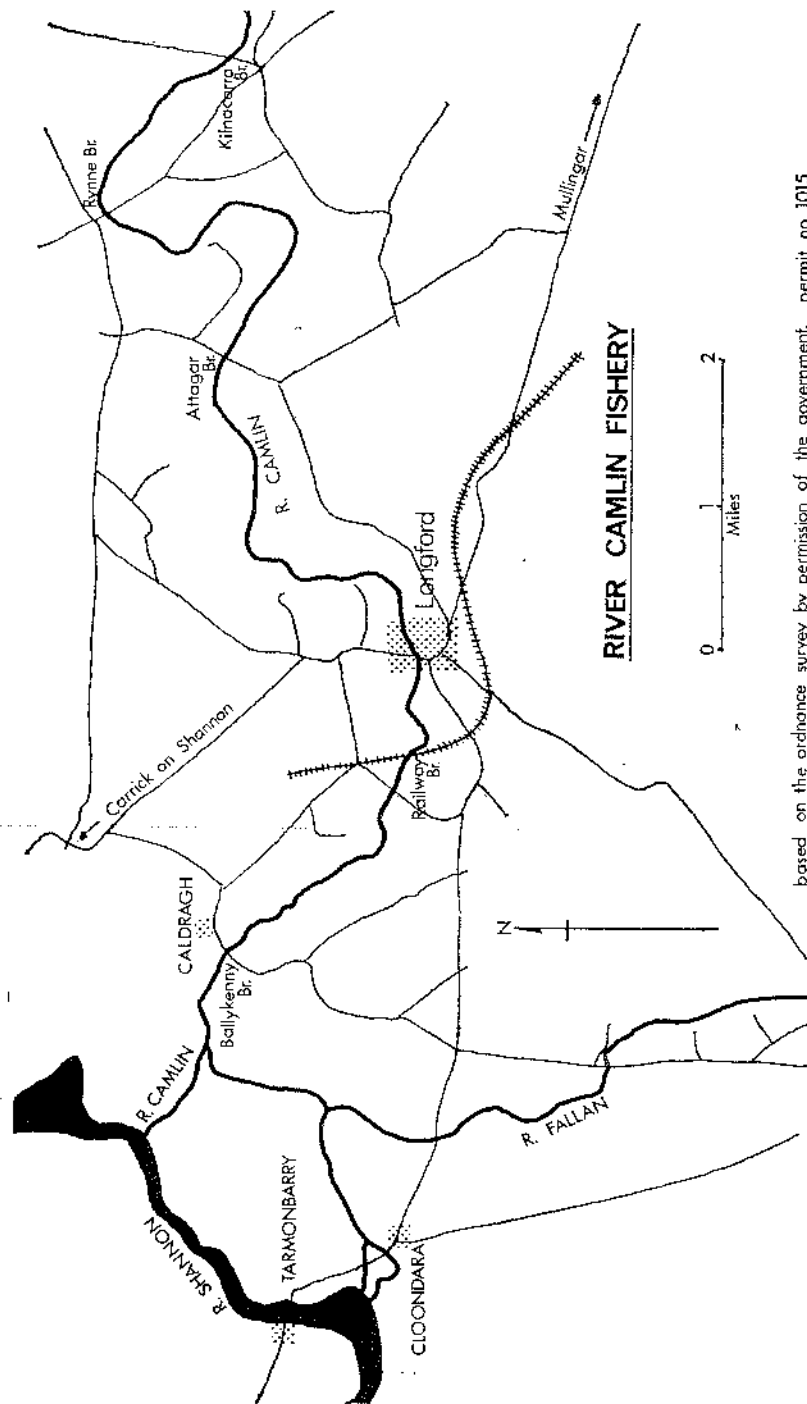
fish up to 2 lbs. and over, and provides very good wet fly fishing. There is a number of boats kept on the lake by anglers, and some may be available for hire. Public access is being developed from the public road half way between Corofin and junction to Clifden House. *Dromore Lake* (375 acres) holds a smaller stock of bigger fish than Inchiquin, and is mostly free fishing. It has a very big hatch of Duck Fly which provides excellent fishing in March and April. It is difficult of access at present, and both these lakes are being developed by the Trust for trout fishing. *Ballyteige L.* north east of Ruan is a small water holding some good trout; *Ballyline L.* (connected to Dromore L.) south east of Ruan also holds good trout. The other lakes on the Fergus system—*Atedaun*, *Ballyallea*, *Ballycullenan*, *Inchonon*, *Bunny*, etc., are mainly coarse fish waters, but several of them hold some good trout, the likeliest for trout being *Cullaun* and *Muckanagh*.

The Trust has a lease of some short and scattered portions of the Fergus System, but most of the system is free fishing.

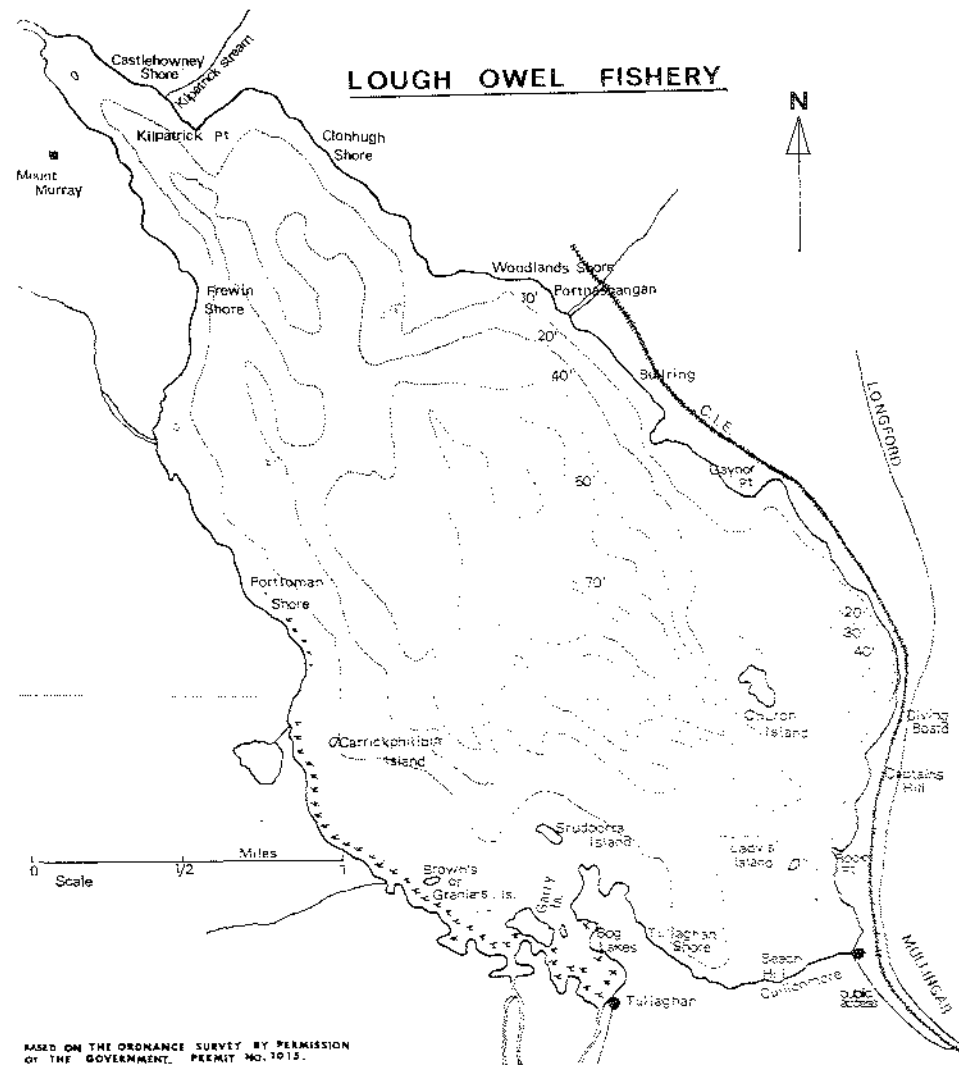
Ennis is the most convenient town, and *Corofin* the nearest village.



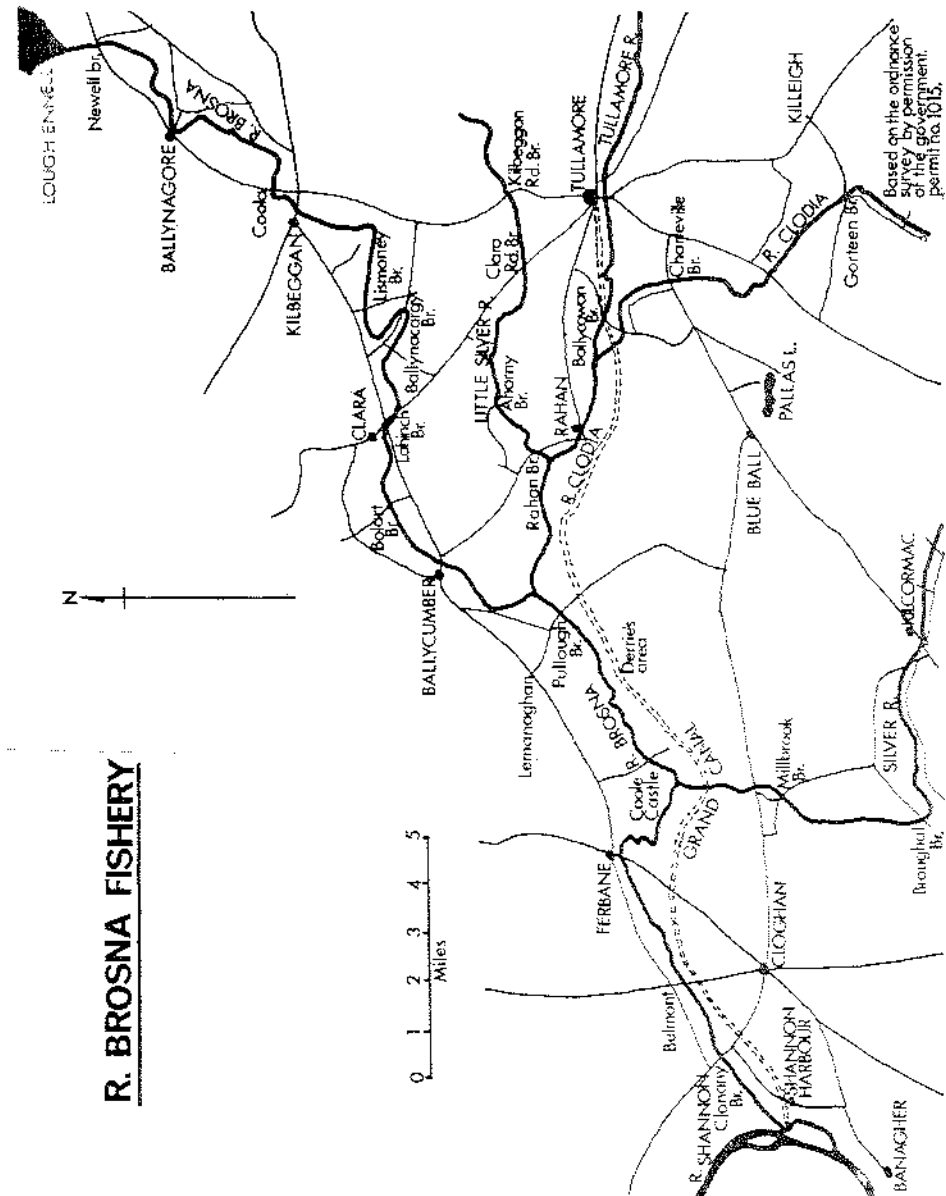
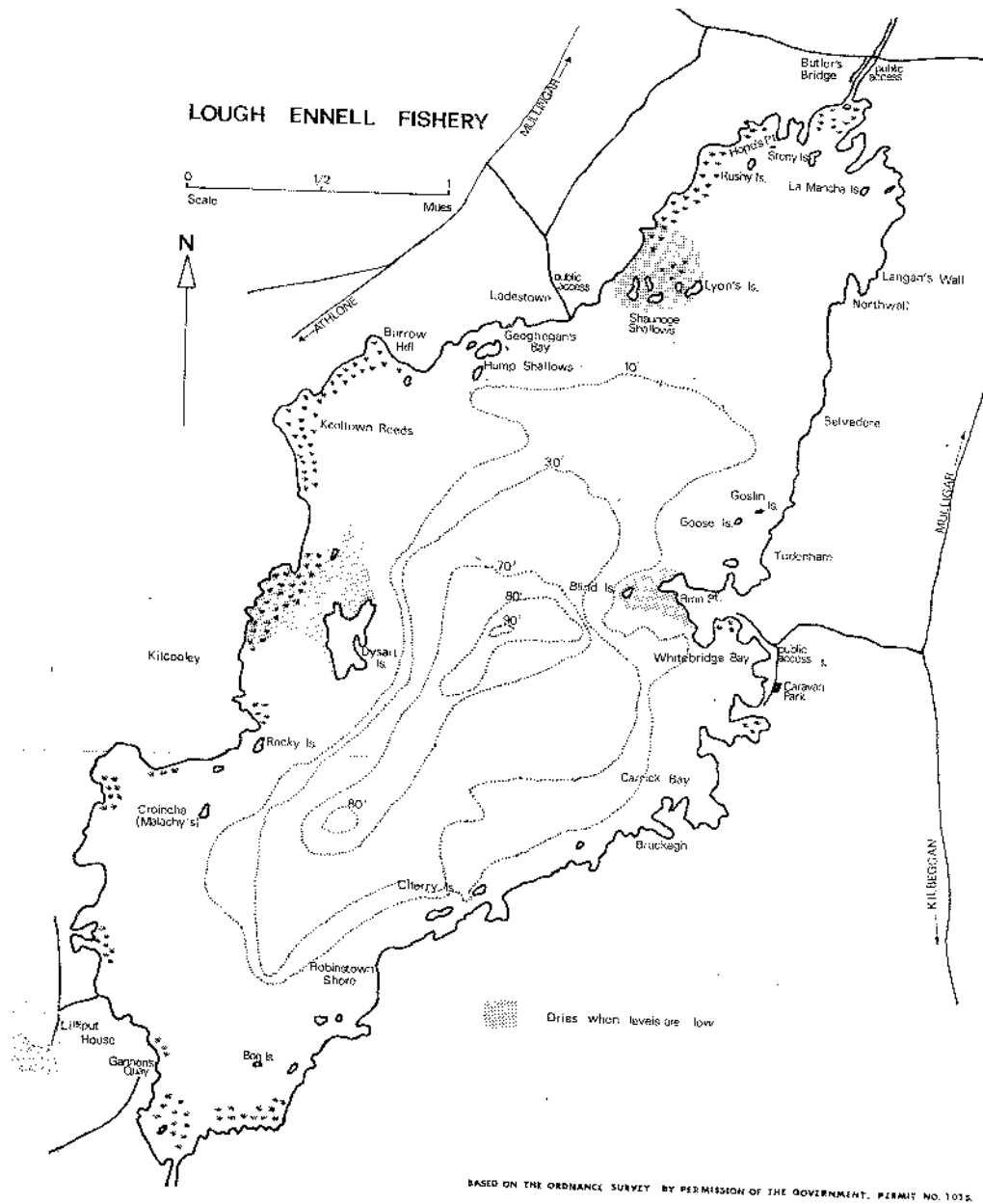


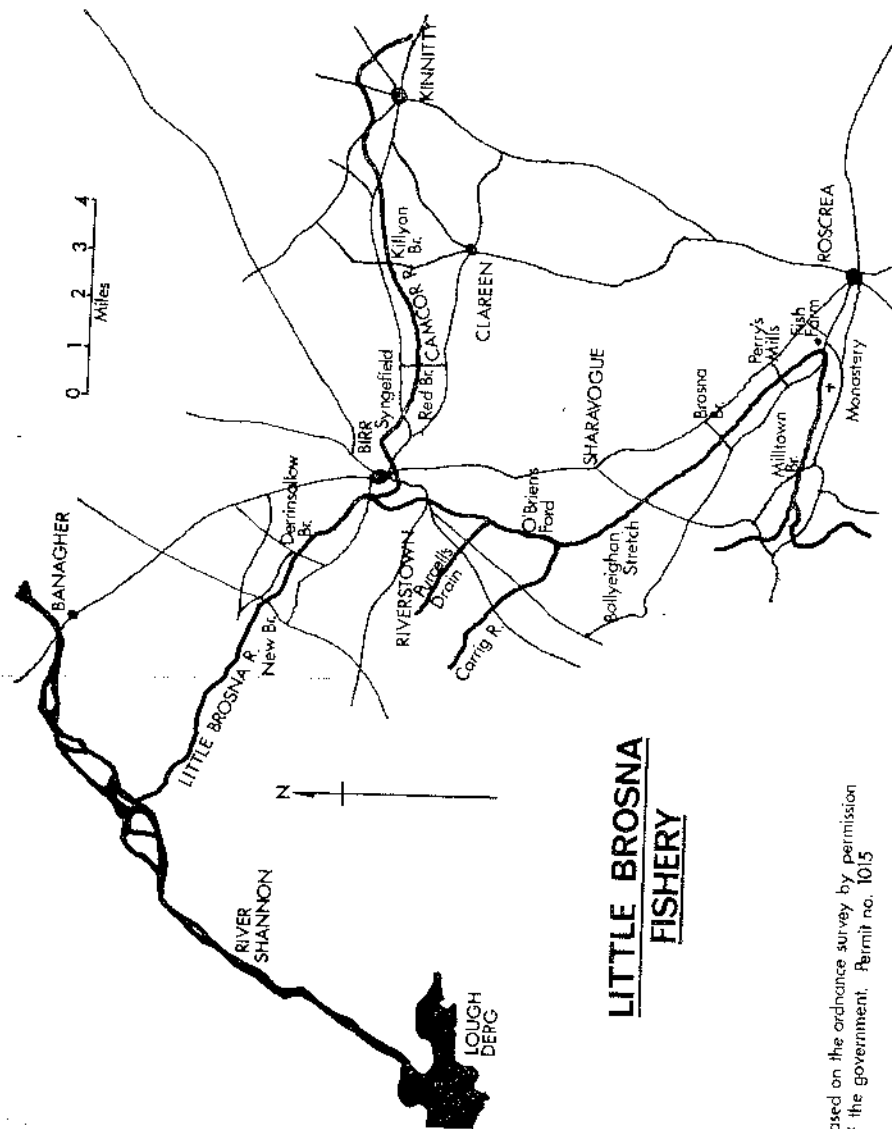


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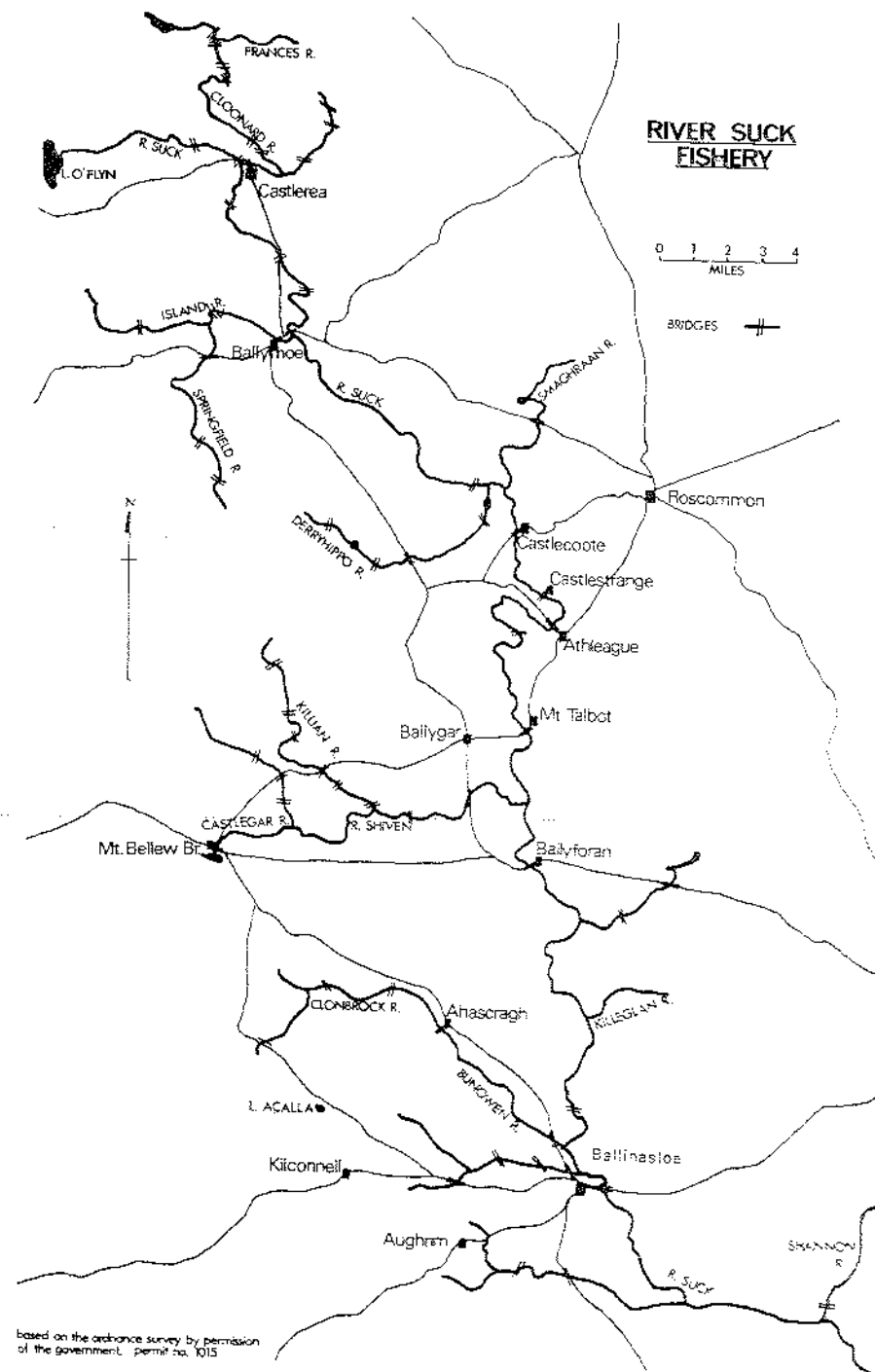
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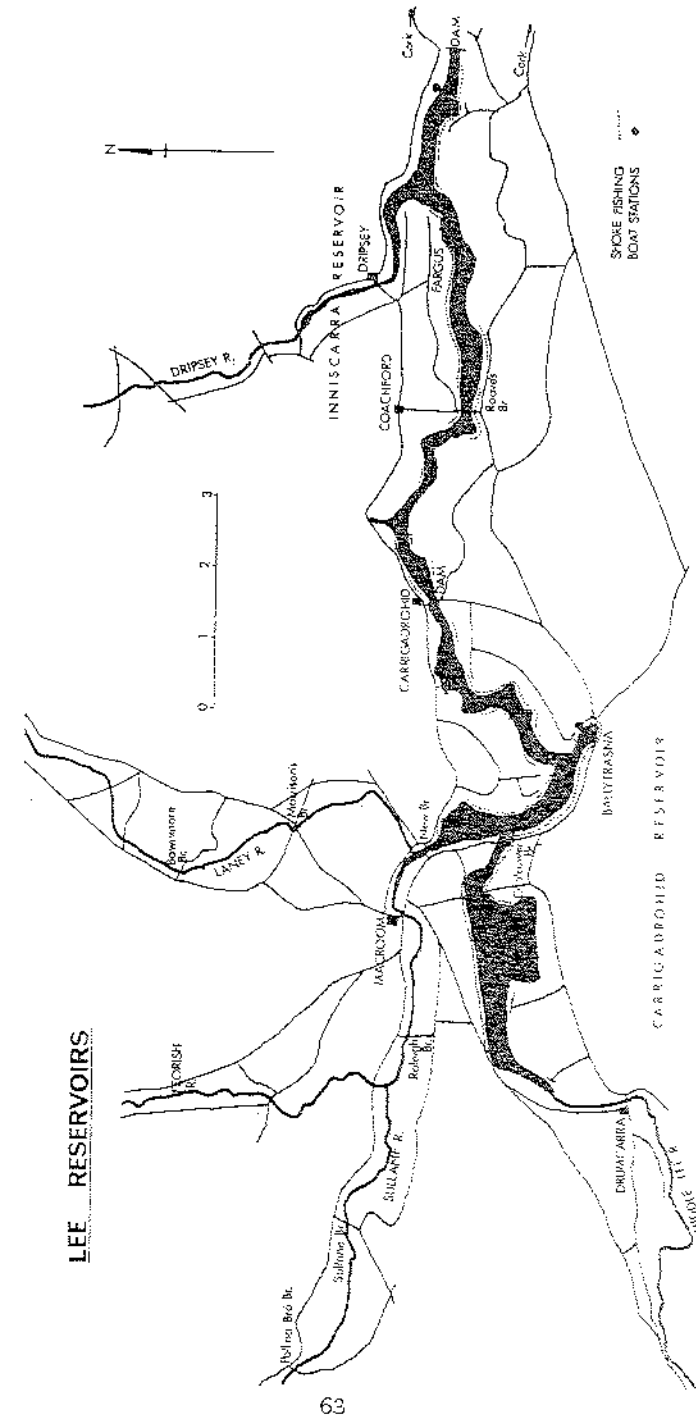
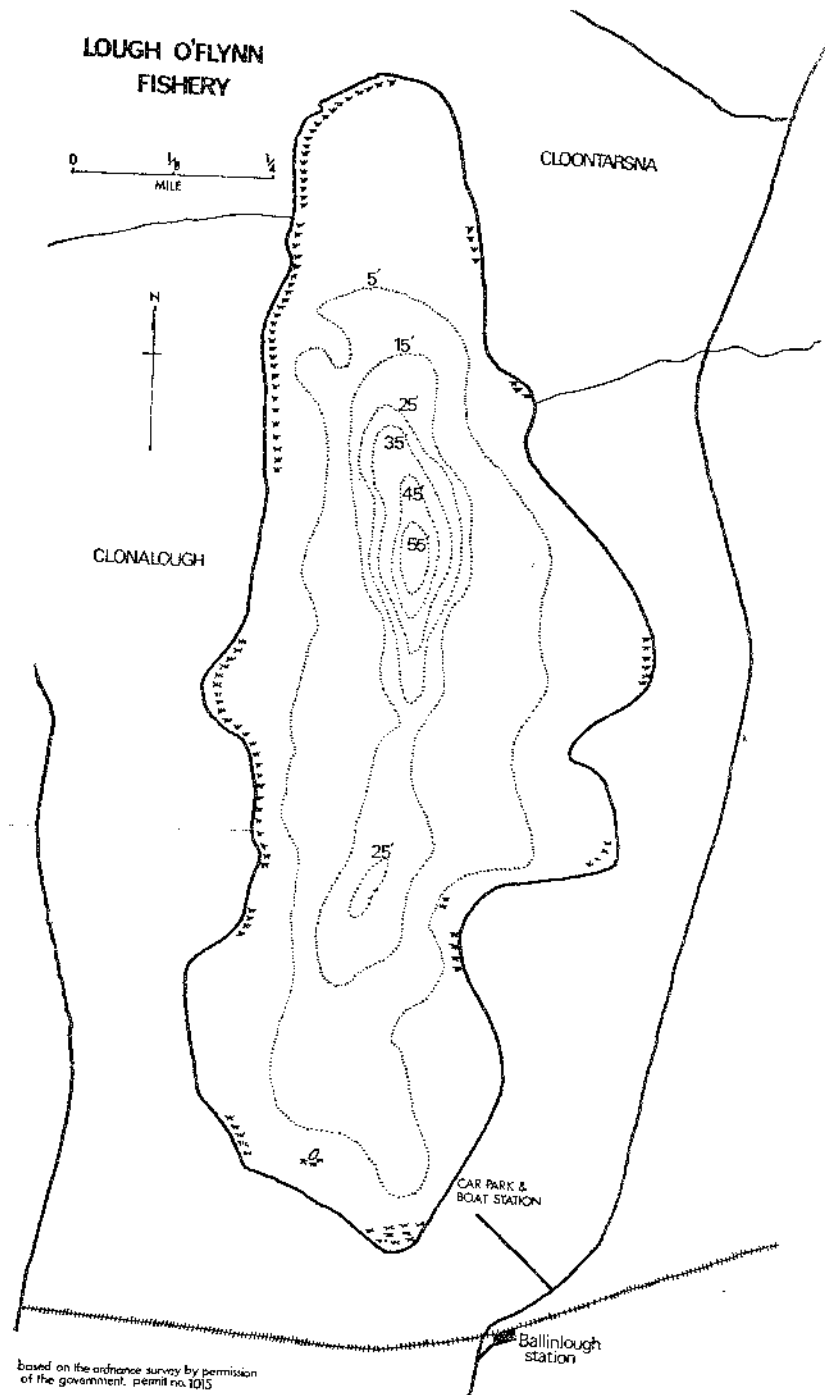
LITTLE BROSNA FISHERY

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of the government. Permit no. 1015



RIVER SUCK FISHERY

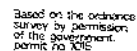
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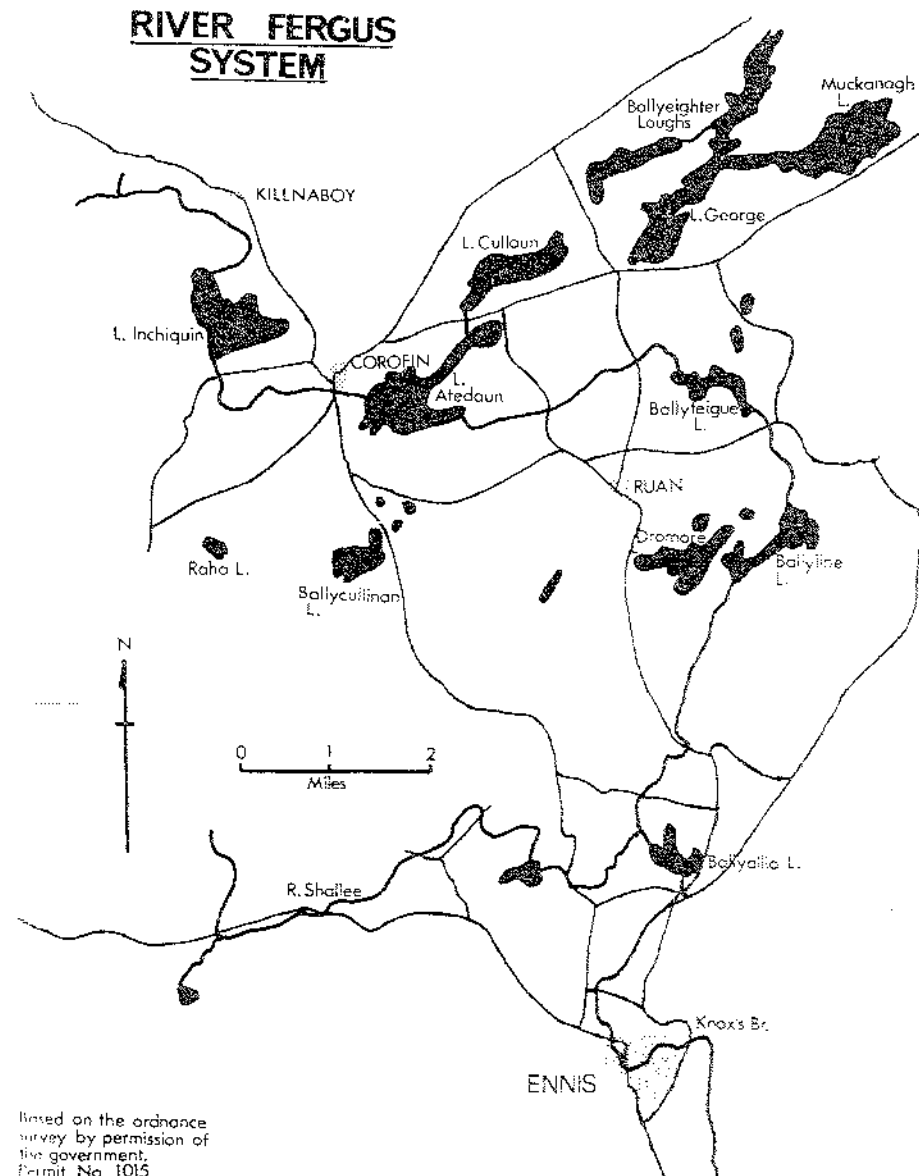
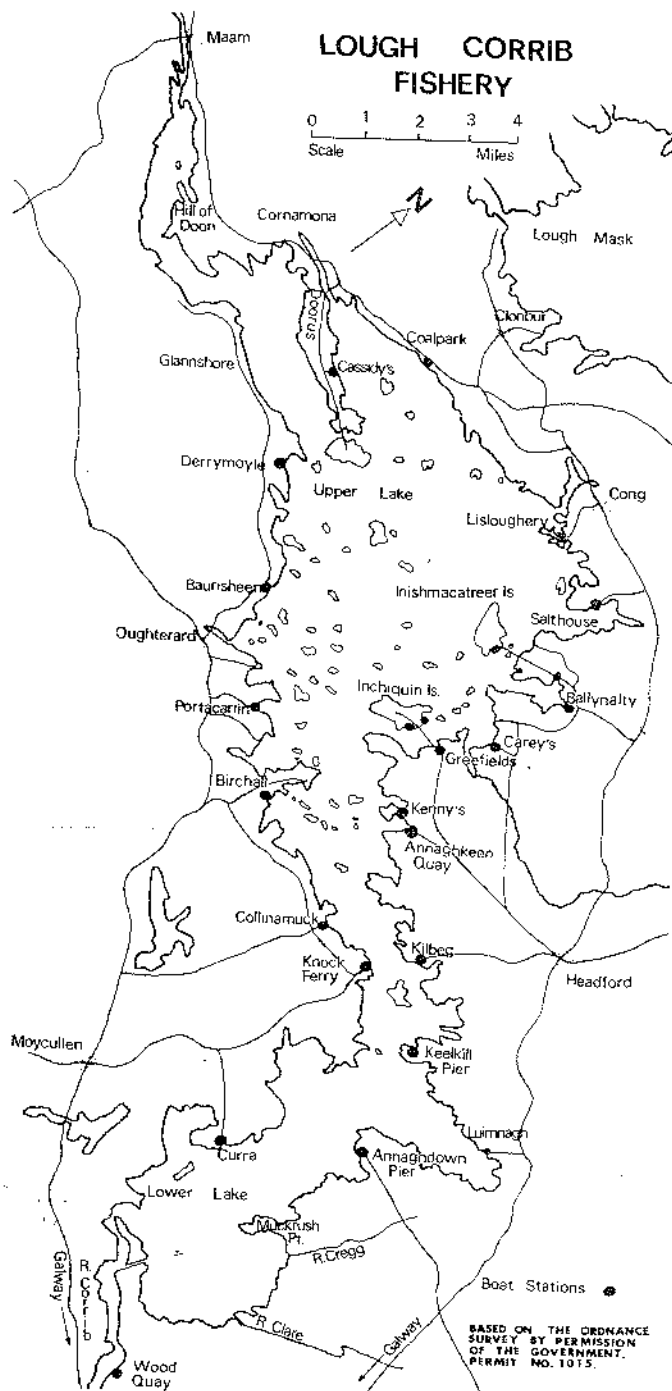


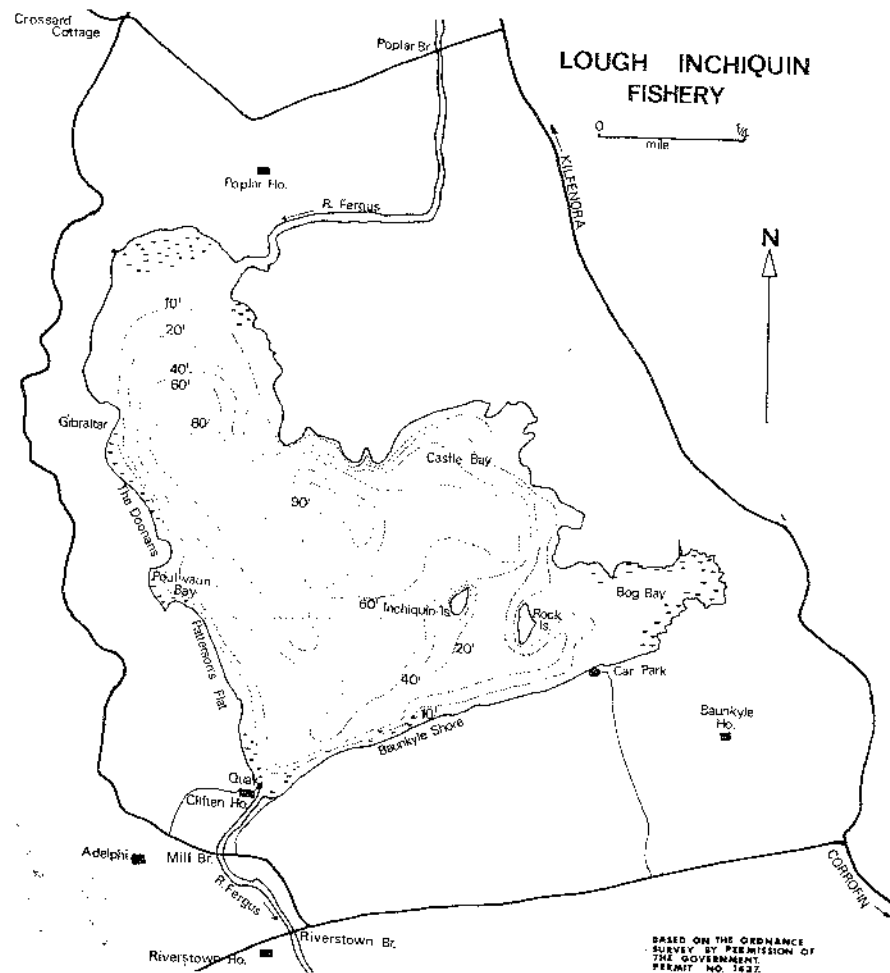
LOUGH MASK FISHERY



LOUGH CARRA
FISHERY







APPENDIX II

Council of the Trust

Mr. M. J. GALLAGHER, Chairman (former Head of Fisheries Division).

Mr. C. J. McGRATH, B.E., C.E.N.G., M.I.E.E. (Inspector and Engineer, Department of Agriculture & Fisheries).

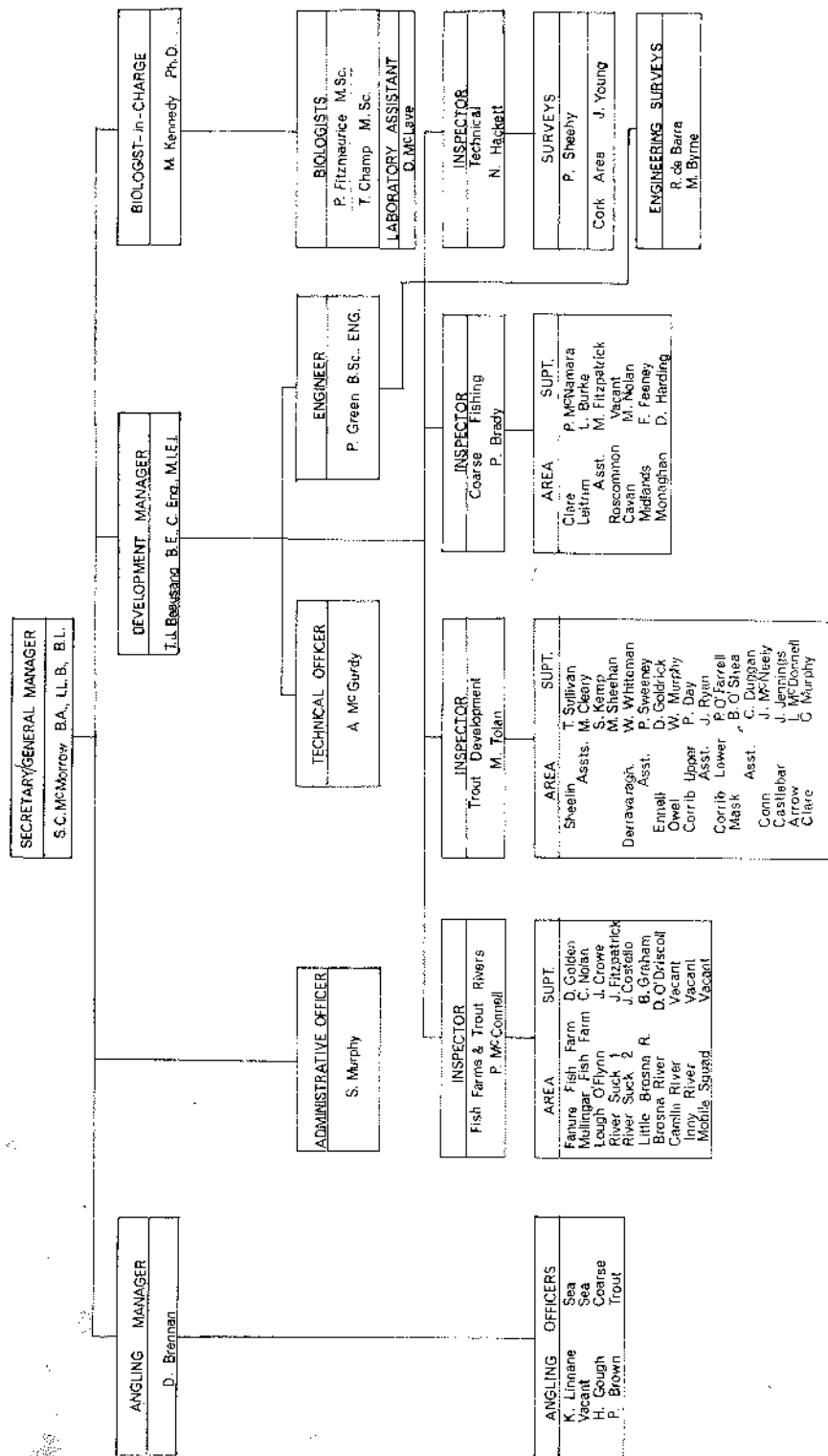
Miss M. P. O'SHAUGHNESSY (Asst. Principal Officer, Fisheries Division, Department of Agriculture & Fisheries).

Mr. C. J. DEACY, Galway (President, I.T.F.C.C.)

Mr. J. A. O'BRIEN, Bord Fáilte Éireann.

Mr. M. SEXTON, Mullingar.

PERMANENT STAFF OF THE INLAND FISHERIES TRUST INCORPORATED



IONTAOBHAS IASCAIGH INTIRE IONCORPORTH THE INLAND FISHERIES TRUST INCORPORATED

Specimen Membership Application Form

I, the undersigned, hereby apply for admission to Iontaobhas Iascaigh Intire Ioncorportha (The Inland Fisheries Trust Incorporated) as an ORDINARY/LIFE MEMBER and I agree to be bound by the Memorandum and Articles of Association thereof.

Enclosed subscription value: (Ordinary Membership, £2).
 (Life " £20).

NAME (PRINT & FULLY)

ADDRESS

OCCUPATION

SIGNATURE

DATE

To be sent to Inland Fisheries Trust,
 BALNAGOWAN HOUSE,
 MOSH BOREEN,
 GLASNEVIN,
 DUBLIN 9.

This form may be used by Trust members who wish to pay their subscriptions through their Bank.

BANKER'S ORDER

To:

On January 1st each year, please debit my account with the sum of £2 being my annual subscription to the Inland Fisheries Trust, c/o Munster and Leinster Bank Ltd., Lower O'Connell Street, Dublin.

1p
STAMP

Signed

Date

IONTAOBHAS IASCAIGH INTIRE IONCORPORTH THE INLAND FISHERIES TRUST INCORPORATED

Specimen Creel Census Card (Day)

Angler's Name Membership
Number.....

Club Date.....

Area Fished

Time Spent Fishing From to.....

Methods Used

Weather Conditions.....

No. of Trout Caught..... Heaviest Trout.....

Total Weight of Catch.....

No. of undersized Trout Released.....

NOTE—Anglers are requested to complete and return creel census cards whether they catch fish or not. Information on Fly Hatches, etc., and relevant observations may be made on back of card.

SPECIMEN CREEL CENSUS RETURNS FOR SEASON

WY ANGLER'S NAME

Methods	Month	No. of Days Fished	No. of Trout Taken	Total Weight	Best Fish	Undersized Fish Returned
TOTAL						

REMARKS: