



SANTIAM FLYCASTERS

SANTIAMFLYCASTERS.COM

June 2021

June 10 Meeting (Presented online, NOT in person. See the article on using Zoom on page 5.)

Sea-Run Cutthroat: Phantom of the Olympic Peninsula with Carol Ann Morris



This month we welcome Carol Ann Morris, who will take us into the world of our magnificent native, the sea-run coastal cutthroat trout. Carol, who was the tech guru behind the recent presentation by Skip Morris, takes the lead this time with an in-depth look at this local treasure. During the presentation she will explore the habitat and lifecycle of this species, how tides influence its behavior and what we can do as sportspeople to insure its survival. We will also get a run down on where to find them as well as the flies, tackle and strategies needed to catch them. Plenty of Carol's beautiful photography will be on offer during the evening's presentation.

Carol Ann Morris is a fly-fishing speaker, photographer and illustrator, who for the past two decades has been supplying photographs and paintings for her husband Skip's fly-fishing and fly-tying books as well the covers and interior pages of outdoor magazines including Grey's Sporting Journal and

Fly-Fishing and Tying Journal. She also does presentations for fishing clubs and fly-fishing shows. This particular show was a hit at the last Lynwood, WA. Fly-fishing Expo and it should be an enjoyable evening on a fascinating and local trout species.

Volunteers Needed:

Santiam Flycasters will be at the Cascade School District's "Explore: The Natural World" event, scheduled for August 16-19 at Turner Elementary School." and will need volunteers for August 17 to teach fly tying and August 18 to teach fly casting. Also on Aug 18 will need a person or two to demonstrate actual fly fishing on Mill Creek at the school. Hours will be 9:30 a.m. to about 3:00 p.m.

For more information and to volunteer, contact Robert LeClerc
ghawk423@gmail.com

Board Meeting

June 7

Via Zoom

General Meeting

June 10

"Zoom Meeting"

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Santiam Flycasters
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Board Members Wanted

The Santiam Flycasters want you! We are looking for a few good men and women. If you are interested in helping decide who our presenters are and where we go for our outings, please join us. Or, if you just want to find out what goes on during the board meetings or want to share your opinion; please join us. No experience needed, just your interest in fly fishing is all it takes to be a board member.

President's Corner
By Scott Vaslev

Bought the book "Tactical Fly Fishing" by Devin Olsen. Have been using his techniques on the Willamette River lately with some success and thought I'd pass on some of his thoughts and ideas.

He started out as a big indicator fly fisherman (artificial ones like yarn, air locks, etc.) but eventually progressed to Euro Style fishing a number years back. Most

competitions allow using a dry fly as an indicator. He fishes for Team USA in competitions around the world and his techniques have evolved from fishing competitively against the always tough European teams.

In team competitions there are strict rules regarding what gear you are allowed to use so his set-ups in the book revolve around competitive fishing. In team fishing you are given a stretch of river maybe 100 to 200 yards long. Your stretch of river is determined by a blind draw so you fish what you get! With that in mind, you scout out the spot and determine what style, rods, flies, and tippet you are at least going to start with and go from there. He is a big advocate of taking water temperature before making any decisions. After a set time you tally the number of fish caught, size, and species and hopefully you did better than your rivals.

I'm still learning the different set ups for different situations. Some times I think I've got a handle on it and other times I feel totally flummoxed. Some times he will grease his sighter for upstream presentations or use a dry fly for his indicator with no tippet on the water. He is essentially high sticking with just his dry fly on the water. It is ALL about the drift and seam you are targeting.

He has basically two leader setups. One a macro leader for the bigger presentations and micro for smaller flies. I think he uses the macro set up sparingly because the larger diameter tippet inhibits getting a natural drift. The macro leader is for newbies because it is a lot easier to cast and manage your line. The micro leader (4x sighter, 5x, 6x, or 7x tippet) is super tough to cast especially if you're trying to get both flies in the same seam. I can attest to this and have spent tons of time untangling flies or cutting them off and starting over. Another major problem is seeing your line. In certain situations like when the sun is glaring off the water the sighter and tippet are invisible. Might try some tippet wax.

One of the skills I need to get better at is identifying water types and where to use what and when. At what point do I switch to bigger beads, lengthen tippet, use a dry fly as an indicator, etc. Last time I was on the Willamette I had a tough time matching everything up. The Willamette is a big river so there are times when I should put the Euro Rods away and just swing flies, especially when river flow is above 4 feet.

To be perfectly honest, it is a lot more relaxing swinging flies than Euro fishing. Much less tiring, less line tangles, and less wading. Having said that, I'll keep plugging away because if it works on streams where catching fish is not a hobby but your job there must be something to it.



Deschutes River Outing

May 1, 2021

The Deschutes River is truly one of Oregon's gems. The stretch from Warm Springs to Trout Creek is one of the easier drifts but the fact that the Deschutes is big water can be intimidating. It's intimidating not only from a drifting point of view but for fishing as well. For those willing to give it a shot the rewards can be huge. The sheer strength of the Redside Trout paired with the current creates one of the best fishing experiences in Oregon.



The weather the day of the outing was perfect for a great day. Five of us hit the water at Warm Springs and by the look at the ramp it was going to be a crowded day. We were surprised by the number of fishermen given we were a couple of weeks early for the Salmon Fly hatch. As an aside, if you have never fished the Salmon Fly hatch put it on your bucket list. To watch the resident Redsides explode on those huge bugs is a sight to see.

Once you leave the boat ramp things start to space out and get even better past Dry Creek when you can start fishing the reservation side as well. There was very little dry fly action for the day but as always, the nymphing never disappoints. Most of us were euro nymphing and had good success. The latter part of the day the wind opted to increase the challenge, but we persevered and landed fish until the end of the day.



One of my favorite parts of club outings is the campfire at the end of the day, an opportunity to share fish stories and learn about techniques. I would encourage you to participate in the outings. The first few years of joining the club I was hesitant to go but am now glad I took that first step. Since that first trip I have made new friends, fished new water, and learned a lot. Hope to see you at the next outing.

Tight Lines,
Kent Toomb

Silverton Outing Report

Several of us fished Silverton Reservoir on May 12 on a beautiful, sunny day. Unfortunately, fishing success ranged from the President's report of "It sucked!" to reports of "Three fish landed" and other hits and misses. Lynne landed the nice trout in the photo.

ODFW had stocked over 4,000 fish before our outing and is scheduled to have stocked another over 5,000 through the first week of June. It is a lake close to Salem, is an easy, fun place to fish, and receives a good stocking of trout each spring. Keep it in mind for a nice outing when you need one.



Foster Outing Report

Eight of us fished Foster Reservoir on May 22. The weather was almost perfect-mostly overcast, mild temperature, fairly calm wind. Maybe some rain would have kept some of the other boaters off of the water!

We caught a variety of fish-trout (of course), smallmouth bass, yellow perch, and a bluegill. It seemed like the better fishing for trout started about a quarter mile upstream from the launch, although there were some fish scattered over the whole area. The bulk of the trout were 10-11" with some of 12", although Larry landed an 18-incher and a bank angler said that he lost a big one right at the dock.

Foster is smaller than Detroit and equally close to home, but it receives a good bunch of planted trout and also has a good population of bass and yellow perch. It should be a good place to fish the rocky shores in the late spring/summer for those smallies as well as for the trout! But, it is popular with water enthusiasts during warm weather!

June 12 North Santiam Outing

We will float and fish the North Santiam River on June 12 from Stayton to Shelburn (Buell Miller Landing). A drift boat or pontoon boat is needed for this drift, although one can access fishable water from the shore at each end of the run.

Let's meet at the Stayton boat ramp on the south side of the river at 8:00 a.m. To get there, drive east on Highway 22, turn right at the Sublimity exit (2nd Stayton exit) onto First Street, follow it south through town and across the river, and turn right at the Knife River Company entrance to the boat ramp. We will shuttle our own vehicles.

Suggested gear is 4-6 weight rods with floating line. A Euro nymph setup also will work. Flies include caddis, mayfly, and stonefly nymphs, soft hackles or streamers for swinging, and caddis or mayflies for potential dry fly action.

The club will not provide food, so remember your lunch, drink, PFD, etc.

Scott Vaslev is the outing sponsor, so e-mail him at Scott-tyo@aol.com or call him at (503)559-6427 if you have a question.

June 26 East Lake Outing

We will fish East Lake on June 26 for those wonderful browns, kokanee, and rainbows that swim there.

We will camp at Cinder Hill campground. Remember that the lake is at 6,500' elevation and it can get cold!

To get there, drive Highway 22 east to Bend, drive Highway 97 south to the East/Paulina/Newberry Crater turnoff just north of LaPine, turn left (east) onto USFS Road 21 and follow it about 16 miles to Cinder Hill campground at East Lake.

Suggested gear is 4-6 weight rods with floating and intermediate or Type 3 sinking line. In past years, dry flies such as Adams, Comparadun, or Elk Hair Caddis have been successful. If they aren't working, use the sinking line with woolly buggers or leeches and callibaetis nymphs, pheasant tails, Teeny Nymphs, etc. Chironomids can also be productive. One can wade and fish from shore, but it is best to use a boat, pontoon boat, or float tube.

The club will provide an entrée for a Saturday mid-day meal, so bring a small side dish to share, if you wish, along with your chair and beverage. Ricky will also provide his scrumptious Dutch oven cobbler on Saturday evening.

Ricky Love is the outing sponsor, so e-mail him at ricky-love20@aol.com or call him at (253)320-5699 if you have a question.

From FFI's Women Connect Initiative

Hello to all women fly fishers in our lovely state of Oregon! Are you aware that the Federation of Fly Fishers International (FFI) has an excellent women's program, Women Connect? Women Connect is an outreach arm of FFI and our goal is to inspire more women into the sport of fly fishing and create a network of likeminded women supporting one another through community, education, and events in a non-intimidating environment. For more information, check out the FFI website, flyfishersinternational.org, for Women Connect details and also like the FFI Women Connect Facebook page.

I am the FFI Oregon Counsel Women Connect Liaison. In addition, I am the Program Coordinator for Wild Women of the Water, a group of over 80 women connected with Central Oregon Flyfishers. FFI and Women Connect have designated June, 2021 as Women Fly Fishing month, encouraging women to get out on the water, invite a friend, and fish!

In support of FFI Women Connect and June Women Fly Fishing month, the Central Oregon Wild Women of the Water would like to invite interested women to our East Lake Wild Women outing June 11-18. We invite women fly fishers for some great fishing and to the potluck on Saturday, June 12. East Lake is a popular fishing lake located in Central Oregon with available camping and a resort.

For more information on how to get involved with FFI Women Connect and/or join our East Lake outing, please contact me, Sue Coyle, spcwww@outlook.com. Looking forward to meeting you all on the water!

Sue Coyle

FFI Women Connect-Oregon Liaison
Wild Women of the Water Program Coordinator
Central Oregon Flyfishers

Using "Zoom" To View The SFC Meeting

Due to the pandemic for the foreseeable future club meetings will be held using the Zoom videoconferencing service. Santiam Flycasters members will receive a link to join the Zoom Meeting one week, one day and one hour before the start of scheduled meetings. To join a meeting, simply click on the "Join the Meeting" link in one of the emails you receive. You can join the meeting early, but you will be placed into a Zoom waiting room until you are admitted into the meeting at around 7:00 PM.

There are several options for joining the meeting. You can join with a computer, a smart device, or a regular telephone. If you join with your computer, you will need to have a speaker(s) connected to the computer so that you can hear the presentation. It helps to have downloaded the Zoom Client for Meetings onto your computer beforehand. We recommend doing that prior to joining the meeting. You will be given that option in the email you receive with the "Join Meeting" link. You do not need a camera or a microphone on your computer, but that is an option if you wish to be seen and heard during the meeting. You will have the option to turn off your camera and microphone anytime during the meeting.

If you are joining the meeting with a smart phone or tablet, it may be best to first download the Zoom Cloud Meeting app. With the "Zoom Cloud Meetings" app installed, after you click on the "Join Meeting" link in your email, you will be given the option to open the "Zoom Cloud Meeting" app.

You can also join the meeting on your landline phone. You simply call the phone number provided in the email you receive. When prompted, you will enter the meeting ID followed by the # key. You will be able to listen to the presentation but will not be able to see the presentation or be seen by others.

Note: You will be provided with a Meeting ID but there is no password for joining this Zoom Meeting. Make sure to select the "Call using Internet" option if prompted.

A YouTube tutorial on joining a Zoom Meeting can be viewed here:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tr-JHfEas8k>

If you have questions, contact Tim Johnson at tim.the.fisherman@gmail.com, or call 503-507-8552. He is particularly interested in hearing from any member who wishes to take advantage of closed captioning option for the meetings.

Where, What, and How to Fish a Fly (An Observation and Decision-Making Journal) By Beth Jappay

I compose my articles in my head while I am fishing, then write them up later.

For the past 3-4 months I have been trying to compose an article about how to use **observation** to figure out Where, What, and How to fish with a fly. But I have been stuck, in particular in describing my decision-making for How to fish my fly. I rely on 30 years of experimentation and experience and I have multiple different techniques under my wading belt.

So this past week, while fishing at Hartland Lake I was keeping track of my decision making, and it occurred to me that perhaps instead I should write up my observations, thought-processes, decision-making, and results as a stream of consciousness format instead. This article is geared to the more experienced fly fisherman and is not intended to suggest what the “right” way to fly fish would be. There is no “right” way to fly fish, there is only the way that is most enjoyable for each individual person. As you will see in this article, I enjoy “figuring out” what is going on, perhaps even more than I enjoy actually catching fish. I am a scientist, and one could even say I am formulating hypotheses and testing those hypotheses while I am fishing. So it’s fine if my methods don’t float your pontoon, but perhaps this article will give you an idea or two.

The first time I fished Harland Lake was last May. The lake is known in particular for its spring chironomid fishing. There was no surface activity when I first put into the lake, so I started my day trolling 2 flies, a nymph and a wooly bugger. The fishing was a little slow, so with my 3rd fish I decided to take a [throat sample](#). I was startled to find 3 blood red midge larvae, about 1” long, wiggling furiously. I didn’t have the right fly in my box for that, so I continued to troll 2 flies, constantly changing the fly that was getting fewer bites.

Taking a break for lunch, I tied 2 flies to imitate what I had seen, wrapping one hook with red floss, and one with red Holo Tinsel, coating both with UV resin.



I went back and tried a couple of different methods with each fly--4’ below an indicator, and a slow troll on an intermediate line, finding the latter method a little more effective.

That evening in the last hour of light there was a vigorous chironomid hatch, with tons of surface activity. I tried multiple different dry flies, but only caught a couple of fish. A large part of the problem was seeing my fly and seeing the takes to set the hook. I left the water frustrated.

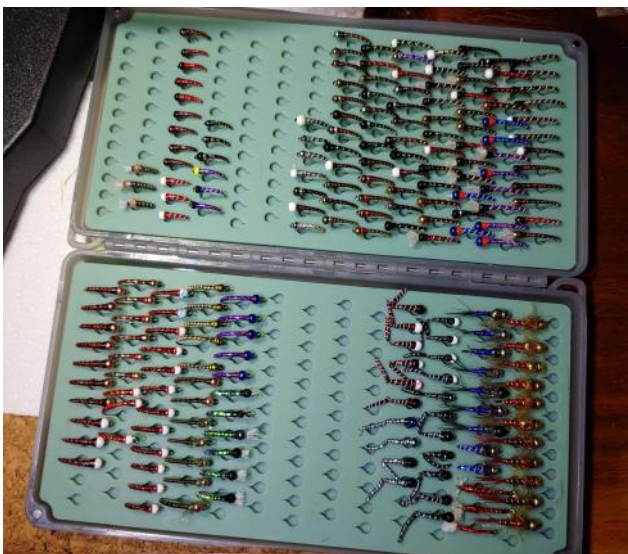
Back at the tying bench in my RV I decided I needed a fly that had intrinsic movement and that I could fish in or slightly under the surface film by retrieval, allowing me to feel the takes. I came up with a fly with a ½” thin dark red marabou tail, and a red foam back, tied on a #16 Firehole Sticks 413 hook.



The next day I fished this new fly both trolled under an intermediate line, and as a dropper on my parabolic line with a wooly bugger booby fly as the point. Both methods worked well and better than the wrapped pattern I had tied the previous day. My hypothesis was that the fish were attracted (as was my intent) to the movement of the marabou of the newer pattern. However I found the fly to not be very durable.

That night the midge hatch was again vigorous, and fishing with my floating line my new fly worked fantastic. I tried different retrievals, finding a rapid short twitch worked best. I caught over a dozen fish in an hour. The next and last 2 days of my trip the fishing was pretty much the same, and the highlight of my trip was the beginner in the next campsite, to whom I gave a couple of each of those flies and who on my advice caught over a dozen fish with them wind-drifting in his kayak.

I returned to the lake in April of this year, a full month earlier than last year. I was armed with new knowledge of midge fishing and a new depth-checker thanks to the Ernie Gulley talk, and with a new midge box I had tied for Pyramid lake.



Putting in, I didn't notice any surface activity. I made my way to the back $\frac{1}{3}$ of the lake (which was the most productive the previous year) zig-zagging while checking the depth of the lake. I determined that the first half of the lake was a consistent 6' in depth, and the next $\frac{1}{4}$, which had some surface activity and which fished the best last year, was a consistent 8' of depth. Though I would troll the rest of the lake to and from, I spent most of the rest of the week in this area, casting to rising fish and to nervous water.

Remembering the midge larva of the previous year I started by putting a #10 blood red midge larva as my point fly and a #12 bright red "snow cone" midge pupa on a tag dropper 2' above it. I used my depth checker to put the point fly 1' off the bottom of the lake, under an indicator. I had good success. The next few hours I tried different flies, changing the fly getting the least action, moving around the lake and casting to the areas that I noticed had surface activity and nervous water.

Three years ago, while perusing the Fly Fish Food website I came across a [video](#) they made about a new Midge Tip line, which is a floating line with a 7' intermediate sinking tip. The idea is that many takes are so subtle that the indicator doesn't react, and this line results in a better connection to the fly. They filmed a shop trip in which half the staff fished a local lake with indicators, and the other half with the new Midge Tip line. Those fishing the latter caught 3 times as many fish. Of course I had to buy the line and experiment with it--something I will discuss in a later article. This visit to the lake I had one rod set up with this line and took advantage of the opportunity to compare the two, alternating back and forth.

That first afternoon I was zoned out trolling two chironomids under the midge tip when I heard a couple of vigorous surface takes. I looked around and saw swallows flying and dipping onto the surface of the water. Aha, a hatch! I looked further and saw a size #16 mayfly flying away. It was too small and the wrong color to be a Callibaetis. I later decided it was a Blue Wing Olive. There wasn't enough surface activity to make me want to put on a dry fly, so I changed the top fly on my midge tip to a flash-back bead head pheasant tail. I had a bite on the first cast. I caught a dozen fish in the next hour, almost all on that fly. I experimented with retrievals and decided a slow hand twist with occasional pauses worked best.

An hour into the hatch the surface activity started picking up and my takes on the bead head started dropping off. I

decided my fly was now under most of the fish, who are "looking up". I decided to change to a dry fly, but realized I didn't have the right box with me. My lake box has mainly Callibaetis. I tried a smaller Callibaetis with a Partridge In Green soft hackle dropper, without success. I returned to nymphs, fishing two unweighted flies with my dry fly line, with limited success. I decided I was still too deep. Normally at this point I would put a dry fly like a Chubby Chernobyl as a point fly and clothesline a nymph just under the surface, but I didn't have any Chubbies with me either. I decided to hang a bead head PT 2' under an indicator instead. No luck, probably not enough movement. I changed the point fly to a tungsten beaded chironomid at 5', with an unweighted PT on a tag dropper, again 2' under the surface. I then did a slow troll--success! I had achieved the right depth and the right movement. I caught a few more fish before the hatch was finished, but I left the water feeling like I had missed an opportunity.

Back at my RV I tied a couple of different versions of BWO dry and soft hackles for the next day.

The next morning I fished with chironomid patterns much as I did the previous day, but mid morning noticed the surface activity was associated with a new smaller midge. I switched one of my chironomids for a #20 zebra midge with success. I switched the other to one the same size, tied with peacock iridescent tinsel with even better success. I caught about a dozen fish over the next 2 hours, but then that activity stopped. Interestingly, though I tried both of those flies off and on during the rest of the week, I was never again successful with them.

That afternoon the BWO hatch began at the same time and I fished the start of the hatch the same. When the surface activity became more vigorous, I switched to my dry line. Using a quadruple surgeon's knot I tied 3' of 5x fluorocarbon onto the end of my 4x nylon tippet, leaving a 6" tag dropper. I put my soft hackle on the dropper, greasing the nylon tippet up to it with flotant, and put my BWO dry fly on as the point. The action was fantastic. I would cast to rising fish, or to visible nervous water. I caught about 20% of the fish on the soft hackle, looking for a swirl in front of my dry fly to detect the take. The wind came and went in fits and spurts, and when present I had to make adjustments to my cast, using a reach mend when casting to the side or a parachute or bounce cast when casting downwind. When possible I would cast to rising fish upwind and would use a hand twist retrieve to make my fly move like a natural in the wind. When casting to fish on the side or downwind, I would try to get as long of a "natural" drift as I could, and when the fly would hang up on the leader at the end, I would do a hand twist retrieve to imitate a fly trying to dry

off its wings prior to flight. This would often trigger a vicious take. That night was the best fishing of the week, and I caught about 20 fish in about 3 hours.

The rest of the week I unfortunately had to deal with windy conditions, and I ended up having to stick to mostly subsurface fishing. I discovered that dark red snow cone chironomid patterns fished better than bright red, and I was quite surprised when I found that a bright pink bead worked much better than a white one. I understood why on my last night when I saw the midges that were hatching off had a pink tinge. How weird! I also continued to compare the effectiveness of indicator fishing against the midge tip line, and decided that the indicator won when there was no hatch, and the midge tip won when the BWO hatch was occurring. When a chironomid hatch was ongoing, if the fishing was slow on one technique it usually paid off to switch to the other, but I never figured out a pattern.

So that's the end of this journal of this trip. Looking it over, it is quite a whirlwind (you guessed it, so is my mind), but the bottom line is that in stillwater fishing the trick is to find out what water column the fish are in, and then to present an effective fly in that water column with natural movement. In future articles I will go into more detail on how to achieve that, but what I wanted to emphasize in this article is how observing what is going on while fishing is the first step in this process. The other thing that I want to stress is that with every cast I make I look around for rising fish to cast to, and if there aren't any (unless there is a hatch there usually aren't) I am looking for and casting to nervous water. Learning to recognize [nervous water](#) is one of the most important skills I have gained in the past 10 years. If you are a stillwater fisherman and aren't comfortable or familiar with this, I feel it is one of the most important skills to work on. Nervous water is a patch of "shimmer" in the water caused by subsurface fish movement. It is easiest to see in shallow lakes and can easily be mistaken for and confused with the wind. If you are fishing with me, ask me to help you spot it. Otherwise the best way to learn this skill is to look at the patch of water around a rising fish, and try to see how the shimmer differs from other areas of the water.

Lastly, throughout the week I was observing the pattern of the rise of the fish to decide whether to present my fly to the fish subsurface, in the surface film, or as a dry fly. Look for a future article to discuss this skill in more detail.

June 2021 Fly Of The Month

Wally Wing Caddis

By Jim Ferguson



This month's fly is a take off from an article, "Gerbec's Resting Caddis", written by Charlie Craven in the 2021 June/July issue of "FLY FISHERMAN" magazine. Charlie tied the fly using natural CDC as an underwing. After fishing Blue Den Lake recently I thought the colors were pretty close to the May Fly hatch that took place. Caddis are present at that lake too. I used a CDC emerger mayfly pattern but had to treat the fly with flotant repeatedly to keep it floating after a take. This property of CDC, needing cleaning after fish slime gets on it, made me recall a statement made by another tier that CDC tends to be a one fish fly and he prefers to substitute Snowshoe Rabbit for CDC. I followed the recipe from Charlie Craven's article but substituted a gray dun Snowshoe Rabbit for the natural CDC.

Hook:	#10 – 18, Umpqua XC300, TMC 2487, Daiichi 1130
Thread:	Brown 14/0 Veevus or 12/0 Gordon Griffith's brown sheer
Dubbing:	Tan Superfine Dubbing
Underwing:	Gray Dun Snowshoe Rabbit
Wing:	Mallard Flank feather (tied in using the Wally Wing technique)
Hackle:	Grizzly rooster saddle

Step – By – Step

Place a debarbed hook in the vise, attach thread about ¼ shank distance back from eye. Leave a long thread tag and carry the thread base around the bend a little, Fig 1. Put thread tag in keeper.



Fig 1



Fig 2

Dub a slightly tapered body up to the thread starting position, Fig 2. (I know, Caddis usually have a fat butt. You can tie in body with fatter butt and taper it down as you go forward if you want.)

Reverse wrap the thread waste forward making about 5 ribs. Tie off rib thread and trim waste, Fig 3.



Fig 3



Fig 4

Select a thin section of Snowshoe Rabbit for the underwing. Clean out some of the fine fuzzy fibers and mount the underwing on top of the shank at the front of the body, Fig 4.

The wing is made from a centered Mallard flank feather. It may take some practice to get the right size of feather with the needed barb length and stem thickness. Usually you want a thin stem. It does help to soak the feathers in water before working with them. Hold the feather by the stem at the tip and using the thumb and first finger of the other hand, stroke some fibers down. You will have to experiment with how wide of a section to pull down. Just be sure you have the same number of fibers on each side, Fig 5.



Fig 5



Fig 6

Figure 6 shows the lower portion of fibers pulled back parallel to butt end of stem. The trick is to mount this section as a wing over the back of the body and underwing. The end where my fingers are is towards the front of the fly.

Position the wing assembly over the body. You want this section to tent over the back. You will have to position the assembly, then use the thumb and middle finger of the other hand to pinch and hold the fibers against the top of the shank.

Make a soft loop and go over the top, under the bottom and tighten on the up direction. Make three wraps right next to

each other going forward. Hopefully thread torque has not pulled fibers over and under the shank. Figure 7 shows the mounted wing assembly. You want the cupped side of the feather facing the top of the body. Caddis wings are longer than the body. Some are long enough so end of body is about ½ way down the wing.

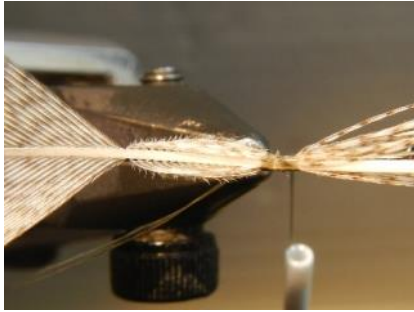


Fig 7

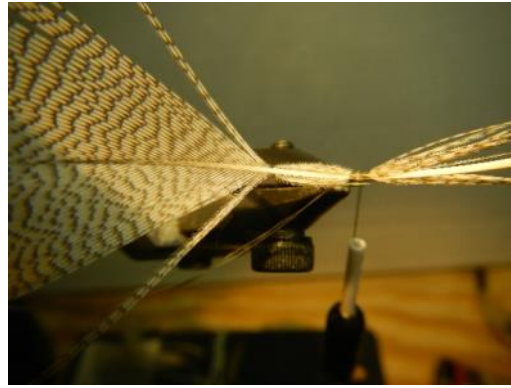


Fig 8

Raise the stem in front of the wing and make several wraps securing just the Mallard feather fibers to the thorax area. Cut the bare stem off and cut the waste feather fibers off. In Figure 8 there are two fibers at the tail end of the wing assembly separated and pulled to the sides of each side of the wing assembly. You are going to use those two fibers to peel the wing fibers away from the stem. Be careful. Hold the main body of the feather still while you grab the two fibers on the upper side of picture. Pull them slowly towards the head of the fly. Stop when they reach the stem tie down position. Repeat for the other side of the wing. Figure 9 shows the wings splayed out to the side. The waste in front has been trimmed off. The rear part of the feather (actually the tip end) has not been trimmed. Go ahead and trim off the stem. The two fibers that were attached to the peeled part have been trimmed away. Position the wings so the peeled stems are aligned over the back, as in Figure 10. Use your thumb and middle finger to press them into shape along the back of the shank and appearing to tent the body.



Fig 9



Fig 10

You might want to put some head cement over the wing tie down and thorax position. Move the thread to the base of the wing as in Fig 10. Tie in a grizzly hackle with the inside towards the hook shank. Trim the stem waste, Fig 11.



Fig 11



Fig 12

Dub a sparse thorax as in Fig 12. Leave the thread at the front as in Fig 12.

Wrap the hackle forward using close turns, Fig 13. I have used at least 5 or 6 turns. Hold the feather up and tie off with 3 thread wraps. Using your thumb and two fingers, stroke back the hackle fibers away from the hook eye. Pull the hackle stem back and make several turns in front of the hackle stem and behind the eye to form the head. Trim off the hackle waste, Fig 14.

Whip finish and apply head cement.



Fig 13



Fig 14

Pull the hackle fibers on the bottom half of the hook down and trim them off close to the bottom of the fly. This will let the fly sit right on the water surface film, Fig 15.



Fig 15

Below is an example of an extended bodied Mayfly using the Wally wing idea for the extended body, tails, and wings. Tails are too long. Wings should be set with stem vertical to mimic the Mayfly wing set. It too has some Snowshoe rabbit in between the wings.



Casting Clinics for Santiam Flycaster Members

Fine tune your fly presentation skills each Saturday

Wallace Marine Park

Spey casting at 9:30 a.m. on the gravel bar

Single hand casting at 1:00 p.m. on the soccer field (gravel parking area)

No charge-A benefit of your Santiam Flycaster membership

Contact Klem at 503-302-9484





Santiam Flycasters

2021 Membership Form

The Santiam Flycasters, Inc. is a group of men, women, and youths in the Salem area who have a common interest in fly fishing and have joined together to share their experiences and knowledge of the sport since 1975. The club was incorporated as an Oregon non-profit organization in March of 1977. The Santiam Flycasters, Inc. is affiliated with the Fly Fishers International.

The mission of the Santiam Flycasters is to promote the sport of fly fishing for all interested individuals of every generation now and into the future. Through fellowship, education, conservation practices, promoting research, guardianship of proper regulations and support, the Santiam Flycasters can succeed in this mission.

We meet in Salem the second Thursday of each month (no meeting in July)
at the Pringle Park Community Building
606 Church Street at 7:00 pm.
www.santiamflycasters.com

Mail the completed signed form to: *The Santiam Flycasters, P.O. Box 691, Salem, OR 97308*, or drop it off in person at our next meeting. *Memberships are from January 1st through December 31st. For new members, there is a 50% reduction after July 1st. There is no midyear discount for Life Membership.

Life membership -- \$300 Regular -- \$30 Family -- \$35

NAME: _____

ADDRESS/CITY/STATE/ZIP: _____

PHONE : _____

EMAIL: _____

FAMILY MEMBERS: _____

Are you an FFF Member? Yes No

Are you interested in obtaining an SFC Name Tag? Yes No

You must sign this release each year when you renew to participate in club activities.

LIABILITY RELEASE AND HOLD HARMLESS AGREEMENT

As a condition of membership or of participation in any activity encouraged or publicized by the Santiam Flycasters, I voluntarily assume all risks of my participation. In acknowledgment that I am doing so entirely upon my own initiative, risk and responsibility I do hereby for myself, heirs, executors, and administrators agree to remise, fully release, hold harmless, and forever discharge the Santiam Flycasters, all its officers, board members and volunteers, acting officially or otherwise, from any and all claims, demands, actions or causes of actions, on account of my death or on account of any injury to me or my property that may occur from any cause whatsoever while participating in any such Santiam Flycasters activity.

I acknowledge that I have carefully read this hold harmless and release agreement, and fully understand that it is a release of liability. I further acknowledge that I am waving any rights that I may have to bring legal action to assert a claim against the Santiam Flycasters for its negligence.

I have read the above statement and agree to its terms as a condition of my membership in the Santiam Flycasters.

X _____

Signature

Print Name

Date

