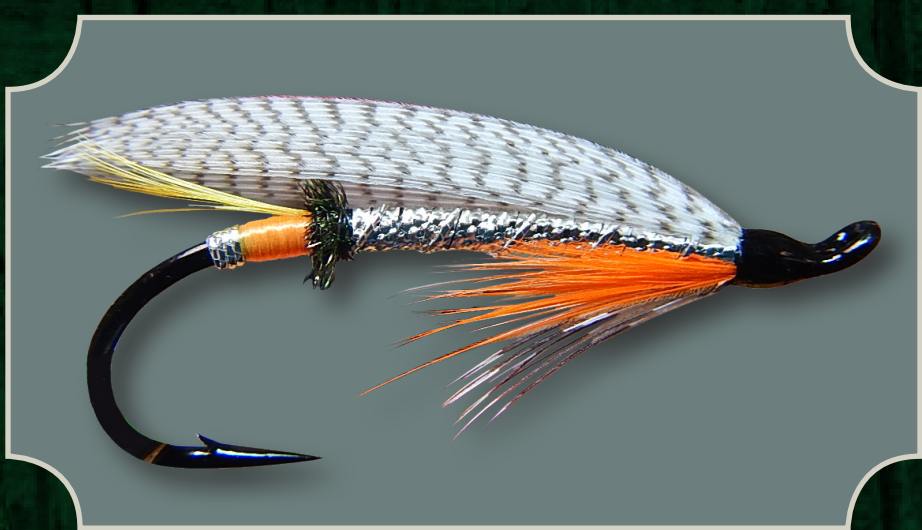


# SALMON FLIES OF THE MIRAMICHI

Early Atlantic salmon flies were very colourful and used feathers as a primary material in tying (creating) the fly. As birds became endangered and extinct, the feathers became more difficult to find. Today we still use feathers but most flies are tied with animal hair.

Salmon flies are divided into two groups. Wet flies and dry flies. Wet flies sink below the surface of the water and dry flies float on the top of the water. There is a technique and skill that applies to fishing wet flies verses dry flies. This challenge is what sets fly fishing apart from other forms of angling.



## Did you know?

The Village of Blackville has its very own Atlantic salmon fly? It is a feather wing fly and was tied, originally, by a Bert Miner of Doaktown in the 1940's. The Blackville fly remains a popular choice among fly fishermen.

# BARTHOLOMEW RIVER DAM

Look to the other side of Main Street, (where the entrance to the Municipal Park is now) and you will see the location of the old mill site. If you peek over, and under, the bridge you will see a large pipe - this is where the actual dam was located for over a century. This dam, at the mouth of the Bartholomew River, powered the Southwest branch of the Miramichi River, and was a holding area for logs that were driven downstream each spring. In 1975 the dam was demolished to make it easier for Atlantic salmon, along with other fish species, to migrate upstream to spawn.



## Did you know?

Today, the barrier-free and reclaimed Bartholomew River is an integral part of the Miramichi watershed, and serves as a vital nursery for the Atlantic salmon.