

344 East Foothills Parkway
Suite 12
Fort Collins, Colorado 80525

Hartford Homes, Inc.

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Marc C. Patoile
1179 South Eaton Circle #3A
Castle Rock, Colorado 80104

Dear Marc:

Thank you for your recent letter regarding the Western Fly Fishing magazine with my "Clone Stone" on the cover. It's a lot of fun to get responses from other fisherman, especially local people.

Due to the response of the fly, I have run out of the most recent flies that I have tied. What I have enclosed for you is a version of the fly just prior to the one on the cover. The only difference is the underside of the thorax is foam on this fly, rather than dubbing.

Please find enclosed the recipe and more detailed tying instructions.

Also, please write and let me know how you do fishing as well as tying the fly.

I will do the same on the "Commando Hopper", it looks awesome!

Sincerely,



Greg L. Bonham

1. Dub the thorax. You will be wrapping thread over this dubbing, and teasing it later, so apply a good, thick layer.
2. Tie in the eyes. First, cut the guitar string and burn the ends by holding with needle nose pliers to shape the eyes. Tie in the eyes two hook eye lengths back from the hook eye.
3. Tie in the rear legs.
4. Fold thorax foam over and tie down first thorax segment.
5. Tie in the next set of legs and the antenna at this time. Use the eye post to tie the antenna to. Check your dubbing and add more if you think it's necessary.
6. Bring thorax foam forward and tie down the second segment.
7. Tie in the third set of legs, and tie thorax down for the flies third segment, just behind the eye post. Again, check your dubbing and add to it if you'd like.
8. Pull the foam thorax forward, over the eyes and tie down right at the hook eye. Do not cut the foam yet!
9. You will be folding the foam back, in the direction of the bend of the hook, but first, compress the foam by tying the foam down between the hook eye and the eye post of the fly. This will prevent the head of your fly from being too large!
10. Fold the foam back towards the bend of the hook and tie down right behind the eye post of the fly.
11. Whip finish the fly.
12. Cut the excess foam by stretching the foam first, hold and cut with scissors. The foam will then shrink back into place once cut, giving the cut a clean appearance.
13. Heat the legs at the joints with a hot needle to bend into place.
14. Cut tail, legs, antenna to length.
15. Color the fly as desired with markers.
16. Coat the fly with a layer of the thinned Flexament.
17. Tease the dubbing.
18. Go dangle this thing in front of a free-stone river trout as soon as possible!!

THORAX GOLDEN #6

OVERBODY
GOLDEN #6

JIM MORGAN, A.I.A.
TURKS TURANCILLA
(One-fly contest winner)

Hook: 200R Size 14

Thread: Florescent orange (Golden PT)

Ribbing: Mono tied in over tail

Body: You want it shaggy and it should cover 2/3 of the hook
Make a dubbing loop with dubbing tool
Hair's ear clipped on both sides

Wing: White calf's tail

Collar: Deer hair

Legs: Rubber (pattern calls for black, he likes white)

Head: Soft-hair (like caribou)

Whip finish and cut hair short on all sides
Split your legs, cut front legs short 1/4", and back legs 1" long

TIPS: Fish it like a dry fly or a grasshopper

MIKE BOSTWICK CASTING OUTLINE

- A. Casting Grip**
 - 1. Grip - Thumb on top.
 - 2. Moving the casting hand.
 - 3. Firm, not a tight grip.
- B. Casting Motion**
 - 1. Locked elbow type.
 - 2. Raising the elbow.
 - 3. Arm movement with snap of the wrist.
 - 4. Wrist casting only.
 - 5. Keeping the rod tip flowing in a straight line.
 - 6. Practice all casting planes.
- C. Presentation Cast**
 - 1. Straight line - low front loop.
 - 2. Slack line - Three types
 - a. Side-to-side with wrist.
 - b. Throw loop high and drop rod tip.
 - c. Throw line high, stop rod tip high, let line fall to water.
- D. Steeple Cast**
 - 1. Back cast high and tight loop, front wide loop.
- E. Roll Cast**
 - 1. Pull fly line towards you, wait for loop in fly line, apply basic casting stroke.
- F. Reach Cast**
 - 1. Change the direction of rod tip 90 degrees during front cast.
- G. Curve Cast**
 - 1. Side arm cast, tight loops both front and rear. Stop rod tip quickly at 10 o'clock.
- H. Line Manipulation**
 - 1. Striping Fly Line In - Strip the whole fly line in 10 seconds.
 - 2. Feeding down stream presentation. Left hand to right index finger, snap wrist critically.
 - 3. Mending - repositioning fly line on the water surface.
 - 4. Roll Pick Up - Picking up fly line from water surface, change direction of cast.
- I. Shooting Fly Line**
 - 1. Short shoot, long shoot, and shoot to the rear.
- J. Double Haul**
 - 1. Increasing line speed and adding distance to your cast.

TROUT
EARNEST SCHWIEBERT
E.P. Dutton, Inc., New York, 1978.

Our fly fishing tradition urges that the contest be fairly fought and that a fisherman respect the equilibrium of life in his lakes and streams. Fishing is obviously possible with other methods and motives, although there is no doubt that fly-fishing in terms of its centuries-old tradition yields the most satisfaction and pleasure, and that its character is the most soothing to the spirit. The fly-fisherman who has fully mastered his craft is a truly many-sided man. The meaning lies beyond spectacle, beyond mere adventure, and mere relaxation and diversion-and close to the basic rhythms of life.

60-65 degrees is the optimum temperature for feeding and digestion of trout. Fish seek swift runs and broken pockets in hot weather, where there is additional oxygen. A trout is heavier than water and would sink without the buoyancy of its swim bladder, which can be ruptured much like a diver can get the bends. Play your fish as quickly as possible, use a landing net to minimize playing and handling time, and keep the fish in its own habitat as much as possible.

Fish have bodies that are like a gigantic ear. They can detect an injured baitfish or a swimming nymph several feet away. However, water reflects sound and it is an old wives tale that fish can hear a fisherman talking. Vibrations can frighten fish, especially those in direct contact with the water, such as clumsy wading.

Fish are highly responsive to the spectrum and to many shades of color, far better than people. Natural shades of fly tying materials seem to have the ultraviolet sheen that fish look for.

Rivers usually contain between 300 and 1000 catchable fish in five miles of water and it is obvious why many streams are quickly fished out. Surprisingly small numbers of stocked fish are recovered by fisherman, sometimes as few as 40 per cent. Fifty percent of those that remain are ill-equipped to deal with the hazards of the natural environment, that wild trout adapt to. Reduce the limits 50 per cent and you will have 50 per cent more fish and 100 per cent more fun.

Finely tied flies have always held a fascination for trout fishermen, since their patterns have an elegance and delicate quality and tradition found in no other sport.

It is impossible to fish well or fully enjoy fly fishing until the basic rhythms of casting are accomplished without thinking about them. Average casting between 20 and 50 feet should be accomplished with little effort, letting the rod perform the brunt of the work. Proper arm action and a locked wrist are essential. Light pressure on the grip and developed muscle tone are key. Cast an empty wine bottle to build muscle strength. Start by watching your backcast. The elbow is the focal pivot of the cast. Pause and wait for the line to load. Until your casting skills are an unconscious facet of your sport, and your conscious skills are entirely focused on observing the fish and matching the hatch, you are still not an accomplished trout fisherman.

Quiet water wading requires the car to make no sudden movements and to hold current disturbances to a minimum.

Hold your net motionless in the current, its frame edgewise in the flow and roll wrist to open net and lift fish. Handling fish with wet hands is an old wives tale. Dry hands may be better because the fish will not slip and you are less likely to cause internal damage from squeezing it too hard.

**The Thinking Man's Guide to Trout Angling:
FISHING THE DRY FLY AS A LIVING INSECT:
An Unorthodox Method
Leonard M. Wright, Jr.
E.P. Dutton & Co., Inc., New York, 1972.**

Stone flies are awkward fly when in flight and hold their bodies in a nearly vertical position while their four wings, all of which are visible separately, seem to flail the air. Two short tails, wings fold flat at rest, on top of the body.

Mayfly duns are weak but steady flyers, have two translucent wings and hold their bodies horizontally. When at rest they look like little sailboats. For dry mayflies, he uses a thin body of herl or dubbed fur, so the thread shows through, for the translucent abdomens of the natural. Uses classic split wings of starling or quill for high visibility. Uses 10 steely cock spade barbles for the tail, and flairs by wrapping thread under one time. Uses classic, quill winged wet flies for emerging duns.

Caddis flies look much like moths in the air and are strong though erratic flyers. When not flying they have prominent antenna and their wings are parallel to their body in an inverted V. He uses a three strands of pheasant tail for a body, ribbed over with fine gold wire. Make a ball of thread to tie wing on, so it lays even with the body. Take a good spade or shoulder hackle and stroke the feather so the tips are even. Pinch a section 3/4" wide and tie in on top of body. Then do another bunch on each side. The tips should extend over the end of the hook. Trim the front of where you tied in and taper it down. Head cement. Tie in two hackles and wind them in the conventional manner. Whip finish. Head cement.

"I am now more confident of taking a good trout rising in flat water when the caddis is on than I am when fishing a standard dun during a mayfly hatch."

Aquatic insects in general seem to have the same metabolic range that trout do. A high barometer rapidly moving to the perfect 63 degree mark is optimum for fish to fall into heavy feeding. 11-1 and 7-dark are the best hours of the day for this. High humidity is perhaps the worst condition of all. Likes to fish a streamer at dawn in the large. At 8 am tie on a large wet fly or nymph and start working the deep runs or head of pools. By 10 you should start seeing that a dry fly will be productive. Twitching a dry fly over the flats and the pools. By one the fishing will slow down. Use it as an opportunity to observe the fish. By four you should be getting back to prime fishing. Look for a North-South stretch, with a hill lying to the West of it. Ideal locations are in full shade, where the hatches will begin. When it turns seven, it is best to move to a pool that has just become shaded.

Likes to use an 8 and 1/2 foot, 4 weight bamboo.

Insects wiggle, the rest of the junk floating in the current does not. If trout did not eject foreign instantaneously, there would be no need to strike so quickly when fly fishing. There are three reasons a twitched dry fly may produce a rise when a drag-free float will not. First, a twitched

fly advertises itself. Second, a moving fly precipitates action. Third, trout are surprisingly rapacious. A size #14-16 hackled wing caddis is ideal, with a 4X leader. Cast ten to twenty degrees downstream from straight across. Keep your rod tip high. When the fly hits the water, raise the rod tip sharply so the fly darts upstream one inch. Then lower your tip and wiggle out slack. Repeat five to six feet further across the stream. The deeper and the less the fish are rising, the more the necessary it is to twitch. He likes an upstream curve, so that the fly does not drag.

Tie on a spinner may fly as the last fly of the day. Cast downstream, 3-4 feet above the rising fish. Strive for a dead-drift, because the spinners are dead. If you see a small dimple give a very slight pull on your line. Do not hurry this type of fishing.

Terrestrials are trapped in the surface and should be dead-drifted. Grasshoppers should be twitched in imitation of the struggling natural.

Fishing a pupa or nymph upstream and letting it drift back naturally is the least effective method of taking beneath the surface. You should cast up and across and when your fly is approaching the trout, tighten your line so that the artificial starts to rise. This imitates the hatching behavior or the escaping nymph.

One of the few advantages an angler has over the trout is that he can stay still and observe, while the fish must move as it feeds. The Presentationists usually win over the Imitationists in the case of the innocent, freshly stocked fish, but not the good-sized wild trout. The Behaviorist imitates the behavior of the insects, by duplicating its movements as well as the appearance of that fly in particular.

THE CADDIS AND THE ANGLER

Larry Solomon and Eric Leiser

Stackpole Books, Harrisburg, PA 1977.

Caddis has four stages in which they are available to the trout:

Free larva (case imitations are not effective) Head is darker than the body, so use black thread on all caddis larva. Larva are 25% larger than the adult size. Have three pair of semi-formed legs, which move. Body color of cream to brown, light green to olive or grayish olive. Different shades of green seem to dominate. He likes the latex looking larva. Larva imitations work when there is little or no surface activity. Case up and across and let fly sink on slack line, or use strike detector.

Pupa emerging (2-3 weeks). Pupa wriggles out of the sealed case and shoots to the surface, using air bubbles for its ascent. The dead drift simulates the pupa uncased on the streambed. The twitched technique of raising your rod in a pulsating movement imitates the ascent and is very effective. He likes to use LaFontaine's half-hitch weave, which is light on belly and dark on top. Klondike's weave looks more effective. When in doubt, try a pupa and fish several on a leader spaced 18" apart.

Adult (10-20 day life span). Present your fly properly. Drag scares fish. The fluttering movement of a fly, one inch upstream is a deadly technique. Start with a reach cast then twitch it. Hair wing or hackled hair wing is a good pattern.

Female laying eggs Same colors as the adult. Delta wings and wet flies without tails are good imitations. These are particularly effective in the early morning.

Trout can be extremely selective to many caddis species with similar coloration. In Colorado, the caddis is king. The Colorado King fly:

Mustad 94840 #10-18

Thread black

Tail two black biots

Body: yellow rabbit (light) or dark muskrat (dark) or medium brown dubbing
can tie a yellow eggsack

Rib: 6 turns of grizzly hackle palmered through body

Wing: Elk hair, tied downwing style, slightly longer than shank

Head: black, head cement

PM Caddis

Body: olive poly dubbing or dark grey dubbing

Wing: natural brown fine deer hair

hackle: grizzly and brown mixed

FLY FISHING SMALL STREAMS
JOHN GIERACH

Beaver ponds are major stream improvements.

You need a high degree of stealth to fish a small stream.

When casting, don't go for distance. Work on your accuracy.

The fish can see you, and when they do, they don't like it.

Usually, getting close means staying low.

Don't be in such a big hurry all the time. A trout stream will give you all the information you need to fish it properly, but the parade of clues moves at its own pace, and a good look at the water takes time.

Try not to splash around. Stay out of the water if possible. Trout hear vibrations.

It is a good idea to rest a pool for a few minutes before casting to it. Look for fish.

Perfect a crisp, low, sidearm rollcast.

The one-fly box method:

Adams #10-20 (will cover Blue duns to Hendricksons, even Green Drakes)

Elk Hair Caddis #12-16 a light wing one and a dark wing one

(Also imitates small stone flies and large midges)

Light one=pale dubbed body, light blond elk wing, ginger hackle

Dark one=olive body, tan elk wing, brown and grizzly hackle

A.K. Best's Hopper #8-14

Black and Cinnamon Ants #14-20

Cream Midge #20-28=tan thread body, creamy pheasant quill wing,
very sparse ginger hackle

Black Midge #20-28=black thread body, black hackle, and white duck quill wing

Mayfly spinner #12-20 in chocolate and in cream

Royal Wulff #12-20

Hare's Ear Soft Hackle (caddis pupa or mayfly emerger)

Pheasant tail #10-20

Few small midge pupa patterns

Weedless Wooly in black or olive

Bucktail Muddler

A big black stonefly nymph

A smaller golden stonefly nymph

A #14 stonefly nymph

When you have a rich, slow flowing, silt bottomed creek with aquatic weeds, there are no stoneflies here. You would also want some scuds, big gilled mayfly nymphs, sow bugs, and beetles.

Turn over some rocks and see what's crawling around underneath.

Big and bushy flies for fast water, sparse and trim for slow water.

Likes bamboo rods in 7 and 1/2' and 4 weight.

Likes 8-9' leader down to 5 or 6X

Scuppin Barry Conyer

floor: Daichi streamer hook sz. 4 long 4x

.25 weight wrap f/ tail to throat + back

: 6 sp white thread

tie in green rabbit fur strip at tail
leave 1" long tail

from strip at eye/throat area
wrap ^{at tail} head cement wraps at tail
tie ~~to front~~

body: yellow furry foam strip

tie ~~at~~ at throat, wrap back to tail

rib the flex floss - gray

wrap fur over at throat - tie off

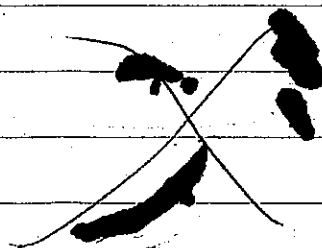
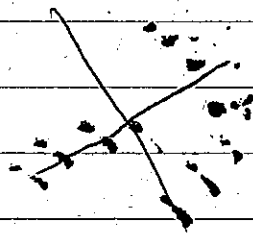
tie in 4-5 red flex floss legs

throat: green deer hair; flared

eyes: red bead eyes

move spuer hair

~~hair~~ hair



Damsel Nymph

- tail: Micro tubing (Trout fisher) in green
 $\frac{3}{4}$ " long
 slide green marabou feathers into tube
 heat up hemostats
 tie in at tail end + clip at thorax
- hook: ~~305~~ 101 dry fly hook #12-14
- thread: olive
- eyes: 2x mar colored green/brown
 tie in w/ figure 8s
- legs: crystal flash (peacock color)
 3 on each side
- wingcase/
 baer: tie in sand baer (pajama elastic - fabric store)
- ~~pull over~~
 thorax: ostrich ~~hair~~ wrapped around
 pull over sand baer + whip finish

