



Cultivating the art of fly fishing through a spirit of fellowship and resource enhancement”

washingtoncountyyflyfishers.com

Issue 303

October 2026

Meeting Location

Westbrook Club House

14255 SW 6th Street (one block east of SW Murray)

Beaverton, OR 97005

Next Meeting Date and Time: Wednesday Oct. 7, 2026

September Agenda

6:30-7:00	Welcome
7:00-7:15	Club business and Fishing Reports
7:15-8:15	Guest Speaker US Fish & Wildlife – Brian Bangs – native non-game fish and their ecosystems
8:15-8:30	Raffle, Door Prize and adjourn

Presidents Message

October, 2026

Tight Lines & Crisp Autumn Air: October Fishing in Oregon

October brings prime transition fishing to Oregon's waters. As fall rains begin to refill our rivers and lakes, target **trout, sea-run cutthroat, steelhead, Coho, and fall salmon**. Oregon's lakes are offering monster fish opportunities unmatched by any other season.

As the weather cools, the transition to winter fly fishing begins:

- **Match the hatch:** Tie on small flies like BWOs across Willamette and Central Oregon waters.
- **Prep the vise:** Spend those crisp autumn evenings prepping flies for next spring.
- **Embrace the season:** Enjoy the cool air, vibrant fall foliage, pumpkin season, and refreshed waterways.



Upcoming Club Events & Activities

We have an action-packed fall lineup—mark your calendars!

- **Monthly Breakfast Meetings**
 - **When:** Every 3rd Saturday at 9:00 AM
 - **Where:** Peppermill
- **Speakers**
 - **October Guest Speaker:** US Fish & Wildlife – Brian Bangs – native non-game fish and their ecosystems
 - **November Guest Speaker:** Jennifer La Follette – Golden Trout at June Lake
- **Fly Tying Sessions**
 - **Dates:** September 30, October 8, October 21, and October 28
 - **Details:** 16 members signed up with 3 expert instructors.
- **On the Horizon**
 - Upcoming lake outings – October 22 – watch your email

- Casting class (details coming soon!)

Get out there, enjoy the frost on the pumpkin, and wet a line before the heavy rains arrive!

Tight Lines,

Rick Pay, President



Washington County Fly Fishers

"Cultivating the art of fly fishing through a spirit of fellowship and resource enhancement"

Club Calendar

- September
 - 2 – Club Meeting – speaker Kevin Stertz – ODFW
 - 7 – 13 – informal outing at East Lake
 - 19 – Breakfast – Peppermill Lounge
 - Casting Class
 - Fly Tying Class
- October
 - 7 - Club Meeting – speaker Brian Bangs – US FWS – Willamette Valley Non-game Species and their interaction with game fish
 - 17 – Breakfast – Peppermill Lounge
 - 16 or 23 - Outing – Barney Reservoir
 - Fly Tying Class
- November
 - 4 – Club Meeting – speaker Jennifer La Follette – Golden Trout at June Lake
 - 21 - Breakfast – Peppermill Lounge
- December
 - 2 – Christmas Dinner

- January
 - 6 – Club Meeting
 - 16 – Breakfast
- February
 - 3 – Club Meeting - Speaker Rob Perkin – Rogue Summer Steelhead - and Annual Meeting/Elections
 - 20 - Breakfast
 - 27 – DRA Auction
- March
 - 3 – club meeting
 - 20 - breakfast

FLY-FISHING LEADERS

Why would you want to tie your own leaders, Tying custom leaders allows you to fine-tune your presentations for various water conditions:

Building your own fly-fishing leader involves tapering monofilament or fluorocarbon so energy transfers smoothly from your fly line to the fly. The process uses the classic **60/20/20 formula**: 60% butt section, 20% taper, and 20% tippet. You connect the graduated pieces with knots, starting from thick (butt) to thin (tippet).

Ratios (recipes/formulas) dictate how energy transfers from your fly line to the fly. Leaders are broken down into three zones: the **butt section** (for turnover), the **midsection** (for tapering energy), and the **tippet section** (for a delicate, invisible drift).

- **The Standard All-Purpose (60 / 20 / 20 Ratio):**
 - **Use Case:** Best for general dry fly fishing in moderate conditions.
 - **The Breakdown:** 60% of the leader's length serves as a stiff butt section to turn over the fly, 20% tapers the energy, and 20% is the tippet.
 - **Example:** For a 10-foot, 4X trout leader, use 6 feet of 20 lb monofilament (butt), 2 feet of 12 lb (mid), and 2 feet of 4X (tippet).
- **The Delicate & Stealthy (40 / 20 / 40 Ratio):**
 - **Use Case:** Clear, flat water targeting spooky, highly-pressured fish.

- **The Breakdown:** A longer tippet section extends the drift and reduces drag, while the shorter butt section gently "bleeds off" energy so the fly lands softly.
- **Example:** For a 9-foot leader, tie 3.5 feet of 15 lb (butt), 2 feet of 10 lb (mid), and 3.5 feet of 6X (tippet).
- **The Wind-Beater & Heavy Streamer (80 / 10 / 10 Ratio):**
 - **Use Case:** Punching through heavy wind or turning over large, bulky bass bugs and weighted streamers.
 - **The Breakdown:** An extended, heavier butt section creates a stiff bridge that forces the energy directly to the fly, preventing loops from collapsing.
 - **Example:** For an 8-foot leader, use 6.5 feet of 25 lb (butt), 10 inches of 15 lb (mid), and 10 inches of 1X or 2X (tippet).
- **The Saltwater & Big Game (50 / 25 / 25 Ratio):**
 - **Use Case:** Targeting fast, large species (e.g., Redfish, Tarpon, Bonefish) using heavy-weight rods (7-weight to 10-weight).
 - **The Breakdown:** A balanced, strong turnover that allows for larger flies and leaves extra strength in the tippet if the fish makes a hard run.
 - **Example:** For an 8-foot leader, use 4 feet of 40 lb (butt), 2 feet of 25 lb (mid), and 2 feet of 20 lb (tippet).
- **The Non-Contact Nymph Rig (Variable Ratio):**
 - **Use Case:** High-sticking or fishing heavy nymphs with split shots and an indicator.
 - **The Breakdown:** Requires a rigid butt section to turn over heavy indicator setups, quickly stepping down into soft, supple line to allow the nymph to sink into the strike zone
 - **Example:** Connect a 4-foot section of stiff 20 Lb Maxima Chameleon line (butt) to a 2-foot transition of 12 Lb nylon, finishing with 4 feet of supple 5X fluorocarbon tippet to the flies.

THE KNOTS

The Blood Knot. The Surgeon's Knot. The Perfection Loop

The Blood Knot

The blood knot is an incredibly strong, streamlined fishing knot used to join two lines (like a tippet to a leader) of similar diameters together. You can tie it efficiently by overlapping the lines, wrapping the tag ends in opposite directions, and pulling the coils together.

Follow this step-by-step process map to tie a perfect blood knot:

1. Align and Cross the Lines

- **Overlap:** Lay the two fishing lines parallel to each other, overlapping them by about 4 to 6 inches.
- **Form an X:** Cross one line over the other to form an "X" in the middle.
- **Pinch the Center:** Pinch the center intersection of the "X" firmly with your thumb and index finger.

2. Wrap the First Tag End

- **Wrap Up:** Take the tag end from the right side and wrap it around the standing (left) line 5 to 7 times.
- **Secure Through the V:** Bring the tag end back down and tuck it through the central "V" loop formed at your fingers' intersection.
- **Pinch:** Use a finger to hold this tucked tag end securely in place.

3. Wrap the Second Tag End

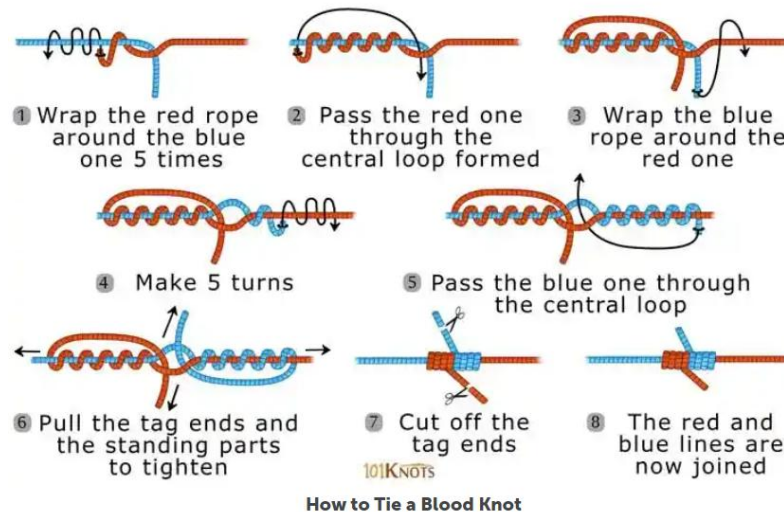
- **Wrap the Other Side:** Take the left tag end and wrap it 5 to 7 times around the right standing line in the *opposite* direction of your first wraps.
- **Tuck the Tag:** Bring this tag end down and tuck it into the central "V" loop—ensuring it goes through in the *opposite direction* of the first tag end (i.e., if the first tag went up through the hole, this one goes down through it).

4. Lubricate and Cinch the Knot

- **Lubricate:** Wet the knot thoroughly with water or saliva to reduce friction.
- **Pull Slowly:** Gently start pulling the two main (standing) lines away from each other.

- **Tighten:** As the coils come together, grab all four line segments and pull them firmly to lock the symmetrical barrel shape into place.
- **Trim:** Trim the excess tag ends cleanly about 1 to 2 millimeters from the knot

Blood Knot Directions



The Surgeon's Knot

The surgeon's knot is a highly reliable, easy-to-tie knot used to connect two lines of similar or different diameters (such as joining a leader to a tippet). It maintains nearly 100% of the line's breaking strength.

Here is the step-by-step:

1. The Setup

- **Overlap:** Take the tag end of your leader and the tag end of your tippet and overlap them by about 4 to 6 inches.
- **Parallel:** Hold the two overlapping strands together so they are running parallel to each other.

2. Form a Loop

- **Create the Loop:** Use the overlapping double-line to form a simple closed loop.
- **Pinch:** Firmly pinch the junction where the two lines meet at the base of the loop using your thumb and forefinger.

3. The Wraps (Create the Knot)

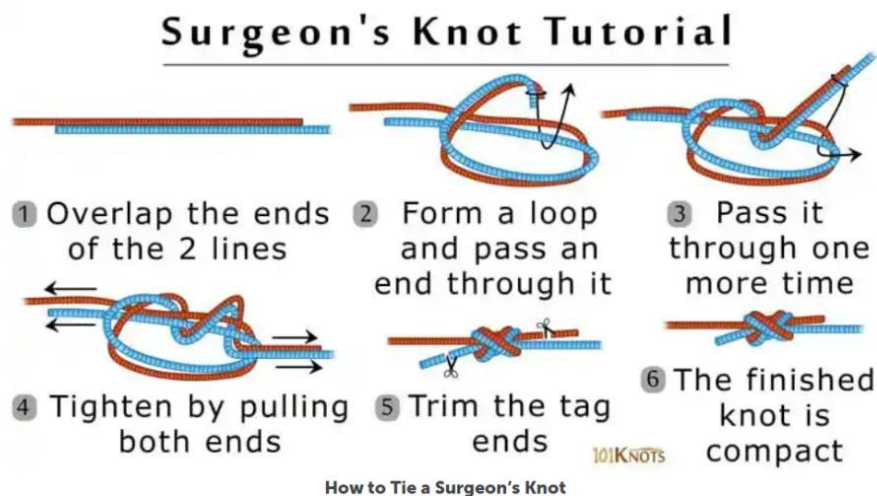
- **Pass Through:** Take both of the tag ends (the leader and the tippet, held together as one) and pass them completely through the loop you created.
- **Repeat:** Pass the tag ends through the loop a second time. (Note: Passing them through a third time creates a "Triple Surgeon's Knot," which offers extra security for heavy lines).

4. Lubricate and Seat

- **Moisten:** Wet the knot with water or saliva to reduce friction. This ensures the monofilament or fluorocarbon slides smoothly and doesn't weaken due to heat.
- **Pull Tight:** Grip all four ends (the main leader, main tippet, and both tag ends) and pull them apart firmly and evenly.

5. Finalize

- **Trim:** Use fishing nippers to carefully snip off the excess tag ends as close to the knot as possible.



The Perfection Loop

The perfection loop is a strong, highly reliable knot that creates a fixed, in-line loop at the end of a line or leader. Often used in fishing to attach custom leaders or lures, it is known for its neat, straight profile and ability to retain to of line strength.

Step-by-Step

1. Create the First Loop

Hold the line in one hand. Form an initial overhand loop by bringing the tag (working)

end behind the standing part of the line. Pinch the intersection point between your thumb and index finger.

2. Form the Second Loop

Take the tag end and bring it in front of the first loop, then wrap it behind the main line to create a second, smaller loop. Pinch this second loop flat against the first one, making sure the tag end is positioned on the right side.

3. Thread the Tag End

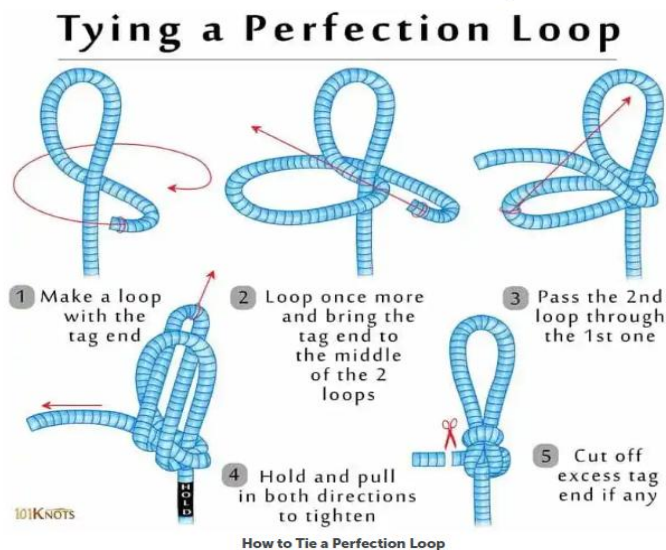
Take the tag end and fold it to the opposite side, passing it directly *between* the two loops. Pinch it securely so it doesn't move.

4. Pull and Cinch

Reach behind the first loop, grab the second loop, and pull it up and through the first loop. Hold onto the loop and the standing line, and gently pull to seat the knot.

5. Finalize

Wet the knot with water or saliva, pull the standing line and the loop firmly in opposite directions to cinch it down, and trim the tag end flush.



The 3-Phase Leader Building Process

Phase 1: Planning and Preparation

- **Select Your Formula:** Recommend the standard 60/20/20 ratio for most applications. For example, a 10-foot trout leader, this is a 6 ft butt, 2 ft midsection, and 2 ft tippet.
- **Gather Materials:** Spools of monofilament in decreasing pound tests. Stiffer lines like *Maxima Chameleon* are ideal for the butt, while limper lines like *Maxima Ultragreen* work well for the tippet.
- **Prep Line:** Measure and cut the segments. Pro-tip: Cut each piece 3 inches longer than you need to account for tying knots and trimming.

Phase 2: Building the Butt & Taper Sections

- **Tie a Loop:** Tie a Perfection Loop at the end of your heaviest butt section (you can skip this if you plan on using a nail knot). This makes a strong loop-to-loop connection to your fly line.
- **Connect Sections:** Use Blood Knots to join the thicker line to the next thinner piece.
- **Lubricate:** Always wet your blood knots with saliva before pulling them tight to prevent the line from burning.
- **Trim Tags:** Clip the tag ends flush→be careful not to nick the main line.

Phase 3: Attaching the Tippet

- **Add Tippet:** Connect your tippet to the end of the taper using another Blood Knot, Double Surgeon's Knot, or tippet ring (2 clinch knots).
- **Add a Tippet Ring:** Alternatively, tie a tiny tippet ring to the end of your taper. This lets you attach and change tippet sections without continually cutting into your carefully tied leader.
- **Test and Fish:** Before casting, stretch your leader by pulling it gently through your fingers to remove coils and kinks.

Example Recipe: 10-Foot 4X Trout Leader

A proven baseline for general trout fishing on 5 or 6-weight fly rods uses stiff material for the heavy turnover:

- **Butt Section (60% / 6 ft):** 4 ft of 30 lb test joined to 2 ft of 20 lb test.
- **Midsection (20% / 2 ft):** 1 ft of 15 lb test joined to 1 ft of 8 lb test.
- **Tippet Section (20% / 2 ft):** 1 ft of 6 lb test joined to 12-16 inches of 4X tippet.

9 ft 6X LDR

- **Butt Section (60% / 5 ft):** 3 ft of 20 lb test joined to 2 ft of 17 lb test.
- **Midsection (20% / 2 ft):** 1 ft of 12 lb test joined to 1 ft of 6 lb test.
- **Tippet Section (20% / 2 ft):** 2 ft of 6X or 4X

Feature 	Monofilament (Mono)	Fluorocarbon (Fluoro)
Visibility	Higher (refracts more light)	Lower (nearly invisible underwater)
Abrasion Resistance	Moderate	High (excellent for rocks, reefs, and toothy fish)
Stretch/Hooksets	High (acts like a shock absorber)	Low (better sensitivity and faster hooksets)
Buoyancy	Floats	Sinks
Knot Tying	Easier (softer, better knot holding)	Stiffer (requires careful knot tying)

The Double Haul

Mel Krieger calls the double haul an integral part of fly casting, and every serious fly fisher/caster should master this important and easy-to-learn technique.

The double haul consists of pulling the line with the left hand (line hand) during the back cast and the forward cast to increase the speed of the fly line in the air.

It was developed by tournament casters for distance events.

Most fly casters think of it as increasing their distance. The increased line speed created by the DH improves line control at all distances.

It controls and aids in presenting the fly, overcoming wind conditions, threading a back cast through and over obstacles, and unrolling long leader.

The line hand pull helps to straighten the position of the fly line, and it reduces the work of the rod hand.

The DB offers most casters another very important advantage... adds control of the fly line between the line hand and the first guide of the fly rod.

A line hand trained in the DB automatically maintains the taut line required for good fly casting. Remember that one of the rules of casting is that there is no slack in the line.

In conclusion, the DB haul makes almost every aspect of fly casting easier and more efficient

According to Mel Krieger, the DB is a little like trying to rub your stomach while patting your head.

At first it seems hard, but once you go through the exercises, it will go “Click,” and you have it forever!

Like any other skill, it must be practiced!

Where Trout Really Hold Around Rocks: Why Upstream Lies Beat the Eddy

Forget the “behind the rock” myth—hungry trout often sit upstream in current cushions, where they get first pick of the food lane.

By Neale Streeks

June 12, 2026

[Where Trout Really Hold Around Rocks: Why Upstream Lies Beat - Fly Fisherman](#)



Casting to upstream cushion water near bank-side boulders often produces strikes from dominant trout. (John Randolph photo)

This article was originally titled "Upstream Lies" in the December 1994 issue of Fly Fisherman.

Where do trout really hold around rocks? While many anglers cast to the eddy behind a boulder, experienced anglers know the best trout are often upstream, sitting in current cushions with first access to the food lane. From this position in front of an obstruction the trout has his whole world at his, ah, snout.

Consider a trout holding behind a midstream boulder. It sees the back of a boulder. Perhaps I have greatly oversimplified the point, but to a large degree it's true. The trout can hang behind the rock and watch food rush by on both sides down the eddy line. The trout can rush out to grab the food, perhaps washing downstream a bit, and then return to its holding position. This could be a tiring and adolescent maneuver for a mature trout. The big fellows prefer to dine in a more dignified manner, with just a tilt of the fins and a gentle sip. Mature behavior implies no sculling around to interrupt the comfortable pleasures of fine dining.

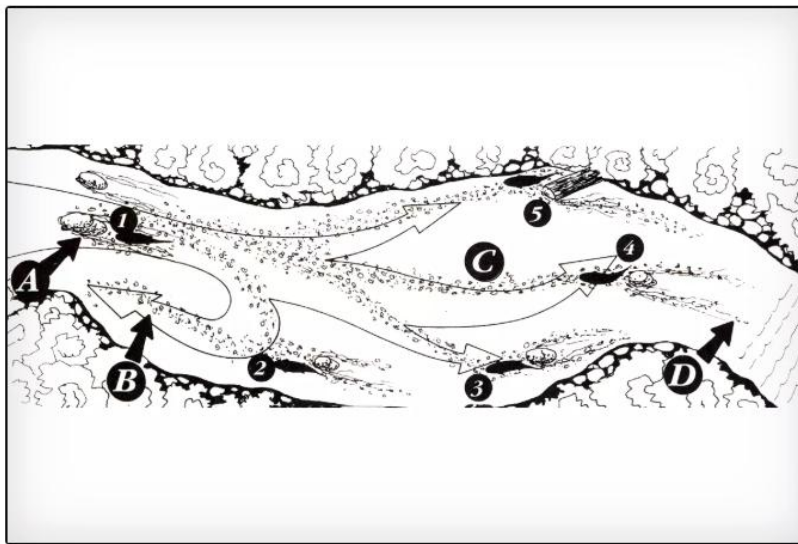
Why Hungry Trout Hold Upstream of Rocks

Certainly some big trout will lounge behind a boulder and wait for food to be washed into the eddy and circulate. This allotment, however, is but a small percentage of the total food that comes down the feed lane, runs into the rock, and is thus divided. Only a small portion will get caught up in that midriver eddy. (It can be better for the trout—gastronomically speaking—to sit farther downstream behind a boulder, where the currents and food carried along both sides of the rock rejoin.)

Now consider a trout in front of the rock. It sits on the upstream "cushion" as easily as its finned cousin hangs below the rock. Instead of having a view of the back of the rock and food opportunities that rush quickly by its side, this trout looks up to an uninterrupted food lane for as far as he can see. He gets first choice of what comes down the river, leaving seconds for the trout behind the rock. Often the most dominant trout takes the upstream position when the fish are feeding.

If something threatens the trout holding in front of the rock, it can accelerate quickly, "pushing off" the rock, and zooming rapidly for the safety of the deep pool ahead. Other trout might simply sink beneath the boulder to a proven haven. Big trout know their game.

The Myth: Trout Behind Rocks in Eddies



Large trout often prefer to feed from holding positions, or lies, just upstream of a rock or other stream obstructions.

These upstream lies create a cushion of quiet water where the fish can easily wait for food to drift by. Favorite upstream lies of trout include: (1) Deep in the "head" of the pool; (2) In the "eye" of the pool; (3) In the edge of the main current; (4) In the "tail" of the pool, as the river shallows; (5) Near bank obstructions in various depths. Pool terminology: (A) Head of the pool; (B) Eye of the pool; (C) Belly of the pool; (D) Tail of the pool. (Rod Walinchus illustration)

Much support for the "behind the rock" beliefs undoubtedly came from rivers where trout were hard or impossible to spot in the water. I have spent a good deal of time stalking trout in Montana, from the cliffs of the [Smith River](#), in the fish-rich [Missouri River](#), and in other areas. I've also spent a number of winters stalking (and spooking) many fish in some alarmingly clear New Zealand rivers. Being able to see trout before fishing to them can give you a good education. Certain myths soon fall by the wayside. The "behind the rock" is a good example.

Of all the positions in the river where trout are likely to hold, upstream of rocks is probably the second most likely. The most likely spot is the "eye of the pool" ("B" in the illustration above). This is a good descriptive phrase used widely in New Zealand but seldom in the U.S. It describes the eddy found just below the head of a pool ("A" in the illustration above) or run, to one or both sides of the main current, where it first flushes in.

Why Hungry Trout Hold Upstream of Rocks



Streams with boulders strewn about, such as Virginia's Jackson River (a tailwater), provide the ideal pocketwater in which to catch big fish in upstream lies. (John Randolph photo) (NOTE: Image was colorized in Adobe Photoshop and may not be factually accurate)

Boulders and rocks spread across the streambed all have potential to hold fish, but some positions are more likely than others. After the main current drops into the "head" of a pool, it soon sprawls, widens, and slows as it wanders downstream toward the pool's "tail," or lower end ("D" in the illustration above). Usually foam lines or feed lanes are formed. These often point the way to the most likely boulders that might sport a fish.

A favored trout position is toward the tail of a pool, under a feed lane, and upstream of a prominent or even a small but significant boulder. As the pool "tails out" or shallows, surface fare and bottom-tumbling nymphs drift within easy dining range of the trout looking into the "belly of the pool" ("C" in the illustration above). A fish might be concentrating on one or the other, but many take both. He sees the whole pool before him unhindered, and the world is his bowl of cherries. Large boulders can buoy several trout upstream of them; I've seen small schools of good trout working a hatch from such positions.

Understanding the Current “Cushion” and Feeding Lane



Feeding trout holding in "upstream cushion." (Rod Walinchus illustration)

A common variation of this theme is for a fish to lie well downstream of a current-breaking boulder, but sitting in the upstream "cushion" of another rock. This gives him the best of both worlds. Fish will also hold tight or even half under the side of a rock, feeding off the current line that peels off one side of the cushion. This can be regarded as an "in between" position, neither in front of the rock nor below it.

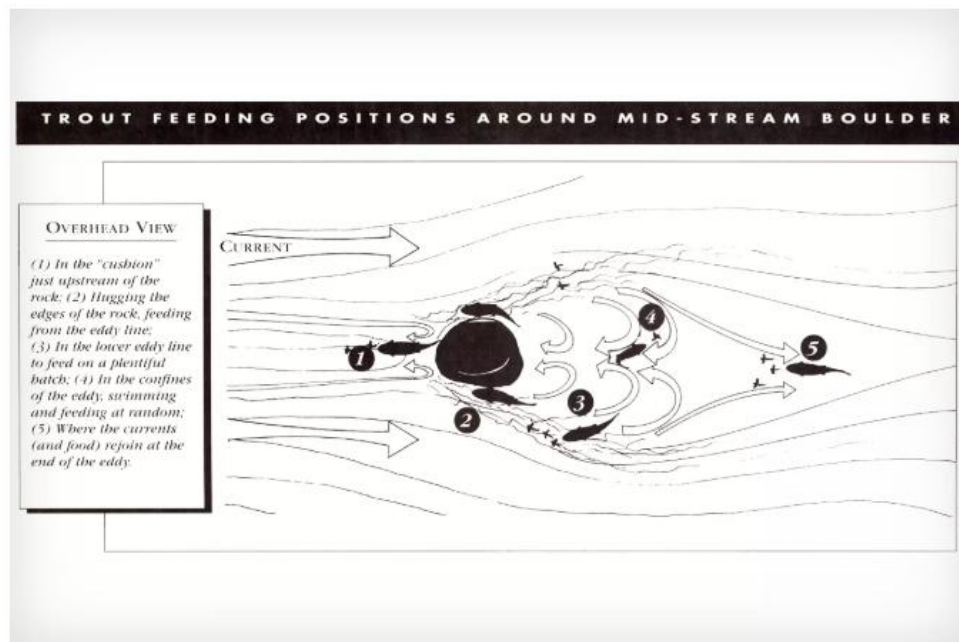
Bank obstructions where a foam or feed lane trails along a bank, the upstream side of a rock, log, point, or some other obstruction could be good trout-holding locations. In many cases little foam-covered eddies swirl both upstream and downstream of such protrusions or inlets. Shadowy silhouettes and probing noses can often be seen in the foam. Such trout have the added benefit of terrestrials in their mealtime. A beetle here, a cricket there, and the trout have another day of plenty. An angler doesn't have to depend on a hatch for action here.

In both cases watching under the water beneath a foam lane, especially where it slows to go around midriver rocks or bank obstructions, is a good way to locate fish. Let these feed lanes be your guide to viewing dear-water trout.

Two other common fish positions can be more difficult to discern. One is in front of boulders toward the "head" of a pool. These are often deep, with broken water above. Such fish can be hard or impossible to see, so they are deep strike-indicator nymphing prospects. (Trout along banks and tailouts are often good dry-fly and medium-depth-nymphing bets.)

Trout also sit upstream of boulders and rocks along the shallower edges of streams, just off the main current. Here they can watch food go by on the current and lean out to meet it. Such fish can take a little more visual searching or blind casting to locate, because there is often no foam line there to point them out. Their positions are more random and less predictable.

How to Fish Rocks Systematically



Trout feeding positions around mid-stream boulder (overhead view): (1) In the "cushion" just upstream of the rock; (2) Hugging the edges of the rock, feeding from the eddy line; (3) In the lower eddy line to feed on a plentiful hatch; (4) In the confines of the eddy, swimming and feeding at random; (5) Where the currents (and food) rejoin at the end of the eddy. (Rod Walinchus illustration)

Whenever waters are clear, try spotting trout first, before casting. Knowing where they are and what they're up to can give you a decided advantage. If conditions do not allow spotting (i.e., low-light conditions, wind ripples, or murky water), fishing dry flies, nymphs, and streamers can get the job done.

Casting Strategy: Upstream First, Eddy Last

When you are float-fishing or casting down-and-across with a reach cast (commonly needed), you should fish the upstream end of a midstream boulder first with a long drag-free drift. (Naturally you should add a little movement to a streamer or caddis emerger.) When I am guiding, I find that most anglers ignore this premium location and shoot straight for the eddy downstream of the rock.

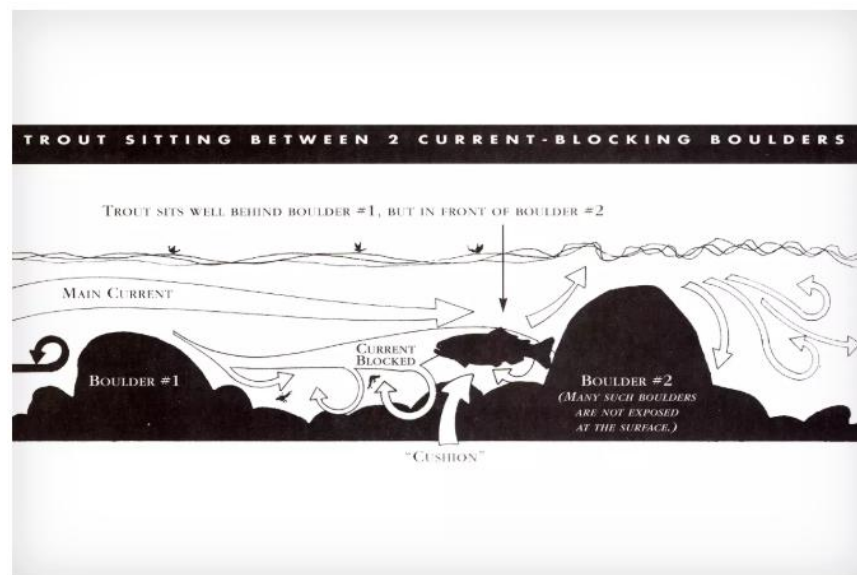
After you drift a couple of presentations into the cushion above the rock, concentrate a few casts very tight to the side of the rock nearest you. Often there's a rippling eddy line there, and

a fish under it will hug the rock to stay out of the current. Many trout are loathe to move out far from this sanctuary. Your fly's hackle should "tickle" the rock. A cast to the cushion above the rock can continue on down your side of the rock, too. This gives any fish a long natural view of your fly. Repeated casts or a fly change might be required if the initial presentations bring no take.

The final place to cast is into the eddy downstream of the rock. Start with the outer eddy line, working subsequent casts toward the middle of the eddy. Aim for systematic coverage. Use a tuck cast to land the fly well before the line and leader, which can help you achieve longer drag-free drifts, otherwise the fly will drag out of the food lane almost immediately. Big trout lying down-stream of boulders can be annoyingly slow risers, so you must maintain good line control.

When you wade upstream, this fishing order should be reversed. Cover the downstream eddy systematically first, always keeping your eyes alert for rising fish or the weaving shapes of trout below. Next work both sides of the rock and the eddy lines they create if you can get directly downstream of the rock. Finally, drop several gentle deliveries four to five feet upstream of the rock, or enough to give the fish there a good chance to watch the fly's approach and take it.

Advanced Tip: Combining Multiple Rocks for Positioning



Trout sitting between two current-blocking boulders. (Rod Walinchus illustration)

In swift rivers such trout may burst upon your fly the moment it touches the water. Sometimes you will have to cast over an exposed boulder that you can't see over. I've caught browns to 25

inches this way. It's exciting. Many good trout leave you broken as they go into their "around the rock" escape maneuver. It seems as though the bigger and older a trout is, the more likely it will have a planned escape route.

This kind of total rock and bank extension coverage can increase your catch rate. Many of the big fellows are up in front of the rocks, getting first choice of flies and having a wide-open view of the incoming food. And when they are there, they are usually looking for food.

Neale Streeks is a guide and freelance writer from [Great Falls, Montana](#).

Fly of the Month

Thin Mint Woolly Bugger

By Ralph Brooks

Background

There are literally hundreds of variations and entire books devoted to one of the best all-around flies in our arsenal, the woolly bugger. I doubt that the Thin Mint was invented by a Girl Scout but maybe whoever came up with the pattern was eating the well-known thin mint cookie at the time. I had it sold to me in a Saratoga, Wyoming fly shop under the billing "it was the hottest fly on the river [North Platte] this week." To be brief, it performed well. When not much of anything was producing fish, we were able

Category	Trout, Bass	to get the attention of some dandy browns and rainbows, including several 20" + fish.
Hook	Streamer, 2-3X lon , sizes 4-10	
Bead	Gold, size matched to hook	
Weight	Lead Or lead-free wire is optional	
Thread	6/0, olive, brown or black	
Tail	Marabou: black, brown & olive	
1 st Rib	Tinsel, earl, medium	
Body	Peacock herl	
Hackle	Saddle hackle, furnace	
2 nd Rib	Wire, fine red	

How to Tie

- 1) Slide the bead onto the hook's shank.
- 2) Start the thread about $\frac{3}{4}$ up the hook shank. Wind it down to the hook bend. Tie in 3 small bundles of marabou for the tail. First tie in a small black bundle. Then place a small brown bundle on one side of the shank, then an olive on the other side.
- 3) Tie in a piece of fine wire at the butt and leave it hanging off the back of the fly for later (2nd rib).
- 4) Tie in a piece of pearl at the butt and leave it hanging off the back of the fly for later (1st fib).
- 5) Tie in 4-6 strands (more may be needed on large flies) of Peacock herl, wrap the thread forward and then wrap the herl forward to the bead to form a slim body. Secure the herl.
- 6) Wrap the pearl tinsel forward to the bead using 3-4 wraps and secure.
- 7) Select a furnace hackle with barbs about 1 1/2 times longer than the hook gap. Avoid 'webby' hackle as this fly should have a thin profile. Tie in the hackle base just behind the bead. Take 2 wraps immediately behind the bead then another 3-4 wraps toward the back of the hook, ending at the base of the tail. Using the wire (2nd fib) catch the hackle and wrap the wire forward through the hackle to the bead using about 4 wraps. Take a couple extra wire wraps behind the bead and tie the wire in with the thread. 8) Whip finish and cement.

How to Fish

This pattern can be fished in rivers or lakes using floating Or sinking lines. In rivers it can be fished using a standard wet fly swing or stripped. In still waters the fly is stripped or trolled. Vary how you strip the fly — try slow to fast Or even very fast — try short to long strips — try varying the length of pause between strips

(i.e., the longer you pause the more your fly sinks). One of the most important things in this regard is to remember what you are doing so that when you do get a strike you can repeat the action. From my own experience this is a great fly and in my opinion the fly has all the fight colors. According to one Oregon web site, this is a pretty fair pattern for smallmouth bass.

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BOARD OF DIRECTORS
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Mark Bray
805-550-4183

OR Council IFFF Representative
Rick Pay
503-626-7225

Membership Chair
Open

Joel Smith, Raffle Chair
971-708-2238

Program Chair
Open

Galen Flinn, Website Manager
503-702-9603



Saturday morning breakfast club