



AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap
2007



Patriot
Andrew Apostolic



AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap 2007

Patriot Andrew Apostolic

I tied my first fly at an AFC class last fall. Including these 16 I have tied less than 100 flies total.

My fly is the Patriot. I became interested in trying this fly when Charlie Meck spoke at an AFC meeting this spring.

The recipe is from the Orvis website. I modified the recipe slightly and used hackle fibers for the tail in lieu of the deer body... simply because that is what I had in the box!

Fly Pattern Recipe

Name Patriot

Difficulty 3

Popular sizes 12, 14, 16, 18

Hook Type Extra-fine dry

Thread Brown 6/0

Tail Light deer body hair

Body 3 strands of smolt blue Krystal Flash with a mid-rib of 2-3 turns of red floss.

Wing White Antron yarn, upright and divided

Hackle Brown neck hackle



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Black Ant
Bernie Blakley



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Arizona Blue Sky
Steve Carrington



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Arizona Blue Sky Steve Carrington

The StoryAt an AFC meeting with Charles Meck he talked about using a blue ball fly along with the Patriot while fishing tandem flies. The same night I learned about the fly swap and signed up to tie something to share with everyone else. I learned to tie salmon egg flies at Dons Sports Shop.

When I went to get yarn to use for the AFC Fly Swap I saw very few different colors, and only one color of blue which happened to be turquoise. So I purchased the bag of turquoise yarn and thought I might make a blue salmon egg for the fly tying swap. Then I saw a selection of beads, and there were copper beads among the selection. I remember reading somewhere that the bead helped the egg look like it had a yolk. So I purchased a bag of copper beads and started shaping a blue salmon egg with a copper bead. I only tried several different hooks before I came up with what I tied for the fly swap.

I tried to think of a unique name for this new invention and began making a list. My wife finally came up with the Arizona Blue Sky. I have not tried fishing this fly yet and hope to get feedback from the fly swap group about the performance of this fly. This has been fun for me.

Hook: Shank-Short to Medium and Gap- Medium to Large

Size: 10 to 18

Tread: 6/0 or 8/0 Copper

Body Material: Glo Plug Yarn-Light Blue

Head: Copper Bead

Notes: Double Whip finish.

When cutting yarn try cutting different distances from hook shank. Try cutting in an arch for a desirable looking fly.



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Blue Wing Olive
Edd Cason



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Blue Wing Olive Edd Cason

Faux BWO

Hook: 14-20

Thread: Olive 8/0

Wing: Turkey flat dyed gray

Body: Peacock Herl

Tail: Gray Turkey flat fibers

Hackle: Gray Cock hackle

Thorax: Peacock Herl

There are many mayflies that are referred to as Blue Winged Olive. They vary in size but all have the same olive colored body. Thus mine is a Faux BWO.

Run the thread from the eye to the bend in the hook. Dub on a small pinch of Peacock Herl to form a tiny ball. Tie in a few Turkey flat fibers so that they push against the ball of Peacock Herl and spread out.

Dub the Peacock Herl about 3/4 of the way towards the eye of the hook. Cut a piece of Turkey flat and attach at the end of the Peacock Herl at the end toward the eye of the hook. This should form a wing. Tie in some hackle just in front of the wing and wrap around the hook in front of and behind the wing. Finish the thorax with Peacock Herl.

I don't guarantee the Faux BWO that I tied to catch fish. I have only been tying for a short time. I joined the club this past September. This fly was a challenge but fun. I will have to get with the pros in the club to learn to tie the wings.

Edd Cason



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CDC Wing RS2
Doug Collier



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CDC Wing RS2 Doug Collier

CDC WING RS2

HOOK: TIEMCO 2497 (SLOW WORK) OR 200R 16-22

THREAD: GRAY OR OLIVE 8/0 UNI

TAIL: LIGHT DUN MICRO FIBRETTES

BODY: GRAY OR OLIVE 8/0 TREAD OR GRAY DUBBING

WING CASE: LIGHT DUN CDC (OILER PUFF)

HEAD: 8/0 GRAY OR OLIVE UNI THREAD

CDC OILER PUFF
GRAY
MED DUN
BROWN
PINK OLIVE

1 1/2 x LOOP TIE IN AT BACK

TIE IN FIBRETTES AROUND LOOP

TIE IN FRONT - TAPER W/ THREAD

OIL PUFF

TIE IN FRONT AND BACK

DOUG COLLIER,



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Chartreuse Brassie
Jonathan Croom



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Chartreuse Brassie Jonathan Croom

Hook: curved nymph such as Orvis 62KC
Thead: 6/0 or 8/0 black
Abdomen: chartreuse wire
Thorax: black ice dubbing

I've been tying a couple of years, and I tie every day.
Jonathan



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Bead Head Pheasant Tail Soft Hackle
Margie Dennis



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Orange Soft Hackle Nymph
LeRoy Donnally



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Orange Soft Hackle Nymph LeRoy Donnally

Parts List:

Thread – Orange 8/0 uni-thread
Hook – size 14 (2x or 3x heavy wire) down eye.
Body – Orange crochet thread 3 strands & silver metallic thread 3 strands.
Thorax – Peacock herl
Hackle – Partridge (soft)
Head – Orange uni-thread

Crochet needle #2 or #3

History of the fly:

None – Just invented (similar to other soft hackle nymphs).
No success stories (I'll keep you posted).

Tying instructions:

- 1) Wrap thread starting 1/8 inch back from the hook eye and wrap rearward to the start of the bend.
- 2) Tie in the strands of crochet thread on each side of the hook shank, first wrapping to the start of the hook bend and then forward to within 3/16 inch of the eye. Make a smooth wrap forward as this is the base for your crochet work.
- 4) Tie the two different threads (three strands each) with an overhand knot under the hook bend.
- 5) The crochet works best if the eye of the hook is mostly facing toward you. The thread color that you start over the top of the hook will become the top of the fly body and the one that goes under the hook shank will become the belly and the segments along the side of the body.
- 6) Here goes the fun part to write down::: (A demonstration of this may be required)

Bring the thread that you wish to be the top of the fly over the hook shank after wrapping it around a crochet needle that is pointed down. Wrap the opposite thread over the top of the thread that is coming from the needle.

Reach under the shank and grab the opposite thread under the shank and pull it through the first thread loop going around the crochet needle.

A few fundamental rules: 1) When a thread must go over the top of the hook shank, the needle point must face down. And, likewise, when a thread must go under the hook shank the crochet needle must face up. 2) If a thread is passed over the top of the shank the opposite thread must pass over that thread before it is grabbed by the crochet needle hook. The reverse is true, if a thread is passed around the needle and under the hook shank, the opposite thread must pass under that thread before it is grabbed by the crochet needle hook.

GOT THAT?????

- 7) After pulling the second thread through the loop of the first one, pull on both threads firmly to set the knots formed. I always look at the stitch before I pull it tight just in case I made a mistake. It's much easier to undo if it's still loose.



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Orange Soft Hackle Nymph LeRoy Donnally

- 8) Continue this operation always starting with the crochet needle on the same side of the hook shank. This reduces errors and makes a uniform weave.
- 9) Stop the crocheting about 3/16 inch from the hook eye. Tie off the two threads, cut off tail ends and whip finish. You don't want to lose the thread ends and start over.
- 10) Tie in two pieces of peacock herl. Wrap around the thread two times counter clockwise. Make three or four turns around the shank and tie off. Whip finish again and make a solid base for the soft hackle.
- 11) Select a partridge feather with barbs about the length of the straight shank. Hold the feather with the dull side toward you and strip the barbs off the right side leaving just enough at the top of the feather to tie it in. With it tied in (dull side rearward), wrap three or four turns pulling the barbs to the rear and tie off. This works best using a hackle clamp.
- 12) Pull the barbs rearward, make a smooth head and whip finish. I do it twice. Coat with head cement or clear nail polish as I do.

Your fly is tough and ready to fish.

How long have I been tying?

About 30 years. But for the first 20 years the flies were mosquito, black ant (thread) and woolly worm. For the last ten years I have been a little obsessive with a room full of "stuff" and too many fly patterns. I enjoy inventing a pattern, technique or using odd materials just for fun.



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Peacock Callibaetis
Elsie Ferguson



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Peacock Callibaetis Elsie Ferguson

I'm a novice fly tier. I have only taken the past session of fly tying with the club. I chose the "Peacock Callibaetis" for the club fly swap. It seemed just a little difficult yet simple.



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Bill Parks Special
Jimmy Fraijo



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Copper John
Jerry Hobbs



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Copper John Jerry Hobbs

Recipe:

Hook: mustad 3706 or equivalent

Size: #12-18

Thread: brown

Abdomen: copper wire

Thorax: peacock herl

Head: brass bead

Tail: brown turkey biots (2)

I've been tying 5-6 years, and I probably average 4-6 flies a week. More in the summer when I'm fishing more. Certainly more flies than I can possibly lose in a season.



AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap
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Gold Ribbed Hare's Ear
Ron Jones



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Gold Ribbed Hare's Ear Ron Jones

Hook ----- Mustad 3906;8-16
Thread ----- Tan or brown 6/0
Tail ----- Hare's mask guard hairs, or brown hackle fibers
Rib ----- Fine oval gold tinsel, or copper wire
Body ----- Hare's mask dubbing, thorax thicker than abdomen
Wingcase Mottled turkey, or goose wing-quill segment

I have been tying on and off for about 4 years. Not a pro by any means but it is fun to catch fish on something you tied. It's even more fun if it's something you dreamed up.



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Gold Ribbed Hare's Ear
Karl Kish



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Rusty Stimulator
David Mayl



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Rusty Stimulator David Mayl

Materials

| | |
|---------|-----------------------------------|
| Hook | Daiichi 1270 curved hook size 12 |
| Tail | Elk Hair |
| Body | Sparkle Yarn Rust |
| Ribbing | Brown Hackle Palmered tail to eye |
| Hackle | Brown Hackle |
| Wire | Gold (fine) |
| Wing | Elk Hair |
| Head | Bright Orange Thread |
| Thread | Orange Thread |

Instructions

Wrap Thread starting 1/3 back from eye of hook (very important).

Wrap in elk hair tail, about as long as hook gap.

Wrap in sparkle yarn

Wrap in Hackle and Wire

Wind Thread back toward the eye

Wind yarn about 4 turns to where you started the thread base. (1/3 back from the eye of the hook

Tie the yarn off and cut off

Palmer the hackle (palmer in opposite direction of the yarn)

to the same place that you ended the yarn

Tie off the hackle, do not cut off

Wrap the wire forward wrapping in the opposite direction of the hackle, try not to wind down the hackle

Tie off the wire and break off.

Add a clump of elk hair to the top of the hook at the 1/3 back from hook position. The elk hair should extend back only as far as the bend of the hook. Cut off the elk hair ends.

Tie in and wrap the bright orange thread on the forward 1/3 of the hook building up a solid head.

Wrap the attached hackle twice around the hook at the 1/3 point.

Tie off with the thread and whip finish.



There are many versions of the Stimulator Fly which should imitate a Stonefly. This is my version. I tried this out at one of the city lakes. I spent about 1 ½ hours at the lake. Results: about a dozen bluegills and one small largemouth on the fly. I hope everyone will try the fly and have as much success



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Panfish Blaster
Brian Mazoyer



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Bass Popper
Katie Mazoyer



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Teeny Nymph
Gary Miller



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Patriot
Dr. Jack Miller



**AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap
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Two Feather Mayfly
Ron Robinson



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Two Feather Mayfly Ron Robinson

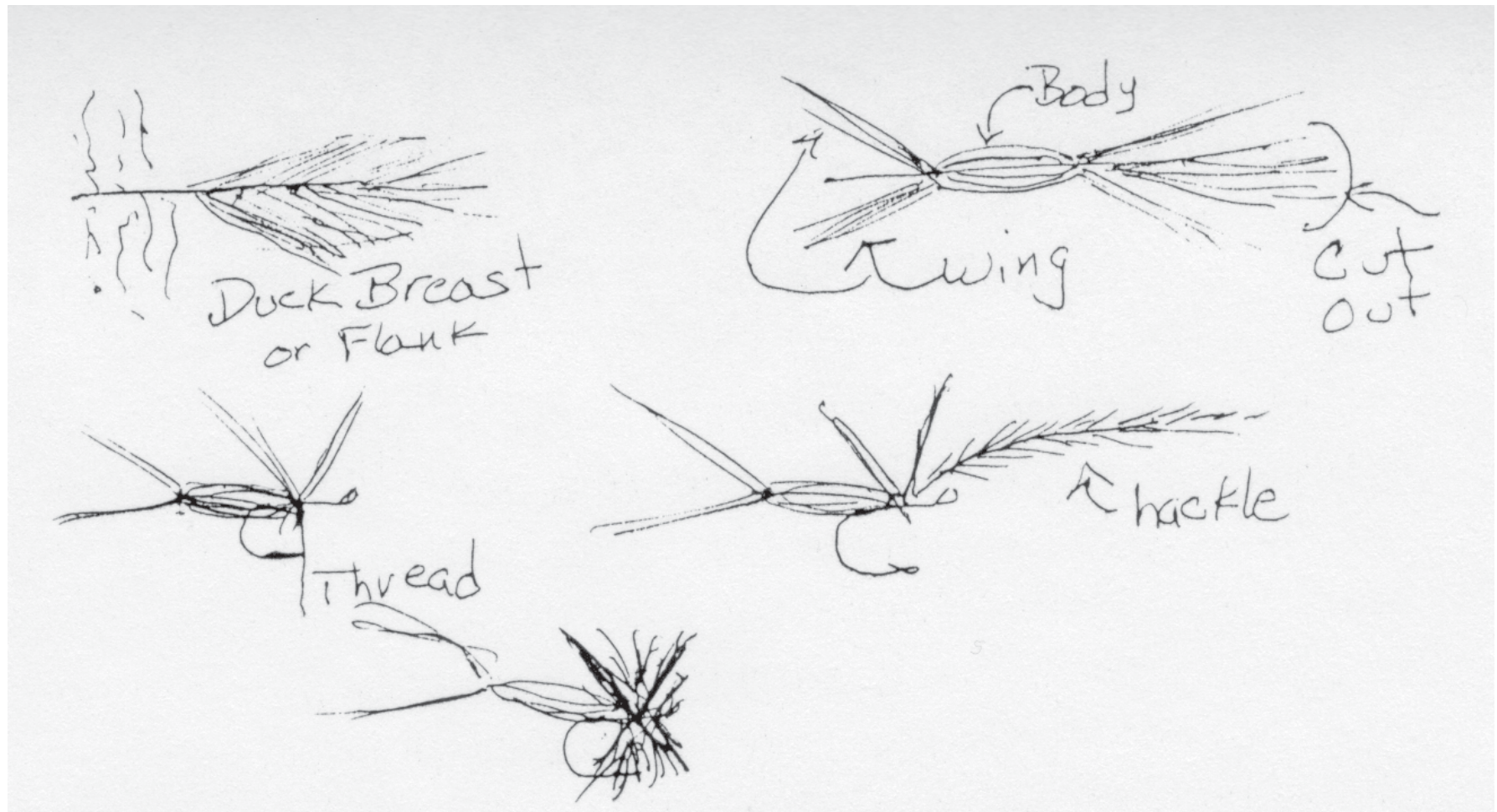
This extended body fly is also known as "Two-Feather Fly" and "Hatchmaster". It can be found in a few publications but rarely in anyone's fly box. One account is that Harry Darbee of Roscoe, New York developed this fly in the mid-1950's when he tied extended body flies using rather delicate feathers as a Crane fly. He changed the sizing a little and came up with this pattern. Credit is also given to Dick Alf of Idaho for this pattern. The fly was sold in west coast fly shops in the mid-1950's. It didn't catch on as a commercial success and became a "secret" fly for many fishermen for many years. I learned of this fly in the late 1960's but was told it was a very fragile tie. At the time I was discussing this with Jim Ereiser, a past president of the Long Beach Casting Club and former FFF Executive Chairman. He wondered why I would rather use a fly that caught no fish than one that would catch one or two before tying on another. It was an easy choice and I started using it for those very difficult sections of glass smooth rivers and lakes. It became my "go to fly" under these conditions. The hook of this extended body fly will often sit slightly below the surface. This doesn't seem to be a big disadvantage. If floatation becomes too much of a problem then change to a fresh fly.

I was taught to use duck breast feathers (rather than flanks as given in some publications) for the smaller flies we used at that time for the tail, body and wing. A very stiff dry fly hackle is used to give maximum floatation to this very delicate pattern. We are very lucky to have very good dry fly hackle at this time. Back in the 1960's we had nothing like our current quality. At best, floatation is poor but in the glass smooth water where it is used this isn't much of a deficit. I like to use 4X short shank hooks with a turned up eye (Mustad #94843). An extra fine wire hook is also a help to improve floatation. Take the time to select your duck feather so it is sized properly for the hook size. Prepare it as illustrated below and tie on top of the hook using as fine a thread as you can handle (I like the newer 14/0) to minimize fly weight. Raise and divide the wings like you would on any dry fly. Tie in your hackle and rotate in front and behind the wing like a normal dry fly. I am not sure why but this fly seems to be very forgiving to proportions. Having too large or small a wing isn't fatal, even oversized hackle isn't a disaster. Keep your head size to a minimum. I treat the flies with "Water Shed" and let them cure for at least 24 hrs. This water-proofing along with some very light use of fly floatant just before fishing will give even better floating quality to this fly. When fishing use longer and lighter leaders. This could mean 7X or even 8X in 9' to 14' for real spooky fish. I like to use both light and dark duck along with hackle in brown, grizzly, grey and black to match the mayflies present. When in a drag free drift it looks more like a mayfly than the standard patterns.



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Two Feather Mayfly Ron Robinson





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Bill Cowen's Hank of Hair
Ron Robinson



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Bill Cowen's Hank of Hair Ron Robinson

The instructions for tying this fly are in our club's 2005 CD. I have never seen it listed in any fly tying books and only one magazine article many years ago. I began using this fly in the early 1970's and it has never let me down. Bill Cowen was a guide in the Idaho area for many years. He has passed away but his very simple fly lives on. It is quick and easy to tie, is durable, floats like a cork, is easy to cast in windy conditions, is effective when fished wet (sometimes better than as a dry fly) and most important it catches fish - all types of fish. It's an easy "bass bug" or a mini bluegill bug. I have tied it in sizes from #2 - #18 but for trout I use a #14 and #16 most of the time. To give maximum flotation I use a short shank, fine wire hook. For most of our fishing conditions a regular dry fly hook or a 1 XS hook if fine. The color that has been a consistent producer is the natural gray. I like a dyed yellow/orange when hoppers are out in the summer and fall. Black and brown have also worked for me along the shore line of our high country lakes. Strangely enough, I have not had much luck with cream or white. This fly is a good choice as an adult caddis imitation and as a terrestrial when fished dry. As a wet fly it is probably taken as a minnow (something like a Muddler Minnow), an emerger, or even dragonfly nymph when fished deep.

A very good modification of this fly is to add a parachute hackle. This suggests more of a mayfly than caddis. The addition of the parachute hackle lets this fly land very softly. It also makes casting in windy conditions more difficult. You don't need nearly as much deer hair (about 1/3 - 2/3 less) and now white or cream deer hair is a very good producer! My preference for color on the parachute is brown followed by grizzly, black, and gray dun. The hackle can be oversized when tied parachute style. It only seems to make the presentation more delicate. I like to use this pattern in slow water streams and lakes. I have used it in #10 - #18 but #14 and #16 are the sizes I use most.



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Prince Nymph
Barney Rouse



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Prince Nymph Barney Rouse

Originated by Doug Prince, this searching pattern is designed to represent a multitude of edible subaquatic species. It has worked for me in Colorado, Utah, Arizona and somewhat auspiciously in Hawaii for Small peacock bass.

Hook Size = #10 through # 16 (although I have heard of those who can tie them smaller)

Bead - tungsten or brass, sized to match hook

Thread - Black 6/0 or 8/0 depending on hook size

Tail - Brown stripped goose blots, tied "forked"

Rib - fine gold wire or tinsel

Body - peacock herl

Hackle - brown hackle

Wings - white stripped goose blots

Bend down hook barb. Place bead on hook. Place hook in vice. Thread wrap from bead to bend of hook. Tie in the wire (tinsel). Tie the tail blots to hook at approximately a 20 degree "split" (V) at bend of hook. Tie in peacock herl at bend of hook atop the blot tail. Wrap the herl forward to about 1/2 hook eye length from bead and tie off. Clip off excess herl at tie in. Counterwrap wire (tinsel) forward to bead and tie off. Break or snip off excess wire. Tie in hackle, just behind bead, with shiny part facing rearward. Take two turns of hackle and tie off. Clip off excess hackle. You may also want to trim hackle on top of fly so wings will lay flat. Tie in wings just behind bead. Wings should be tied in at the same angle as tail for uniformity. This is not always easy to do. Cursing usually has no impact on the outcome. I suggest going to fridge and opening a cool one to relax before attempting the wings, yet again. Tie off wings. Clip excess wing blot. Whip finish and head to the nearest fishable water for some good fishing.

I tie infrequently, as can be observed by the "quality" of my flies. I generally tie only when I am going to fish and am desperate for flies. Donna talked me into doing this - so you can blame her!

[Recipe with additional, detailed tying tips on next page]



AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap 2007

Prince Nymph Barney Rouse

Place vice on table in comfortable position

Make an array of necessary tools: Bobbin, scissors, whip finisher

Bend down barbs on hooks

set out sized biots, pheasant tail fibres, wire ribbing and put beads in small container on table next to other materials

1. Place individual bead on debarbed hook
2. Place debarbed hook with bead in vice
3. Begin thread wrap at about 1 hook eye length behind hook eye.
4. Wrap thread to bend of hook
5. Tie in tail of brown goose biots. Tie one biot at a time, making an 10 degree angle outward from hook shank. Tie in both tails with two thread wraps. Be certain the "spread" in the tail is symmetrical and not too long. After ruining four sets of biots by pulling too hard, get in car and drive to Sportsmans Warehouse to purchase additional brown biots.
6. Return to vice.
7. Once the tails are tied in perfectly, go to fridge to get cool one.
8. Get in car and proceed to 7-11 to purchase cool-ones since fridge was empty.
9. Return to vice
10. Return to vice
11. Tie in 4 ea. pheasant tail fibres by the tips, just above the hook bend, slightly covering the tie in point of the biots. Wrap pheasant fibres tightly forward to the mid point of the hook. Using the tips as tie-in points gives the body a nice body profile, going from small at the hook bend to somewhat larger at the bead.
12. Tie in the white biots as wings, just at the end point of the pheasant tail wrap, using the same 10 degree outward angle as the tails. Make loose ties so you can adjust the wingspread as desired before tightening securely to hook.
13. After ruining several pairs of white biots, get in car and drive to Sportsmans Warehouse to purchase additional white biots.
14. Return to vice
15. Once the wings are tied in to your satisfaction, proceed to the fridge for a cool one.
16. Return to vice.
17. With the excess pheasant tail that was tied off but not clipped when you started the wings, wrap the pheasant tail to the base of the bead. Whip finish the fly just behind the bead base.
18. Did we fail to mention that you shouldn't trim the pheasant tails off on the first tie before the wings? Oops - sorry
19. Get in car and proceed to Sportsmans Warehouse to purchase more pheasant tails. Sportsmans Warehouse is out of pheasant tails, so proceed to Orvis store and ask Cinda for some pheasant tail. She only has natural, not brown, but that will do.
20. Return to vice.
21. Where were we. Oh yes, we forgot to tie in the wire ribbing wraps in the initial phase. Start over.
22. Lets try an easier fly. How about a wooly bugger!



**AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap
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Reservoir Whore
Bob Rudzinski



AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap 2007

Reservoir Whore Bob Rudzinski

Recipe

Hook-Streamer 4XL #10 through #14 (Fly Swap Reservoir Whore Tiemco 9672 #10)
Thread-Black 6/0
Tail-Peacock sword fibers
Ribbing-Fine gold wire
Body-Peacock herl
Hackle-Grizzley
Wings-White goose biot barbules.

Instructions

1. Tie in 4 or 5 fibers from a peacock sword as a short tail at the hook bend
2. Tie in the wire ribbing at the hook bend
3. Tie in 3 or 4 pieces of peacock herl at the hook bend
4. wrap the herl 1/2 to 2/3 up the shank and anchor in place with the thread. Do not trim the excess.
5. Wrap the ribbing over the body and tie off. Break off the excess wire.
6. Tie in a Grizzley hackle at the front of the body.
7. Continue wrapping the peacock herl forward to slightly behind the eye, leaving plenty of space to tie in the wings and form a small head later. Tie off the herl and trim the excess.
8. Palmer hackle over the forward body section. Tie off and trim.
9. Tie on two short wings so that they lay back over the top of the body.
The natural curve of the biot barbules should be set so that the tips point upward.
10. Wrap a small head and whip finish.

The fly is great fished in stillwater. A dropper, such as a bead head pheasant tail or prince nymph, can be used and be an effective duo.



**AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap
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**White Bead Head Baby Bugger
Terry Sewell**



AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap 2007

White Bead Head Baby Bugger Terry Sewell

Composition

Hook: std. 12/16 the sample is 14
White thread 8/0
White floss, small scale
White hackle with black stripes
Tail: white Marabou
Flash: 3 lines of flashabou
Bead small – gold
Wire – lightest gold *

Process

- Insert the bead.
 - Tie in a base body of thread on the entire hook from bead to bend.
 - Add fashabou into the marabou and tie onto the bend end of the hook. Now the wire and floss are tied on.
- Note: The flash and marabou become a tail about the length of the hook shaft.
- Wrap the floss around the hook shaft to the bead.
 - Add the hackle just behind the bead.
 - Lace in the wire and whip wind as customary
 - Just for endurance add head glue where needed.

Hint: To make the fly go deeper use lead wire in lieu of the gold.

*The gold wire will race along about 2" below the surface.

Go catch 'em



AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap
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Morris Foam Predator
Keith Swalley



AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap 2007

Morris Foam Predator Keith Swalley

Gamakatsu (or standard) dry fly hook, size 6-12 mono eyes deer body hair for tail 2mm closed cell foam, tan strip, hook gape wide squirrel dubbing, dark green or brown squirrel dubbing, black for head orange-barred silli legs

[I've been tying for] one year.



AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap
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Foam Ant
Marian Tallon



AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap 2007

Foam Ant Marian Tallon

This fly is a variation of Bill Vance's Foam Ant found in the club flybook.

I've been tying for about three years and though I'm still a beginner I'm getting more and more confident and having more fun at it.



AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap
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Stillwater Nymph
Rick Tesinsky



AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap
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Royal Wulff
Dan Varner



AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap 2007

Royal Wulff Dan Varner

Hooks standard Dry 16 - 8
Black Thread 3 or 6 Ought
Peacock Herl
Red Floss
Brown Hackle
White Kip tail or Calf Belly Hair
Tail varies
Moose Hair, Deer Hair or Golden Pheasant Neck Tippetts

Tie in a tail approximately the length of the shaft at the bend of the hook.

Use the essential pinch. Tie in the peacock herl at the bend of the hook wrap forward about 1/3 of the way. Tie in some red floss. A decent technique is to make a short loop of floss tying in the center, wrapping the loose ends to form the red sash in the center of where the herl will end.

Tie off the floss, trim and continue to advance the thread to where the herl will end. Wrap the herl forward and tie off.

Take a small amount of the white hair. Use hair stacker to even ends. Tie in the wing about in the center of the front half of the hook. I tie with the tips to the front stand up the wing wrap ahead and behind wing a few times to make the wing stand up, then split the wing and do figure 8 wraps to separate the wing halves. You can make wraps around each individual half as well. It is not a bad idea to tie the wing on the fly first. Then tie in the tail, wrap the herl to the mid point tie in the red band, advance the herl.

Once the wing is positioned and the herl tail and red band are done, Tie in a Brown Hackle make sure it is tied in dry fly style with the concave side of feather (dull facing forward)and wrap hackle behind and in front of the wing. Make sure to leave room for a nice dry fly head. Wrap a nice head and whip finish. Head Cement is always a good idea. A little head cement can help hold the wing to the hook as well.

I have been tying flies for about three years and consider myself a novice.
I find the royal wulf to be somewhat challenging



AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap
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Green Weenie
Phil Wagner



**AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap
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Ultra Foxy Minnow
Donna Walkuski



AFC's 3rd Annual "Fit to be Tied" Fly Swap 2007

(John Rohmer's) Ultra Foxy Minnow Donna Walkuski

Hook: Eagle Claw 410 #4 or Gamakatsu SC15 #1
Thread: 6/0 white Uni
Eyes: SRI I-Balz 5/32
Flash: AZ Diamond Hair
Overbody/Underbody: Ultra Hair (or equivalent)
Bottom: Fox Tail
Top: Fox Tail

(Streamer is tied Clouser style, which makes the fly ride upside down, with the hook point facing up. When the hook is placed in the vise, the bottom of the fly is facing up. That portion of the fly is completed first, then turned over to finish the top of the fly).

1. Tie in eyes approximately 3/16" behind hook eye. Cement with waterproof glue like Zap-A-Gap. Let thread hang in front of eye.
2. Tie in pinch of AZ Diamond Hair in front of the eye by tying in the middle of the bunch. Tie in behind the eye as well. Bring remaining front portion of the ADH back over the eyes and tie down behind the eyes. All ADH should now be tied in on the hook shank on one side (the bottom). Bring thread back up in front of the eyes.
3. Separate and cut out 8 strands of Ultra Hair. Keeping tips even, fold in half and cut in two pieces. Fold the now 16 strands in half and cut in two pieces again. Hold the now 32 pieces and pull the ends to make them uneven. This has to be done on both sides of the clump.
4. With the hook in original position (hook down) Tie in Ultra Hair at the middle of the clump in front of the eyes. Leave remainder of the Ultra Hair pointing forward in front of the hook. Bring thread underneath and tie in behind the eyes. Bring thread back in front of the eyes.
5. Cut small pinch of fox tail and tie down in front of the eyes. Bring thread beneath the hook and tie down fox tail behind the eyes. Bring thread in front of the eyes. Turn hook over. Hook should now be pointing upwards.
6. Pull remaining Ultra Hair evenly around the eye of the hook and tie down in front of the eyes. Cement Ultra Hair at this time. Ultra hair tips should be pointing towards the hook point. Tie in slightly longer, larger pinch of fox hair in front of eyes.
7. Whip finish twice and cement thread.

I attended my first fly tying clas withthe club about 3-4 years ago. Though I've accumulated all sorts of material, I don't get to tie very often, and rely on the fly swap each year to inspire me!



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Morris Foam Beetle
Sara Yeager



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Morris Foam Beetle Sara Yeager

Hook: Standard Dry fly Size 12-18 (My fly is tied on Mustad 94840 size 14)
Thread: Black 6/0
Legs: black rubber
Body: Black soft-foam strip
Indicator: Bright yellow poly yarn (can also use pink and red)

I fish this fly on still water. Great bug for bluegill, crappie, bass and trout. Can also be used as an indicator and many times catch more on the beetle than the nymph suspended below.

How long I've been tying?

Three years. I first started with an AFC class and loved it! Now, I enjoy tying flies almost every day. Two years ago, I built a wildlife habitat in our front yard... so the perfect morning is to open the windows, sit down at my tying bench, listen to the dozens of birds singing and drink a fine cup of coffee. It's a beautiful life.