

## 2023 Flies



Glo Bug Egg Yarn Fly

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Brown Drake Dun

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7 Minute Swing Fly

Modified Olive Woolhead Sculpin

March 2023

## Glo Bug Egg Yarn Fly

Dean Wellman, BRSC Financial Secretary – Brule, WI



Using artificial materials to imitate fish eggs has allowed a vast array of different fly patterns to be developed. Glo Bug yarn was immediately adopted by “yarn fisherman” when it became available. Mike Skeba, Ron Pearson, and Rob Miller were some of the pioneers that I was fortunate to know who used yarn. The perfect rig was a 7- or 8-weight fly rod balanced with a reel heavy enough to cause the tip to rise slightly in your hand. Maxima Ultragreen in 8 lb. test was the go to line. Two BB’s provided the weight to start with. Adjusting weight was common for different water. The rule became, the lighter the better. Contact with the stream bottom wasn’t necessary. When you were in the zone, any hesitation in the line required a hook set. Yarn flies in sizes from 1/4<sup>th</sup> of an

inch to 3/8<sup>th</sup> of an inch in diameter were the norm, depending on water clarity.

### **Recipe**

1. *Hook: Mustad 92141 or 9523 – size 6.*
2. *Thread: Natural (light creamy-yellow) UTC Kevlar. Attach the thread about 1/16<sup>th</sup> of an inch behind the hook eye. Make 8 wraps that covers about 1/8<sup>th</sup> inch of the hook shank. Trim off excess. Make another wrap that puts the thread in the middle of your 1/8<sup>th</sup> inch wraps.*
3. *Cut 2 pieces of egg-colored Glo Bug Egg yarn about 1¼ to 1½ inches long. Next cut a piece of flame-colored yarn that’s the same length. Pull the flame-colored piece apart so you have a few strands (about 1/16<sup>th</sup> the original diameter). These strands will make the “dot” or eye in the egg fly.*
4. *Start with one of the egg-colored pieces. Hold it under the hook, parallel to the shank, and make a loose wrap in the middle of the yarn. Once you have it positioned, you can tighten up the thread. Next, add the top piece of egg-colored yarn with the small piece of flame-colored yarn on top. Place it on top of the hook shank so the middle is in the same position as the bottom piece. Make another loose wrap following the same path as the previous wrap for the bottom piece of yarn. Position them the way you want and then make a very strong wrap, coming up between the bottom piece and the top piece to the hook shank behind the hook eye. Make 3 or 4 very tight wraps and whip finish. Cut the thread, making any adjustments to the top and bottom yarn pieces so that they are directly on the top and bottom of the hook shank.*
5. *Cutting the yarn. With hook secured in the vise, pull the ends of bottom piece together and twist it into a tight rope. While pulling down as hard as possible and using very sharp curved scissors, make a single quick cut to trim the yarn rope to less than the hook gap. The yarn “recoils” a bit after you’ve cut it. Next, repeat for the top. Make sure you cut the top bottom to matching lengths.*

Enjoy! With practice, you’ll get flies that are perfectly round and don’t need any trimming. Experiment with different colors.

April 2023

## Edge Brite Stonefly

Dean Wellman, BRSC Financial Secretary – Brule, WI



My Dad found this fly tangled in a snag on the Brule. I don't know anything about its origin. If someone knows anything about it, please let me know! I'd seen Edge Brite material tied over silver tinsel to make the body glow in Trey Combs' book "STEELHEAD Fly Fishing." Trey has a "lantern series" using this method. We adopted it to "gotcha" patterns for bonefish, which worked very well. I have yet to find or see another pattern like it.

After Dad found this fly, we made copies so we could try it out without losing the original. I remember getting an excited call from him, describing the nice steelhead he caught on the fly. He said the water was off color and he wasn't catching anything, so he tried the fly. After that it's always been in my box for the right water color. It doesn't appear to do as well in clearer water. The original fly had a white wing on top that

was obviously cut off by the user, so we didn't add it.

The fly is very simple. The body is fluorescent pink Edge Brite over silver tinsel. The thorax is shrimp pink estaz or krystal chenille, and the large black head has an orange collar. No legs or tails are needed as it is fished in off color water. The profile matches our larger stonefly nymphs.

### **Recipe**

1. *Hook: Size #4 or #6 Mustad 36890 black salmon/steelhead. Equivalent are Daiichi 2441 and Tiemco 7999.*
2. *Thread: Veevus 140 orange and Veevus 140 black. Start with the orange thread behind the hook eye and wrap down the hook shank 1/4<sup>th</sup> inch.*
3. *Body – first step: Cut a 4-inch piece of Edge Brite that is 1/16<sup>th</sup> inch at one end and a little wider than 1/8<sup>th</sup> inch at the other end. Cut the strip so the 1/16<sup>th</sup> inch wide portion is about as long as the hook shank (~5/8<sup>th</sup> of an inch); then, slowly taper the piece until it's 1/8<sup>th</sup> inch wide. Attach the narrow end 1/4<sup>th</sup> inch behind the hook eye and overwrap it to just above hook barb. Return the thread until it's 1/4<sup>th</sup> inch behind the hook eye. Note: there should be more than 3 inches of unused Edge Brite at the tail.*
4. *Body – second step: Attach a 6- to 8-inch piece of large silver tinsel 1/4<sup>th</sup> inch behind the hook eye, wrap it over the Edge Brite back to the tail and then back to the front, and tie it off.*
5. *Body – third step: Grab the unused Edge Brite and wrap it to within 1/4<sup>th</sup> inch of the eye. Slightly increase the width of each wrap and overwrap a little of the previous wrap to get a segmented look. Tie it off. You can now make a nice taper with the orange thread back about 5/16<sup>th</sup> of an inch from the hook eye.*
6. *Thorax: Attach a 4-inch piece of fluorescent shrimp pink estaz or krystal chenille 5/16<sup>th</sup> of an inch behind the eye and move the thread to the hook eye. Make 2 or 3 wraps of the estaz overwrapping each previous wrap towards the hook eye, leaving about 1/4<sup>th</sup> inch of head space behind the eye. Fold the estaz fibers rearward as you wrap, tie it off, and trim the excess.*

7. *Head: Form a nice level collar about 1/8<sup>th</sup> inch wide in front of the estaz using the orange thread. Let the bobbin hang and attach the black thread behind the hook eye using a second bobbin. Wrap the orange thread up to the black thread, and tie off the orange thread. Make a 1/8<sup>th</sup> inch wide head with the black thread, wrapping back over the end of the orange thread and back to the orange collar. Cement the head.*

May 2023

## Ice Straggle Nymph

Dean Wellman, BRSC Financial Secretary – Brule, WI



There is nothing more satisfying than tying your own fly and catching a fish on it. Having beginner fly anglers catch bluegills brings smiles to everyone, especially grandmas and grandpas. This is one of the easiest flies to tie and is also extremely effective for panfish. I highly recommend this fly as a beginner fly. It ties quickly and has the basics for beginning tiers. It's great for grandkids, all kids, and big kids too! Then, take them fishing and have them catch fish on it!

### **Recipe**

1. *Hook: Fulling Mill 5085 nymph black nickel, size 10, 2XL, barbless.*
2. *Thread: Veevus 140 in black (very strong and good for beginners).*
3. *Bead/weight: Firehole Stones round tungsten size 3.5 mm or 9/64<sup>th</sup> of an inch in matte black. Put the bead on the hook and secure the hook in the vise with the bead at the hook eye. Secure the thread behind the bead and wrap the shank to just above the hook point, then wrap forward about 1/3<sup>rd</sup> of the hook shank.*
4. *Tail: Take several fibers of webby black saddle hackle or schlappen feather (1 hackle will make several tails). Keep the fibers as even as possible, but don't worry if they are not. Make the tail about as long as the hook shank. Secure the fibers to the top of the hook shank, over wrap them to the position just above the hook point, and then overwrap forward to the bead and remove any excess. The thread should now be behind the bead.*
5. *Butt: Attach a piece of fluorescent chartreuse ultra chenille behind the bead and overwrap the chenille on the hook shank back to tail (above the hook point). This maintains a uniform body. Make two wraps forward, forming a "butt" and tie off. Trim the excess and wrap the thread forward to behind the bead.*
6. *Body: Attach a piece of Semperfli 6 mm black Ice Straggle Chenille behind the bead and overwrap it to the butt. Return the thread to behind the bead. Wrap the Ice Straggle forward to behind the bead while wrapping the Ice Straggle pull the fibers rearward so as not to trap the fibers in the next wrap, secure and whip finish. Done.*

Save the bead and hook for a redo as this fly will get chewed to pieces!

June 2023

## Brown Drake Dun

Paul Stillmank, BRSC member – Lake Nebagamon, WI



Every year, as June approaches, I find myself busy at my vise preparing for what I consider to be the best hatch of them all, the *Ephemera simulans* (aka the Brown Drake). Like some of you, I've been chasing these bugs up and down the Bois Brule and other area streams for nigh on three decades. Within that expanse of time, I've turned to many different patterns to imitate various stages. A tried-and-true pattern for me is one that I refer to as "favored drake." It's a dun imitation for use early in the hatch cycle and is particularly effective on those overcast drizzly days that push bugs up in the bright light of mid-afternoon. Favored drake is a high floater,

buoyed by moose body hair for a tail and a Catskill-tied hackle trimmed to a 'V' on the underside. Its variegated body, decked out in yellow-floss over mahogany dubbing, is part of the magic in that brighter light. It looks great alongside naturals and; more importantly, it repeatedly brings up solid trout!

### Recipe

1. *Hook: Daichii 1280 2XL or equivalent - size 10 or 12.*
2. *Thread: Use a natural color like tan or brown. Color is less important in a bug this size as the meaty fly is the focus. I like the new nano-silks that are coming out. They are very strong and have great material binding qualities. Wrap the thread the full length of the hook shank leaving a hook-eye width near the head to help keep from overcrowding later on. Wind the thread toward the bend of the hook stopping with the thread in line with the barb and then wrap back about 2/3<sup>rd</sup> of the hook shank.*
3. *Tail: Moose body hair. Clip out a small bunch of moose body hair and pull out the underfur and shorter hairs until 10 – 12 longer fibers remain. Use a hair-stacker to align the tips, then hold the bundle up to the hook shank to gauge the tail length. The bundle should be roughly the same length as the hook. Tie the tail fibers in tightly at first. As you wrap rearward toward the hook bend, gradually reduce the pressure on the thread to get the desired flair of the moose fibers. Return the thread to about 1/3<sup>rd</sup> the distance from the rear.*
4. *Ribbing: Bright yellow Uni Floss 600. I keep my floss spooled on its own bobbin so that I can spin the bobbin to help lay down even wraps. Tie in the floss overwrapping to the point above the barb and pull the floss bobbin back and out of the way.*
5. *Body: Mahogany superfine dry fly dubbing. You can use a lighter brown dubbing; however, I like the darker color in contrast to the yellow floss ribbing. Spin the dubbing on the thread (remember small amounts dub better than larger) and wrap forward, creating a nicely tapered body. You can go beefier with the body because this is a dun. The body should take up 60% of the hook shank, leaving the remainder for the wing and hackle.*

*Now take your floss bobbin, spinning it to bring the strands tightly together, and reverse wrap 5 or 6 even turns over the length of the body. This helps to imitate the yellow and brown under-body of the brown drake dun. Tie things off in front of the body.*

6. *Wing: Natural deer hair. Clip out a pencil diameter bundle of deer hair and pull out the underfur and shorter hairs. Use your hair-stacker to align the tips and hold the bundle up to the hook shank to gauge the wing length. Like the tail, it should be roughly the same length as the hook. The tie down point should be halfway between the body and the eye of the hook. Place the bundle on the hook shank with the tips facing toward the bend of the hook. Hold onto the tips tightly and slowly tie down the wing letting the clipped ends flair. Wrap the thread through all of those flaring tips. Then, wrap a number of turns behind the wing to help it stand up. Take a few wraps around the base of the wing to help keep the fibers bundled together. **At this point, be careful to hold onto the tips and take gentle wraps around the base to avoid over flaring the wing.** Finish with the thread behind the wing and add a drop or two of glue to firm up that wing base.*
7. *Hackle: The hackle is Catskill style comprised of one brown and one grizzly dry fly hackle. Tie in these two hackles, sized for a #10 hook, and wrap forward individually. Tie off and whip finish. I cut a small 'V' on the under-side of the hackle to promote a better up-right float and to prevent the fly from rolling around too much. You can do this streamside as well.*

You can certainly tie this with a parachute style hackle as well. Just dub the thorax in front and behind the wing before wrapping the parachute. Tie up a few and give them a whirl. I'll see you on the river shortly!

Thank you Paul for your contribution to our Flies of the Month!

Note by Mike Zicus

Paul is an International Fly Fisherman | Photographer | Author whom I first met many years ago during the brown drake hatch. He's published a number of entertaining blogs about fishing the Brule (e.g., <https://wifly.wordpress.com/2009/06/30/promised-land-the-bois-brule-river/>).

July 2023

## MG Midge Pupa

Michael Gula, Whiting Farm Fly Tying Ambassador – Parker, CO



This is an impressionistic pattern that can be fished with confidence wherever midges are present. Their pupa are often iridescent/shiny as they emerge, which is why I use a Pearl Mylar underbody with spaced micro tubing. I'm not a big resin fan, so I don't coat the body. The micro tubing is quite durable. I'd use Sally Hansen's Hard as Nails for coating if I used anything. I often fish midges on lakes with an intermediate fly line to break through any surface chop. I'll fish a 10 – 12-foot leader with at least 2 feet of 4x – 6x (7 – 4 lb. test) tippet, depending on fly size. I fish midges upstream with a dead drift on rivers, using a slow retrieve when fishing lakes. My rod tip is touching the water surface on slow retrieves. I have as little slack in my line as possible. Regardless of what fly I'm fishing, they're all barbless!

### Recipe

1. *Hook: Tiemco TMC 200R size 18 – 22 with the barb crimped down.*
2. *Thread: 10/0 white Veevus. Secure the thread about 2 mm behind the hook eye using 5 wraps. When tying these small flies, the fewer thread wraps the better!*
3. *Antennae: Attach a small piece of unwaxed dental floss on top of the shank facing forward. Position it above the eye with the natural curve up. You can also curve or flare the floss by pulling it between your scissors and finger. Make a couple light wraps and pull the floss rearward to get about 3 mm in front of the hook eye. Secure the floss and put 2 thread wraps in front of it to help stand it up a little. Return the thread to 3 mm from the hook eye.*
4. *Body and Rib: Attach a 4-inch piece of Wapsi black micro tubing with the longer end facing rearward (you can get 2 or 3 flies from this). Over wrap the tubing to the hook bend. Next, over wrap forward, returning the thread to the start position behind the hook eye. Attach a 6-inch piece of piece of extra small UTC Pearl Mylar tinsel. Wrap the tinsel rearward to the hook bend and then back to the start position and tie off. Trim excess. Next, wrap the black micro tubing forward making equal spaces about the width of the micro tubing. This will leave the tinsel underbody exposed between the tubing wraps. Tie off and trim the excess.*
5. *Gills/thorax/wing pad: Attach a piece of mini natural gray ostrich herl facing rearward about 3 mm back from the hook eye. Return the thread to behind the antennae. Using a hackle pliers, make 3 or 4 wraps of the ostrich herl forward to the hook eye and tie off. Trim excess. Color ~1 inch of the white thread black with a permanent marker. Whip finish.*

### Note by Dean Wellman

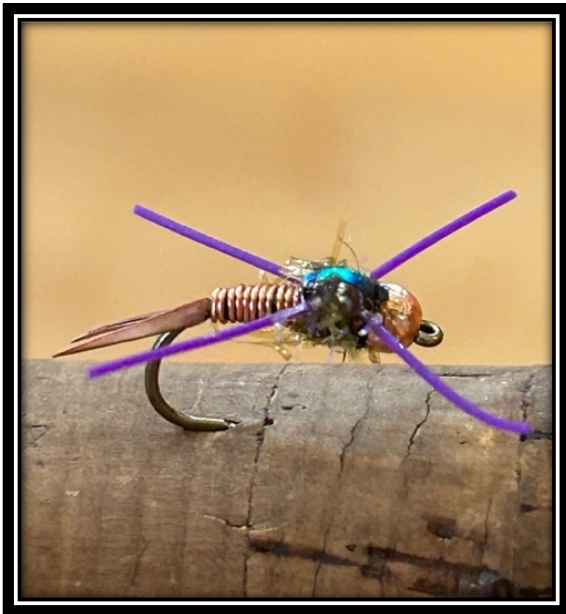
Michael is a custom fly tyer, writer, illustrator, and photographer. I met him while on vacation. I explained to him the many frustrating moments I've had on the Brule when trout were taking midges. Midges are an important part of the food chain that are available year-round. Amazingly, I've seen them hatch in 10 degree weather when the sun was shining. A size 16 or 18 Griffith's Gnat is the dry fly version of a midge cluster. Midges are important to have in your fly box.



August 2023

## PL (Purple Legs) Copper John

Dean Wellman, BRSC Financial Secretary – Brule, WI



The Copper John nymph was created by John Barr of Boulder CO in the 1990s. It's an excellent fly that gets down quickly and is very effective fished below an indicator, often as the lead fly when using a two fly set up. As with other fly patterns, many variations of John Barr's original are used today. Hence the PL for purple legs. The Copper John is a relatively easy fly to tie and many different hook styles can be used. The most popular sizes are 10 – 16. I like a size 10 or 12 "scud" hook, especially the barbless Tiemco TMC 2499SP. This hook is a 2X heavy wire and has a 3X wide gap which really helps on big fish. I also tie these on a size 6 yarn hook. This fly uses clear epoxy or UV activated glue on top of the wing case, which helps with durability and it also forms an impressionistic "hump" to the wing case. This fly is durable and quick sinking and has X-legs. Tie it in different colors and sizes. It's a must have in the fly box!

### Recipe

1. *Hook: Tiemco TMC 2499SP BL, barbless – sizes 10 – 16.*
2. *Thread: Black Danville 70 denier or equivalent.*
3. *Bead/weight: 3.0 mm or 1/8<sup>th</sup> inch copper bead. Put the bead on the hook, place the hook in the vice with the bead next to the hook eye, and make 10 – 13 wraps of 0.015-inch lead wire behind the bead. Trim the excess wire and push the lead wire tight to the bead.*
4. *Tail: Select 2 brown goose biots and turn them so that they form a "V". Tie them in at the tail. They should be about 3/4 the length of the fly. Wrap over the excess biots towards the bead. Stop short of the bead and trim any excess biot.*
5. *Body: Tie in a 4- or 5-inch long piece of UTC copper wire size BR (brassie), which is slightly smaller in diameter than medium. Tie it in behind the bead and overwrap it to the tail. Then, wrap the thread back to the bead. Try to make a nicely tapered underbody while working the thread back to the bead. Next, wrap the copper wire back to about 1/8<sup>th</sup> inch from the bead, keeping the wraps as tight together as possible. Tie off the wire and trim excess.*
6. *Wing case: Tie in a 3-inch long by 1/8<sup>th</sup> inch wide strip of flash material. I used UNI Mylar in Peacock. Tie this on top of the hook shank with the long end towards the tail. This will be folded over the dubbed thorax in step 8. Leave about 5/32<sup>nd</sup> of an inch space to the bead. In John Barr's original he uses a black strip of "thin skin" under the flash material. I eliminated it for this fly as I don't believe it makes a difference.*
7. *Thorax and legs: Dub a small amount from the flash material to the bead and back to the middle of the thorax using a good dubbing such as Dave Whitlock's Red Squirrel Thorax. In the photo, I used olive Semperfli Straggle String Micro Chenille. With dubbing on the thread, tie in 2 fine purple rubber legs that are about 1½ inches long on each side of the thorax. By using small amounts of dubbing, you should be able to secure the legs properly forming the classic X-leg profile. Trim the legs to the desired length. Finish with the thread behind the bead.*

8. *Wing case: Pull the flash material over the top of thorax and secure it behind the bead. Trim the excess and whip finish. Just a few turns are needed as this will get secured with the epoxy or UV glue.*
9. *Finishing the fly: Place a drop or two of clear epoxy or UV glue on top of the thorax and spread it forming a nice hump from the top of the bead to just past the end of the flash material. You're done!*

September 2023

## 7 Minute Swing Fly

Dean Wellman, BRSC Financial Secretary – Brule, WI



We're tipping our caps to Paul Sandstrom, the Lake Superior Steelhead Association (<https://www.steelheaders.org/>), and their September Spey Day. I thought I'd feature the "swing" version of what I would say is one of the top flies for Brule steelhead, the Purple Egg Sucking Leech. This fly features the technique of palmering rabbit fur that I learned from a West Coast steelheader magazine in the early 1980s. Black is the basic color, but you can use many colors for the underbody. Size of the fly can also vary, but I like to tie these in the 3 – 3½ inch long range.

### Recipe

1. *Hook: Tiemco TMC 9395 sizes 2 – 4. A size 4 is shown in the photo. The fly is 3½ inches long.*
2. *Thread: Black Veevus 140.*
3. *Bead: Hot pink tungsten 7/32<sup>nd</sup> of an inch. Put the bead on the hook and the hook in the vise. Attach the thread behind the bead and wrap the thread rearward to a point above the hook barb.*
4. *Tail: Tie in a 4 – 5 inch long by 3/32<sup>nd</sup> of an inch wide black rabbit strip so the hide is as long as the shank of the fly. Separate the rabbit hair at the tie in spot so as not to trap hair. Tie the hide on top of the hook shank. Position it and then secure with 6 strong wraps. Try not to wrap up the hide. This usually will make a 1¾ – 2-inch long tail. Fold the remaining 3 or 4 inches to the rear and wrap the thread in front of the rabbit strip. The remaining strip will be used to palmer up the hook shank. I cut my own rabbit strips because most are too wide. 1/8<sup>th</sup> of an inch wide is too wide for me as it over dresses the fly in my opinion.*
5. *Body: Tie in a 4- or -5-inch long piece of UV Copper medium Polar Chenille and wrap the thread to the bead. Wrap the chenille to the bead and tie off. While wrapping the Polar Chenille forward, try to push the fibers rearward on each turn. Other colors that I like are the UV Black and UV Purple.*
6. *Hackle: Wrap the remaining black rabbit strip in 3 wide wraps up the shank to keep the fly sparse and tie off. The underbody should show through nicely. Trim off excess. I use a bodkin and pull out any trapped rabbit or chenille fibers. Once I am happy with that, I trim the rabbit hair off the 2 sides of fly just above the chenille fibers. I do not trim the top and bottom at this point. I don't want the fly to look over dressed. In low clear water, you always can trim off more.*
7. *Collar: Tie in a black schlappen feather that has about 1 inch long fibers and make 3 or 4 turns starting about 1/8<sup>th</sup> of the way behind the bead. Fold over the fibers so as not to trap any fibers from the previous turn. Tie in the feather by the butt end after stripping away the fluffy stuff. Whip finish. I usually do not add cement as the bead protects the whip finish.*

October 2023

## Modified Olive Woolhead Sculpin

Dean Wellman, BRSC Financial Secretary – Brule, WI



Club member Paul Gausman introduced the Olive Woolhead Sculpin in August 2020. It's an excellent fly that attracts big predators. There is no cast that is a bad cast with this fly as fish will move on it. Recently, my friend was about to recast because he thought he'd made a bad cast. I was going to tell him to leave the fly, when he began the recast. As he was lifting the fly from the water, a brown of about 3 lbs. tried to get the fly in the air! After that, he fished it back to the canoe. The Olive Woolhead Sculpin can be a game changer when big browns are in the river.

Here's a modification that I had success with this fall. It uses Paul's original fly with some new materials and a zonker style rabbit strip (zonker cut rabbit strips are cut in the natural direction of the hair). Tight lines!

### Recipe

1. *Hook: Tiemco TMC 300 – size 4 or 6. Pinch the barb down. There's plenty of fish holding power.*
2. *Thread: Olive Danville 210 flat waxed nylon.*
3. *Weight: Wrap 0.30 lead wire. Attach the wire first, starting 1/4<sup>th</sup> inch up from the barb on the shank and wrapping to about 3/8<sup>th</sup> of an inch from the hook eye. Start the thread behind the eye and build a nice even taper in front of the lead. Overwrap the lead and build a nice even taper behind the wire. Next cement or super glue over the weight and thread. I then wrap another layer of thread while the cement is setting. This gets the cement in between the lead wire.*
4. *Body: With the thread positioned just above the hook barb, tie in a 4- to 5-inch piece of medium copper wire that will be used as a rib to secure the rabbit strip. Next, tie in a 4- to 5-inch piece of UV copper polar chenille and wrap the thread to within 3/8<sup>th</sup> of an inch of the hook eye. Wrap the polar chenille forward to the thread while pulling the fibers rearward so as not to trap them by the next wrap. Secure things with a couple of half hitches.*
5. *Wing and tail: With the thread 3/8<sup>th</sup> of an inch behind the hook eye, tie in a 3-inch zoned rabbit strip. Next, while holding the strip firmly to the rear behind the hook bend, rib the copper wire forward through the rabbit. Make tight wraps about 3/16<sup>th</sup> of an inch apart. Pull any trapped rabbit hair up on each wrap. This creates a Matuka style wing. Tie off the copper wire at the thread position.*
6. *Pectoral fins: Just as in Paul's Olive Woolhead Sculpin, add a dark olive grizzly hen hackle to each side with the feathers natural curve outward.*
7. *Throat: Tie in a small clump of Hareline Red Ice Dub under the hook shank in between the 2 pectoral fins. Start with a clump that's about 1½ inches long. Pull it apart a couple times, matching lengths together. Tie the clump under the shank between the pectoral fins with half of the ice dub to the rear, then fold the front half over the rear clump and tie it down. Then trim to length - about 3/4<sup>th</sup> of an inch. Add a drop of super glue here to secure everything at this point.*
8. *Head: Olive sculpin wool. Cut 2 pieces of wool about 2 inches long and the diameter of a pencil. Prepare each piece by spreading them until they're about an inch wide. Take the first piece and fold it around the hook. The thread should be at the halfway point of the wool piece and you should now have a cone of wool that's about 2 inches long encircling the shank. Work your thread up through the*

*wool by pinching the clump in position and wiggling the thread through the wool. Next, take a loose wrap around the wool then one tight wrap. This will "flare" the wool slightly as if you were spinning deer hair. Next, fold the forward-facing wool to the rear. Try to spread it evenly around the hook shank as you fold it back and then make a couple tight wraps. Repeat the process with the second piece of wool. This usually gets you to the hook eye. Whip finish and use a heavy nylon brush to brush out the wool head. Trim the head to desired shape.*