



NOVEMBER 2021 NEWSLETTER

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE from Lois Krueger



Well the fishing season has basically come to an end for the Klamath Falls area. Time to pack up our gear and regroup for another year.

Not many of us got to fish this year due to the fires, quarantines, water levels and health issues. Let's hope next year we can all get together (seems we are saying that a lot lately) and enjoy some quality time on the water.

We held a board meeting and have some new projects coming up that will be shared in our next newsletter. Also, some members have contacted me about having meetings again. I'd really like to know how you all feel about this, so please send me your thoughts.

On another note, John and I welcomed 11 new members to our family on the 29th. We delivered a beautiful bundle of yellow lab puppies.

Until next month, take care of one another and stay healthy.

Lois Krueger
KCFC President



CALENDAR

Nov 16, 2021 – Monthly Club Meeting – **Cancelled**

Dec 21, 2021 – Club Christmas Party – **Cancelled**

Jan 18, 2022 – Monthly Club Meeting – **Tentative**

Feb 15, 2022 – Monthly Club Meeting - **Tentative**

THE KCFC MISSION STATEMENT

We, the Klamath Country Fly Casters, out of a vital interest in the sport of fly fishing, do hereby join to promote fly fishing as a method of angling, to encourage youth to learn this method of angling, and to promote and participate in meetings to educate all persons in the many aspects of fly fishing as a sport. We agree to make every effort to protect and improve fishing resources in our area by encouraging the practice of catch and release fishing of wild, native fish and by supporting fly fishing organizations in other areas in the overall quest for improvement and perpetuity of fishing resources.

The members of the board of Klamath Country Fly Casters put forth this statement:

"We invite people to become board members of the Klamath Country Fly Casters who wish to promote a healthy and harmonious sense of collegial spirit within the environmental milieu of our board. We on the board, choose to care for the well-being of board members, Club members, and for our fly-fishing community. We ask those who want to be board members to practice positive intervention, to work harmoniously with other board members, and to be willing to promote well-being amongst fellow members of the Klamath Country Fly Casters and our community."

OFFICERS AND BOARD

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Board Member

COMMITTEES

Conservation: Vacant

Education: Greg Williams

Fly Tying: Ralph Carestia

Membership: Mark Kelley

Outings Coordinator: Kris Henry

Programs: Bob Kingzett

Social Events & Auction: Lois Krueger

Monthly Raffle: Marie Ganong

ORCFFI Club Representative, Newsletter Editor,

Budget and Communications: Dale Zemke

Regular KCFC meetings are held on the third Tuesday of the month, September through May, at the Waffle Hut 106 Main Street, Klamath Falls. Dinner starts at 6:00 with the meeting beginning at 7:00. Board members, please be there at 5:00.

The KCFC website is: www.klamathcountryflycasters.com



ANNUAL CLUB DUES ARE PAST DUE!

Following our KCFC bylaws, membership renewals and dues were due as of October 1st each year. As of November 1st, the membership fees were considered **Past Due!**

In an era of ever-rising prices, our Club dues are still **\$35.00** per family! And, that includes two adult voting members!

Please print and fill out this form and mail it to:

Klamath Country Fly Casters
PO Box 324
Klamath Falls, Oregon 97601

First voting member:

Name:

Address:

Email:

Telephone:

Second voting member:

Name:

Address:

Email:

Telephone:



Members Submissions:

Harry Craggs on the Green River



Extracted From Fly Fishers International Web Site Learning Center:



FLY FISHING SAFETY:

This guide is intended to prepare you in the following areas when fly fishing:

Weather

Potential Danger

Staying Hydrated

Hook Safety

Fish Safety

Streamside First Aid

First Aid Kit

Cuts and Lacerations

Removing Splinters

Removing a Hook

Dealing with a Snake Bite

Potential of Broken Bone

Blisters

Wading Safety

Equipment

Reading the Water

With a Buddy

Watercraft Safety

Transporting your Watercraft

Saltwater Considerations

Kayak Safety

WEATHER

- » Anglers should be prepared to fish in all kinds of weather including rain, sleet and snow. Being unprepared will result in personal misery or an unsafe fishing situation.
- » Always dress in layers. When the temperature is cold be sure the layer closest to your skin is moisture-wicking and not cotton. The second layer of clothing should provide warmth and your outer most layer should provide warmth but also offer protection from moisture and wind.
- » When the temperature is hot keep your skin covered. Exposing your skin to long periods of sunlight (UV) can be very damaging to your skin.
- » At the first sign of seeing a lightning bolt, remove yourself from the water immediately. Take cover and only resume casting if you haven't heard thunder for at least 30 minutes, this is the protocol from the National Weather Service.



POTENTIAL DANGER

- » Always wear eye protection when casting, in case of accidental hooking.
- » Keep a look out for a "tailwater" (a type of fishery located immediately downstream from a dam, bridge or culvert which can become very dangerous when the dam regulates water out of the reservoir). The water level can rise to dangerously high levels quickly.

Before wading in the river mark the water level from a visible location on the bank and keep an eye out if rising occurs. When the water level rises does the speed of the current.

In most tailwater fisheries, a very loud horn or siren is sounded before the water level is regulated out of the dam. If this happens immediately get out of the water.

- » When fly fishing from a boat, be sure to wear a life jacket (PFD).
- » Make sure a friend or family member knows where you will be fishing.
- » Check your cell phone or remote location device coverage at your fishing destination.
- » Use waterproof sunscreen with a SPF of 50 or greater.
- » Keep insect repellent on hand, if needed.

STAYING HYDRATED

- » Dehydration and fatigue can put you in severe danger such as loss of mental sharpness which results in bad decision making. The effects of dehydration can impact you especially toward the end of the day, or after multiple days of fishing. Keep a stash of snacks and water with you when fly fishing in case of emergencies.

HOOK SAFETY

- » Always be sure the barb on your hook is crimped. A crimped hook may result in a less secure hook set on a fish but will allow for an easier hook removal if it accidentally punctures your skin. Learn the procedure on how to remove a hook from your skin, if needed.
- » Prior to your fishing trip check the rules and regulations of that area on the use of barbed hooks. A barbless hook will do less damage to the mouth of a fish.



FISH SAFETY

- » Anglers should exercise “catch and release” when fishing. Anglers must learn how to handle fish properly without harming them (FFI offers an excellent “catch and release” brochure).
- » Before handling a fish, be sure to wet your hands and do not brush the fish up against dry clothing.
- » Use a knotless or rubber mesh net to land a fish.
- » Remove the hook quickly while the fish is in the water. Have your hemostat handy if you need to extract the hook from the fish’s mouth.
- » If lifting a fish out of the net hold it horizontally and support its weight, keep the net placed below the fish. If grasping the tail area of the fish don’t hold the fish too tightly. If you want to photograph the fish have the camera ready before the fish is handled and minimize the length of time it is out of the water. If you do not photograph the fish, keep the net over the side of the boat, unhook the fish, revive it, and release it without bringing the fish into the boat.
- » When releasing a fish, be sure it has been properly revived by holding it in the water with its head upstream. When the fish is ready, it will “kick” away from your hand or net and swim free. Keep these things in mind before setting the fish free: how long was the fish held out of water, how exhausted is the fish, the temperature of the water, and the water current.
- » Fish start spawning when the water temperature begins to warm up. Anglers should be mindful of spawning redds (trout spawning beds) when fishing. They are typically in shallow scooped out gravelly areas with a steady current flowing over them. Anglers may not see trout in the spawning redd but do not walk through them and be careful where you wade.



- » Check with a local fly shop on “hoot owl” restrictions and when they are in effect. During this time, there is a designated portion of the afternoon when allfishing must cease. This occurs when water temperatures are elevated which reduces the amount of oxygen the fish is receiving. Handling fish during this time can cause the fish to become overly stressed and potentially lead to the death of the fish.

STREAMSIDE FIRST AID

As we prepare for our next fly fishing opportunity, we check weather forecasts, river flows and levels, aquatic insect data, and so on. The responsible fly fisher would also make certain their streamside first aid supplies are in proper order. If we get hurt while fly fishing, we might be in an urban setting, or we might be in a very remote location.

Regardless, we must be prepared to personally deal with the potential of cuts, bruises, insect bites, burns, or even greater risks. If you are injured, there may be no or few people near you, and you might be a significant distance from a local hospital or emergency medical care.

Prepare for the climate and altitude of your destination.

Always be sure someone knows where you will be fly fishing.

Prevention and planning are essential to prepare for streamside first aid emergencies.

6a. Streamside First Aid Kit

A basic first aid kit can be purchased or you can assemble the necessary supplies separately and make your own first aid kit with supplies in a Ziploc bag.

In any case, a good first aid kit should include:

Band-aids of assorted sizes

Nitrile or latex gloves

Triple antibiotic ointment

Gauze pads, 4 inches square

A roll of gauze

Medical tape

Ace wrap

Iodine

Kinesiology tape

Needle for removing splinters or opening blisters

Moleskin or Molefoam for treating blisters

Small bottle of disinfectant soap or Cleansing towelettes

Tweezers

Razor blade or small folding scissors

Dental floss

Crazy glue

Large bandana to use as a sling



Some additional safety items:

A signaling mirror
Thermal blanket
Vaseline soaked cotton balls
Whistle
Waterproof matches
Chapstick, sunscreen and insect repellent

6b. Cuts and lacerations: The most common injury.

Keep wounds clean

Stop the bleeding and evaluate the situation.

If the wound is over a joint, a wound that gapes open, or showing underlying structures, leave the water and seek medical assistance. If the wound is small irrigate the wound with water that is safe to drink, and thoroughly clean out any debris or foreign particles.

Add antiseptic and dress the wound with the appropriate bandage.

Change the dressing and check for infection (swelling, redness, or pus) every 24-48 hours.

6c. Removing splinters**Using tweezers:**

Wash the affected area

Sterilize your tweezers

Use a magnifying glass if available

Grasp the splinter with the tweezers and pull straight out

Using tape:

Place a piece of tape over the splinter

Pull off the tape in the direction to pull the splinter from the skin

Check the tape for the splinter

Using glue:

Apply glue to the point of the splinter

Allow the glue to dry

Peel away the glue

Check the glue for the splinter

Caring for a Splinter Wound:

Control any bleeding

Disinfect the area

Bandage the wound



6d. Removing a hook

It is highly recommended to fish with barbless hooks or mash the barb on a barbed hook before you begin to fish.

Make a loop about 6 inches long in strong line (10 pound test or more)
Pass the loop around the top of the bend of the hook
Push firmly down on the eye of the hook
With a sudden, strong yank on the loop, pull up and away

6e. Dealing with a snake bite

Be ready to describe the appearance of the snake to emergency medical assistance

Have the person who was bitten lie down with the wound below the heart

Keep the person calm and at rest, remaining as still as possible
Cover the wound with a loose, sterile bandage
Remove any jewelry from the area that was bitten
Remove shoes if the leg or foot was bitten

Do not:

Cut a bite wound
Attempt to suck out the venom
Apply a tourniquet, ice, or water
Give the person alcohol or caffeinated drinks

Seek medical assistance immediately

6f. Potential of broken bone

Even though you use great care when wading, a potential fall is possible. The fall may result in injury to a foot, ankle, knee, hip, pelvis, elbow, hand, or shoulder. The fall might result in hitting a bone on a submerged rock or structure, causing damage to the bone. If this occurs, safely get out of the water. Evaluate what damage might have occurred.

In addition to the treatment for a broken bone, assess the person for signs of shock, which include clammy skin (sweaty but cold), paleness, restlessness, nervousness, thirst, severe bleeding, confusion, rapid breathing, nausea and vomiting. If the person is having difficulty breathing or bleeding severely, attend to those problems first.

Apply ice to the area, if possible, to bring down the swelling. If you have training, splint the injured area to immobilize it. If you are not formally trained in how to apply a splint, do not attempt to apply one.

Keep the person calm and still.



6g. Blisters

If a blister is not too painful, try to keep it intact. Unbroken skin over a blister may provide a natural barrier to bacteria and decreases the risk of infection. Cover the blister with an adhesive bandage, then cover the blister. Cut a piece of moleskin into a doughnut shape and place the pad so it encircles and protects the blister. Then cover the blister and moleskin with gauze.

Seek medical care if the blister looks infected.

To relieve blister-related pain, drain the fluid while leaving the overlying skin intact.

Wash your hands and the blister with soap

Swab the blister with iodine

Sterilize a needle to puncture the blister; aim for several spots near the blister's edge; let the fluid drain

Apply an ointment, cover the blister with non-stick gauze.

WADING SAFETY

- » Always cross a river at an upstream angle and be sure your foot is securely placed on the river bottom before taking the next step to prevent falling.
- » Keep an eye out for quick water and follow this safe wading formula: multiply the depth of the water (in feet) times the number of feet a stick drifts in a second. If the result is greater than 8, stay out of the water.
- » If you fall in, and your waders have not yet filled with water, try to get your feet under you. The current can keep the mouth of the waders flared open and create an anchor-like effect that will drive you down the river. Depending on the depth, you may be better off swimming downstream or across the current until you find a depth that will allow you to stand up or get close to the shore. If you fall and the current is pushing you down the river, keep your face downstream this will allow you to see rocks or other debris in front of you. If the current is pushing you towards a fallen tree or other large obstacle you may have to drop your rod to free both hands. As you approach the tree or large obstacle try to grab hold of the object and pull yourself to shore (don't let your legs get caught underneath you or the obstacle.)
- » Be careful wading in shallow water. There can be foot entrapments such as a branch or ledge that cause you to get stuck, fall in the water and tire you out. If you encounter a wader that is caught in a foot entrapment, wade in behind him and break the force of the current with your legs. If you reach the wader, try to get a rope or stick against his shins and with a person on either end move upstream. Self-rescue is limited to cutting your boots off your feet with a knife or pair of paramedic shears.



7a. Wading Safety – Equipment

Breathable waders: The neoprene offers protection from cold water and protection from rocks and other debris if you fall in the water.

Wading boots: There are a few different lacing and sole options to choose from when buying or borrowing boots. Before choosing a boot check with the local fly shop or fishery you will be visiting, this may affect the type of soles allowed. Some states have a ban on felt-soled boots.

Boot-foot waders: Some anglers prefer boot-foot waders if in cold water because the neoprene warms up the water inside their boot. It is also easier to maneuver and get your feet free from entrapments.

Wader boot bottom/soles: Some anglers prefer the felt-soled boot because they believe they have better feel for the rocks and bottom of the river. Cleats and traction bars can aid in stability but never wear cleats or traction bars if you will be in a boat/raft.

Wading belts: The use of two belts is recommended. Typically, one belt is used around the waist of the waders, like a belt, and the second belt is placed around the same area but you can slide it up to the top of your waders. This will restrict water from filling in your waders if you fall. If you fall in the water without a belt, the waders fill up quickly. A snugfitting wading belt can delay or even completely prevent water from filling the waders. A good belt should have a buckle that can be popped open even when under a load.

Wading staff: A wading staff can be used as a probe to feel for ledges, drop-offs, or slick boulders. Make sure to keep it downstream and anchored in the river bottom before taking the next step. It is extremely useful when crossing unstable terrain.

7b. Wading Safety – Equipment

When crossing a river look for the shallowest and slowest area of current to wade in.

7c. Wading Safety – With a Buddy

When crossing a river with a buddy:

The upstream buddy should hold the fly rods and the downstream buddy should use the wading staff to keep balance. Hold onto each other by the upper wading belt, or the downstream buddy can hold onto the forearm of the upstream buddy, but don't lock arms.

It is extremely dangerous to wade into water that is near or at the top of your waders.



WATERCRAFT SAFETY

In this section the use of the word “watercrafts” pertains to a kayak, kick-boat, and/or float tubes. While there are considerations specific to each type of watercraft,

The purpose of this section is to emphasize the overall safety considerations when operating these “watercrafts”.

- » Always wear a personal floatation device (PFD) or lifejacket; in most places, it is required when operating a watercraft.
- » Always have a marine whistle attached to your PFD in case of emergency.
- » Carry an extra paddle. And attach a paddle leash to your paddle to prevent it from sinking or floating away.
- » Be aware of wind direction and speed. Both wind speed and direction most likely will change while you are operating the watercraft.
- » Use rod holders in your watercraft.
- » Before launching, anticipate your activity and movement while operating your watercraft. Place items such as rod holders or other attachments in an efficient location to prevent fly line snagging when maneuvering around the watercraft.
- » Do not lean over the side of the watercraft when in a seated position.
- » Attach a 360-degree light to your watercraft if you plan on being on the water after dark.
- » Be sure to attach a flag at the stern on your watercraft, some areas require one.
- » Keep the area in your watercraft organized and clutter-free to prevent tangling equipment such as anchoring devices.
- » Secure a landing net in a convenient but out of the way area.
- » Be sure to keep a stash of water and snacks in your watercraft.
- » Stow a first aid kit and emergency bag (food, water, flashlight, extra clothing, signaling device, flares, reflectors and a compass) in case of an unexpected event.
- » Have paddle floats available to help stabilize the watercraft if you need to re-enter a capsized watercraft and keep a bilge pump to help remove water faster.
- » Be sure the rudder of the watercraft is operating properly prior to launching.
- » If your watercraft gets caught in an area of vegetation or obstacle secure your fly rod and calmly push yourself away from the obstruction.
- » If you are re-rigging your fly rod and not anchored, be aware of your surroundings and avoid drifting into an unsafe situation.



The watercraft owner should be trained in the following areas:

- » Know the Coast Guard rules for your watercraft. These will differ depending on the type of watercraft.
- » Be familiar with boating regulations in general, and specifically in the area you will be operating.
- » Know how to launch/land the watercraft and how to get in and out without injury.
- » Know how to navigate around other nearby watercrafts in the area.
- » Know how to “right” and re-enter a capsized boat.
- » Know the proper paddling and steering/maneuvering technique.
- » Have a good understanding of fishing at night.

8a. Transporting your watercraft:

Make sure all straps and tie-down connections are firmly in place. Check that all items used in the watercraft are properly stowed and locked down before transporting the watercraft.

Attached a red flag from the watercraft while it is being transported.

8b. Saltwater considerations:

Understand the tide patterns in the area you will be fishing. Know launch and surf landing techniques.

Be aware of your surroundings, strong currents can push you into a buoy or dock. Don't get caught and dragged into a line of buoys or a dock.

Know the rules of the waterway you are fishing. Specific rules apply to certain watercrafts.

KAYAK (SIT-ON-TOP/SIT-INSIDE) SAFETY**Instructions if you capsize in a sit-on top kayak:**

- » Stay calm.
- » First flip your kayak to an upright position. If capsized in a shallow area stand up and simply reach under your kayak and grab the cockpit rim to pull it over and flip in the upright position. If capsized in a deeper area of water, reach overtop the kayak to the opposite side, grasp the cockpit rim and pull it toward you to flip it upright.
- » Once your kayak is upright and you are re-entering the boat, reach across to the opposite side of the cockpit rim and pull your whole body up and in the kayak, as if you were getting out of a swimming pool.
- » Once you are back in the kayak, position yourself back into a sitting position.



Instructions if you capsize in a sit-inside kayak:

- » First release the spray skirt. All spray skirts have pull- tabs on the front of them for this purpose. Prior to launching the kayak make sure the spray skirt pull-tab at the front of the kayak is outside the skirt and is easily accessible.
- » Next locate the spray skirt tab. This can be difficult to do in the capsized position so keeping your paddle under your arms, bring both hands down to the cockpit rim and follow the rim of the kayak your hands until you locate the pull-tab. Tuck forward to release the tension on the front of the skirt and pull the tab to release the skirt. Continue to tuck and roll toward the front to release your legs from the kayak's hull. When your legs are half way out of the kayak you should be able to reach the surface for air. Keep your feet and legs in the cockpit so the kayak does not blow away from you and hold on to your paddle.

You are going to need them both soon. (Paddle leashes will keep your paddle from separating from you, but do not use them in surf as they can bind you to the kayak).

Author:

Dutch Baughman | FFI Board of Directors | Executive Committee | Education Committee Chair

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Hooked on Fish by Dale B Zemke



Trout with Garlic Lemon Butter Herb Sauce

One of the best trout recipes going is simply cooking the trout in the skillet in olive oil, and then adding garlic, lemon juice, white wine, fresh parsley and butter. Gluten free, healthy, easy-to-make and delicious! Low-carb dinner rich in lean protein and omega-3 fatty acids. A family favorite!

A perfect way to cook an amazing fish: trout.

Prep Time	10 Minutes
Cook Time	20 Minutes
Total Time	30 Minutes
Servings	4

Ingredients

- 1.5 pounds trout or salmon, or arctic char - 2 large fish fillets with skin on the bottom 2 tablespoons olive oil more, if needed
- 1 tablespoon Italian seasoning (dried thyme, oregano, parsley, combined together)
- 1/4 teaspoon salt to taste
- 4 garlic cloves diced
- 3 tablespoons lemon juice freshly squeezed
- 2 tablespoons white wine
- 2 tablespoons butter softened
- 2 tablespoons parsley chopped

Instructions

1. Season the top of fish fillets with Italian herb seasoning and salt (generously). Fish fillets will have skins on the bottom - no need to season the skins.
2. In a large skillet (large enough to fit 2 fish fillets), heat 2 tablespoons of olive oil on medium heat until heated but not smoking. To the hot skillet with olive oil, add fish fillets skin side up - flesh side down. Cook the flesh side of the fish for about 3-5 minutes on medium heat, making sure the oil does not smoke, until lightly browned.



3. Flip the fillets over to the other side, skin side down (add more oil, if needed). Cook for another 2-4 minutes on medium heat (to prevent oil from burning).
4. Remove the skillet from heat, close with the lid, and let the fish sit for 5-10 minutes, covered, in the skillet, until flaky and cooked through completely.
5. After the fish is cooked through, off heat, using spatula, carefully remove fillets to the plate, separating the fish from the skin. Carefully remove or scrape the fish skin off the bottom of the pan, making sure to leave all the cooking oils in the pan.
6. Add diced garlic, lemon juice, and white wine to the same pan with oil. Cook on mediumlow heat for about 1 minute, until garlic softens a bit. Remove from heat. Add 1 tablespoon of chopped parsley, and 2 tablespoons of butter, off heat, to the sauce, stirring, until the butter melts and forms a creamy mixture.
7. Add fish to the pan, spoon sauce over the fish, top the fish and sauce with the remaining 1 tablespoon of parsley, and serve.

Nutrition

Calories: 380kcal | Carbohydrates: 2g | Protein: 35g | Fat: 24g | Saturated Fat: 6g | Cholesterol: 113mg | Sodium: 286mg | Potassium: 664mg | Vitamin A: 460IU | Vitamin C: 8.8mg | Calcium: 101mg | Iron: 3.2mg



INDISPENSABLE FLIES by Ralph Care

The Red Tungsten Hot Wire Prince



The **Hot Wire Prince Nymph** is a great attractor pattern. The Hot Wire Prince Nymph is a combination of very popular Copper John and a Prince Nymph together. The best of both worlds! Both are incredibly effective flies and the combination of the two is even better. The Hot Wire Prince Nymph can be tied in whatever color you like, that is the beauty of the Hot Wire Prince. I like to use two contrasting colors. This makes the fly really pop in the water. Red incorporated into the fly always seems to work well, especially for brown trout. The Hot Wire Prince can be tied in a variety of size from #10-16 and the bead color can also be changed. The Tungsten bead will get down to the bottom of the trout stream to help you catch more trout. The two-tone wire body creates a great segmented effect while adding weight and durability to the pattern. The combinations are endless. The two listed below are my favorite Red Hot Wire Prince patterns.

Whip up a few of these and stash them in your box. They make a great fly imitation or even just plain attractor fly. I loved this fly on the Arkansas River in Colorado, since it gets down quickly in the pocked water of this river.

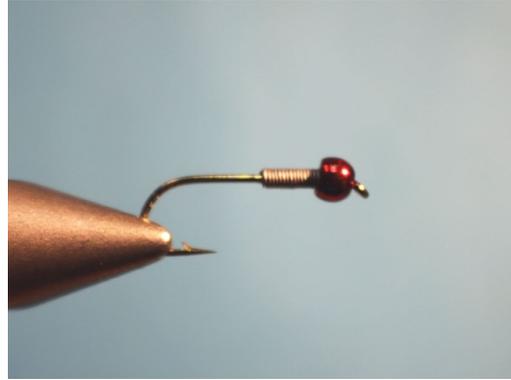
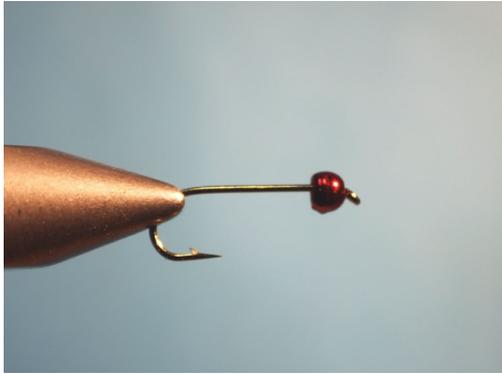
Materials

Hook:	TMC 3761 #10-16	Hook:	TMC 3761 #10-16
Bead:	Red Tungsten, sized to hook	Bead:	Red Tungsten, sized to hook
Weight:	Non-lead Wire, sized to hook	Weight:	Non-lead Wire, sized to hook
Tail:	Brown Goose Biots	Tail:	Brown Goose Biots
Abdomen:	BR size wire in Black & Small size wire in Red	Abdomen:	BR size wire in Red & Small size wire in Copper
Thorax:	Peacock herl	Thorax:	Peacock herl
Hackle:	Furnace Hen Neck	Hackle:	Furnace Hen Neck
Horns:	Chartreuse Goose Biots	Horns:	White Goose Biots

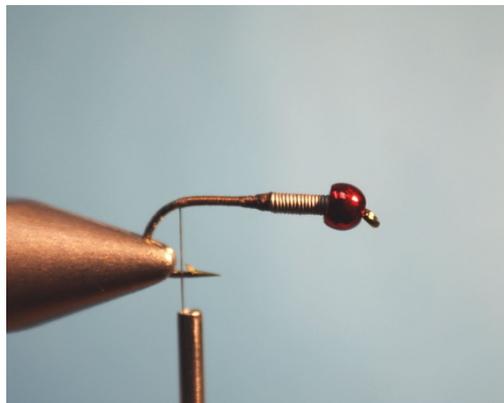


Instructions

1. Slide a bead on the hook and place it in the vise. Wrap about a dozen turns or more of lead wire on the shank.



2. Start the thread behind the lead wraps and build a small thread dam from the bare shank up to the diameter of the non-lead lead at the rear edge of the non-lead wire.



3. Select two brown goose biots and oppose their curves. Measure the two biots against the shank so they are equal to about one half a shank length. Tie the biots in at the bend of the hook.



4. Even the tips of one strand of Brassie sized Red wire and one strand of small sized Black wire. Tie both strands of wire in along the near side of the shank.



5. Begin wrapping both strands of wire forward at the same time. Try to keep the wire wraps as close together as you can. Tie off the wire at the 75% point.



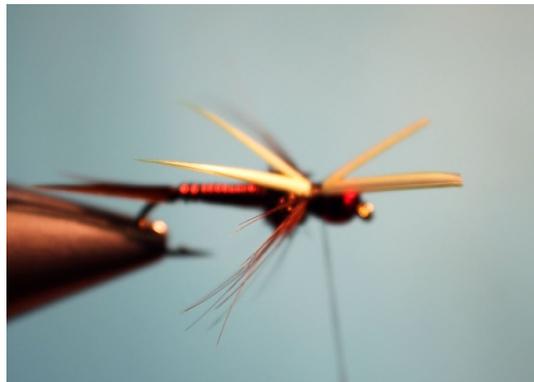
6. Select four bushy peacock herls and trim their tips evenly. Tie the peacock in by its tips just behind the bead and wrap back over them to the base of the wire. Twist them with the thread and wrap forward to just behind the bead.



7. Pull a small clump of fibers from the side of a hen-back feather on each side of the hook.



8. Peel two chartreuse goose biots from the stem and cross them like scissor blades. I tie these in with the curves facing up. Place the biots flat on top of the shank and press your thumb down on them to hold them in place. Make a couple tight wraps of thread over the bases of the biots just behind the bead to anchor them in place. Clip the butt ends of the biots as close to the back edge of the bead as you can.



9. Build a smooth thread head behind the bead and whip finish





Top View



Bottom View

