



FLY OF THE MONTH

Swiss Nymph

January 2000

Dan Busch

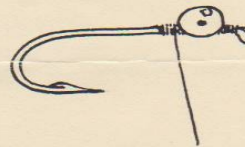
Dell Coppock shares this little gem with us as the first fly pattern of the new millennium. He and Clay Findlay, Harry Calhoun, and Dick O'Dell used it in Alaska for silver salmon. Dan Busch of Kodiak Island River Resort originated it and suggests that his clients use it as a first fly choice for silver salmon in rivers, estuaries, and salt water. Our lads have taken pinks and dollies with it also. The fly seems rather small and sparse for fish as large and powerful as cohos, but it really works. Hooking and landing the big salmon was no problem.

- Hook: #6-8 regular length, heavy wire
- Thread: Black
- Eyes: Chain bead or lead dumbbell eyes
- Wing: White fishhair, antron, or polar bear topped by green, blue, or chartreuse of the same. A few strands of gold, silver or copper Krystalflash along each side. The wing should be very sparse.

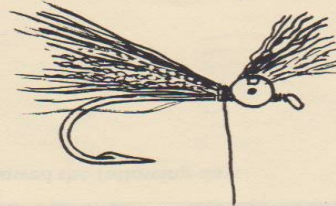


1. Pinch the barb and line the front of the hook shank with several layers of tying thread. Using cross wrapping attach the chain bead eyes firmly. Leave a bit of room in front of the eyes for the head of the fly. For a faster sinking version, use lead dumbbell eyes. It is good to have both versions handy to match different situations.
2. Tie in a few strands of white wing material just behind the eye, leaving enough of the butt ends to fold over the center of the eye and tie down with the head wrappings. Repeat this step using the darker colored material on top of the white. Attach a few strands of Krystalflash along each side of the wing. This wing is very sparse and rather short.
3. Fold the butt ends of the wing material forward, secure, and trim the excess. Whip finish and cement.
4. You might consider tying the lead eye version with eyes and wings as shown in Figure 4. It saves a lot of unwanted hook ups on weeds and on the bottom.

1.



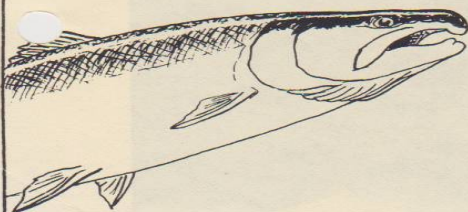
2.



3.



4.



GEL.
2000

FLY OF THE MONTH

Rocky Ford Creek Pupa

February 2000

Bill Stroup

This month Bill Stroup, a friend and neighbor of Pat Kendall, shares this little pupa with us. Bill has had great success this winter on the tough rainbows at Rocky Ford Creek fishing the pattern in the shallow, fast-moving water. He has taken trout over 20 inches on it. Bill fished it on a sinking line (which was all he had at the time), but says a floating line and indicator-split shot combination should be equally effective.

Hook: #16 or smaller, scud hook

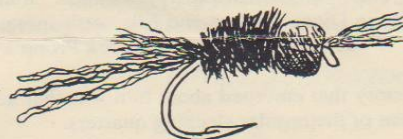
Thread: Fine black

Gills and wing: White Antron yarn

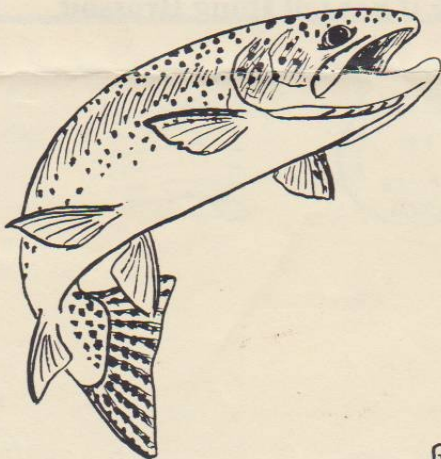
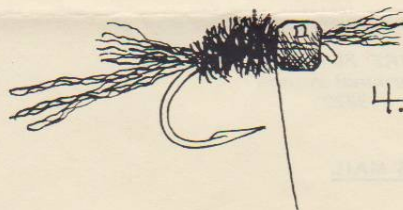
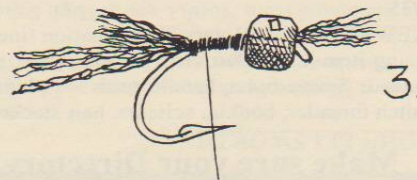
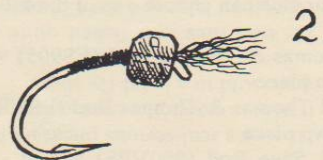
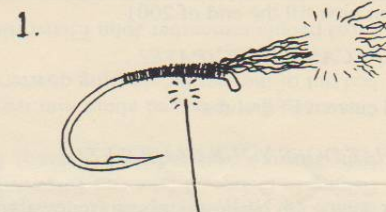
Head: Dark red glass bead

Tail: Pearl Flashabou or Krystalflash

Thorax: Peacock herl



1. Pinch the barb and attach the tying thread to the middle of the hook shank. Tie in a small bit of the white Antron yarn facing forward over the hook eye. Tie a half hitch and remove the tying thread.
2. Slide the red bead over the hook point and push it forward over the Antron yarn up to the eye of the hook.
3. Reattach the thread and tie in two or three strands for the tail. On top of the Flashabou place a short, sparse bunch of white Antron as the wing.
4. Tie in a small, fine peacock herl and wind the thorax-body. Tie it off right behind the bead with two or three half hitches.



G.E.L.

FLY OF THE MONTH

Li'l Red Riding Hood

March 2000

Felix Martinez-Gary Avis

Last November, Felix fished the Beaverhead River in Montana with Gary Avis of Frontier Anglers out of Dillon. Gary guided Felix and his partner to the shallow runs where the big Brown trout were stacked up waiting to spawn. Once these spots were found, the action was very fast, up to 40 fish a day. They fished using a somewhat different rig. Seven feet below a strike indicator was a small pink egg pattern. On a 14 inch dropper tied to the egg was the Li'l Red Riding Hood. The egg seemed to act as an attractor and all the strikes were on the "Riding Hood."

Hook: Dai Riki Scud/pupa #16 or smaller

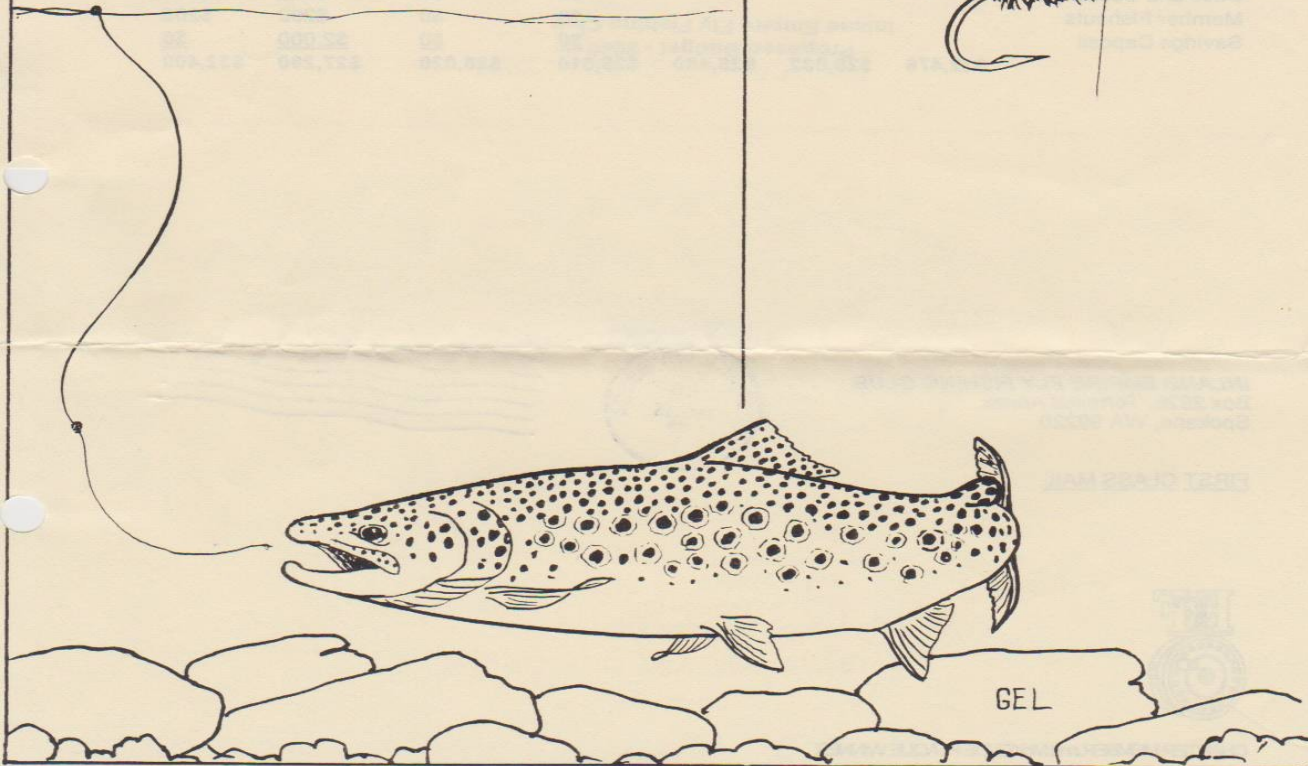
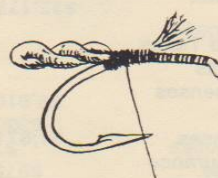
Thread: Black 8/0

Tail: Red Antron or Z-lon yarn

Body: Peacock herl

1. Pinch the barb and line the hook shank with tying thread from the middle to the eye. To get the twisted yarn tail, anchor one end of a piece of the yarn in your vice or pliers and twist until the yarn is a tight noodle. Grip it in the middle and fold the yarn back alongside itself. It will twist around itself automatically to the configuration as shown. Tie in a short tail and trim the excess.

2. Using very small peacock herl, tie in and wind the body. Whip finish a small head, trim the thread, and cement.



Inland Empire Fly Fishing Club—Spokane, Washington

FLY OF THE MONTH

B.C. Waterboatman

April 2000

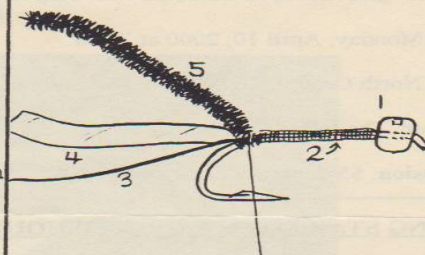
Doug Porter - Leon Buckles

Leon Buckles and Hardy Kruse became acquainted with Doug Porter, a fisheries man in Alexis Creek, British Columbia. He gave them advice on fishing the lakes in his region and when they stopped back to report the results, a friendship developed. Doug sent Leon a Waterboatman pattern that has proven very effective in the fall in the Alexis Creek area. It is simple to tie and the color and size can be varied to match the local bugs. Leon likes to add lead to the pattern to obtain a quick sink that is characteristic of the natural insect's splash and plunge tactics

Hook: #10 to 14 regular wet fly hook
 Thread: Fine - color to match body
 Head: Green or pearl glass bead
 Weight: Lead wire
 Rib: Black thread
 Overlay: Scud back, clear plastic or florist's plastic
 Body: Olive chenille (other colors to match natural)
 Legs: Pheasant tail fibers



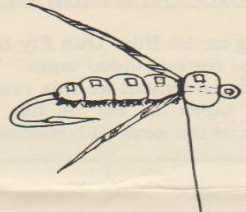
1. Step 1: Pinch the barb and slip on the glass bead and slide it up to the eye of the hook. Step 2: Add your lead weight. Leon places a lead strip on each side of the hook shank and secures them firmly with thread. This widens the body. (Another way to add even more weight is to wrap the hook shank with lead and then gently flatten the lead wraps with pliers. It's wise to add some cement to the flattened coils.) Step 3: Tie in the rib thread. Step 4: Attach the overlay material. Step 5: Tie in the chenille.
2. Wrap the chenille forward and tie off behind the bead. Bring the overlay forward on top of the body and secure behind the bead. Counterwind the rib thread to form three or four segments and tie off.
3. Carefully tie in the pheasant tail legs, extending oar fashion on each side. Half hitch or whip finish, trim the thread and cement.
4. Leon suggests that the same basic pattern tied on smaller hooks, #14-18, with a sparse bearded hackle would make a very effective shrimp or scud pattern.



1.



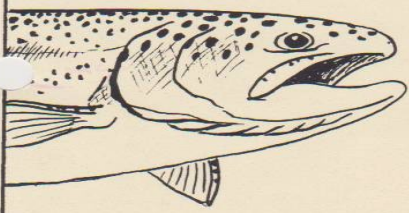
2.



3.



4.



GEL

FLY OF THE MONTH

The Peacock Caddis or
The Secret Weapon

May 2000

Charles Ritz - Don Chinn

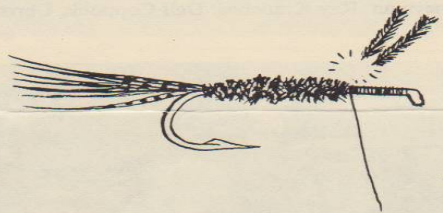
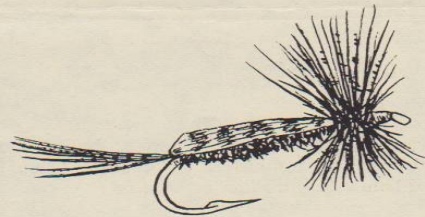
Don Chinn dug into his archives for this pattern. Quoting Don, "The late Everett Caryl said that when Charles Ritz, a famous French fly fisherman visited the U.S., he fished up and down the west coast and was invited to speak at The Inland Empire Fly Fishing Club. He wanted to demonstrate a casting technique but didn't have the right line. Everett gave him a line and in appreciation Mr. Ritz shared his "Secret Weapon" with him - The Peacock Caddis. He claimed it worked all up and down the coast when other patterns failed. Everett never published this pattern in The Outdoor Press and neither did I. It remained one of his favorite dry flies and mine too." With Don's permission we share this historic pattern.

Hook: #12-16, dry, 2XL
Thread: Olive 6/0
Tail: Mallard flank or wood duck
Body: Peacock herl
Wing: Mottled turkey wing or tail quills
Hackle: One brown and one grizzly - dry fly quality

Tie in tail fibers so they curl slightly up. Wrap peacock herl body. Leave room in front for wrapping two hackles.

2. Cut section of mottled turkey quill, fold to match body size and notch rear end with a 45 degree downward cut. See illustration. Tie in tent-fashion over the body.
3. Wrap hackle and cut bottom flat, even with the hook point.

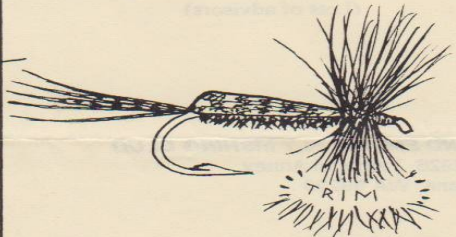
Note: Although adult caddis flies do not have a tail, the tail on this dressing may be thought of as a trailing shuck. The tail adds stability to the dressing and fish don't reject it.



1.



2.



3.



Inland Empire Fly Fishing Club—Spokane, Washington

FLY OF THE MONTH

Thor

September 2000

Jim Prey

Back in the early '60's, before the dams had interrupted the natural flow of water in the Snake River, I first began fishing for steelhead in the Grand Rhonde. Before I caught my first one, I received a lesson on steelhead fishing from a master of the art. I met an educator from Tri Cities named Thorson Bennett and he was well up in years at the time. I was using a full sink Hi D line because we thought you had to get on the bottom to catch the ocean going rainbows that the local ranchers called salmon-trout. Mr. Bennett told me that one could always catch more steelhead on a floating line and proceeded to take two fine fish in less than ten minutes to prove his point. Before he made a cast, he told me where the fish would be holding and had takes on the first swing through the water. He used a 10 foot, one piece rod and a simple bucktail fly called the Thor. His second fish missed on the first take so he tied on a size smaller Thor and hooked the steelhead solidly on the very next cast. Of course, he was an exceptionally skilled and experienced fly fisher, but the basic bucktail he used will still take fish. It was first tied in 1936. Give it a try some day on your favorite steelhead stream.

Hook: 8 - 2

Thread: Black

Tail: Small bunch of orange hackle fibers

Body: Dark red chenille, medium thick

Hackle: Mahogany (dark brown) saddle, fairly long, stiff and glossy, tied as a collar

Wing: Medium-sized bunch of white bucktail or polar bear extending to end of tail



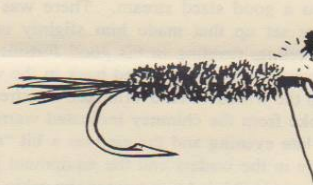
1. Pinch the barb and line the hook shank with tying thread. Tie in the tail.
2. Tie in the chenille along the entire length of the hook shank and wind a thick body.
3. Tie in the wing.
4. Attach and wind the hackle. Form a bead and whip finish.



1.



2.



3.



4.



FLY OF THE MONTH

Bloody Mary

November 2000

Steve Moran

At the October meeting, one of the featured fly tyers was Steve Moran. He shared a pattern called the Bloody Mary, a fly he uses in Wilson, Rocky Ford, and Crab Creeks. Steve fishes and guides in these waters and this soft hackle, bead head is his favorite pattern for them. I used the Bloody Mary on a couple of trips on one of these streams recently and it worked very well indeed. Fished under an indicator in the fast water, it was very effective. This is a great pattern to have in your fly box.

Hook: Mustad 3906B, #14 - 8

Thread: Black

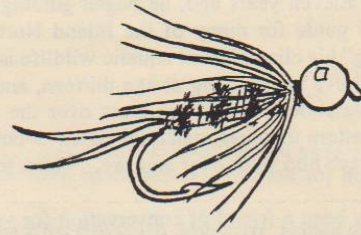
Tail: Two brown biots

Body: Fluorescent red-orange flat waxed nylon floss coated with Quaflex cement

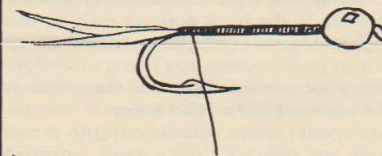
Rib: Two peacock herls twisted together and wound as a rib

Hackle: Partridge or small pheasant rump feather

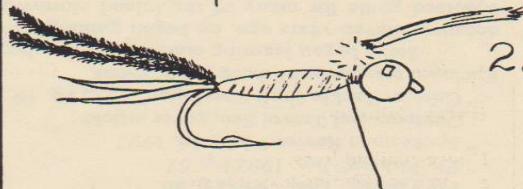
Head: Brass bead



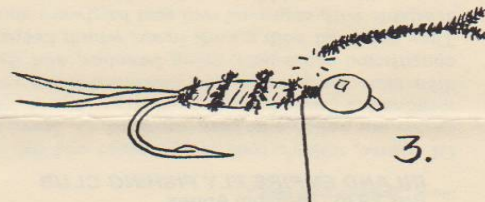
1. Pinch the barb and slide the brass bead over the hook point up to the eye of the hook. Line the hook shank with tying thread and tie in the two biots.
2. Tie in the peacock herls and leave them dangling to the rear. Tie in and wrap the floss, forming a tapered body. Trim the excess. Coat the floss body with cement and let dry.
3. Twist the two peacock herls together tightly and wind a four-turn rib. (Leaving a piece of tying thread to twist the herl around adds strength to the rib.)
4. Attach and wind the soft hackle, tie off and whip finish behind the head.



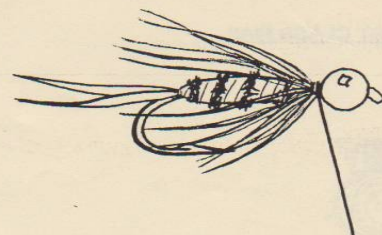
1.



2.



3.



4.



Inland Empire Fly Fishing Club—Spokane, Washington

FLY OF THE MONTH

Super Fly

December 2000

Dick O'Dell

Dick O'Dell was one of our featured fly tyers at the October meeting. He is a direct and no-nonsense guy and this pattern reflects that philosophy. It is a damsel that is quick and easy to tie and effective enough to be called "Super Fly." Fished deep or in the surface film, it produces whenever damsels are in evidence. Give it a try.

Hook: Tiemco 2457 #12

Thread: Olive-green 8/0

Body: Hairline dubbing #30 olive-brown

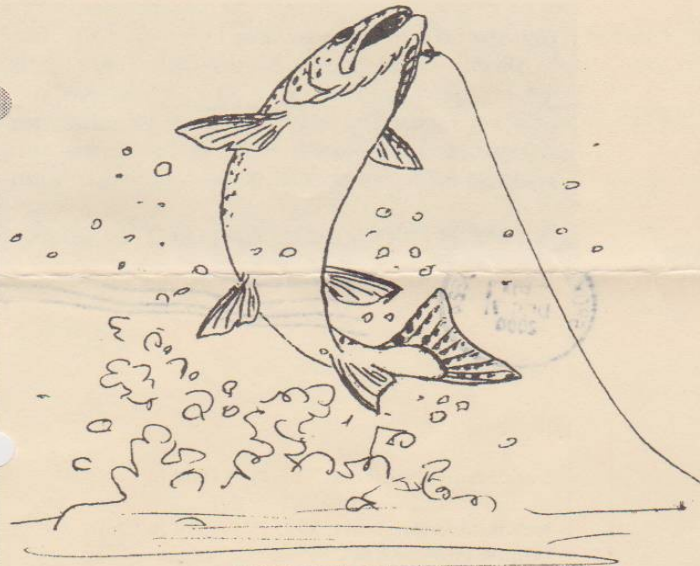
Tail: Light-olive blood quill marabou

Eggs: Partridge feather

Shellback: Olive polypropylene yarn



1. Pinch the barb and line the hook shank with thread. Tie in the marabou tail about the length of the hook shank. Attach the poly yarn shellback material and let it dangle to the rear.
2. Spin some dubbing on the tying thread and form the body of the fly.
3. Take some partridge feather fibers and tie in the legs on each side of the body.
4. Pull the shellback yarn over the body and tie off. Form a head and whip finish.



GEL

