

FLY OF THE MONTH

LAST CHANCE CRIPPLE

By Jim Ferguson



- Hook: Fine wire dry fly, #16 -#20, long 1XL ok or standard length, Daiichi 1100, TMC 900 BL (the 900 BL was used here)
- Thread: Veevus – olive 8/0 or 10/0
- Schuck: Sparkle Emerger Yarn – Lt. Olive
- Tail: Wood Duck flank
- Body: Turkey or Goose Biot – Olive
- Thorax: Super Fine Water Proof Dry Fly Dubbing – Blue Wing Olive or Beaver Ultra Dry Dubbing
- Wing: CDC – natural (long fiber)
- Hackle: White Dyed Blue Wing Olive

This is a Blue Wing Olive pattern developed by Rene Harrop. Looks similar to the Quigley Cripple. You can trim out the hackle on the bottom to make it sit low in the water. Ideally, by using CDC for the wing and tuft out behind the hackle as well as dry fly hackle the fly will float with the tail and body down into the surface of the water and the front part on top of the surface. Do not treat the body or tail sections with floatant. Changing body, shuck, tail and CDC colors can adapt this design to represent different insects.

Step By Step Directions for tying

1. Mount hook in the vise. Attach thread an eye length behind the eye and wrap to the rear of the shank. Stop at the position where the hook starts to bend or above the barb point if using a barbed hook (see Fig. 1). Take the thread forward to the front of the body position and attach the shuck material, as in Fig. 2.

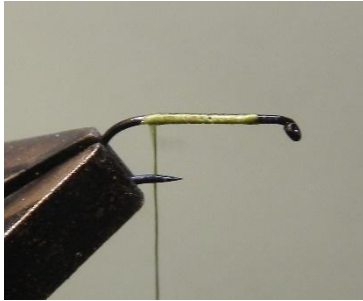


Fig. 1

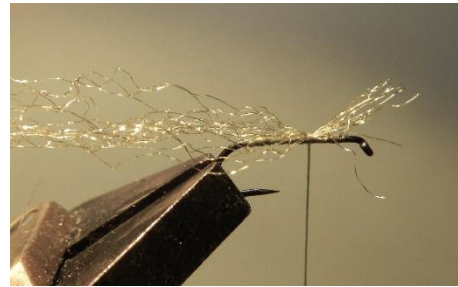


Fig. 2

2. Tie down the shuck material on top of the shank to the rear of the thread underwraps as in Fig.3. Trim the waste at the front. Trim the shuck material to hook length. Tie on the tail material on top of the shuck tie off position and wrap thread forward keeping the tail fibers on top of the shank. Tail should be about hook length as in Fig. 4.

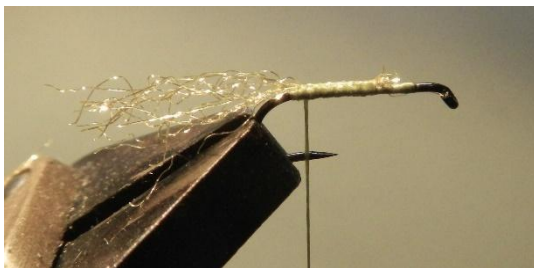
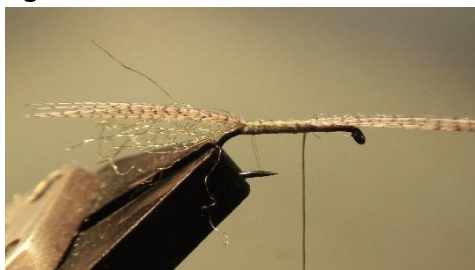


Fig. 3

Fig. 4



3. Trim the tail waste. Build a slight tapered body and take thread to the rear. Tie in the biot by the tip as in Fig. 5. Notice the slight notch at the upper end of the biot. Mounting the biot with the notch up and keeping the notch forward as you wrap the body will result in a raised rib. This produces a segmented body as in Fig. 6. Trim off the waste biot material.



Fig. 5

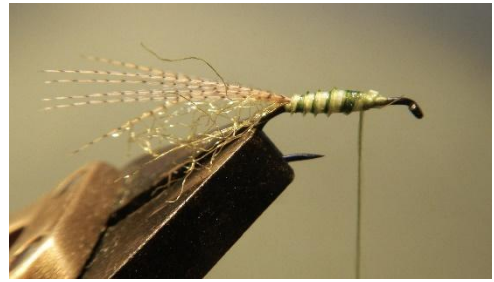


Fig. 6

4. Dub on a sparse thorax as in Fig. 7. Select two or three CDC feathers with fairly long fibers. Even up the tips. Move the thread to the middle of the thorax and mount the CDC as in Fig. 8. Make a hackle mounting space about 3 thread wraps wide as in Fig. 8.

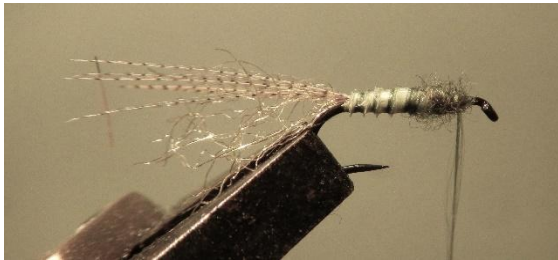


Fig. 7



Fig. 8

5. Trim the rear ends of the CDC as in Fig. 9. The short CDC stubs and fibers out the back will help in flotation of the fly. Prepare the end of the hackle by stripping of the fibers and mount it at the rear of the platform as in Fig.10.



Fig. 9

Fig.10



6. Wrap the hackle as in Fig.11. Your preference on the number of wraps! I would suggest 3 to 5 wraps. Tie off the hackle and make several wraps in front of the wing while

holding the wing back to produce a wing that angles up as in Fig.11. You can whip finish the thread either behind the hook eye or between the wing and front of the hackle.



Fig.11