

## 2024 Flies



The Nuke Egg

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“Top Hat” Blue-winged Olive (BWO) Emerger

Black Ghost Streamer

Spectral Spider

Mark’s “No Name” Bucktail Streamer

March 2024

## The Nuke Egg

Dean Wellman, BRSC Financial Secretary – Brule, WI



We featured the Glo Bug egg fly in March of 2023. This March, we're featuring the "Nuke Egg," which is a very simple fly using one piece of yarn on top of the hook shank with an added translucent "veil" around the egg. The veil imitates a loose egg from the redd. This fly can be a game changer when fish have a little more time to look it over in slower, clearer currents.

### Recipe

1. *Hook: Any good egg hook with a short shank and wide gap. I like Mustad 9523 – size 6 or Gamakatsu C12 – size 10 in nickel.*
2. *Thread: White Veevus 6/0. Attach the thread about two hook eye widths behind the hook eye. Wrap a base about 1/8<sup>th</sup> inch wide and return the thread to the middle of the base.*
3. *Body: Glo Bug Yarn (some of the best colors are shrimp pink, salmon egg, or Oregon cheese). Cut a 1-inch piece of yarn, using about two thirds (pencil width) of the Glo Bug piece. There is a fine line between too much and too little. If you use too much, the yarn will easily twist around the shank. Tie the yarn down at the middle on top of the hook shank where the thread is positioned, using one loose wrap and then a very strong wrap almost to the breaking point of the thread. Pull up the yarn and make 3 or 4 very tight wraps in front of it. The yarn is tied in on top of the hook so as to not interfere with the hook gap thus getting better hook ups.*
4. *Finishing the Body: Pull up firmly on both ends of the yarn and cut the yarn quickly about 1/8<sup>th</sup> inch up from the shank for a small egg and 3/16<sup>th</sup> of an inch up for a larger egg. The yarn should pop into a half circle ball on top of the hook shank after being cut. Next, tease the yarn around the shank with your fingers. You don't have to get this perfect. The veil in the next step will cover the egg.*
5. *Veil: Egg color Glo Bug Yarn. Start with a piece that's about 1 inch long, using about 1/16<sup>th</sup> of the rope diameter (a very small amount). Spread it out to about 1 inch wide, which will be a very thin mat of individual fibers. Next, fold the mat in half around the thread with the fibers perpendicular to the thread. Slide the "veil" up the thread to the hook and then wrap it around the front of the egg. Pull the veil tight to the thread with your opposite hand while wrapping. You should quickly get the hang of this, getting a nice even "veil" around the egg. Take 3 or 4 wraps to secure and whip finish. Pull the fibers of the "veil" rearward and trim just past the bend of the hook.*

There are many YouTube videos for this fly. The very thin veil creates a transparency around the egg that fish really react to.

April 2024

## The Nuke Caddis

Dean Wellman, BRSC Financial Secretary – Brule, WI



Gary Lafontaine set off a barrage of new caddis fly patterns when he encased the body of a caddis pupa in an Antron “bubble.” The Nuke Caddis is one of these spinoffs and employs a technique similar to the one used to create the “milky veil” around the Nuke Egg (see our March 2024 Fly of the Month). You can achieve a comparable effect with Pearl Ice Dub around the caddis body. Ice Dub doesn’t fold around the thread the way Glo Bug Yarn does, so you have to lay it around the body to form the “veil,” which imitates the shiny gas bubble around the pupa body. In the water the Ice Dub shows up as a translucent glimmer around the body, a definite trigger to the fish.

This pattern uses a technique that I learned for bodies that layers (not blends) two different colors of dubbing in a dubbing loop. The effect on the dubbed body is amazing when using a bright color such as Wapsi sparkle dubbing in highlander green Antron and SLF Golden Stone, which is an olive blend (see photo). Varying the mixtures will cover all the shades needed for a green caddis.

If you’re new to dubbing loops, this fly can help you master them. There are many YouTube videos that demonstrate how to use loops, e.g., <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=K3-drhWeU7s>, and some that can help you improvise a dubbing twister if you don’t have one. I fashioned a twister from a 2-inch paper clip. Start by straightening out the clip. Bend one end into a hook and slide a 1 or 2 oz. egg sinker on the shaft. Then, double over the opposite end about the length of the sinker and slide the sinker over the doubled wire to lock it in place. You now have a dubbing twister tool. If you’d rather buy one, the Smhaen Regular, Red Master Dubbing Twister is absolutely the best dubbing twister I will ever own. It’s a little expensive, but it should last a lifetime.

### **Recipe**

1. *Hook: Any scud hook – size 10 to 16. Gamakatsu C12 – size 14 in the photo.*
2. *Thread: Dark brown or black 6/0.*
3. *Body: Highlander green Antron and SLF golden stone dubbing. Start the thread 2 or 3 eye widths behind the hook eye and wrap the thread into the bend. Return the thread just above the hook barb. Ready a very thin mat of Antron dubbing on your tying table. It should be about 1½ inches long by ½ inch wide. Next, lay a thinner mat of golden stone dubbing on top. Make a mat that’s very thin at the top and thicker at the bottom. This will create a nice taper to the dubbing when you twist the mat into a rope. Too much dubbing will create a rope that’s too thick, so go thin. Make a dubbing loop above the hook barb and then return the thread to the starting point behind the hook eye. Insert a twister tool into the loop. Insert the mat of dubbing mat into the loop with the thicker edge at the bottom of the loop. Twist the dubbing into a tight rope and wind the rope in consecutive wraps to the starting point. Tie the loop off and trim the excess. If you haven’t used dubbing loops before, check out a couple of YouTube videos on dubbing loops.*
4. *Bubble: Pearl Ice Dub. Take a small pinch of dubbing, pull it apart and back together a couple times until you have a very small amount about 1½ inches long. It doesn’t matter how scraggly it is. Tie it in lengthwise in the middle of the clump on the back side of the hook shank with a light wrap (which should help rotate the fibers around the hook) and then a tight pinch wrap to secure it. Next, fold over the other half of the dub to your side and with same light wrap and a tight pinch wrap to secure the ice dub. You don’t have to be picky here. Just get the Ice Dub fibers around the body. Sparse is best. You can trim the dub length when you are done with the fly.*

- 5. Collar and head: Pine squirrel or hare's mask hair. Olive is my first color choice. Make another dubbing loop at the thread position. Take a very small amount (¼ inch diameter) of squirrel or mask hair (the hair with more black with brown tips just above the eyes is best) and remove the fluff. Cut the bottom off the clump to about ¼ inch in length (adjust the length to match the size of the fly). Distribute the hair in the dubbing loop so it forms about an inch of "hackle" when you twist it. Make 2 wraps, folding the hairs rearward as you wrap. Secure and trim off the excess. Whip finish with 2 or 3 turns. Trim the Ice Dub off at the hook bend. Trim any unruly fibers. The Ice Dub should form a "veil" around the body.*

When you get the hang of this fly, it ties in minutes. You can apply the hackle and body techniques to your other jig flies, bead heads, etc. This fly is a pre-emerger. Fish it deep with a lift.

May 2024

## The Pass Lake Special

Walt Swanson, BRSC Recording Secretary – Superior, WI



As I understand the story, the Pass Lake was invented by a Lutheran minister named Stubenvoll from Clintonville, WI in the 1930s. Originally it was tied with a mallard flank feather tail, black chenille body, brown hackle and white calf tail wing. I've seen it tied as a wet fly or as a dry fly.

With that said, folks tie it in all sorts of ways. Different materials, colors and hooks in sizes from 8 to 16 are common. At the time I tied my first one, I copied a very beat up fly that I found when putting canoes away at the end of the day. I used the materials I had, trying to copy what I thought the fly should look like if it hadn't spent the day being ground into the canoe floor under someone's foot. It worked! So, you can use almost whatever you have to tie this fly.

This was a great fly for beginners. If the presentation was good, you caught fish. The fly was easy to cast and work. It was consistently a good choice for anyone from a first timer to someone I would consider an expert on the upper river. Of course, this was in the 1970s and guides often had two people in a 21-foot square stern canoe with a live well. At mealtime, you were expected to stop at a picnic area to make lunch while customers enjoyed beverages, so a productive, easy to fish fly was a real plus for a guide.

This Pass Lake Special recipe was passed to me from my Dad.

### **Recipe**

1. *Hook: Mustad S82-3906B – size 6 to 16.*
2. *Thread: Black or red 8/0 (70 denier). Start with 10 – 12 wraps behind the hook eye.*
3. *Tail: Mallard flank feather. Take 10 – 12 fibers and roughly align the tips. Tie them in a couple of hook eyes length behind the eye and wrap over them back to the hook bend. They should extend about half the length of the hook shank beyond the bend.*
4. *Body: Black chenille (size depending on the hook size). Tie the chenille in at the base of the tail and return the thread to behind the eye. Wrap the chenille forward and anchor it with a couple of thread wraps.*
5. *Hackle: Coachman brown hen hackle. Tie the hackle in and make a few wraps to form a collar or a throat (whichever you prefer). You may need to pull the hackle back when you secure the collar with 2 or 3 additional thread wraps.*
6. *Wing: White calf tail. Tie in the calf tail to form the wing. The wing should extend a little past the bend of the hook. Tie down the butt ends on top of the hook shank, trim the ends, and wrap to conceal the ends and form the head. Calf tail is very slick, so you'll need to bind it down well.*
7. *Head: Bone Dry Fly Tie UV Cure resin.*

June 2024

## HI VIS Snowshoe Adams Comparadun

Dean Wellman, BRSC Financial Secretary – Brule, WI



We're acknowledging Doug Swisher and Carl Richards (authors of *Selective Trout* and *Emergers*) with this fly. These books can help a novice become a backyard biologist. The "comparadun" featured in *Selective Trout* is a no hackle dry fly that significantly changed dry fly tying and fishing. Tying a "no hackle" fly that sat in the surface film was and still is a game changer and up-ended traditional dry fly patterns. It also led to new synthetic dry fly dubbing and tail materials, which offered substitutes for traditional furs such as muskrat, beaver, and mink for bodies.

The arrival of summer provides an opportunity (water conditions permitting) to take a beginner fly fishing. Use an 8-foot 6-inch, 5-weight rod, a floating line, and a 9-foot leader. Take them to runs that have a large gravel riffle with some bigger boulders spilling into a nice holding pool. These riffles are often a good place to start and they usually have enough room for beginners. Barbless comparaduns in sizes 12 – 16 are the fly of choice. Please make sure barbs are pinched down. Start between 11 a.m. and 1 p.m. when water temperature warms and hatches are starting. Be careful to avoid redds when wading these areas as some fry may have not hatched yet. The fish are usually eager eaters and crazy jumpers, hardly selective other than to the size and shape of the fly. This is a good opportunity to teach a lesson in trout handling and catch and release. One of life's simple treasures!

### **Recipe**

1. *Hook: Daiichi 1110 – sizes 10 – 18. A size 14 is shown in the photo. This is my favorite dry fly hook, having a larger straight hook eye.*
2. *Thread: I like Veevus 10/0, but any 6/0 or smaller. UTC 70 is good in brown, grey, or olive.*
3. *Body dubbing: Blended Ice Dub Callibaetis and Adams gray super fine. Pull a small amount apart and put it back together until blended. This will give the Adams gray a little UV highlight.*
4. *Tail: Rooster hackle fibers, Micro-Fibbets, or Coq De Leon fibers. Any of these make great dry fly tailing. I used Cree hackle in the photo. Start the thread 3 hook-eye lengths behind the hook eye. Wrap the thread rearward to just past the hook barb below. Using a very small amount of dubbing, make a small dubbed ball near the bend of the hook. Bring the thread back to the middle of the shank. Take 6-8 hackle fibers slightly longer than the hook shank, if using Rooster or COQ make sure there is no webby stuff into the tail. Tie them down on top of the hook shank. As you wrap over them towards the dubbed ball pull half of the fibers to each side of the hook. This will make two small tail bundles splayed out ~90 degrees to each other. These will help the fly ride upright in riffle water. Wrap back forward to the starting point.*
5. *Body: With the thread at the starting point, place enough dubbing on the thread to dub a body back to the tail. Using more dubbing to start and less further down the thread will allow you to create a tapered body. Once you get the taper you like, remove any excess dubbing and rib the body with the tying thread back to the starting point.*
6. *Wing post: Hi-Vis Fiber, Sparkle Yarn or equivalent. Hi-Vis is made from polypropylene while Sparkle Yarns are Antron. Hi-Vis is stiffer, but either will work. If using the Sparkle Yarn only use 1 strand. Take enough fibers of the Hi-Vis to make about a 1/16<sup>th</sup> inch rope when rolled in your fingers that is 2 inches long. Trim one end and tie it in on top of the hook shank, pointing rearward. This will be used to create a Hi-Vis post between the split wings. White is a great color for daytime. Orange is better for evenings.*

7. *Wing: Snowshoe hare foot fur. Take about 3/16<sup>th</sup> of an inch of the longer hair from a snowshoe hare foot. Remove any small fluff from the base. Compare the clump to the hook to determine length of the wing. It should be a little longer than the body. Place the clump on the shank just ahead of the body with the tips facing forward. Make one loose wrap, then while holding the clump tightly in your fingers, make a pinch wrap to try to keep the clump on top of the hook shank. Make 3 or 4 more very firm wraps securing the hair. Don't trim the butt ends that are standing up behind the wing. With this sized clump, the hair should splay almost 150 degrees. Move the thread to in front of the hair and build a thread dam to stand up the wing. You can also help the wing stand up by pushing at its base with your thumbnail in between the wraps while making the thread dam. Using the same dubbing as the body, dub the thread (sparse) with enough to make 4-5 wraps. Make 2-3 wraps behind the rear clump of rabbit and ahead of the Hi-Vis to get the rear wing to stand up and then a couple in front to stand the front wing up. The result should be a nice thorax and an even taper to the hook eye. Make sure you have about 1 hook eye space for the next step.*
8. *Split Wing: Divide the wing as evenly as possible with a bodkin. Pull the Hi-Vis yarn between the hair-wing and secure it at the hook eye with 2 wraps. Then, push the Hi-Vis back between the divided wings. Secure with 2 more wraps and Whip finish. Trim the Hi-Vis even with the wing. I colored the head area with a brown marker.*

Carry absorbent paper towels with you to dry the fly when needed. If you use something like Dave's Bug Flote, always dry the fly first. Rub only a small amount that only feels like a film on your fingers into the fly. Another tip that I learned is to put Rain-X on your dry flies after tying and let them dry overnight before use.

July 2024

## “Top Hat” Blue-winged Olive (BWO) Emerger

Dean Wellman, BRSC Financial Secretary – Brule, WI



Round foam cylinders are a great substitute for Cul De Canard (CDC) feathers in emerger patterns and provide superior floatation. Foam will also withstand more catches. Foam can be used as wing posts for parachute flies as well. Adding a “hat” to Klinkhammer style flies, emergers, or midges allows the fly to sit just below the surface film at just the right angle, providing a great presentation to the fish. Foam is another game changer giving the fly tier the creativity to experiment. You can color it with markers as well to get the color you want.

I prefer soft foam for this application as it ties to the hook much better than higher density foams. We’re featuring the Blue-winged Olive Emerger this month, but any emerger could be tied this way by making the appropriate substitutions. The 3 mm thickness foam is best for sizes 18 – 20 and smaller, 5 mm for sizes 14 – 16, and 7 mm for sizes 10 – 12.

### Recipe

1. *Hook: Any scud/emergent hook. The Gamakatsu C12 scud hook is very light wire with a large gap. Size 16 is shown in the photo. Set the hook in the vise with the eye level as the foam is added first.*
2. *Thread: UTC 70 in grey brown. Attach the thread behind the hook eye and wrap back to the middle of the hook.*
3. *Foam Hat: Cut a piece of 5 mm soft foam cylinder (color of choice) that is about 3/4<sup>th</sup> inch long. Make another cut in the middle at a 45 degree angle. This will provide pieces for 2 flies. Next, trim a little on each side of the angled end, narrowing the tip to make a nice platform to tie the foam down. Set the “hat” on top of the hook shank leaving about 1/8<sup>th</sup> inch to the hook eye after it’s tied down. Begin by making a light wrap on the foam tip as you hold it down. Once secured and positioned correctly, secure the foam with 4 or 5 wraps toward the hook eye before wrapping the thread back to the middle of the hook shank. You can trim the foam to your liking when done.*
4. *Trailing shuck: Reposition the hook so that the eye is more downward. This makes it easier to attach the trailing shuck to the bend of a scud/emergent hook. Use several fibers of dark olive Z-Lon as long as the hook shank. Attach the fibers and wrap to the tail. Then over wrap the Z-Lon back to within about 1/16<sup>th</sup> inch of the foam tie in point.*
5. *Body: Dub the thread with BWO dubbing of choice. I used BWO camel blend. Dub just enough to finish the slender body at the tail. Make a nice taper to the rear and then use your thread to rib the body back to the foam hat creating a segmented look.*
6. *Thorax: Dubbing of choice. I blended squirrel (dark grey) and ice dub to add a little UV. Dub a few wraps behind the foam and a couple wraps in front, making a distinctive bulge.*
7. *Whip finish, trim foam, and give the body and thorax a little brushing to add some “bugginess.”*



August 2024

## Black Ghost Streamer

Paul Gausman, BRSC member, Somerset, WI



The Black Ghost Streamer was originated by Herbert L. Welch of Mooselookmeguntic Maine in 1927. It was a productive fly that gained acceptance by anglers across the US and is a favorite of mine on the Brule. I have fond memories fishing feather-wing streamers on the small river sections between the upper “lakes”, on canoe trips from Winneboujou to the “cabin”, and on floats through the meadows. All are good water for swimming streamers around logs, log jams, tag alders and rocks. Back in the day, I enjoyed wet wading around the cabin on a hot summer day with one fly. Usually it was the Black Ghost. Browns eat this fly! A good set up was an 8½-foot to 9-foot fly rod and a weight forward

floating line with a 7- to 9-foot leader.

I like to weight the fly and I like the feather wing to extend behind the bend of the hook about 1¼ to to 1½ inches for a good swimming fly. Herbert Welch dressed his wing like this. I would rather deal with the occasional fouling of the feather wing to get a better swimming fly.

### **Recipe**

1. *Hook: Tiemco TMC 300 size 4 – 6 with barb pinched.*
2. *Thread: Black Flymaster Plus 140 denier.*
3. *Weight: I usually weight the fly with medium lead wire (or non-toxic substitute). Start the thread about 1/4 inch behind the hook eye and wrap a thread base to just before the hook point. Next, wrap about 1/2 inch of the lead wire to the middle of the hook. Make tapered thread dams at each end of the lead wire. Coat with head cement and over wrap the lead wire with the thread. Finish with the thread just before the hook point.*
4. *Tail: Webby yellow hackle fibers. Tie a small bunch ~3/4 inch long on top of the shank with a couple thread wraps. Trim the butt ends at an angle so as not to create a bump when they're covered.*
5. *Rib: Medium flat silver tinsel. Cut a taper in the end of a 4- or 5-inch piece and secure at an angle. The body will be ribbed later.*
6. *Body: Return the thread to about 3/16 of an inch from the hook eye. Attach about 12 inches of black floss. Wrap the floss to the tail and back to the eye and tie off.*
7. *Rib: Make uniform spaced wraps with the tinsel to the thread position and tie off. See photo.*
8. *Throat: Webby yellow saddle hackle feather with fibers that are ~1 inch long. Prepare the feather by removing the fluff off the stem at the base. Then attach the feather by the stem. Make the 4 or 5 wraps toward the hook eye while folding the fibers rearward on each wrap and tie off. Cut off the remaining feather. Wet your fingers and divide the hackle fibers evenly to each side stroking downward. Fold a piece of fly tying foam over the wet fibers with the fibers angled towards the hook point. Put a clip over the foam to hold the hackle in place for 5 – 10 minutes. Check out Barry Ord Clarke's YouTube video on tying a Black Ghost with this technique (<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KDjvjUrr6RY>).*
9. *Wing: White saddle hackles. I prep 2 matching pairs of feathers that are ~3 inches long for this size fly. I glue each pair together with as little glue as possible at the stems. Then cut the stems short so that they get covered by the thread without needing to be trimmed. I put the pairs together on top of the hook shank and tie in.*

*10. Cheeks (optional): Jungle cock eyes. Add matching jungle cock to each side at a slight up upward angle. Form head, whip finish, and cement the head.*

September 2024

## Spectral Spider

Larry Barnhart, BRSC member, Brule, WI



The Spectral Spider was originated by Walt Johnson from the Pacific Northwest in the early 1950s. Walt was a pioneer in the use of synthetic materials in fly tying. I've had success with this fly on steelhead and lake run browns, and I also caught my first Atlantic salmon at the St. Mary's rapids on it.

Here is a quote from Trey Combs' book, *Steelhead Fly Fishing*. "What, exactly such a spider represents is known with certainty only to trout. But to my eye, the fine barring of duck flank suggests the scale highlights of a minnow. Walt

Johnson's Spectral Spider, a steelhead and sea run cutthroat fly of considerable renown, simulates a small fish by means of his clever use of mallard flank and spectral stacking of Antron fibers."

### Recipe

1. *Hook: Daiichi Alec Jackson 2055. Size 5 or 7 (this is a gold-colored hook).*
2. *Thread: Black 8/0. Secure the thread just past the eye.*
3. *Tail: Yellow Antron fibers. Tie a small bunch on top of the hook shank and extend it past the bend of the hook about one half the width of the hook gap. Stop the thread wraps slightly ahead of the hook point.*
4. *Body: Flat silver tinsel with a rib of extra small oval tinsel. Tie in the flat silver tinsel and silver rib on the far side of the hook. Wrap the thread forward, stopping at the eye. Wrap the silver tinsel forward and tie off. Wrap the silver rib forward making 5 even turns and tie off.*
5. *Wing: Cerise, orange, green, and blue Antron. VERY small bunches are layered sequentially from bottom to top. Lay down a sparse section of cerise Antron first, stopping at the hook bend. Follow this with the orange, green, and lastly the blue Antron bunches.*
6. *Lateral line: Cream badger hackle. Set a small feather lengthwise down the hook shank on each side of the hook. These should extend to the hook bend. Try to maintain a small taper to your tie in at the head.*
7. *Cheeks: Asian Kingfisher back feathers. Tie a small blue feather in on each side just behind the head. Feathers are available from FeathersMC (<https://feathersmc.com/product/asian-kingfisher/>).*
8. *Hackle: Drake mallard flank feather. The feather should have fibers long enough to extend past the tail as seen in the photo. Hold the feather by the stem with concave side up and strip off the fibers on the left side and the fluff off both sides (If you're left-handed strip off the right side). Tie it in by the tip and make 3 even wraps, holding the feather so it splays outward as you wrap (This will help it hold its shape as it swims). Trim the excess stem and whip-finish the head. Coat with head cement.*

Note by Dean Wellman

Thanks Larry! This low, clear water swing fly is tied SPARSELY. Larry keeps the head small to accept a Turle knot ([https://www.netknots.com/fishing\\_knots/turle-knot](https://www.netknots.com/fishing_knots/turle-knot)). You can color white Antron with permanent markers. I use Master's Touch permanent markers to color material. I also substituted a small neck feather from a silver pheasant colored blue for the cheek. Larry suggests purchasing the blue Antron from the Caddis Fly Shop (<https://www.caddisflyshop.com/>). It's sold under the McFlylon brand.

October 2024

## Mark's "No Name" Bucktail Streamer

Dean Wellman, BRSC Financial Secretary – Brule, WI



This fly was originally tied by my brother in the 1980s. We had been trying different variations of bucktail streamers for fall steelhead. We also started using pieces of rabbit strip as a throat instead of traditional hackle. This is a simple tie that chrome steelhead like to take on the swing in the lower river. Full sinking lines or sink tips are the best for getting the fly down in the deeper faster runs.

### Recipe

1. *Hook: Daiichi 2050 size 1.5 (in photo) or Tiemco TMC 300 in size 4 – 8.*
2. *Thread: Olive Danville 210 Denier flat waxed. Start the thread 3/16<sup>th</sup> of an inch behind the hook eye and overwrap the hook shank rearward to a position where the thread hangs just before the hook barb. Return the thread to about 5/16<sup>th</sup> of an inch from the hook eye.*
3. *Tag: Large silver, gold, or copper UTC wire. Attach a 5-inch piece of wire to the side of the hook shank and overwrap to the hook barb below. Wrap the thread forward about 1/8<sup>th</sup> inch. Make 5 or 6 touching wraps of wire and tie it down under the hook shank. Bend the wire down and out of your way and wrap the thread to about 3/8<sup>th</sup> of an inch from the hook eye. The remaining wire will be used as the rib.*
4. *Tail: Small bunch of brown bucktail hair. These are the fine hairs that are not hollow on an undyed white-tailed deer's tail. Make the tail about as long as the starting point of the thread to the end of the thread above the hook barb. Tie them in on top of the hook shank. Overwrap to the end point of the thread and return the thread to the starting point. Trim off the excess hair at an angle before you get to the start point.*
5. *Body: Medium dark olive chenille. Attach a 6-inch piece at the starting point and over wrap it back to the wire, which will be used for the rib. Return the thread to about ¼ inch from the hook eye. Wrap the chenille forward to the thread, tie it off, and trim excess.*
6. *Rib: Wrap the unused wire over the chenille to the starting point in equally-spaced wraps and tie off. Trim excess.*
7. *Throat: Dark olive or black rabbit strip. Turn the strip upside down, exposing the hide. Carefully cut 2 pieces about 3/8<sup>th</sup> of an inch long so as not to cut the attached hair. Turn the fly upside down in the vise. The next step is a little tricky. Take one of the pieces and pull the hair so it stands up on the hide. Pinch the hair between your thumb and forefinger (the hide should be up) and place the piece across the hook shank with the hair facing rearward on top of the hook shank. Secure the hair to the shank close to the hide with a pinch wrap and then a couple firm wraps. The hide will form a bit of a "U" over the hook shank at this point. Carefully trim off the hide and make a couple more secure wraps. Repeat again with the second piece of rabbit strip. Turn the fly back to the "up" position in the vise when you're satisfied with the throat.*
8. *Wing: Small bunch of brown bucktail hair. Clean out the short under-fur hairs while holding the tips firmly in your fingers. This clump will be a little thicker than the one used for the tail. You should have about 3/16<sup>th</sup> of an inch of room at the hook eye to attach the wing. With the wing extending about the same length as the tail, attach it with a couple light wraps and then tighter wraps. The wing*

*should sit on top of the hook shank. Trim the hair at an angle, and make strong wraps over the cut hairs ends. Make a nice head and whip finish. Finish with UV glue or head cement.*