

Ginger Quill - Dry Fly

The Ginger Quill belongs to a set of dry fly patterns incorporating feather quill material for the body construction. Over time, many variations have been popularized resulting in several slightly different material listings and proportion guidelines. Wings have been constructed from starling or mallard duck wing quills. Body quills have been used from stripped ginger hackle quills or stripped peacock eye herls. Different interpretations of the color ginger results in many variations based on local mayfly insect hues. The Silver Award program requires the following proportions and guidelines to be followed for this required pattern;

Wing: Matched quill sections from the Mallard duck wing should be equal in width to the gap of the hook at their widest part. Wing length should be equal to the length of the hook shank.

Tail: The tail should be equal in length to the hook shank.

Body: Body is formed from wraps of a stripped peacock herl stem. Underbody should not be visible and the body should not be tapered. Minimizing body taper may be difficult based on the herl stem used to make the wraps. There should be no visible lump or bump at the wing tie-in position.

Hackle: Hackle length is 1.5 times the hook gap. Hackle tips should be short of the wing length allowing some of the wing tips to be visible above the hackle. Hackle should not cross between the wings. There should be 8 - 10 turns of hackle distributed evenly behind and in front of the wings.



Materials:

Hook:	Mustad 94840 or TMC 100, Size 12 or 14
Thread:	Yellow 8/0 UNI-Thread or UTC 70 Denier
Wing:	Natural Grey Mallard Wing Quills
Tail:	Ginger hackle fibers
Body:	Peacock herl stem, stripped
Hackle:	Ginger Neck Hackle

Step -By-Step Tying Instructions for Ginger Quill:

1. Mount the hook in the vise jaws, attach thread in front of the $\frac{1}{4}$ shank position and wrap back towards the bend about 5 or 6 turns using flat turns. Twist the bobbin clockwise to make it into a rounded thread and wrap back to the wing tie-in position at the $\frac{1}{4}$ shank position (Fig. #1.) This provides a firmer foundation for the wing tie-down zone. Flatten the thread by spinning the bobbin counterclockwise.



Fig. #1

2. Prepare the wing slips by placing them back-to-back and even up the tips. Determine the tie-in position on the wings by using the hook shank as the measure for the wing height. Place the wings over the hook shank with tips forward and butts to the rear. Using a soft loop, mount the wings at the $\frac{1}{4}$ shank position. Pull upwards to begin the collapsing of the wing fibers. Make another loop and tighten again (Fig. #2). Make a few more wraps to secure the wing butts and move thread to in front of the wings as you lift the wings upright. While still holding the wings upright, make several wraps in front to stand the wings up vertical (Fig. #3.) Trim the wing butt waste as close as possible to the tie-in position and wrap thread to the rear tail tie-in position using flat wraps (Fig. #4.)



Fig. #2



Fig. #3



Fig. #4

3. Prepare the ginger hackle fibers for the tail by stroking the hackle fibers out perpendicular to the hackle stem and strip of the fibers. The number of tail fibers will be proportionate to the size of the fly and the length of the tail should be the length of the hook shank. Tie in the tail at the rearmost position of the straight section of the hook shank - usually above the point of the barb. The tail waste should be bound along the top of the hook shank up to the wing butts. You are using these waste hackle fibers to form a flat section to minimize or eliminate a body taper. Trim tail waste so the hackle stubs butt up against the wing butts (Fig. #5.) Select a stripped peacock herl for the body. These stems will be tapered. The stripped herl will give the body a segmented look. You want the segments to appear wide enough after wrapping the body so you need to decide where on the peacock herl you will get a section that is wide enough but not tapering too much in thickness. Laying the peacock stem on a hard surface and running the back side of your scissors down the stem may flatten the stem and remove most of the thickness taper. Attach the peacock herl stem at the tail tie-down position and bind the stem waste down along the top of the shank like you did with the tail waste. Tie off the stem either where it abuts the wing butts or closer to the wing tie-in if underbody wraps are already level (Fig. #6.) Stripped peacock herl stems may be a little fragile or split if they are dry. You may want to moisten them prior to tying them in.

Fig. #5



Fig. #6



4. Trim the waste stripped herl stem (Fig. #7.) Carefully wrap the peacock stem forward using edge-to-edge turns. The underbody should not be visible when body is completed. The body should not be tapered nor should there be a visible lump or bump at the wing tie-in position (Fig. #8.) Head cement may be used sparingly to reinforce the body segments. Be sure to let it completely dry prior to tying in and wrapping the hackle. If too narrow a stem is used, you will lose the segmented look.

Fig. #7



Fig. #8



5. Prepare the ginger hackle stem by stripping off the fuzz from the lower part of the stem. Tie in the hackle by the butt behind the wing with the concave side forward. Leave space behind the wing to make several wraps of the hackle. Bind the stem down along the bottom side of the shank and bring the thread in front of the wing tie-in position and continue binding the stem down (Fig. #9.) The hackle fibers should be $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the gap in length. Trim the hackle butt waste. Wrap the hackle by making four to five turns behind the wing, crossing under to the front and making four to five wraps. The goal is to distribute the hackle evenly behind and in front of the wings (Fig. #10.) Wing tips should be visible above the hackle.

Fig. #9



Fig. #10



6. Form the head of the fly, whip finish, trim the waste thread, and apply head cement (Fig. #11.) Check to make sure the wings are centered on top of the shank (Fig. #12.) Check to be sure the fly sits with the 3 point stance with tail tip, bottom of hook, and hackle tips supporting the fly.



Fig. #11



Fig. #12

1992 Buszek Award – Stan Walters

“In the fly tying world, he is known for his work with hollow hair, extended hair bodies and low water steelhead flies. His bass bugs are a thing of beauty. Stan says it was never his goal to tie for show but to tie flies that would catch fish. One of his favorite flies is the Walters Yellow which he originated. Another pattern that he reluctantly admits to originating is the Walters Turkey Nymph. Like most fly tyers he has produced variations on many standard patterns. Teaching all aspects of fly tying and fishing is a forte that he has become famous for. Some people have called him the George Harvey of the west.”

The Blue Charm Hair Wing - Salmon/Steelhead Fly

There are several versions of the Blue Charm Hair Wing each with its own set of proportions. The patterns cover different styles from the Atlantic Salmon Classic Hair Wing style to the low water version developed for specific water conditions. The pattern chosen for the Silver Award program is one that leans towards the low water style but is adjusted more to the "Steelhead" tie as shown in [Flies for Atlantic Salmon](#) by Dick Stewart and Farrow Allen. Western Steelhead patterns often tend to be somewhere between the Atlantic Salmon and low water styles. The following proportions should be adhered to for this tie;

Tip: The tip should start at the position on the shank directly above the halfway position between the hook point and the barb point.

Tail: Tail should extend to about ½ gap behind the bend.

Tail should begin at the position where the shank starts to drop off or where the bend begins.

The intent is to get the tail to hug the bottom of the wing.

Throat Hackle: The throat hackle should be tied on as a collar and pulled down as a throat. Fibers of the collar should slope back toward the hook point.

Rib: There should be 5 ribs on the body of the fly beginning and ending at the underside of the body.



Materials:

Hook:	Tiemco TMC 7989 or Mustad SL 73UNP-BN (36890) Size 4
Thread:	UTC 70 Black or UNI-Thread 8/0 Black
Tip:	Fine silver oval tinsel
Rib:	Small silver oval tinsel slightly larger than that used for the Tip
Tail:	Golden Pheasant crest
Tag:	Yellow silk or rayon floss
Body:	Black silk or rayon floss
Hackle:	Blue hackle (Kingfisher Blue)
Wing:	Gray Squirrel tail

Step-By-Step Tying Instructions for Blue Charm:

1. Mount hook in vise jaws, attach thread about one eye length behind hook eye, and lay a flat thread base to the rear ending just in front of the position above the hook point (Fig. #1.) Prepare the end of the tip tinsel by stripping off some of the metal sheathing leaving the tinsel core exposed (Fig. #2.)



2. Tie in the tinsel core on top of the shank at a position that will allow you to catch a few turns around the tinsel coating as you reach the position directly above the halfway point between the hook point and the barb point (Fig. #3.) Make 3 or 4 close turns of the tinsel to form the tip. Tie off underneath the shank with 1 or 2 turns of thread (Fig. #4.) While holding tension on the thread bobbin, cut the waste of the tinsel leaving about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch of waste. With tweezers, and still holding tension on the bobbin, strip off the metal coating back to the tie-down position (Fig.#5.) Trim off any metal waste. Bind down the tinsel core waste to the underside of the shank (Fig. #6).



3. Wrap the thread forward to a position one eye length to the right of the point above the hook point. Tie in the floss tag material on the bottom of the shank slightly to the off-side of the bottom of the hook (Fig. #7.) Wrap the yellow floss tag material down the shank in flat touching turns to the tip tie-down position then wrap the floss forward in slightly overlapping flat turns to the tie off position (Fig. #8.) This should result in a slightly tapered tag. Tie off the floss and trim the waste leaving about a ¼ inch waste. While holding onto the bobbin to provide tension on the tying thread, carefully burnish the floss tag to smooth out any irregularities in the wraps if necessary.



4. Select a Golden Pheasant crest feather for the tail. The tip of the tail should be located approximately ½ gap behind the bend of the hook and should curve upwards to a position about a gap or 1½ gap above the shank. Prepare the tail crest by trimming away the fibers near the bottom of the stem leaving tiny stubs along the feather stem. This will aid in keeping the stem from rotating as you tie it onto the shank. Tie the tail feather onto the shank (Fig. #9) so it lies in the plane of the hook. Bind the stem down using flat thread wraps. Prepare the ribbing material by stripping off the outer metal sheath to reveal the core (Fig #10.)



5. To minimize bumps in the body, tie-down the ribbing core along the bottom or slightly to the off-side of the bottom of the hook shank using flat thread turns. The tying thread should just catch the metal ribbing sheath about two turns before reaching the tail tie-in position. When you eventually wrap the ribbing, it will pull forward to directly under the hook shank when making the first rib wrap. After tying in the rib material (Fig. #11), use flat thread wraps as you take the tying thread forward. If there are irregular spots along the hook shank, use your tying thread to form a smooth underbody. A burnishing tool may help. A rotary vise will allow you to check the underbody and locate uneven spots.

Attach the black body floss at the body tie in position (Fig. #12.)



Fig. #11



Fig. #12

6. Wrap the black floss body material down the shank keeping the fibers as flat as possible and use touching turns. Then wrap the body material forward using slightly overlapping turns to create a very slight taper (Fig. #13.) Try to create a cigar shape. Tie off the floss. Do not cut the tag ends yet. You may want to burnish the body floss to assure a smooth body surface. Wrap the ribbing material forward creating five evenly spaced ribs (Fig. #14.) Make two wraps of your tying thread around the rib material to tie it off at the bottom of the hook shank and hold onto the bobbin to keep tension on the thread. Trim the rib waste leaving about ¼ inch tag end. While maintaining tension on the thread, use your tweezers to pull off the metal sheath revealing the tinsel core. Cut any metal sheath material off and make several turns to bind down the core fibers. Trim all waste ends at this time.



Fig.#13



Fig. #14

7. Prepare the blue hackle by folding it, stripping off excess lower stem fibers, and trimming away hackle fibers along the stem at the tip. Hackle fiber length should allow the hackle fibers to almost touch the hook point when tied into position. Tie in the hackle by the tip with concave side down (Fig. #15.) Pull the tip back under the shank and make a wrap of tying thread to secure the hackle. Trim the waste. Wrap the hackle on as a throat (Fig. #16) and tie it off. This will increase the effectiveness of folding the hackle. Trim away the waste hackle. Pull the hackle down as a collar and use a pinching technique to direct the hackle fibers back so they point toward the hook point (Fig. #17.)



Fig. #15



Fig. #16



Fig. #17

8. Select, clean, and stack the squirrel tail material for the wing. Position the fibers so the tip of the wing goes back to the tip of the tail. Transfer the fibers to the left hand and pre-glue the butts of the hair fibers. Pre-cut the butts of the hair fibers to the appropriate length so no trimming is necessary after the wing is mounted. Position the fibers on top of the hook shank in the wing tie-down position and make a soft loop around the hair material. Make several tighter wraps as you bind the wing down (Fig. #18.) Form the head. Whip finish the head and coat it with several coats of head cement (Fig. #19.)



Fig. #18



Fig. #19

1993 Buszek Award – Chuck Echer

"Professionally, the 1993 recipient of the Buszek Award, Chuck Echer, is a scientist operating an analytical electron microscope for Lawrence, Berkeley Laboratory in Berkeley, California. Perhaps it's the inclination toward scientifically exacting accuracy that makes Echer particularly gifted as a fly tier, but Frank Stolten, past fly tying chairman of the Northern California Council's annual Conclave, describes Echer as "a highly creative tyer, always striving to develop and teach new techniques with new materials."

Echer considers trout flies his specialty, "if I have one' he says. It's only been in the last four years that opportunities to fish saltwater have had their influence. "My problem is that I enjoy fly fishing for all the game species. Therefore, I find myself researching and subsequently tying fly patterns for a particular trip."

Lefty's Deceiver – Salt Water Fly

Lefty's Deceiver is a very versatile salt water pattern intended to imitate a small bait fish to act as prey for larger predatory fish. Lefty Kreh developed the fly in the late 1950's. Lefty incorporated several characteristics into the design;

- 1) Easy to cast long distances and into the wind
- 2) Have a baitfish shape and appeal to predator fish
- 3) Materials shouldn't foul during the cast

It is not a precise pattern but more of a style or method of tying. It typically is tied with lighter colors of feathers and bucktail with a little flash. Over the years it has been tied using many combinations of colors and size variations from size 10 bronze hooks for bream to 2/0 stainless steel hooks and larger for saltwater species. The techniques for tying this pattern are generally those used for tying many other saltwater patterns. However, the instructions and materials described here generally follow those demonstrated by Lefty Kreh in his video "Lefty Kreh Saltwater Fly Tying" produced in 1990 as well as Lefty's book, "Presenting The Fly", 1999,



Materials:

- Hook: Daiichi 472, or Mustad S71SNP-SS (was 34007).
Size 10 – 2/0 Size (size 2 used here)
- Thread: White Danville's Fly-Master Waxed, white UTC 140, or 3/0
- Tail/Body/Collar
- Assembly: Six white and two Grizzly rooster feathers, 5 strands of Krystal Flash (doubled), white bucktail on sides and brown bucktail on top
- Throat: Ten strands of red Krystal Flash
- Head: White thread, eyes, head cement
- Eyes: 3-D Eyes (5/32" or smaller)
- Cement: * Loon Hard-Head Clear Finish, Loon UV Clear Fly Finish, or The Original Super Glue GEL.

*Some cements may be incompatible with the adhesive on the back of the eyes as well as some head cements. If this is the case the eyes may not become securely attached to the fly. Be sure that is not the case with your flies. Some head cements may cause the incompatibility issue. It may be best to not use head cement prior to applying the eyes. The UV finish will harden quickly when exposed to a UV light.

Step-By-Step Tying Instructions for Lefty's Deceiver:

1. De-barb the hook and place it in the vise (Fig. 1.) Attach the thread with a jam knot approximately 1/3 shank length in front of hook bend (Fig. 2.) Wrap thread towards hook bend using flat side by side or touching wraps (Fig. 3.) Stop wrapping and leave thread hanging at a position mid-way between hook point and barb point.

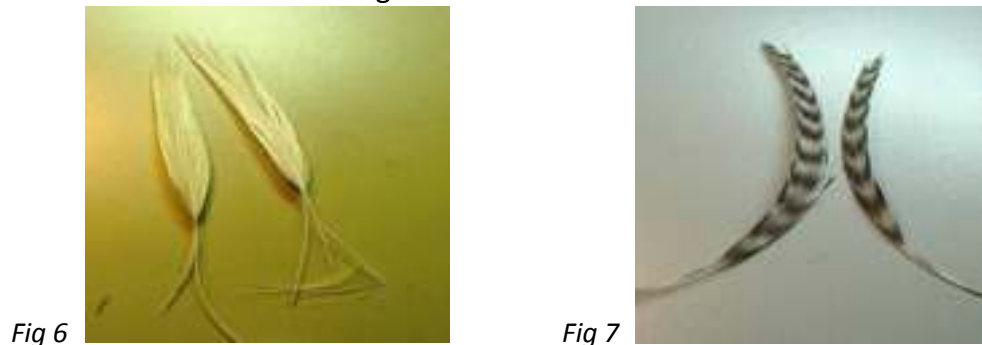


2. Form the body by selecting three paired white hackle feathers and one pair of grizzly hackles. Feathers should be selected from each side of the cape or saddle to assure the two sides of the body match when paired. Three of the white hackles should curve to the left and three should curve to the right. Hackles need to be matched for curvature, and width (Fig. 4.) Similarly, the grizzly hackles should be chosen with one curving to the left, and one to the right (Fig. 5) while matching the white feathers for width and curvature. Length of the stems will be adjusted later.



3. Adjust the tip ends of all the hackles that curve in the same way so they are together and laying parallel to each other. The grizzly hackle is to be located on the outside of each set to represent a scale like pattern. The grizzly hackle should be slightly shorter when placed over the white hackles. Constructing a set of feathers with tips matching can present a frustrating situation with all the handling that will take place in the mounting procedure. The feather sets should extend past the mounting position one hook shank length. You can do a preliminary length adjustment by stripping off excess feather fibers. If you cut the stems to different lengths you can later identify which stem to pull on to adjust mis-aligned tips. While holding the feather assembly for one side between your fingers, dip them in water and stroke them with the fingers of the other hand to remove excess water. Repeat for the other set of feathers.

The white and grizzly sets are separated in the Figures below. (Fig 6 & Fig 7) You can then position the grizzly hackle on top and adjust for length or add the grizzly to the white set before wetting. Notice how the lengths of the stems on the white sets are of different lengths.



4. The neck or saddle feathers on each side were flared inward on the original Deceiver to better represent the motion of a swimming baitfish. Place both halves of the wing sets together while still wet, with tips matching and feathers flared inwards. Handling the feathers while wet makes keeping them together and in position much easier. Hold the feather assembly over the hook shank to determine a length that will extend rearward from the hook bend approximately one hook shank length. Strip excess feather fibers to clear the stem tie-in section. Place the paired hackles with barbs vertical on top of the hook shank with the tie-in point of the hackles on top of where the thread is hanging. Make one soft thread wrap over the hackle shafts and pull upward to tighten slightly and make two more wraps forward and touching in the same manner. Leave the thread hanging and release your hold on the hackles to see if the stems lay horizontal and with barbs vertical. The hackles may be adjusted for position by adjusting the butts in each group and the groups with respect to the shank. Trim stems to approximately 0.5 inch in length for tie -in. Hold the feathers again with left fingers, wrap thread to cover butts, return thread to tie-in point using touching flat wraps. Leave thread hanging (Fig. 8.)

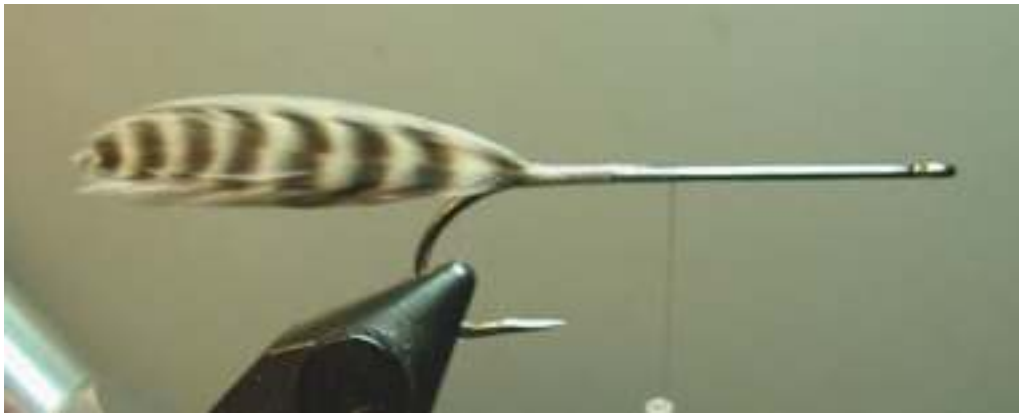


Fig 8

5. Tie in five strands of Krystal Flash on near side with three forward and touching thread wraps (Fig. 9), double the flash over to far side and wrap thread rearward in three touching wraps to tie-in point (Fig. 10.) Krystal Flash ends should be cut at varying lengths with longest just short of hackle tips. Wrap the thread to eye and then back in touching turns to a point approximately two eye widths behind hook eye (Fig. 11.)



Fig 9



Fig 10



Fig 11

6. Cut a sparse bunch of white bucktail and generally even the tips by holding butts in right fingers and grasping the longer tips in fingers of left hand. Pull long tips from bunch and then overlap both bunches once to generally even tips. The tips should not match perfectly. Hold the bunch to measure a length that approximates the distance from hook eye to mid-way on the paired hackles with some hairs just short of the hackle tips. Hold bunch in left fingers pre-glue and cut butts, leaving butts approximately the length of two hook eyes. Hold bunch in left fingers on near side of shank with butt tips just short of hook eye. Tie in butts with two forward soft wraps and tighten thread by pulling towards you. Continue wrapping thread in flat touching wraps to eye and back to tie-in point (Fig. 12.)



Fig 12



Fig 13

7. Cut a second sparse bunch of white bucktail, generally even tips, and tie-in on far side of hook shank in a similar manner as in step 6. Thread should be hanging approximately two eye widths behind eye. Figure 13 shows a top view of the white bucktail arrangement. Figure 14 shows a side view.



Fig 14

8. Cut a sparse bunch of grey or brown bucktail, generally even the tips, cut to length and tie in on top of shank as in steps 6 and 7. See Figure 15 for side view and Figure 16 for top view.



Fig 15



Fig 16

9. Tie in ten strands of red Krystal Flash as a throat on the underside of the hook shank, wrapping the thread to the eye (Fig 17), double them over by pulling the Krystal Flash back and to the rear. Bind down the Krystal Flash by wrapping the thread to the tie-in point (Fig. 18.)



Fig 17



Fig 18

Cut Krystal Flash to length that extends halfway to hook point. The point where thread is hanging becomes the rear of the head. Wrap thread in flat touching flat turns forward and rearward over the head until all hair butts are covered and a desired head shape is achieved. Finish with wraps to back of head, whip finish forward and seal with head cement (Fig. 19.)



Fig 19

10. Add eyes and seal with head cement or epoxy (Fig. 20.) Figure 21 shows the profile when the fly is wet.



Fig 20



Fig 21

1994 Buszek Award – Royce Dam

“Not only does Dam join the company of the world's top fly tiers who have received the Buszek award over the years, but his contemporaries praise his tying skills without reserve. Buck Goodrich, who won the 1991 Western Rocky Mountain Council Fly Tyer of the Year award, said flatly, “I believe Royce is the best all-round fly tier in the world today - I have found myself literally awed by his talents. I have had tying sessions with him where he would show me a better way to tie any fly I chose.”

Parachute Adams - Dry Fly

The parachute pattern has the hackle wound around a wing post resulting in a hackle that will be parallel to the water surface. This design allows the fly to sit lower in the water yet keeping the wing in a position easier for the fisher to see it in the water. The Adams Parachute is an excellent searching fly. Like most patterns, several variations in color and material selection have occurred over the years. The Silver Award program requires the following proportions and guidelines to be followed for this required pattern;

Wing Post: Wing post is to be constructed using calf tail fibers. Post should be one hook shank in length. Wing post diameter is determined by putting a half twist in the wing post calf tail fibers and comparing the diameter of the calf tail selection with the hook eye diameter. When twisted, the cylinder formed by the calf tail fibers should have the same or slightly larger diameter than the hook eye.

Body Dubbing: Natural Muskrat dubbing will be used for the body. The dubbing should cover the spot under the wing post and should be wrapped in front of the post up to the just behind the hook eye.

Hackles: Hackles wrapped around the wing post should be one hook size larger than typically used. This produces a stabilizing effect to help the fly sit on the water surface without rocking side to side or tipping over. Hackles should be wrapped with shiny side up and dull side down.



Materials:

Hook:	Standard dry fly, Mustad R50-94840, Tiemco 100, size 12 -14
Thread:	Gray, Danville 6/0 (70 denier), UNI 8/0, UTC (70 denier)
Tail:	Mixed grizzly and brown hackle fibers
Wing Post:	White calf tail hair fibers
Body:	Natural gray muskrat dubbing
Hackle:	Grizzly and brown saddle hackles
Head:	Thread

Step-By-Step Tying Instructions for the Adams Parachute:

1. Bend the barb down on the hook and mount the hook in the vise (Fig. 1.) Attach the thread with a jam knot about a half eye length behind the eye of hook. Wrap a flat thread base over the front half of the hook. Wrap the thread back to the $\frac{1}{3}$ shank position (Fig. 2) and let the thread hang.



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

2. Select and clean a small bunch of calf tail hair fibers. Double stack the fibers to assure the tips are even. Measure the calf tail fibers for length (Fig. 3.) You want to form a wing post one shank length in height. Follow the technique guide-lines for "Parachute Wing Posts of Calf Tail Hair" to determine post diameter. Pre-glue the tie-in spot on the calf tail and mount the calf tail on top of the shank at the $\frac{1}{3}$ shank position (Fig. 4) with the tips forward. Do not cut the waste.



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

3. Post the wing by lifting it upright and making several wraps tight up against where the calf tail and shank meet forming a small thread dam in front of the wing. Make few wraps around the post and back behind the post to secure the calf tail in an upright position. A few figure eight wraps around the wing and the butt material should hold the post in an upright position. Wrap back toward the hook bend about 1 eye width behind the tie-in point as shown in Fig 5.



Fig. 5



Fig. 6

Lift the waste material up into almost vertical position and cut the waste while holding the scissor blades parallel to the shank. This will produce a tapered cut on the waste. Bind the angled waste section down (Fig. 6), bring the thread forward and make several wraps up and down the post to stiffen it and provide a section for the hackles to be wrapped (Fig. 6.) Use your bodkin to apply head cement to the threads covering the calf tail.

4. Select and prepare the hackles. Strip off webby hackle fibers to provide a clean stem for the tie-in zone on the stem. Attach the hackles in front of the wing post with the hackles to the far side. Allow some stem length so you can bind the hackle stems to the wing post as you wrap the tying thread up the post and back down. Be sure to position the hackles so the barbs will have the shiny side up when you wrap the hackle counter-clockwise around the post (Fig. 7.) Trim the hackle wastes.



Fig. 7



Fig. 8

5. Wrap the tying thread back to the tail tie-in position to provide a thread base for the tail and body section. Select a grizzly hackle with stiff fibers for tailing material. Run your fingers down the hackle stem to splay the fibers and strip some from the hackle stem. Place them carefully on a flat surface. It is important to keep the tips even. In a similar manner, select, splay, and strip brown hackle fibers from a brown tail hackle stem. Place the brown fibers on top of the grizzly fibers making sure the tips are even. Carefully pick up the section and hold between your thumb and index finger as in Fig. 8. By moving your thumb back and forth while maintaining pressure on the fibers, they will mix producing the tail for the fly (Fig. 9.) Keep tips aligned during this process. Mount the tail at the tail tie-in position. Tail should point along the same line as the hook shank and be one shank length long (Fig. 10.) Bind the tail waste down on top of the shank as you wrap the tying thread forward to meet the waste ends of the post.



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

6. Trim the tail waste. Continue to wrap thread forward to base of post and then back to the tail tie in position. This process should produce a tapered underbody.

7. Select some natural muskrat dubbing and spin it onto the tying thread. Use a sparse amount that gets a little thicker as you spin away from the shank. Wrap the dubbing forward to form a slightly tapered body (Fig. 11.) Be sure to carry the dubbing far enough forward to cover the shank under the post. Wrap dubbing in front of the wing post almost to the eye of the hook.



Fig. 11



Fig. 12

8. Wrap the hackles counter-clockwise around and down the post. You will want the shiny sides of the hackle to be facing up and the dull sides facing down when you wrap the hackles. Be sure there is enough dubbing under the post. Wrap the hackles one at a time. Make about 3 wraps of the first hackle. While holding the hackle tip pointing towards the far side in front of the post with the right hand, stroke the hackle fibers up and to the back with the left hand. Pinch the wing assembly and hackles together with the left thumb and index finger. Release the hackle tip from the right hand and take the tying thread up and over the hackle stem and shank. Make two wraps, let thread hang, grab hackle stem with right hand and pull to tighten stem against the wing post and hook shank. Make several more wraps of tying thread around the hackle stem. Trim the hackle stem waste (Fig.12.) In a similar way, wrap the other hackle down the post, wiggling it as you work the stem into the other wrapped hackle, tie off the hackle, trim the hackle stem and form the head of the fly. Whip finish, apply head cement, and clean the eye of the hook (Fig. 13.)



Fig. 13

9. A small drop of head cement can be placed into the center of the post and the post fibers can be splayed a little to mimic a wing. View the fly from the top and adjust any hackle fibers to distribute them around evenly around the post (Fig. 14.) Figure 15 shows the bottom view of the fly.



Fig. 14



Fig. 15

The Bead Head Prince Nymph

The Prince Nymph is a searching nymph pattern making use of peacock herl which is iridescent and reflects points of light. Adding a bead head helps to get the fly down to where the fish are located. The gold ribbing and bead reflect light mimicking air bubbles forming inside the shuck of emerging nymphs or the air bubble carried below the surface by some beetles. Proper bead selection, bead attachment, biot mounting, and peacock herl wrapping are some of the techniques required in tying this pattern. Several of these techniques have different procedures to arrive at the same result. Some tiers will mount the biots one at a time while other tiers will mount them both simultaneously. Multiple Peacock herls may be reinforced for strength by wrapping them around the tying thread, or, as done here, by spinning the herls in a dubbing loop to form a peacock chenille.

The Silver Award program requires the following proportions and guidelines to be followed for this required pattern;

Hook: Use a 1X long shank hook to accommodate the bead without closing down the hook gap.

Bead: The correct size of bead needs to be matched to the hook size. When placed up against the hook eye, it should not overhang the hook eye, nor should it wobble excessively at the head.

Biot: Tail biots should form a "V" on top of the rear of the fly and should be approximately $\frac{1}{2}$ hook shank in length. Wing biots should form a "V" over the back of the fly and should reach the tail tie in position. The wing biots should form an angle close to 30° and hug the body.

Rib: Make 4 or 5 turns of either flat or oval gold tinsel.

Hackle: Use fairly rigid hen hackle or softer rooster hackles. Make no more than two wraps of hackle. For this pattern, tie in the hackle before the wings. Tie hackle on wet style with fibers pointing towards the rear of the fly.



Materials:

- Hook: Nymph Hook, Dai-Riki 060, size 12
- Thread: Black 6/0 or 8/0
- Bead: Gold bead sized for hook (for size 12, 2.8 to 3 mm)
- Tail: Brown biots
- Rib: Fine gold oval or small gold flat tinsel
- Body: Peacock herl
- Hackle: Fairly rigid brown hen or softer rooster hackle
- Wing: White biots

Step - By - Step Tying Instructions Bead Head Prince Nymph

1. Bend the barb of the hook down, slide a bead onto the hook shank, and mount the hook in the vise (Fig. #1.) Check to be sure the bead does not overhang the hook eye. Slide the bead toward the bend of the hook. Attach the tying thread behind the hook eye and wrap a thread base over the front of the shank where the bead will be located (Fig. #2.) Wrap several layers so the bead will not wobble excessively when it is brought up against the eye of the hook. Half hitch the thread, cut the thread, add a coat of head cement to the wraps, and slide the bead forward.



Fig. #1



Fig. #2



Fig. #3

2. Re-attach the tying thread to the left of the bead and wrap a thread base with side-by-side wraps of tying thread to a position over the barb (Fig. #3.)

3. You may want to form a small thread bump at the position on the shank over the hook barb. This is the tie-in position for the biot tails. The thread bump will help splay the tail biots when you tie them onto the top of the shank at the tail tie-in position. Select the brown biots and hold them with their convex sides against each other and tips even. This should make the biots splay away from each other in a "V" shape. The tail should be $\frac{1}{2}$ a shank in length. Position the biots so they are resting on the shank with the tie-in spot over the barb. Switch hands so the thumb and a finger from the left hand are holding the biot pair in position. Make a soft wrap over the biot fibers directly behind the bump on the shank. Make several tighter wraps and check to be sure the fibers form a "V" shape on top of the rear of the fly. You can carefully figure 8 wrap to establish the splay of the fibers. Wrap the thread forward, binding down the biot stems. Trim the wastes when you get to the rear of the bead. Wrap the tying thread a few wraps back down the shank and let the thread hang (Fig. #4.) Attach the flat tinsel to the side of the shank away from you and bind it down along the far side of the shank to the tail tie-in position (Fig. #5.)



Fig. #4



Fig. #5

4. Attach 3 or 4 peacock herls by their tips at the tail tie-in position. Form a loop to be used to form a spun herl rope from the peacock fibers (Fig. #6.) Take the thread up the shank to behind the bead. Attach the herls to the loop and spin the loop to form a peacock herl chenille rope. Wrap the herl rope up the shank using touching turns. Tie off the herl rope behind the bead head (Fig. #7.) Make a few more wraps of tying thread or secure assembly with a half hitch. Trim peacock herl waste.



Fig. #6



Fig. #7

5. Wrap the flat tinsel forward making 4 to 5 evenly spaced turns for size 10 - 14 flies. Tie off the rib behind the bead and trim the waste (Fig. #8.)



Fig. #8

6. Select and prepare the hackle by stripping off the fluff from the butt end. Use a fairly rigid hen hackle or a softer rooster hackle. Attach the hackle by the butt behind the bead. The dull side should be down (against the shank) with shiny side up (Fig. #9.) Make one or two turns of hackle, tie off, and trim waste. Hackles may be at least 1½ gap in length. These fibers should move similar to those in a soft hackle tie. Stroke the hackle fibers back and down. While holding the fibers against the body, make several wraps of thread to secure the fibers in the rearward sweep (Fig. #10.)

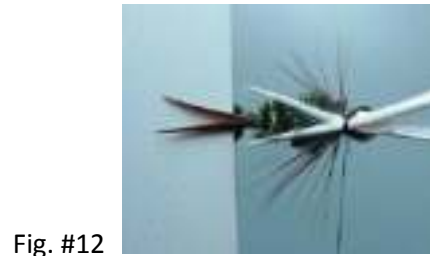


Fig. #9



Fig. #10

7. Select the white biots for the wings. These should form a "V" over the back and the tips should reach to the end of the body. The white biots should form an angle close to 30° (Fig. #11.) Attach one of the biots at the proper angle with one or two thread wraps. Attach the second biot in a similar way to form the 30° angle. Carefully fold the biot waste up and back to the rear and tie off tight against the bead. Similarly tie off the other biot. Figure #12 has a white paper placed under the rear biots to show how the tail biots flare. Trim the white biot waste and make several wraps to bind down the biot ends. Whip finish and add head cement to the wraps to finish the tie (Figs. #13 & #14.) Figure 14 provides a view from the top to show the tail and wing "V" shapes.



1995 Buszek Award – Marvin Nolte

“Most people begin fly fishing and then take up fly tying. Not Marvin! He started fly tying in 1969. He started fly fishing in 1978. In 1984 he started tying Atlantic Salmon flies which he has become famous for. As an instructor, he has taught fly tying to beginners to the very advanced. He is also an expert in aquatic entomology and teaches classes in that field also. Marvin says his most popular classes today are Atlantic Salmon flies and antique flies.

As one who has known many of the Buszek winners I can honestly say that the high prestige of this award is elevated with the addition of the 1995 Buszek winner Marvin Nolte, a fine fly tier and gentleman.”

Troth Elk Hair Caddis - Dry Fly

The Elk Hair Caddis, designed by Al Troth of Montana, is an imitative pattern as well as a standard caddis pattern for fishing riffles and runs of freestone streams. Fished to mimic a fluttering adult caddis the fly relies on the elk hair wing for keeping it afloat as well as providing the tent wing silhouette when viewed from below. When hoppers and stoneflies are present, the Elk Hair Caddis will be an effective searching pattern. For the Silver Award required pattern, we will adhere to Troth's original pattern as nearly as possible. Troth liked to use hackle 1½ the gap in fiber length, and used light elk hair which he liked to splay out using pressure from his thumb nail after tying in the wing.

The following proportions and pattern aspects should be kept in mind while tying this fly:

Wing: The wing should be constructed of light elk hair and extend to just behind the hook bend.

Hackle: Body hackle should be 1½ hook gap in length as suggested by Al.

Rib: Two turns of ribbing are used at the rear to trap the hackle stem. Ribbing should cross over the stem as you spiral it forward over the body.

Wing Butts: The butts of the wing should be cut at an angle close to the line of the wing.

There should be a distinct segmentation between the head and wing (≈½ eye width) but not too wide.



Materials:

- Hook: Tiemco 100, standard dry hook, size 12 - 14
(Size 12 used in step-by-step)
- Thread: Tan - UNI 8/0 or 6/0, UTC 70
- Rib: Fine gold wire
- Body: Fly Rite Light Tan (No. 19), Tan fur or synthetic (Tan Super Fine used in step-by-step)
- Hackle: Brown neck hackle, palmered
- Wing: Light elk body hair

Step-By-Step Tying Instructions for the Troth Elk Hair Caddis

1. Bend the barb down on the hook and mount the hook in the vise. Attach thread with a jam knot about one eye length behind eye of hook. Wrap the thread 3 or 4 turns down the shank. Tie in the wire ribbing material on top of the shank (Fig. #1.) Using edge-to-edge wraps, bind the ribbing material down on top of the shank as you wrap the thread to the rear of the hook. Stop at the position on the shank above the ½ way distance between hook point and barb point (Fig. #2.)



Fig. 1



Fig. 2

2. Spin the dubbing onto the tying thread. You want to dub a body that mimics the caddis body which is larger at the rear and tapers slightly smaller as you wrap forward. Distribute your dubbing on the thread accordingly (Fig. #3.) Wrap the dubbing forward. The last two turns should have a reduced amount of dubbing. End the body two eye lengths behind the hook eye (Fig. # 4).



Fig. 3



Fig. 4

3. Select and prepare the dry fly hackle by stripping off the fluff. Al Troth preferred the barb length to be 1½ the gap width. Attach the hackle by the butt just in front of the body with the shiny convex side upwards (Fig. #5.) Clip the excess stem waste. Wrap two turns close to the front of the body and then spiral wrap the hackle over the body in evenly spaced turns to the rear of the body. Do not twist the stem during this body wrap. Be sure you have some hackle fibers under the shank at the front. While holding the hackle tip in the off hand, catch the hackle tip under a couple turns of the ribbing wire. By wrapping the hackle to the back with turns going over the top away from you and under the shank towards you, the wire will counter-wrap the hackle stem as you forward wrap the ribbing material. As you forward wrap the wire rib, wiggle it so it will seat down on the stem without trapping hackle fibers (Fig. #6.) Tie off the ribbing at the front of the hackle. While holding onto your thread bobbin, bend the wire back and forth until it breaks, then trim the hackle tip waste close to the body (Fig. #7.)



Fig. 5



Fig. 6



Fig. 7

4. Select a bunch of light elk hair, remove the fuzzy under fur, and stack the fibers to align the tips. Measure the hair against the hook. The wing should be the length of the hook, including the bend. You want the wing to extend a little beyond the body. To help in getting the wing to set down onto the shank, use your bodkin to separate the hackle fibers along the top of the shank and stroke them down. Wrap your thread to a position about two wraps behind the eye of the hook. Hold the wing material between the thumb and a finger of your off hand, press it tightly over the top of the hook shank, make a soft wrap, tighten the wrap with an upwards pull, make 5 to 6 tight wraps edge-to-edge working back over the wing, and make 8 to 10 more wraps back and forth in this space (Fig. #8.) You want a distinct segmentation (a separation about a ½ eye width, not a highway) between the flared wing and the flared wing butts. Keep tension on the thread bobbin. At Troth spread the wing clump into a tent shape by using pressure from his thumb nail against the top of the wing just behind the rear thread wraps on the segmentation (Fig. #9.) This produces a caddis wing profile when viewed from under the fly and enhances the tent appearance of the wing when viewed from the top or side (Fig. #10.)



Fig. 8



Fig. 9



Fig. 10

5. Hold the wing butts back with thumb and fingers of the off hand and make several wraps under the wing butts behind the eye and tight against the butts. These wraps will prop up the butts to make a 45° angle to the shank. Whip-finish behind the eye, cut the thread waste, and cement the head and segmentation wraps (Fig.#11.) Hold the clump of butts with your off hand thumb and forefinger, pull them tight, and clip them straight across which should be nearly in line with the wing. This step must be done in one cut. Be sure your scissors are at the right angle and not favoring the off side or near side. Serrated scissors should be used. The result is a flared wedge shape for the head (Fig. #12.)



Fig. 11



Fig. 12

1996 Buszek Award – Ned Long

“Although Ned feels he was lucky to win the Buszek Award we all know that he was very deserving. He has been innovative and taught extensively before he lost an eye to a melanoma. Extended body and pullover flies have been two of his specialties. As a demonstration fly tier at shows, he always attracts a crowd. Like all of the Buszek winners before him, Ned is a real credit to the award as well as being very deserving in his own right. He is a prototype Buszek winner: and excellent fly tyer and a fine gentleman.”

Tier Choice Flies

Silver Award participants are required to present three examples of each of three patterns of his or her choice to an evaluator. The purpose of the tier choice patterns is to allow tiers to practice their tying specialty. If your angling and tying activities are saltwater, warm water, steelhead, salmon, or trout please tie those types of flies. It is suggested that the tier choice patterns reflect a degree of complexity on a par with the required evaluation fly patterns.

1997 Buszek Award – Judy Lehmborg

“The 1997 Buszek Award recipient is a contributor to the IFFF. Judy was Federation Secretary for two years and Vice President of Education for four. Her instruction of classes on Classic Atlantic Salmon Flies and Spring Creek Flies at national Conclaves has contributed knowledge to a host of students. Watching Judy is also a joy. Watch from a distance and you will notice the folks around here breaking into laughter time after time...”

Gold Award Preview

Upon completion of the Silver Award Program tiers are encouraged to proceed to the Gold Award Program. In the Gold Award Program tiers are required to tie three examples of each of seven required pattern as well as three examples of each of three patterns of the tier’s choice. IFFF tiers who take part in this Skills program will increase their tying skill and tying experience.