

A Book of Trout Flies

by Tom Forsyth (1907 - 1999)

Favourite Flies for the River Clyde

ORANGE QUILL

Body: Orange, gold rib

Wing: Starling

Hackle: Ginger

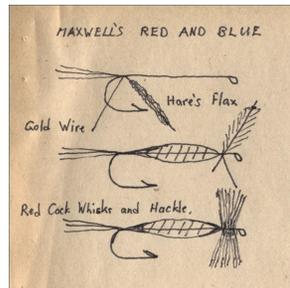
RED SPIDER

Body: Peacock quill, peacock herl at the thorax or at the shoulder

Hackle: Red

KITE'S IMPERIAL

Tying silk is purple. Wind the silk to the bend and tie in the tail whisks, greyish-brown hackle fibres for the Spring, honey dun later in the season. Now tie in a length of fine gold wire and four undyed heron primary herls. Twist the herls together and wind to form the body, followed by the gold rib. The thorax is formed by taking the waste ends of the herl backwards and forwards, as in a nymph pattern. Clip off the waste ends after forming the thorax. Tie in a sharp honey-dun cock hackle and complete the fly.



MAXWELL'S RED

Body: Hare's flax ribbed with fine gold wire

Hackle: Hackle and setae are red cock. The red hackle should be dark and rusty-looking

MAXWELL'S BLUE

Body: Hare's flax ribbed with silver wire

Hackle: Hackle and setae, medium to dark blue-dun cock hackle, a dark rusty blue

BLACK GNATS

by M.A. Meddings

BLACK GNAT 1

Tying silk: Black Gossamer

Body: A brown quill taken from the middle herls of a peacock eye feather

Hackle: Small bright black cock hackle

Wings: Two slips from the lightest grey ring-dove's feather, tied roof-style flat along the body, the points protruding just to the bend of the hook.

BLACK GNAT 2

Tying silk: Brown gossamer

Body: Made from close turns of the tying silk

Wings: Two small slips of any light grey feather

Hackle: Dark Coch-y-Bonddu, small

BLACK GNAT 3

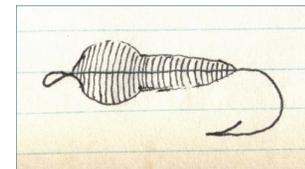
Tying silk: Black gossamer

Body: Rabbit's face ribbed with silk

Hackle: Very small Coch-y-Bonddu

The rabbit's fur must be from between the eyes and nose which is of a black-brown colour. This, and this only, is the fur to be used if the effectiveness of the fly is to be maintained. These are three patterns, then, on which I pin my faith, and three which I feel will leave the angler in no doubt as to the effectiveness of artificial black gnats.

OLIVER KITE'S COPPER WIRE NYMPH



Size 18 hook and copper wire

WOODCOCK SEDGE

by D.J. Davies

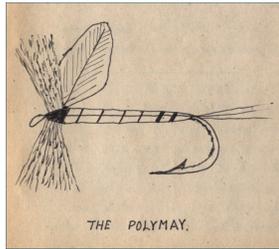
Hook: Size 13

Body: Plumpish, bright plum-coloured filament nylon dubbed roughly

Wing: Woodcock primary, long and low

Legs: Two turns of natural, small black hackle

This was my discovery: so long as the fly floated naturally, it was ignored, but as soon as it began to drag, it would be attacked in seconds.



THE "POLYMAY" MAYFLY
by Richard Walker

SPENT FEMALE

Wings: Blue Dun cock hackle points set on flat

Hackle: Furnace cock

Body: Plain polyethylene foam, nor covered

Silk: Including ribbing, dark brown

Tails: Pheasant-tail fibres dyed dark sepia

FEMALE SUB IMAGO

Wings: White cock hackle points dyed pale sea-green set vertical

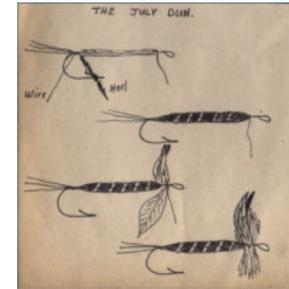
Hackle: Two turns brown partridge, plus several turns ginger cock, long in the fibre

Body: Polyethylene foam covered with overlapping turns of a narrow strip of straw coloured raffene, dampened before it is would on

Silk: Including ribbing, medium brown

Tails: Natural pheasant tail.

The procedure is first to tie in wings and hackles with their stalks lying along the hook shank, pointing towards the bend. These stalks are cut off just short of where the hook bend commences. At that point, the tails, ribbing and outer body material, if any, are tied in and the silk taken back to the shoulder of the fly. Here a strip of polyethylene foam is tied in. The strip is wound to the tail-roots and then back, over the first turns, to the shoulder, giving a double thickness. Then the outer body material, which is a narrow strip of raffene, is wound over the body and secured, followed by the ribbing. The ribbing near the tail can with advantage consist of two sets of four or five close turns before the open spiral commences. The wings are then set up and the hackles wound in the normal way. Polyethylene foam is buoyant and if a fine wire, long shank size 10 hook is used, the resultant artificial has splendid floating properties. But despite the buoyancy of the body, they will benefit from a dressing of silicone-wax floatant.



THE JULY DUN

This is a small dark olive dun which, as its name suggest, most often makes its appearance on the water in July, or possible August. Because of its smallness it is often mistaken for the Iron Blue Dun. It is a very old pattern and is most often used as a dry fly, to be floated over trout or grayling. The tail of this fly consists of several fibres of medium olive cock, the same feather being used for the hackle. For the body use a piece of heron herl dyed yellow, and rib this evenly with the finest gold wire. Try to give the fly a thinnish look and tie it on very small hooks never larger than size 16 (old number). The wings, which should be short enough to correspond with the minuteness of the natural fly, are made from strips of very dark starling. Some fly dressers use single wings while others prefer to have them doubled, but the latter, I think, make for a rather bulky fly, when the natural is comparatively small. You can dress a hackled version of the July Dun by using the same body and setae but a darkish dun cock for the hackle. For the spinner you can use gold coloured floss, ribbed with fine gold wire, for the body. The hackle is ginger cock, as are the setae, and the wing is pale starling or bunched fibres of blue dun cock.

LARGE DARK OLIVE (wet fly)

Hook: Size 12 or 14

Body: Heron's herl dyed in picric acid, or yellow silk, and ribbed fine gold wire

Hackle: A normal, olive hackle wound on thinly

Wings: Dark Starling

For the dry fly pattern, use a blue dun hackle instead of the starling wings. Both the olive and blue dun hackle should be combined evenly, and should be stiff enough for the fly to sit up in the water. On the whole I have found the dry fly to be better than the wet, particularly when there is a good hatch.

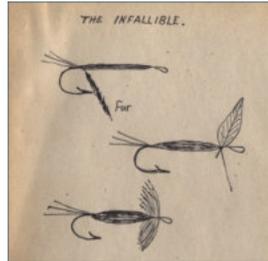
THE JOHN STOREY

Silk: Black

Body: Copper coloured peacock herl

Hackle: Rhode Island red dark red cock hackle

Wings: Small whole breast feather of the mallard, from an adult bird



THE INFALLIBLE

This is a Devon pattern, which first came to my notice many years ago. The fly's name intrigued me, since it suggests a fail-me-never and every angler worth his salt is always on the lookout for a pattern that will never let him down. The Infallible, which is suggestive of the Iron Blue Dun, may not always live up to its descriptive title, but it does catch a lot of fish wherever hatches of Iron Blues occur. For the dry fly, make the body of mole fur or crimson tying silk, which may be shown in the tail end of the body if the mole fur is used.

Hook: Size 15 or 16

Body: Mole or crimson tying silk

Hackle: Whisks or setae are of dark blue dun cock

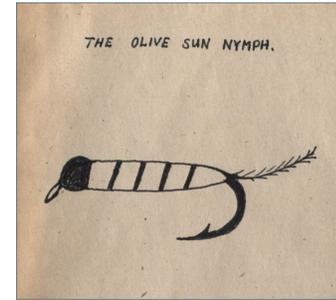
WHITE MOTH

Silk: Black thread

Tail: Whisks from white pheasant tippet feathers

Body: White cock hackle tied palmer

Hackle: White turkey neck feather



THE OLIVE SUN NYMPH **By Richard Walker**

This simple Olive Sun Nymph catches trout in a variety of circumstances, but I have found it especially useful in the conditions implied in its name, that is in bright sunshine, whether the surface is broken or calm, using a floating line and long leader.

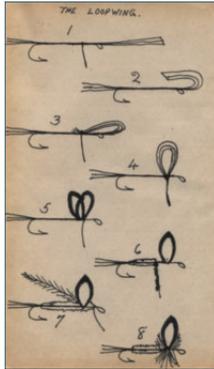
Hook: Size 12 or 14

Body: Greenish-yellow daylight fluorescent floss tied thin

Rib: Fine gold thread

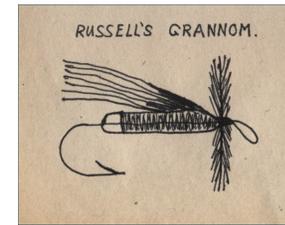
Head: A few turns of peacock herl

Tail: A golden pheasant topping



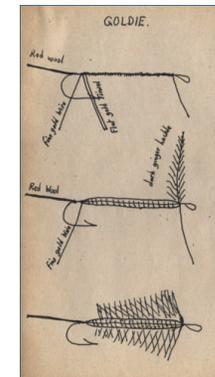
THE LOOPWING

The materials needed for the wings are six fibres from a mallard flank or shoulder feather, and they must be long enough to form both tails and wings. As small dry flies are the main object of this loop wing method of tying, this does not present much of a problem. These fibres are tied on top of the hook shank at the position where wings are normally fixed (fig 1). The front part is now doubled over to form the wing, and its length can easily be regulated by using a dubbing needle as a "controller". The length having been decided, the doubled section is now tied down (fig 3) and fixed in the upright position with turns of silk close up to its front (fig 4). The wing is now divided exactly in half, also with the help of the dubbing needle (fig 5) and the two sections thus formed are kept permanently separated with one figure-of-eight turn between them. The tying silk is now taken back to the tail end of the hook, the body added (in this instance a dubbed fur one) and taken up almost to the wings (fig 6). At this stage the hackle is added, being tied in with turns of the silk and body, which is then continued in front of the wings, and the fly finished off in the usual manner. The complete effort should appear as in fig 8. It is an exercise in tying and material economy which is both simple and successful.



RUSSELL'S GRANNOM

Russell's Grannom is tied on a size 14 hook and has a body of Heron herl with a green d.f. wool tip. The wing consists of a bunch of blue dun cock hackle fibres clipped level with the hook bend. The head hackle is ginger cock. The tying silk is green. This fly is an excellent floater, although it also kills at times fished sunk. It has accounted for a great many trout.



GOLDIE

Hook: Size 16

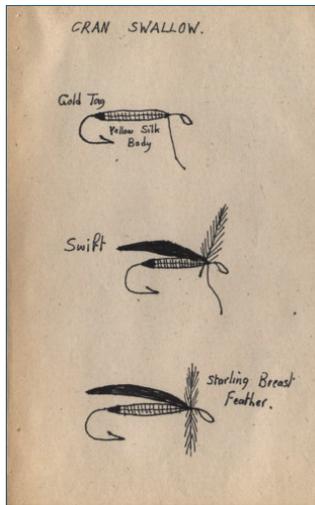
Tail: Red Wool

Body: Fine gold wire, flat gold tinsel.

Hackle: Dark ginger cock

Tie in a small piece of red wool for the tail. Then tie in a piece of fine gold wire, which will be used later for ribbing the flat gold tinsel body and tying down the palmer style hackle. Wind on the flat gold tinsel for the body and tie in a dark ginger cock hackle and wind this down the hook stem towards the tail - over the top of the flat gold tinsel in a sort of ribbing fashion. Now bring the ribbing wire over the end tip of the hackle and fix it down at the tail. Snip off the tip of the hackle and start ribbing the body and the body hackle with the ribbing wire.

THREE CLYDE FLIES



CRAN SWALLOW

Although this pattern is probably one of the best known of the Clyde flies, its popularity is by no means confined to that river. It is popularly regarded as a late summer pattern and is a sound fly to have on the cast from then until the end of the trout season. It is normally fished on the tail or as a first dropper in size 14 or 16. It should be dressed sparsely, with a minimum of materials, and the wing should be set down flat over the back of the body.

Start off the dressing by winding on the body, which is of yellow tying silk. Some Clyde fishers opt for a short flat gold tag at the end of the yellow body, but when the Cran Swallow is taking fish, the tag does not seem to matter. The wing consists of strips of the secondary wing feather of the swift, rolled over so that the light side of the feather is outermost, and tied down flat. For the hackle, which needs only one turn at the most, you should use a bronzy breast feather from a starling, tied in and wound on after the wing has been put on.

Tail: None

Body: Waxed primrose tying silk

Wings: From secondary wing feather of the cran swallow, otherwise the swift, light side out and tied flat along the hook shank. A good substitute is a starling wing dyed faintly blue dun.

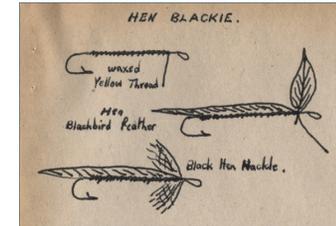
Hackle: A bronze tinted body feather from the starling, one turn only.

BLUE UPRIGHT

Tail: Two or three blue dun hackle fibres

Body: Stripped quill from peacock eye feather showing distinct markings.
Wings: Smokey blue from secondary wing feather of snipe or fieldfare, light side out and set upright.

Hackle: Smokey blue, otherwise blue dun, one turn behind wings.



HEN BLACKIE

Tail: None

Body: Waxed primrose tying silk

Wings: From secondary wing feather of hen blackbird, light side out and tied flat along the hook shank

Hackle: Black hen, one turn only.

"FIREFLIES" that kill at Dusk

LEADED FLUORESCENT SPIDER

Hook: Size 8

Tail: Short piece of arc chrome fluorescent wool at dusk, or signal green after dusk

Body: Peacock herl dressed flat with lead wire beneath

Hackle: Black hen

TONY'S NYMPH

Hook: Size 12

Tail: Few fibres of cock pheasant tail

Body: Mixed dubbing of claret seal's fur and clipped fire-orange fluorescent wool

Rib: Fine round silver tinsel

Hackle: Small, sparse black hen

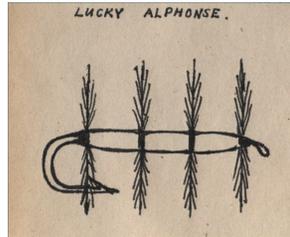
CLIPPED BUTCHER

Hook: Size 12

Tail: Short stump of fire-orange fluorescent floss

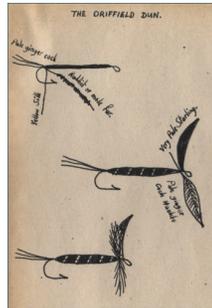
Body: Silver tinsel

Head: Black ostrich herl



LUCKY ALPHONSE

This fly has four cream hackles, the body material is undyed swan herl and the tying silk is dark brown. This silk is allowed to show a little on each side of each hackle. The hook size is 12 longshank. The fly is fished dry but it should not sit high on the water but rather in the surface film.



THE DRIFFIELD DUN

This is a Yorkshire dry fly and it should be dressed sparsely to give the best results.

Tail: Two or three pale ginger cock hackle whisks

Body: Pale rabbit's or mole's fur, either lightly dubbed on to yellow silk so that the silk shows through the fur or with the fur put on first and ribbed afterwards with a piece of unwaxed yellow tying silk. If you use a minimum of fur to give the fly a very slender body, you can then use the yellow thread to rib it carefully and neatly to produce an attractive looking body for the fly.

Wings: Slender strips of pale starling, and these are tied forward, toward the eye of the hook

Hackle: Pale ginger cock hackle

THE HATCHING OLIVE

Hook: Size 13 to 16

Tying silk: Brown

Body: Olive green condor or similar. Use three fibres and leave one eighth of an inch of tips protruding to represent the tails of the nymph. Tie in silver lurex rib and cover up to the thorax with strips of olive dyed or clear P.V.C.

Thorax: Peacock herl with three dark pheasant tail fibres doubled and redoubled on top to form wing cases

Hackle: Two turns only of pale honey. The body material and hackle may be varied in colour to match the colours of the prevalent naturals.

PROBLEMS OF THE SMUT

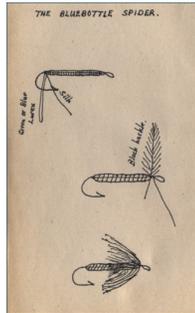
Dressed on hook sizes 24 and 26, these tiny smut patterns are not too difficult to tie, as the dressing is fairly simple. All that is required is a body of dark brown or black seal's fur, condor herl or some similar material, and a dark coloured hackle. This of course must be very short in the flue to give a small silhouette, and as hackles of this type and size are now practically unobtainable, a clipped hackle may have to suffice. Wings are unnecessary.

The timing of the strike is very important when fishing these small flies. You should allow at least three or four times the normal time given to a trout after he takes the fly before striking. If this long delayed strike is observed, it will be found that the trout will almost swallow the fly, and will consequently be hooked in the back of the throat, where these tiny hooks stand a very good chance of taking a firm hold.

THE MAYFLY

This Mayfly takes trout both early and late in the Mayfly season, when the more usual patterns are scorned. The dressing is as follows:

Take a long shank size 14 or 12 light wire hook and, after lapping the shank with tying silk, tie in a tail consisting of a few strands of feather fibre from a duck breast feather. Mallard will do for this purpose, but well marked Teal, Widgeon or Pintail is better. Tie in near the bend of the hook either a thin strip of buff raffia or a strand of light coloured floss silk, together with a length of fine copper wire. Then put on about four turns of bright red or crimson dyed hackle, a cock hackle at the shoulder of the fly and add a further hackle in front of this. The front hackle is a badger hackle (white or cream with black centre) and this should be slightly larger than the red hackle. Make about five turns with the badger hackle.



THE BLUEBOTTLE SPIDER

Also known as Murray's Spider, this extremely popular lake or river fly was invented by Mr David Murray of Hurlford in Ayrshire. Since it was invented, however – good fly though it is in its original form – the Bluebottle Spider has been subjected to a number of variations. Some modern dressings give it a tail consisting of several black hackle fibres, but the original fly had no tail, just a green fluorescent tinsel body and a black hackle. Other versions of the fly have a blue fluorescent tinsel body and there are variations in which the green or blue lurex tinsel was wound on in ribbing style over a black thread body.

A striking feature of this fly is that it can be fished with confidence from the beginning to the end of the trout season, and is successful in any position on the cast. It is a very easy fly to dress. Tie in a piece of green or blue lurex tinsel and closely wind this towards the neck of the hook. Then wind on several turns of black hen hackle. Hook sizes 12 to 16. This is the dressing for the wet sunk fly. If you are dressing the floating fly, use a cock hackle. The dry fly is particularly deadly in the hot days of mid-summer and again in the autumn.

GREENWELL'S QUILL Season - Use any time
Body: Dark Quill
Hackle: Red and black centre
Tail: Dark Olive
Wing: Hen Blackbird

DARK OLIVE DUN Season - April
Body: Dark Olive Quill
Hackle: Cock hackle dyed dark olive
Tail: Dark Olive
Wing: Blackbird upright

MEDIUM OLIVE DUN
Body: Medium Olive Quill
Hackle: Cock hackle, dyed medium olive
Wing: Snipe upright

PALE OLIVE DUN Season - June & July
Body: Light Olive Quill
Hackle: Cock dyed light olive
Tail: Light Olive
Wing: Starling upright

ROUGH OLIVE Season - April
Body: Dark Quill
Hackle: Red and black centre
Tail: dark Olive
Wing: Hen Blackbird

BLACK MIDGE Season - Warm days in summer
Body: Black Quill
Hackle: Black Hen
Wing: Speckled hackle points dyed yellow

MARCH BROWN Season - April
Body: Brown Quill
Hackle: Cock hackle dyed olive
Tail: Dark Olive
Wing: Hen Pheasant wing upright

IRON BLUE DUN Season - April & May. Cold days in September
Body: Black Quill
Hackle: Cock hackle dyed olive
Tail: Dark Olive
Wing: Blackbird upright

RED QUILL Season - June & July evenings
Body: Undyed Quill
Hackle: Ginger hen
Tail: Ginger

BLUE HEN SPIDER Season - Any time after April
Body: Yellow quill ribbed brown silk
Hackle: Blue hen (light dun)
Tail: Blue hen

SAND FLY Season – second fortnight in May to end of July, and in warm weather

Body: Black Quill or purple silk

Hackle: Black hen fixed on top of wing

Wing: Hen Pheasant

Tail: Four fibres

BADGER HACKLE Season – warm calm weather - smutting

Body: Black silk (very short)

Hackle: Black centre with white tips

Tail: Black centre with white tips

Wing: Blackbird upright

CORNCRAKE SEDGE Season – July, afternoon and evenings

Body: Broad Yellow Quill

Hackle: Red hen, continued down body

Wing: Corncrake, pent shaped

CINNAMON SEDGE Season – June and July evenings

Body: Hare Lug

Hackle: Dark brown hen

Wing: Brown hen, pent shaped

GRANNOM or GREENTAIL

Body: Light Hare Lug

Hackle: Pale red hen

Wing: Inside of soft part Hen Pheasant, pent shaped

Butt: Peacock green

BLACK SEDGE Season - August

Body: Broad Black Quill over silk

Hackle: Black hen

Wing: Black hen, pent shaped

NEEDLE BROWN Season – from August

Body: Brown Quill

Hackle: Brown cock hackle

GRAYLING FIDDLER

Body: Tying silk just forward of barb, carried forward three turns, remainder teased red wool spun onto tying silk

Hackle: Scotch Grey

ZULU

Body: Black wool ribbed with flat silver

Hackle: Black cock from tail to head

Tail: Short red wool

HARE LUG

Body: Hare Lug

Hackle: Ginger cock

Wing: Starling, medium, light or dark

WREN TAIL Season – Hot days in September

Body: Ginger coloured wool, rib fine gold tinsel

Hackle: Wren's tail

GRAYLING WITCH

Body: Green Peacock herl, ribbed silver

Hackle: Pale blue dun

Tag: Red floss or wool

WELSHMAN'S BUTTY

Silk: Crimson

Body: Green Bronze Peacock herl

Hackle: Black

Wing: Red Partridge tail

GREY SPIDER (Grayling)

Body: Yellow silk, ribbed green

Hackle: Light Partridge

Clyde Style Wet Flies

Trout Wet Flies for the River Clyde

TEAL AND BLACK

Tail: Black Feather Fibres

Body: Black

Rib: Silver wire if desired

Hackle: Black

Wing: Teal (at 45 degrees)

REID'S ASSASSIN

Tail: Red Wool
Body: Black
Rib: Silver wire
Hackle: Black

WATERHEN BLOA

Body: Mole Fur
Hackle: From Waterhen wing

PARTRIDGE TAIL AND BLACK

Body: Black
Hackle: Black
Wing: Speckled Partridge tail

MARCH BROWN

Body: Dark Hare's Ear or orange silk
Rib: Gold wire
Hackle: Brown Partridge
Wing: Hen Pheasant tied flat

DARK OLIVE

Tail: Dark Olive
Body: Dark Quill
Hackle: Dark Olive
Wing: Snipe or Felty, set upright

GREENWELL

Tail: Olive fibres at start of season, changing to yellow floss at high summer
Body: Yellow
Rib: Fine gold wire
Hackle: dark furnace at beginning of season and lighter furnace as season advances
Wing: Hen blackbird

IRON BLUE DUN

Tail: Dark Blue fibres
Body: Mole fur or crimson silk
Hackle: Dark reddish brown
Wing: Waterhen

BLACK SPIDER

Tail: Black Feather Fibres
Body: Black
Hackle: Black

PARTRIDGE TAIL & BLACK

Body: Black
Hackle: Black
Wing: Marled tail of Partridge

GREENWELL SPIDER

Tail: Dark olive fibres
Body: Yellow
Rib: Gold wire
Hackle: Furnace to start, ginger tipped later

BLAE & HARELUG

Tail: Strands of Marled Partridge Tail
Body: Dark Hare's Ear or Yellow Silk
Rib: Gold wire
Hackle: Black
Wing: Starling (at 45 degrees)

HEN BLACKIE

Body: Waxed yellow silk
Rib: One turn of gold tinsel (optional)
Hackle: Black tied in front of wing
Wing: From secondary wing feather of hen blackbird, light side out and tied flat along hook shank

BLAE & BLACK

Tail: Two or three black feather fibres, or with a touch of Red Ibis (latter optional)
Body: Black tying silk sometimes ribbed with fine silver tinsel
Hackle: Black
Wing: The lightest part of secondary wing feather of starling, light side out and set upright

BLUE WINGED OLIVE

Tail: 3 olive coloured fibres
Body: Olive fur dubbed on yellow silk
Rib: Fine gold wire
Hackle: Medium Olive
Wing: Smokey blue from the secondary wing feather of snipe or fieldfare, light side out and tied upright

COCK PHEASANT TAIL

Body: Black silk
Wing: From marled feather of cock pheasant tail, marled side out, tied flat along hook shank
Hackle: Black, slightly longer than usual

GOLD RIBBED HARE'S EAR

Tail: 2 or 3 fibres of marled feather of partridge tail

Body: Dark fur from Hare's Ear dubbed on orange silk

Rib: Narrow gold tinsel

Hackle: a little of the body dressing, picked out as feet

Wing: From secondary feather of starling wing, set at about 45 degrees

WATERHEN & BLACK

Body: Black tying silk

Hackle: Black

Wing: From secondary feather of waterhen wing, light side out and tied flat among hook shank

COWDUNG

Body: Yellowish olive fur dubbed on yellow silk and made fairly bulky

Hackle: Dark furnace tied in front of wing

Wing: Secondary feather of starling wing tied flat

STARLING TIP

Tail: 2 or 3 black feather fibres

Body: Black or red silk

Hackle: Primrose yellow silk

Wing: 2 yellowish tipped starling body feathers, placed back to back with coloured side out and set upright

BLAE & YELLOW (Light olive)

Tail: 2 or 3 dyed yellow feather fibres

Body: Yellow silk

Hackle: Primrose yellow

Wing: Smokey blue secondary feather of Snipe wing, blue Jay or Fieldfare, light side out and set upright

MEDIUM OLIVE

Tail: 2 or 3 olive coloured feather fibres

Body: Stripped peacock quill from eye feather, usually dyed yellow to make markings more distinctive

Hackle: Olive

Wing: Smokey blue secondary feather of Snipe wing, blue Jay or Fieldfare, set upright

SAND FLY

Body: Grey silk or black ribbed with blue

Hackle: Black and fairly long in fibre

Wing: Marled sandy coloured part of hen pheasant tail, tied flat along hook shank

YELLOW DOCTOR

Body: Yellow tying silk

Hackle: Primrose yellow, tied in front of wings

Wing: From secondary feather of starling wing, light side out, tied flat along hook shank

WHITE TIP

Tail: 2 or 3 black feather fibres

Body: Black silk

Rib: Fine silver wire

Hackle: Black

Wing: White tipped feathers of wild duck, a slip of feather from a left and right wing is necessary. It can also be dressed from body feathers of a white spotted starling. As in the Starling Tip, wings should be set upright

RED TAG

Tail: Red floss or red wool

Body: Bronze peacock herl, tied fairly bulky

Hackle: Reddish brown hen hackle

TEAL AND RED

Tail: 2 tipped feathers of golden pheasant collar

Body: Yellow silk

Hackle: Reddish brown

Wing: Teal set at an angle of 45 degrees

COCH-Y-BONDHU

Body: Bronze peacock herl, and two turns of gold at rear end

Hackle: Furnace with distinct black bar

PARTRIDGE TAIL & RED

Body: Yellow or Orange silk

Hackle: Reddish brown hen

Wing: From marled feather of partridge tail, tied flat

BLUE DUN

Tail: 2 or 3 smokey blue feather fibres

Body: Blue under-coat of rabbit, dubbed on grey silk

Hackle: Smokey blue

Wing: Smokey blue/blae of secondary feather of Snipe, Fieldfare or Blue Jay

BLUE QUILL

Tail: 2 or 3 smokey blue feather fibres

Body: Stripped quill from peacock showing distinct markings

Hackle: Smokey blue (blue dun)

Wing: Smokey blue/blaе of secondary feather of Snipe, Fieldfare or Blue Jay

DARK PARTRIDGE & ORANGE

Tail: 2 marled fibres from Partridge tail

Body: Orange floss

Hackle: Small brown marled partridge feather

LIGHT PARTRIDGE & YELLOW

Tail: 2 strands of light Partridge body feather

Body: Yellow floss

Hackle: Light Partridge

LARK & GREY

Tail: 2 or 3 fibres of Plymouth Rock

Body: Grey silk

Hackle: Plymouth Rock or grey hen

Wing: Secondary feather of lark or snipe wing, light side out and set upright

RED SEDGE

Body: Reddish fur from hare's ear dubbed on orange silk

Hackle: Reddish brown

Wing: Brownish partridge tail or Rhode Island Red hen, dark side up and tied flat along hook

If used in late evening may be tied on a size 14 hook

WOODCOCK & HARE'S EAR

Body: Dark hare's ear dubbed on orange silk

Rib: Fine gold wire

Hackle: A few fibres of body picked out to represent legs

Wing: Secondary wing feather of Woodcock, dark side out, showing plenty of bar, set at 45 degrees

ROUGH OLIVE

Tail: 2 or 3 strands of olive feather fibres

Body: Olive coloured fur dubbed on yellow silk

Rib: Gold wire

Hackle: Badger dyed olive

TUPP'S INDESPENSIBLE

Body: Soft pinkish wool from underside of ram dubbed on yellow silk

Hackle: Honey dun or very light ginger

ASH DUN

Tail: Light grey dun hackle fibres

Body: Silver grey tying silk

Wing: Light starling, light side out tied upright

Hackle: Light grey dun

GROUSE HACKLE (evening fly)

Body: Yellow floss with one turn of gold tinsel at tail

Hackle: Small body feather of grouse

BLACK GNAT

Body: Black silk

Wing: From secondary feather of starling wing, light side out, tied very small and set upright

Hackle: Black cock

BLAE & GINGER

Tail: 2 or 3 fibres from ginger hackle

Body: Orange silk

Wing: From secondary feather of starling wing, light side out, set upright

Hackle: Ginger

NEEDLE BROWN

Body: Crimson silk

Hackle: Small inside feather from snipe's wing nearest to shoulder, or starling breast feather

Head: Bronze peacock herl

HAWTHORN

Body: Black Ostrich herl

Wing: From secondary wing feather of starling wing (bottom of wing) light side out, set upright

Hackle: Black

CORNCRAKE

Body: Orange silk

Wing: From secondary feather of pale Rhode Island Red wing, light side out, tied flat

Hackle: Ginger

MARLED CORNCRAKE

Body: Orange silk

Wing: Secondary feather of Rhode Island Red hen wing, light side out, with a few fibres of marled Partridge tail feather on either side of wings to represent wings, then tie wing flat along shank

Hackle: Light red or ginger

CINNAMON SEDGE

Body: Gold floss or gold tinsel

Wing: Secondary feather of Rhode Island Red hen wing, dark side out, tied falt

Hackle: Light red or ginger

BADGER DUN

Tail: 2 or 3 fibres from badger cock

Body: Silver grey tying silk

Wing: Light starling, light side out tied upright

Hackle: Light grey dun

PALE EVENING DUN

Tail: 2 or 3 fibres of honey dun cock

Body: Pale yellow silk

Wing: Secondary wing feather of starling, light side out, set upright

Hackle: Pale honey dun cock

BUTCHER

Tail: Red floss or wool

Body: Black silk with silver rib, or all silver

Wing: From secondary wing feather of crow, black side out, tied flat

Hackle: Black or furnace cock with distinct black centre

WHIECHURCH DUN

Tail: 2 or 3 pale ginger cock fibres

Body: Primrose silk or floss

Wing: From secondary wing feather of Snipe, Fieldfare or Blue Jay, light side out, set upright

Hackle: Pale ginger cock

GRANNOM (GREENTAIL)

Body: Hare's fur on brown silk, with green floss silk at tail to represent eggs

Wing: From secondary wing feather of Partridge, dark side out, set at an angle of 45 degrees

Hackle: Pale ginger

GREEN INSECT

Body: Light green silk, or light green D.F.M.

Hackle: White cock, sparsely dressed

SALTOUN

Tail: 2 or 3 fibres of pale ginger cock

Body: Black silk

Rib: Fine silver wire

Wing: Lightest starling wing feather, light side out, set upright

Hackle: Pale ginger cock

LITTLE BROWN DUN (Turkey Brown)

Tail: 2 or 3 fibres of dark brown cock

Body: Dark brown floss

Rib: Purple silk

Wing: From brownest feather of Partridge tail, dark side out, set at 45 degrees

Hackle: Dark brown cock

GUINEA FOWL & RED

Body: Brown silk

Wing: From guinea fowl or water rail

Hackle: Reddish brown

CRAN SWALLOW

Body: Yellow silk, sometimes with gold tag

Wing: From secondary feather of swift wing, light side out, tied flat

Hackle: Small bronze tinted breast feather of a starling, one turn only

MAVIS & BLACK

Tail: 2 or 3 fibres of black cock

Body: Black silk

Wing: From secondary wing feather of thrush. The bottom of the feather with a pinkish yellow tinge is chosen, light side out, set upright

Hackle: Black

Clyde Style Dry Flies

Trout Dry Flies for the River Clyde

GREY HEN & GREEN

Tail: 2 or 3 fibres of Plymouth Rock

Body: Green silk

Hackle: 2 Plymouth Rock cock hackles

GREY HEN & RUSTY

Tail: 2 or 3 fibres of Plymouth Rock

Body: Rust coloured silk

Hackle: 2 Plymouth Rock cock hackles

GREY HEN & YELLOW

Tail: 2 or 3 fibres of Plymouth Rock

Body: Yellow silk or floss

Hackle: 2 Plymouth Rock cock hackles

GREY HEN & ORANGE

Tail: 2 or 3 fibres of Plymouth Rock

Body: Orange

Hackle: 2 Plymouth Rock cock hackles

GREY HEN & RED

Tail: 2 or 3 fibres of Plymouth Rock

Body: Scarlet silk or D.F.M.

Hackle: 2 Plymouth Rock cock hackles

BADGER & QUILL

Tail: 2 or 3 fibres of Badger hackle

Body: Stripped peacock quill

Hackle: Badger

BADGER & YELLOW

Tail: 2 or 3 fibres of Badger hackle

Body: Yellow silk

Hackle: Badger

BADGER & ORANGE

Tail: 2 or 3 fibres of Badger hackle

Body: Orange silk

Hackle: Badger

BADGER & RED

Tail: 2 or 3 fibres of Badger hackle

Body: Scarlet silk

Hackle: Badger

BLACK SPIDER

Body: Black silk

Hackle: 2 black cock hackles

Can also be made with peacock herl body

MARCH BROWN SPIDER

Tail: Marled cock pheasant tail

Body: Dark hare's lug on orange silk

Rib: Gold wire

Hackle: Small dark marled black feather of partridge, cut to suitable length, stiff ginger cock hackle

RED SPIDER

Body: Yellow or Orange silk

Hackle: two reddish brown cock hackles

DARK OLIVE

Tail: Greenish olive fibres

Body: Stripped quill of peacock marled eye

Hackle: dark blue dun with olive wound through it

BLUE WINGED OLIVE

Tail: Medium olive

Body: Greenish olive fur on yellow silk

Rib: Gold wire

Hackle: Blue dun with medium olive wound through it

MEDIUM OLIVE

Tail: 2 or 3 olive fibres

Body: Stripped peacock eyed quill

Hackle: Medium olive

LIGHT OLIVE

Tail: Primrose

Body: Yellow silk or peacock quill dyed yellow

Hackle: Blue dun with primrose wound through it

BLUE UPRIGHT

Tail: Blue dun fibres

Body: Well marked quill from peacock eye

Hackle: Blue dun

BLUE DUN

Tail: Blue dun fibres

Body: Blue undercoat of rabbit on grey silk

Hackle: two blue dun

IRON BLUE DUN

Tail: Rusty red fibres

Body: Mole's fur or blue undercoat of rabbit on red silk

Hackle: Dark blue with rusty red wound through it

ROUGH OLIVE

Tail: Medium olive fibres

Body: Olive fur on yellow silk

Rib: Fine Gold Wire

Hackle: Two small badger dyed medium olive

COCH-Y-BONDHU

Tail: Orange floss

Body: Bronze peacock herl with flat gold tinsel tip

Hackle: two small furnace cock hackles

TUPP'S INDISPENSIBLE

Tail: Honey dun fibres

Body: Tail end yellow silk or floss and remainder pinkish wool from underside of tup ram

Hackle: Two honey dun

BLACK GNAT

Body: Black silk

Hackle: Small white hackle, with a black cock hackle slightly longer in the fibre wound through it

GREENWELL SPIDER

Tail: Golden pheasant tippet or yellow floss

Body: Yellow silk ribbed with gold wire

Hackle: Furnace, either light or dark

PHEASANT TAIL

Tail: Cock pheasant tail fibres

Body: Reddish strands from cock pheasant tail (two wound together)

Rib: Gold wire

Hackle: Two small blue dun or small golden dun

Clyde Style Nymphs

Trout Nymphs for the River Clyde

MARCH BROWN IMMATURE

Tail: Marled cock pheasant tail

Body: Dark Hare's Lug, or orange with gold rib

Thorax: Dark Hare's Lug

Hackle: Dark Partridge trimmed to suitable length

MARCH BROWN MATURE

Tail: Marled cock pheasant tail

Body: Dark Hare's Lug, or orange with gold rib

Wing Cases: Hen pheasant wing, coloured side out

Hackle: Dark Partridge

IRON BLUE IMMATURE

Tail: Cream or white

Body: Dark Blue or Mole fur or claret or crimson

Thorax: Dark blue or mole fur

Hackle: Very dark blue

IRON BLUE MATURE

Tail: Cream or white

Body: Dark Blue or Mole fur or claret or crimson

Wing Cases: Waterhen wing, light side out

Hackle: Dark blue

GREENWELL IMMATURE

Tail: olive

Body: Yellow waxed silk with gold rib

Thorax: Blue fur dyed olive

Hackle: Furnace

GREENWELL MATURE

Tail: olive

Body: Yellow waxed silk with gold rib

Wing Cases: Hen Blackie wing

Hackle: Furnace

BLUE WINGED OLIVE IMMATURE

Tail: Grizzled hen dyed yellow

Body: Heron herl dyed olive or olive fur on yellow

Rib: Gold wire

Thorax: Dark olive fur

Hackle: Grizzled hen dyed yellow

BLUE WINGED OLIVE MATURE

Tail: Grizzled hen dyed yellow

Body: Heron herl dyed olive or olive fur on yellow

Rib: Gold wire

Wing Cases: Starling wing dyed pale olive

Hackle: Grizzled hen dyed yellow

LIGHT OLIVE IMMATURE

Tail: Medium olive

Body: Heron herl or medium olive fur on yellow

Rib: Gold wire

Thorax: Blue fur mixed with primrose wool

Hackle: Yellowish olive

LIGHT OLIVE MATURE

Tail: Medium olive

Body: Heron herl or medium olive fur on yellow

Rib: Gold wire

Wing Cases: Slatey blue wing of Snipe or Fieldfare. Light side out

Hackle: Yellowish olive

PALE WATERY IMMATURE

Tail: Pale blue

Body: Medium blue fur on primrose with gold rib

Thorax: Pale blue fur mixed with primrose wool

Hackle: Grey cock

PALE WATERY MATURE

Tail: Pale blue

Body: Medium blue fur on primrose with gold rib

Wing Cases: Pale smokey blue snipe wing

Hackle: Grey cock

LARGE PALE WATERY IMMATURE

Tail: Pale blue

Body: Pale blue fur on crimson with gold rib

Thorax: Primrose wool

Hackle: Light ginger

LARGE PALE WATERY MATURE

Tail: Blue dun

Body: Pale blue fur on crimson with gold rib

Wing Cases: Pale smokey blue snipe wing

Hackle: Light ginger

BLUE DUN IMMATURE

Tail: Blue dun

Body: Blue undercoat of rabbit on grey silk

Thorax: Blue undercoat of rabbit

Hackle: Blue dun

BLUE DUN MATURE

Tail: Blue dun

Body: Blue undercoat of rabbit on grey silk

Wing Cases: Blue Jay wing, light side out

Hackle: Blue dun

CLARET IMMATURE

Tail: Claret

Body: Dark claret floss with gold wire ribbing

Thorax: Dark claret floss

Hackle: Dark claret

CLARET MATURE

Tail: Claret

Body: Dark claret floss with gold wire ribbing

Wing Cases: Bronze Mallard or feather from body of grouse

Hackle: Dark Claret